

FENCING

FENCING RULES
AND MANUAL



AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE
OF AMERICA
1965

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**AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE
OF AMERICA, INC.**

**FENCING RULES
AND MANUAL**

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1965 EDITION

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE—The A.F.L.A., Inc.	v
RULES FOR COMPETITION	
Table of Contents	3
Part I: General Rules and Rules Applicable to All Three Weapons	13
Part II: Foil	35
Part III: Epee	47
Part IV: Sabre	58
Part V: Organizations of Competitions	65
Part VI: Disciplinary Rules for Competitions	97
Part VII: Automatic Judging Equipment	114
Index To Rules for Competitions	128
AFLA MANUAL	
Table of Contents	133
Part VIII: Organization and Conduct of AFLA Competitions ..	139
Part IX: Administrative Manual	163
Appendix A1 AFLA By-Laws	217
Appendix A2 Articles of Alliance	228
Appendix B1 National Champions	229
Appendix B2 Sectional & Metropolitan Champions	247
Appendix B3 National Rankings	263
Appendix C Olympic & Pan American Teams	269
Appendix D Olympic & World Champions	274
Alphabetical Index to Rules and Manual	281

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FOREWORD

This book is published by the Amateur Fencers League of America for the guidance of all fencers in the United States.

The rules contained in Parts I through VII are the international rules which govern fencing events throughout the world. The English translation has been made available through the good offices of Mr. Charles de Beaumont of Great Britain. Any additional rules applicable to U.S. competitions are contained in Part VIII. Part IX is a guide for administrative officers, bout committees, fencing juries and technicians.

The Editor, Rules Committee and Manual Committee have worked hard to make this book as informative as possible. We hope it will be studied with care by all fencers.

The Amateur Fencers League of America solicits your assistance in fulfilling its mission to popularize the sport of fencing in the United States.

PAUL T. MAKLER, *President*

November, 1964

PREFACE

THE AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

I—General

A. JURISDICTION AND AFFILIATIONS

The Amateur Fencers League of America, Inc. (AFLA) is the official governing body for amateur fencing in the United States and its exclusive jurisdiction is recognized by the Federation Internationale d'Esclime (FIE), the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU).

The AFLA is the sole representative of U.S. amateur fencing in the FIE, the governing body for all official international fencing competitions including the World and Olympic Fencing Championships. Any U.S. fencer wishing to participate in official international contests must be accredited to the FIE or to the host country as to amateur standing, qualification, etc., by the AFLA.

The AFLA is a member of the USOC and works in close cooperation with that body in the selection and training of U.S. Olympic fencing teams. A member of the AFLA is appointed to serve on the Board of Governors of the USOC. Every member of a U.S. Olympic fencing team must be a member of the AFLA.

Through articles of alliance signed in 1905 (see Appendix A2), the AAU recognizes the individual winners of AFLA national championships as the official amateur fencing champions of the United States (see Appendix B1 for complete list of U.S. Champions). A member of the AFLA is appointed each year to the Board of Governors of the AAU. The AAU also respects and enforces all penalties of suspension and disqualification imposed by the AFLA.

The AFLA maintains close relations with the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the Intercollegiate Fencing Association (ICFA), the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association (IWFA), and several regional intercollegiate associations, whose respective jurisdiction of fencers in their member colleges is explicitly recognized. The traditionally close cooperation between amateurs and their fencing teachers was formalized in 1953 by the adoption of constitutional amendments creating the Associate Membership, open to non-amateurs. Most of the active fencing teachers in the U.S. are Associate Members of the AFLA and enjoy voting privileges. The AFLA also maintains close liaison with the National Fencing Coaches Association of America (NFCAA).

B. BRIEF HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

1. *Foundation and Leadership*

The AFLA was founded in New York City on April 22, 1891. Prior to that date fencing events had been conducted by the AAU. The orga-

nizers elected Dr. Graeme M. Hammond as the first president and he held that office from 1891 to 1925. The office has been held successively by Col. Henry Breckinridge, F. Barnard O'Connor, Leon M. Schoonmaker, Harold Van Buskirk, John R. Huffman, Dernel Every, Miguel A. de Capriles, Jose R. de Capriles, Donald S. Thompson and Dr. Paul T. Makler, the present (1964) incumbent.

The office of Secretary has been held successively by W. Scott O'Connor (1891-1925), F. Barnard O'Connor, Leon M. Schoonmaker, J. Howard Hanway, Dernel Every, John R. Huffman, Ervin S. Acel, Warren A. Dow, Dernel Every, Ralph M. Goldstein, Allan S. Kwartler and Anthony J. Orsi.

The office of Treasurer was discharged by the Secretary prior to 1936. Since then the Treasurers have been J. Howard Hanway, George Cochran, Robert S. Driscoll, Rudolph Ozol and Leo Sobel.

The Foreign Secretary was not an elected officer until 1951. The office has been held by Tracy Jaeckel, Gen. J. V. Grombach, Ralph M. Goldstein, Lazlo Pongo and Norman Lewis.

Vice Presidents, one from each Section, normally serve for four years.

All AFLA officers, national and local, perform their duties without remuneration or expense accounts and often at considerable sacrifice of time and personal income.

2. *Geographical Organization*

At first, membership in the AFLA was heavily concentrated in Metropolitan New York, although "divisions" were created to administer the local affairs of fencing groups in other parts of the country. The first divisions were established on March 20, 1892 in Nebraska and New England. In 1964 there were 49 active and 11 inactive divisions as well as a Non-Divisional group composed of members who do not belong to an active division. This non-divisional group included all of metropolitan New York until 1956 when the Metropolitan Division was formed.

The active divisions in 1964 were: Arizona, Northern California, Southern California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Central Florida, Florida Gateway, Florida Gold Coast, Georgia, Illinois, Central Illinois, Indianapolis, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, St. Louis (Mo.), Nevada, New England, New Jersey, New Mexico, Hudson-Berkshire (N.Y.-Mass.), Long Island (N.Y.), Metropolitan (N.Y.), Westchester (N.Y.), Western New York, West Point (N.Y.), North Carolina, North Dakota, Columbus (O.), Miami Valley (O.), Northern Ohio, Southwest Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Harrisburg (Pa.), Philadelphia (Pa.), Western Pennsylvania, Border (Tex.), Gulf Coast (Tex.), North Texas, Washington D.C., Western Washington (State), West Virginia, Wisconsin. The inactive divisions were: Birmingham (Ala.), Alaska, Sacramento (Calif.), San Diego (Calif.), Hawaii, Inland Empire (Idaho-Wash.), New Orleans (La.), Mid New York, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah.

Non-administrative regional units, called Sections, are created for the purpose of conducting annual regional championships among divisions within a section. The first sectional championship was organized in the Pacific Coast in 1925 and has been held annually ever since. The Midwest held its first championship in 1934, the Southwest in 1950 and the North Atlantic in 1955 (see Appendix B2 for complete list of Sectional and Metropolitan Championships).

3. *Government*

The AFLA is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, governed by annually elected representatives of the individual members. The classes of membership are defined in the By-Laws (Appendix A1).

The Board of Directors, which is the final authority on all fencing questions in the United States, consists of the national officers, three Directors at Large, a non-divisional Director, the Chairman of each division, and a number of "Additional Directors" fixed each year on the basis of the number of members in the division or the non-divisional group. The national officers include a vice-president from each section. All national officers are elected each year at the Annual Meeting of the AFLA, held at the site of and during the national championship tournament.

The divisions enjoy a considerable degree of autonomy in the management of local affairs. An outline of the method of organizing and administering a division is contained in Part IX, Chapter I.

4. *International Activity*

Under the leadership of the AFLA, United States fencers have achieved considerable international prestige on and off the strip.

Despite financial and geographical handicaps to participation in most major international competitions, the U.S. has competed with distinction in international events since 1904 and has been a finalist in the team and individual competitions of every weapon in the Olympic and World Championships (see Appendix C1 for list of Olympic Team members and records).

The record of the Pan American Games has established the supremacy of U.S. fencing in the Western Hemisphere (see Appendix C2 for list of Pan American Team members and records).

In 1958 the AFLA was host to the World Championships in Philadelphia. The event attracted 22 nations, and 203 different individuals competed.

Two fencers have served on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which is the highest authority for all international sports. The first was Frederick R. Coudert of New York, who was succeeded in 1952 by J. Brooks B. Parker of Philadelphia.

The highest honor and vote of confidence in U.S. fencing was bestowed by the FIE in 1960 when it elected Miguel A. de Capriles as President

for a four-year term and entrusted the running of international fencing affairs to an all-U.S. Bureau including Jose R. de Capriles, Deputy President; Gen. J. V. Grombach, Secretary-General; and Leo G. Nunes, Treasurer.

The honor of taking the Olympic oath at the opening ceremony on behalf of all the assembled athletes was given to Lt. George C. Calnan in the 1932 Olympiad and to George V. Worth in the 1959 Pan American Games.

The honor of carrying the flag for the U.S. delegation as it entered the stadium was awarded to Norman C. Armitage in the 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games and to Miguel A. de Capriles in the 1951 Pan American Games.

U.S. fencers have served with distinction as presidents of jury in the finals of Olympic and World Championships: M. A. de Capriles (1936, 1952, 1958), J. R. de Capriles (1952, 1956), Dr. Daniel Bukantz (1958, '60, '64), Ralph M. Goldstein (1958, 1960), Allan S. Kwartler (1960), George V. Worth (1960, 1963). An all-U.S. jury served throughout the 1956 sabre final, consisting of Jose de Capriles, Dr. Bukantz, R. Richard Dyer, Mr. Kwartler and Mr. Worth.

The following U.S. fencers have served on the Bout Committee in charge of Olympic Championships: Tracy Jaekel, M. A. de Capriles, J. R. de Capriles, and Curtis C. Ettinger.

5. Official Publication

In order to promote better communication among fencers throughout the United States, the AFLA in 1949 designated the magazine *American Fencing* as the official publication of the AFLA. *American Fencing* was founded by Jose R. de Capriles and William L. Osborn who serve as Editor and Publisher respectively and without remuneration. The magazine is distributed to all members of the AFLA six times a year as part of their membership. Subscriptions circulate throughout the fencing world.

II—Basic Policies of the AFLA

A. THE AMATEUR CODE

1. Constitutional Definition

The Bylaws of the AFLA (Article IV Section 2) contain the following definition:

“An amateur fencer is one who participates in fencing solely for the love of the sport, who has not derived direct or indirect financial benefits from competition or exhibitions in fencing, and who has never been a professional teacher of fencing or a professional competitor or trainer in any branch of athletics.”

The Bylaws also give the Board of Directors the exclusive power to enact, interpret and apply the Amateur Code. The Board is guided in its interpretations and decisions by its own precedents and those of the AAU and the FIE.

2. Precedents in the United States

Under the precedents of the AFLA there is no objection to the receipt of compensation by an amateur fencer for writing, editing or publishing news reports, articles, magazines, or books on fencing; or for officiating at collegiate meets, provided that the honorarium for this service is not substantially in excess of actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection therewith and conforms to a basic plan of general application that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The policies of the AFLA with respect to fencing exhibitions are stated in a separate portion of this chapter.

Under the precedents of the AAU, the following acts are forbidden:

(a) Participation in any competition not held under the rules and sanction of the AFLA.

(b) Obtaining any financial benefits, directly or indirectly, from participation in any competition or exhibition in any sport. This includes the sale of personal prizes, receipt of excessive travel expenses, and any other financial benefits.

(c) Capitalizing on athletic fame. This includes “testimonials” whether or not financially beneficial, and any employment based on athletic fame or ability.

(d) Participation in a competition or exhibition against or with persons ineligible to compete as amateurs, without having first obtained permission to do so from the Board of Directors or from an authorized representative of the Board (Director or Executive Committee of a Division).

(e) Participation in any sport under an assumed name, unless duly approved in advance by the proper governing body; or commission of fraud or of grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with participation in any athletic sport.

3. International Precedents

The FIE Statutes report the following precedents:

(a) An amateur may participate in mixed competitions (with or against professionals) provided that such competitions are authorized by their national federation; he may not compete in an event organized by a professional group (1931 Congress).

(b) An amateur has the right to receive in cash, as a maximum, the reimbursement of his actual expenses in participating in a competition. But such reimbursement cannot be contingent upon the final standing of such a fencer in the competition (1949 Congress). Reimbursable expenses may include: (1) transportation costs; (2) the cost of lodging and meals; (3) pocket money in a moderate amount (1956 Congress).

(c) An amateur does not have the right: (1) to bet upon the competitions in which he takes part; (2) to sell or pledge prizes won in competition; (3) to participate in competitions under an assumed name without the authorization of his national federation; (4) to participate in competitions for money; (5) to lend his name to any kind of commercial advertisement; (6) to accept cash prizes in competition; (7) to

accept reimbursement for participation expenses in international tournaments for a period longer than 30 days per year, travel time excluded; (8) to accept reimbursement of the expenses of persons accompanying him to a competition; (9) to accept, under any form whatsoever, any indemnification for loss of earnings or loss of employment time. However, this prohibition does not include vacations under the normal conditions of his profession, or vacations granted under similar conditions on the occasion of the Olympic Games (and provided they do not constitute in a round-about fashion a reimbursement, direct or indirect, of lost salary), or the payment in hardship and exceptional cases, after due inquiry in each instance and in the form of a disbursement made directly to the employer, of an indemnity to the wife or mother of an athlete who is the sole support of his family (IOC, 35th Session, 1938); (10) to accept any remuneration to shift his affiliation from one club to another or to remain a member of a club; (11) to accept any remuneration for the use of articles or equipment marketed by a particular dealer; (12) to be or to have been paid as a fencing master or teacher or provost teaching fencing (1958 Congress); (13) to be or to have been paid for training other persons for sports competition (1959 Congress).

(d) For each Olympic Games only those fencers who conform to the latest definition approved by the IOC will be considered as eligible amateurs (1958 Congress).

4. *Amateur Coaching*

(a) *Policy*

The AFLA recognized that the teaching of fencing by amateurs is a major instrumentality for the development of the sport in the U.S., but suggests that amateurs encourage established groups to hire a professional teacher as soon as the membership can support one.

(b) *Prohibitions*

In furtherance of this policy, the following prohibitions have been enacted:

i. An amateur coach may not receive direct or indirect compensation for his services.

ii. An amateur coach may not, without specific authorization from the Board of Directors or the national AFLA Executive Committee, regularly give instruction (even if he receives no compensation) in any case where some person or organization assesses a fee or requires a consideration for such instruction, as distinguished from the use of physical facilities or equipment. However, nothing in this paragraph is intended to prohibit mutual instruction or coaching by members of a club for their common benefit.

iii. An amateur coach may not receive reimbursement of expenses for giving private lessons or for private training of an individual for fencing competition.

iv. An amateur coach may not be reimbursed for expenses in connection with group coaching after receipt of a formal notification from the

AFLA national secretary that continuance of his coaching activities is detrimental to the best interests of the sport.

Violation of these prohibitions will render an amateur fencer liable to disciplinary penalties and may involve loss of amateur status.

(c) *Exemptions*

Notwithstanding the prohibitions of paragraph b (i and ii), the following are regarded as amateur fencers unless otherwise disqualified:

i. Teachers of physical education or other subjects who are full-time members of the faculty of an accredited elementary school, high school, preparatory school, college or university, who, as an incidental part of their duties, offer instruction in fencing to students regularly enrolled in such academic institutions, and who receive no extra remuneration therefor beyond their regular academic salaries.

ii. Members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. who are detailed or assigned to give instruction in fencing as part of their service duties, and who receive no extra remuneration therefor beyond the service pay of their rating or rank.

iii. Students who are degree candidates in good standing, who teach fencing at their college or university as an incidental condition of their participation in an established plan of financial aid to students, and who receive benefits under such a plan that do not exceed the amount normally given to other students of similar financial need and scholastic standing.

iv. Student counselors in summer camps who teach fencing as an incidental part of their duties, and who do not receive more than the normal stipend for camp counselors of similar age and experience.

(d) *Reimbursement of Expenses*

An amateur coach may receive reimbursement of his actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel and subsistence in connection with group coaching, provided that he complies with the following procedures:

Each month he shall prepare in duplicate a detailed statement of reimbursed expenses for the preceding month, showing the name or description of the group coached, the number and duration of coaching session, the average number of persons in the group (classified by age and sex), the fees (if any) charged to members of the group, the name of the person or organization charging such fee, the exact breakdown of expenses actually incurred by the amateur coach, and the amount of reimbursement received by him. (See form at end of this chapter.) A separate statement in duplicate shall be prepared for each group coached. The original of each statement shall be filed with the national secretary and the duplicate with the secretary of the division to which the amateur coach belongs, not later than the 15th day of the month.

Failure to comply with these procedures will render the amateur coach liable to suspension from competition as long as he is in default. Nothing

in this section shall be construed as authorizing the payment of compensation for instruction under the guise of reimbursed expenses.

(e) *Discontinuance of Amateur Coaching*

The Board of Directors, or its Executive Committee, may upon its own motion or upon complaint of any person order an investigation of any situation involving amateur coaching. Upon an affirmative finding by the Board that the continuance of such amateur coaching is detrimental to the best interests of fencing, the national secretary shall forward to the amateur coach by registered mail a formal notification of such finding. Thereafter, the acceptance of any reimbursement of expenses by the amateur coach shall constitute a violation of the Amateur Code and shall render the individual liable to disciplinary suspension for one year, and to permanent suspension upon repetition of the offense.

5. *Status of Professionals in Other Sports*

The AFLA By-Laws no longer require that all persons who are professionals in other sports be automatically denied amateur status in fencing. A distinction is made between professional competitors and trainers in any sport, who are denied amateur status in fencing, and professional teachers of other sports, who are eligible for amateur status in fencing as long as they are not professional teachers of fencing. This distinction has been specifically approved by the IOC in correspondence with the FIE. However, the rules governing competitors in the Olympic Games or Pan American Games may, by reason of professionalism in another sport, deny amateur status to persons regarded as amateur fencers by the AFLA and the FIE. The eligibility of AFLA members for Olympic or Pan American competition, therefore, will be determined by the general definition of an amateur then currently approved by the IOC or the Pan American Sports Organization.

6. *Administration of Amateur Code*

Each case in which there has been an alleged violation of the letter or spirit of the Amateur Code will be reviewed on its merits by the Board of Directors. When a violation is found to exist, the Board may terminate or suspend the amateur status of the violator, depending on the seriousness of the offense. Insofar as the action of the Board is disciplinary in character, based on a violation of the obligations which a person assumes when he competes as an amateur, the individual affected retains his constitutional guarantees of appeal and review (By-Laws, Art. VII, Sec. 12).

B. RULES GOVERNING EXHIBITIONS

1. *Requirement of Official Permission*

No amateur member of the AFLA may participate in an exhibition without permission from the Board of Directors, or the division Execu-

tive Committee, or an authorized representative of these governing bodies. Violation of this rule may result in severe disciplinary penalties.

2. *Type of Exhibition*

It is the policy of the AFLA that any fencing exhibition must be conducted in a manner which will properly publicize and popularize the sport. No exhibition shall be authorized under conditions that place fencing in an unfavorable light.

Exhibitions of modern fencing shall conform to the rules of the AFLA. No bouts between men and women are permitted if any score is kept. The wearing of masks is required.

Exhibitions of historical swordplay in period costume are encouraged and special comedy bouts are permitted within the limits of good taste.

3. *Television Programs*

Participation of an amateur fencer in television programs is strictly limited to that portion of the telecast devoted to entertainment. Appearance in any portion devoted to an advertising message is prohibited.

4. *Financial Limitations*

An amateur may receive reimbursement of his actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel and subsistence, and may accept a medal or prize of nominal value, in connection with an occasional fencing exhibition. He may not receive any other remuneration, and he may not devote any substantial and regular portion of his time to giving exhibitions for which he receives reimbursement of expenses and prizes.

An amateur is required to file a statement of reimbursed expenses for each calendar month during which he has appeared in more than one exhibition. The statement, in duplicate, must contain the date and place of the exhibition, the name of the sponsoring organization, the breakdown of expenses actually incurred and the amount of reimbursement received, and a description of any prize accepted. The original of the statement must be filed with the national secretary and the duplicate with the secretary of the division to which the fencer belongs, not later than the 15th day of the succeeding month (*see form at end of this chapter*). Failure to file as required, will render the fencer liable to disciplinary penalties, including reprimand, suspension or loss of amateur status, according to the circumstances.

The AFLA places no limitation on the compensation or remuneration received by its professional Associate members in any exhibition given exclusively by professionals. However, the AFLA will not normally approve the participation of any of its amateur members in any exhibitions in which a professional receives compensation in excess of \$50 and it reserves the right to request a share of any admission fee or other income for the benefit of the AFLA's Olympic or International Fencing Fund.

C. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

1. *Nature of the Award*

The Professional Certificate of Merit is an honorary award voted by the Board of Directors to professional teachers of fencing who have rendered distinguished service to the AFLA by developing among their students the qualities of technical skill and love of fencing, as well as the spirit of sportsmanship.

2. *Basis of Award*

The Professional Certificate of Merit does not purport to certify the professional competence of fencing instructors, since the AFLA does not conduct a training school for fencing masters. The AFLA, however, is in a position to ascertain the fencing spirit and ability of the amateurs who have been trained for competition by a particular teacher and to assess the contributions made by that teacher to the progress of the sport in the area in which he practices his profession. The AFLA believes that outstanding instructors are deserving of recognition by the national governing body for amateur fencing in the United States. The Certificate of Merit embodies such recognition.

3. *Method of Award*

The Professional Certificate of Merit is never voluntarily offered by the Board of Directors and it cannot be solicited by a teacher of fencing. A proposal for the award must be made by two or more members of the Board, or by the Executive Committee of a division, in the form of a letter to the Board accompanied by the fencing history of the professional to be honored and the names and achievements of at least two of his recognized pupils in AFLA competition. The submitted material is then reviewed by the Certificate of Merit Committee who reports to the Board of Directors its findings and recommendations.

D. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. *Committees of the Board*

In carrying out its functions the Board of Directors relies heavily upon the work of certain standing committees and a few special committees. The Committees of the Board are nominated by the President and elected by the Board. The standing committees are:

(a) Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 Directors, which must include 4 of the elected officers of the AFLA and is empowered to act for the Board during the period between regular meetings.

(b) Rules Committee which recommends to the Board changes in the rules of competition. All proposals for rules changes are normally referred to this committee for study and when the Board resolves that a change shall be made, the committee is requested to draft the exact text and present it for formal approval.

(c) Policy Board on *American Fencing* consisting of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Foreign Secretary of the AFLA, and the Pub-

lisher and Editor of the magazine. All questions of policy affecting the publication of *American Fencing* are referred for decision to this Policy Board.

(d) Constitutional Committee

(e) Reinstatement Committee which reviews and investigates all applications for reinstatement to amateur status and makes recommendations to the Board. No applications are processed unless two years have lapsed since the last act of professionalism.

(f) Certificate of Merit Committee

2. *The National Nominating Committee*

The National Nominating Committee is elected by the membership at the Annual Meeting of the AFLA. It must consist of 5 voting members who come from at least 4 different sections of the country.

The function of the committee is to select candidates for national office and present a slate to the secretary of the AFLA before February 1st. The committee is so composed that it is expected the members will sound out sentiment in their respective Sections and submit names which meet with general approval.

Every national officer is elected for a one-year term and there are no restrictions as to the number of terms in the By-Laws. The recent practice has been to retain Presidents for 4 years. One new Vice President is normally elected each year with the "First Vice President" being dropped and the others moved up so that each of the Sectional officers serves 4 years; the new Vice President must come from the same Section as the one dropped but preferably from another division.

The process for contested elections is available primarily as a safety valve in the event that the Nominating Committee fails to perform its function properly. Since contested elections are costly and usually generate animosities, the importance of the deliberations of the Nominating Committee cannot be overemphasized.

STATEMENT OF REIMBURSED EXPENSES FOR AMATEUR COACHING*

Name _____ Division _____

Address _____

Name of group coached _____

Place where instruction was given _____

Number of coaching sessions for month ____ Average duration ____ hours

Average number in group over 16 years of age: ____ Male; ____ Female

Average number in group under 16 years of age: ____ Male; ____ Female

If any fee is charged to group members, specify amount of fee per month: \$_____ and by whom charged or collected _____

Statement of actual expenses incurred by amateur coach:

Transportation (specify in detail) _____ \$ _____

Subsistence (specify in detail) _____ \$ _____

Amount received in reimbursement in cash \$ _____;
by check \$ _____

From whom received _____

On my honor I certify that the above statement is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____ (Signed) _____

STATEMENT OF REIMBURSED EXPENSES FOR EXHIBITIONS*

Name _____ Division _____

Address _____

Name of sponsoring organizations _____

Where exhibitions were given, and dates _____

Statement of actual expenses incurred:

Transportation (specify in detail) _____ \$ _____

Subsistence (specify in detail) _____ \$ _____

Amount received in reimbursement in cash \$ _____;
by check \$ _____

From whom received _____

Description of any prizes accepted _____

On my honor I certify that the above statement is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____ (Signed) _____

* Original to AFLA Secretary, duplicate to Divisional Secretary.

FENCING RULES

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

Table of Contents

PART I

GENERAL RULES AND RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL THREE WEAPONS

Article

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE.

CHAPTER II — APPLICATION OF THE RULES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Obligatory use of the Rules..... | 1 |
| 2. Exceptions to the Rules..... | 2 |

CHAPTER III — GLOSSARY.

- | | |
|--|----|
| (A) President | 3 |
| (B) Competitions | |
| 1. Assaults and Bouts..... | 4 |
| 2. Match | 5 |
| 3. Competition | 6 |
| 4. Championship | 7 |
| 5. Tournament | 8 |
| (C) Explanation of some technical terms commonly
used when judging fencing. | |
| 1. Fencing Time | 9 |
| 2. Offensive and Defensive Actions..... | 10 |
| 3. Counter-Attacks | 12 |
| 4. Varieties of Offensive Actions..... | 13 |

CHAPTER IV — THE FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN) 14

CHAPTER V — FENCERS' EQUIPMENT.

(Weapons — Equipment — Clothing.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Responsibility | 16 |
| 2. Control of Equipment: | |
| (A) <i>Control organization</i> | 17 |
| (B) <i>Control equipment</i> | 20 |

3

A1

Ignorance of the Rules Is No Excuse

The Rules covering amateur fencing in the United States are enacted, amended and repealed solely by the Board of Directors of the Amateur Fencers League of America. As a matter of policy the AFLA generally follows the rules enacted by the Federation Internationale d'Escrime (FIE).*

The provisions in this Rules Book are mandatory without variation for all championships and nationally rated competitions. Unless exceptions are announced in advance by the appropriate Executive Committee, they are also applicable to all events scheduled by or under the auspices of the AFLA.

See page 133 for table of contents to AFLA Manual and page 281 for index to this entire book.

* The FIE rules, translated by Mr. de Beaumont, have wide margins because they were originally set for the smaller-sized Rules Book of the Amateur Fencing Association of Great Britain. The British have adopted French fencing terminology to a greater extent than has the U.S.A. The most common differences are "piste" for strip and "barrage" for fence-off.

	Article
3. Non-Regulation Equipment	21
4. Specifications common to all weapons....	22
5. General specifications for equipment and clothing	27
 CHAPTER VI — THE ASSAULT.	
1. Method of fencing.....	28
2. Exactitude of the hit.....	29
3. Method of holding the weapon.....	30
4. Putting on Guard.....	31
5. Beginning, stopping and re-starting the Bout	32
6. Fencing at close quarters.....	33
7. Corps à Corps.....	34
8. Displacing the Target and reversing positions	35
9. Ground gained or lost.....	36
10. Crossing the limits of the piste.....	38
11. Duration of the Bout.....	45
12. Accident—Indisposition—Withdrawal of a competitor	50
 CHAPTER VII — DIRECTION OF A BOUT AND JUDGING.	
(A) Officials.	
1. The President	53
2. The Jury. Judges and Ground Judges....	54
3. Auxiliary personnel.....	59
 (B) Judging by a Jury.	
1. The Duties of the President.....	61
2. Positions occupied by the Jury.....	62
3. Method of Judging.....	63
(a) <i>Procedure</i>	63
(b) <i>Materiality of the hit</i>	68
(c) <i>Validity or priority of hits</i>	70
 (C) Judging with a Judging Apparatus.	
1. Direction of the Bout.....	71
2. Method of Judging:	
(a) <i>Materiality of the hit</i>	72
(b) <i>Validity or priority of hits</i>	75

PART II: FOIL		Article
CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE.		
CHAPTER II — THE FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN). 201		
CHAPTER III — FOIL EQUIPMENT. (Weapons — Equipment — Clothing.)		
(A) Weapons.		
1. Specifications for all foils.....		205
2. Specifications for the electric foil.....		211
 (B) Equipment.		
1. General specifications for all foil equipment		212
2. Specifications for equipment required for fencing with the electric foil.....		214
 (C) Clothing.		
1. Specifications for clothing for ladies' foil..		215
2. Specifications for clothing required for fencing with the electric foil.....		216
 CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS OF FOIL FENCING.		
(A) Method of making a hit..... 218		
(B) Target.		
1. Limitation of the target.....		219
2. Extension of the Valid Target (Illustration)		222
3. Hits off the Target.....		223
 (C) Corps à corps and flèche attacks..... 224		
 (D) Number of hits—Duration of the bout..... 225		
 (E) Judging of hits at foil..... 227		
I. Materiality of a hit.		
1. With a Jury		
2. With an electrical apparatus		228
II. Validity or priority of hits.		
1. Preface		232
2. Observance of the fencing phrase.....		233
3. Judging of hits.....		237

PART III: EPEE

Note. Article
CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN). 301

CHAPTER III — EPEE EQUIPMENT.

(A) **Weapons.**

1. General specifications for épées. 306

(B) **Equipment.**

1. The mask 313
2. The body wire. 314

(C) **Clothing** 315

CHAPTER V — THE CONVENTIONS OF EPEE FENCING.

(A) **Method of making a hit** 316

(B) **Target (Illustration)** 317

(C) **Corps à corps and flèche attacks** 318

(D) **Number of hits—Duration of the bout** 319

(E) **Judging of hits at épée.**

I. Materiality of a hit.

1. Basic principle. 323
2. Annulment of hits. 324

II. Validity or priority of the hit.

1. Basic principle. 329
2. Judging of hits. 330

PART IV: SABRE

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN). 401

CHAPTER III — SABRE EQUIPMENT.

(A) **Weapons.**

General specifications for sabres. 404

(B) **Equipment and clothing** 408

CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS OF SABRE FENCING.

Article

(A) **Method of making a hit** 409

(B) **Target.**

1. Limitation of the target. 410
2. Hits off the target (Illustration). 411

(C) **Corps à corps and flèche attacks** 412

(D) **Number of hits—Duration of a bout** 413

(E) **Judging of hits at sabre** 415

I. Materiality of the hit. 68
II. Validity or priority of the hit.

1. Preface 416
2. Observance of the fencing phrase. 417
3. Judging of hits. 422

PART V: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I — COMPETITIONS 501

CHAPTER II — BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL.

1. The Organizing Committee. 503
2. The Central Office of the F.I.E. 504
3. The Directoire Technique. 505
4. Court of Appeal (Jury d'Appel). 506
5. Juries 512
6. Auxiliary Personnel. 516

(a) *Scorekeepers.*

(b) *The Time-Keeper.*

(c) *The Superintendent of the Apparatus.*

(d) *The Experts.*

(e) *The Repairers.*

CHAPTER III — ENTRIES FOR COMPETITIONS 517

CHAPTER IV — CONTROL TO BE EFFECTED BEFORE A COMPETITION. See Art. 17.

CHAPTER V — TIMETABLE 519

CHAPTER VI — TEAM COMPETITIONS.

1. Methods of organizing 523
2. Composition of teams. 525
3. Order of bouts. 526
4. Classification of teams. 527

(a) *Match between two teams*. 528

(b) *Classification of several teams in the same pool* 529

	Article
(c) Retirement of a member of a team during a match	530
(d) A team not completing an event	531
5. Team events by direct elimination	532
 CHAPTER VII — INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS.	
(A) Under the pool system.	
1. Number of fencers in a pool	536
2. Composition of pools	537
3. Order of bouts	538
4. Classification	541
5. There shall be promoted to the next round	542
6. Barrages	543
7. Competitor abandoning a competition	545
 (B) By direct elimination.	
1. Application	554
2. Method of holding matches and number of hits	555
3. Duration of matches	556
4. Competitor abandoning a competition	557
5. Order of bouts	558
6. Classification	559
7. Organization of competitions	
(a) Complete system	560
(b) Mixed system	
(1) Individual	561
(2) Teams	561
Number of hits	562
8. Match Plans	563
 CHAPTER VIII — SPECIAL RULES FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.	
(A) Individual Championships.	
1. Annual Championships	564
2. Candidatures	565
3. Entries	566
 (B) Team Championships.	
1. Simultaneous events	567
2. Entries	568
 (C) Conditions common to team and individual championships.	
1. Nationality of competitors	569
2. Entries	569
3. The F.I.E. Rules	570
4. Order of events	571

	Article
5. The Directoire Technique	572
6. Supervision by the F.I.E.	573
7. Number of hits	574
(D) The Olympic Games	575
 CHAPTER IX — RULES FOR THE WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS.	
1. Annual competition	576
2. Candidatures	577
3. Entries	578
4. Age of competitors	579
5. Rules	580

PART VI: DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I — APPLICATION	
1. Persons subject to these Rules	601
2. Maintenance of order and discipline	602
3. The competitors	603
4. The team captain	609
5. The members of the Jury	610
6. The instructors, trainers and technicians ..	611
7. The spectators	612

CHAPTER II — THE DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES AND THEIR COMPETENCE.	
1. Jurisdiction	613
2. Principle of jurisdiction	614
3. The President of the Jury	615
4. The Organizing Committee	616
5. The Directoire Technique	617
6. The Court of Appeal (Jury d'Appel)	618
7. The Executive Committee of the C.I.O. at the Olympic Games	619
8. The National Federation	620
9. The Central Office of the F.I.E.	621
10. The Congress of the F.I.E.	622

CHAPTER III — PENALTIES.	
1. Classification of penalties	623
2. Penalties applicable during a competition:	
(a) Loss of ground on piste	624
(b) Refusal to award a hit made	625
(c) Award of a hit not in fact received	626
(d) Exclusion from the competition	627

Article

- 3. Disciplinary penalties:
 - (e) *Exclusion from the competition* 628
 - (f) *Exclusion from participation in the whole meeting* 629
 - (g) *Suspension* 630
 - (h) *Permanent suspension* 631
 - (i) *Disqualification* 632
 - (j) *Expulsion from the competition* 633
- 4. Announcement of Penalties 634

CHAPTER IV — OFFENCES, THEIR PENALTIES AND THE COMPETENT JURIDICAL AUTHORITIES.

- 1. Preface 635
- 2. Warning 636
- 3. Offences committed while fencing:
 - (a) *Competence* 637
 - (b) *Offences concerned with the piste* 638
 - (c) *Offences concerning the duration of the bout* 639
 - (d) *For the use of the unarmed hand* 640
 - (e) *For intentionally making a corps à corps at foil or sabre* 641
 - (f) *For dishonest or incorrect fencing* 642
 - (g) *For seeking to favour an opponent* 643
 - (h) *For having benefited from collusion with an opponent* 644
 - (i) *For violence or brutality* 645
 - (j) *For indisposition* 646
 - (k) *For an accident* 647
- 4. Offences concerning sportsmanship:
 - (a) *Non-regulation equipment* 648
 - (b) *For non-observance of the regulations for the competition* 649
 - (c) *For breach of rules re amateurism* 650
 - (d) *For having used a "dope"* 651
 - (e) *Partiality by Judges* 652
 - (f) *Other offences* 653
- 5. Offences concerning the maintenance of order:
 - (a) *For failing to be present when required* 654
 - (b) *Competitor who disturbs the maintenance of order* 655
 - (c) *Spectator or supporter who disturbs the maintenance of order* 656
- 6. Offences concerning discipline 657

CHAPTER V — PROCEDURE.

Article

- 1. Basic Principle 658
- 2. Protests and appeals 659
- 3. Investigation—Right of defence 661
- 4. Method of decision 662
- 5. Stay of execution 663
- 6. Repetition of offence 664
- 7. Pardon, remission and commutation of penalty 665

PART VII: AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER I — RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT.

- 1. Authorised designs 701
- 2. Definition of equipment 702
- 3. Approval of designs of apparatus 703
- 4. Control of apparatus before each competition 708
- 5. Specifications for all electrical equipment:
 - (a) *Central judging apparatus* 709
 - (b) *Spools, cables and their connections* 710
 - (c) *The metallic piste* 711
 - (d) *Weapons* 712

CHAPTER II — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF ELECTRICAL FOIL EQUIPMENT.

(A) The stationary equipment.

- 1. The central judging apparatus:
 - (a) *Principles* 713
 - (b) *Sensitivity and regularity* 714
 - (c) *Extension lamps* 715
 - (d) *Source of electrical current* 716
- 2. Spools, cables and their connections 717

(B) Weapons.

- 1. Principle 718
- 2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons 719
- 3. Method of affixing the button 720
- 4. The insulation of the button and of the blade 721

(C) Metallic plastrons and masks 722

CHAPTER III — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL EPEE EQUIPMENT.

(A) The stationary equipment.

- 1. The central judging apparatus:

	Article
(a) <i>Principle</i>	723
(b) <i>Timing</i>	724
(c) <i>Sensitivity</i>	725
(d) <i>Non-registration</i>	726
(e) <i>Visual signals</i>	727
(f) <i>Sound signals</i>	728
(g) <i>Source of electrical current</i>	729
2. Spools, cables and their connections	730
(B) Weapons.	
1. Principle	731
2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons	732
3. Method of affixing the button	733

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

- Cf. (followed by a number) = see article no...
s (after a number) = and following article.
ss (ditto) = and the following articles.

NUMBERING OF ARTICLES

The articles are numbered for each part without continuity from one part to the next, the number of each part corresponds to the number of the hundred articles it contains:

- Part I (GENERAL RULES) begins at Art. 1.
- Part II (FOIL) begins at Art. 201.
- Part III (EPEE) begins at Art. 301.
- Part IV (SABRE) begins at Art. 401.
- Part V (ORGANIZATION) begins at Art. 501.
- Part VI (DISCIPLINARY RULES) begins at Art. 601.
- Part VII (EQUIPMENT) begins at Art. 701.

Note: For practical reasons conversions from metric distances are made to nearest inch.

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

It is presumed that everyone is cognizant of the rules.

PART ONE: GENERAL RULES AND RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL THREE WEAPONS

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE

The technical rules of the Fédération Internationale d'Escrime were unanimously adopted by the International Congress of National Olympic Committees held at Paris in June 1914 for use in all events at the Olympic Games. They were first codified in 1914 by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat and Monsieur Paul Anspach and issued in 1919 with the title of "Rules for Competitions".

They were modified by different F.I.E. Congresses and were revised after the 1931 Congress and again after the 1954 Congress when they were re-named "Technical Rules"; revised and modernised after the 1958 Congress and renamed "Rules for Competition".

CHAPTER II — APPLICATION OF THE RULES

1. Obligatory use of the rules.

These rules are obligatory for the "official Competition of the F.I.E." viz:

- The World Championships,
- The fencing events at the Olympic Games,
- The World Youth Championships.

(Cf. 17, 45, 56, 58s, 201, 227, 301, 304, 322, 401, 501ss, 515, 525, 535s, 561ss, 573ss, 614, 622, 708, 715.)

Unless "exceptions are made and announced in advance," these rules must be applied at every International Meeting of whatever nature it may be.

2. Exceptions to the rules.

These exceptions should be confirmed by the national association of the country to which the organizing committee belongs, and should be brought to the notice of those concerned when the announcement of the meeting is published. (Cf. 1.)

CHAPTER III — GLOSSARY

A. — PRESIDENT.

- 3 Throughout these rules the word "President" means "President of the Jury" or "Director of the Bout".

B. — COMPETITIONS.

1. Assaults and bouts.

- 4 Friendly combat between two fencers is called an "assault". When the score of such an assault is kept to determine a result it is called a "bout".

2. Match.

- 5 The aggregate of the bouts fought between the fencers of two different teams is called a "match".

3. Competition.

- 6 Is the aggregate of the bouts (individual competitions) or of the matches (team competitions) required to determine the winner of the event.

Competitions are distinguished by weapons, by the competitors' sex, age or occupation (military — students, etc.) or by the fact that they are for individuals or for teams.

Competitions are said to be by "direct elimination" when the competitors are eliminated as soon as they have received their first defeat (Cf. 532ss, 554ss); conversely a "pool" is a group of competitors (or all the competitors) who all fence each other successively in order to determine their respective classification (Cf. 524ss, 536ss).

4. Championship.

- 7 Is the name given to a competition held to determine the best fencer or the best team at each weapon for an association or for a specific region and for a specific period of time.

5. Tournament.

- 8 The name given to all competitions held at the same place, at the same period and for the same reason.

C. — EXPLANATION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS COMMONLY USED IN JUDGING FENCING (1).

1. Fencing time (Temps d'Escrime).

- 9 Fencing time (Temps d'Escrime) is the time required to perform one simple fencing action.

(1) It is stressed that this chapter is not designed as a manual on fencing and that it is only included here in order to help the reader to understand the rules.

2. Offensive and defensive actions.

The attack is the initial action which threatens the opponent's target (Cf. 237, 418). 10

The parry is the defensive action made with the weapon which prevents the attack arriving.

The riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the attack.

The counter-riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the riposte.

The different offensive actions are:

(a) Attack or Riposte:

simple: by one movement;

either *direct* (in the same line);

or *indirect* (in another line);

composed: by several movements.

(b) Riposte:

immediate or delayed: depends on what action takes place and the speed at which it is carried out.

Examples:

1. Simple direct ripostes:

Direct riposte: a riposte which hits the opponent without leaving the line in which the parry was formed.

Riposte along the blade: a riposte which hits the opponent by grazing along the blade after the parry.

2. Simple indirect ripostes:

Riposte by disengagement: a riposte which hits the opponent in the opposite line to that in which the parry was formed (by passing *under* the opponent's blade if the parry was formed in the high line, and *over* the blade if the parry was formed in the low line).

Riposte with a coupé: riposte which hits the opponent in the opposite line to that in which the parry was formed (the blade always passing over the opponent's point).

3. Composed ripostes:

Riposte with a doublé: a riposte which hits the opponent in the opposite line to that in which the parry was formed, but after having described a complete circle round the opponent's blade.

Riposte with a one-two: a riposte which hits the opponent in the same line in which the parry was formed but after

the blade has first been into the opposite line by passing *under* the opponent's blade.

Etc., etc.

3. Counter attacks.

12 (a) *The Stop hit*: a counter-attack made on an attack.

(b) It is called a "time hit" when it is made while closing the line in which the attack is to be completed.

4. Varieties of offensive actions.

13 (a) *The Remise* is a simple and immediate offensive action which follows the original attack, *without withdrawing the arm*, after the opponent has parried or retreated, when the latter has either quitted contact with the blade without riposting or has made a riposte which is delayed, indirect or composed.

(b) *The Redoublement* is a new action, either simple or composed, made on an opponent who has parried without riposting or who has merely avoided the first action by retreating or displacing the target.

(c) *The Reprise d'attaque* is a new attack executed immediately after a return to the on guard position.

(d) *Counter time*: is every action made by the attacker on a stop hit made by his opponent.

CHAPTER IV — THE FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN)

(Cf. 201ss, 301ss, 401ss.)

14 The field of play should have an even surface. It should give neither advantage nor disadvantage to either of the two fencers concerned, especially as regards slope and light.

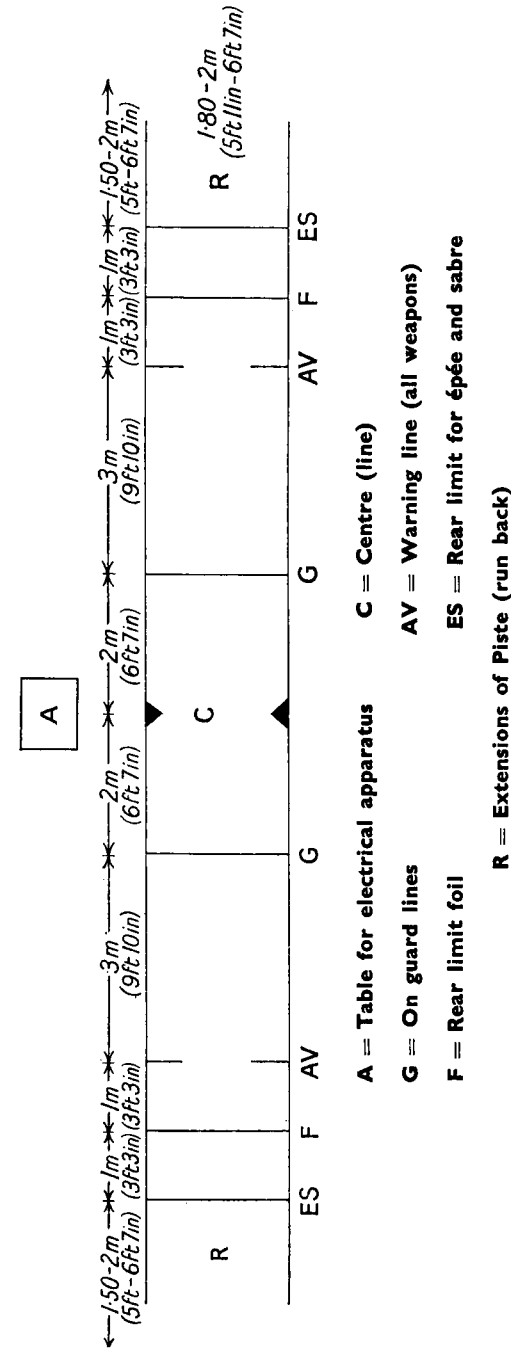
When announcing the particulars of a competition the organizers must always state the nature of the field of play on which the competition will be fought. In particular they should state when a competition is to be held in the open air.

15 That portion of the field of play which is used for fencing is called the piste (strip or board). The piste may be made of various materials: earth, wood, linoleum, rubber, plastic, metallic mesh, etc.

The width of the piste must be from 1.80 metres (5 ft. 11 ins.) to 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.). Its length varies according to the weapon used (Cf. 202, 302, 402).

In addition to the length of the piste laid down for each weapon, the piste should in practice be extended a distance of 1.50 metres (5 ft.) to 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) at each end,

THE REGULATION PISTE FOR ALL THREE WEAPONS



to enable the competitor who is about to cross the limit of the piste to retire over a level surface.

If the piste is mounted on a platform the latter must not be higher than 0.60 metres (23 ins.) above the position occupied by the President of the Jury.

If it is impracticable to have a piste of regulation length the length of the piste must not be less than 13 metres (42 ft. 8 ins.) including the above mentioned extensions.

CHAPTER V — THE FENCERS' EQUIPMENT

(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)

(Cf. 205ss, 306ss, 404ss.)

1. Responsibility of fencers.

- 16 Fencers arm, equip and clothe themselves and fence on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

Fencers are alone responsible in all respects for any accidents which they may cause or suffer.

The safety measures, and the methods of control laid down in the present rules are only designed to *supplement* the fencers' safety, and cannot *guarantee* it absolutely, they cannot, therefore (however they are applied), involve the responsibility either of the F.I.E. or of the organizers of competitions, the officials who carry out such organizations, or of those who may cause an accident.

2. Control of fencers' equipment.

(Cf. 53.)

A. — Control, organization.

- 17 The Directoire Technique (or, failing them the Organizing Committee), may appoint one or more special delegates whose duty it will be to verify the weapons, equipment and clothing of the fencers (obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.).

The control may be supervised by the members of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E.

- 18 The pieces of equipment which have been thus controlled will be marked with a distinctive mark: a fencer must not, on pain of penalties laid down hereafter (Cf. 21ss) use any piece of equipment which does not bear this control mark.

In addition to the measures of control mentioned above, the President of a bout may at any time, on his own initiative or at the request of a fencer or of a team captain, carry out

himself such control, or verify the measures of control already carried out or even carry out, or have carried out, new controls.

He will, in any case, before each bout control the pressure of the spring in the point of electric weapons. For details of the control weight required for this purpose see description in Part VII (Cf. 719, 732).

At electric foil, before the commencement of each pool, the President, under the supervision of a member of the Directoire Technique or of the special delegates, must assemble all the competitors on the piste and verify that the metallic jacket conforms to the provisions of Article 217 when each competitor is standing upright, is on guard and when lunging.

At épée the same procedure should be followed as for foil in order to verify: (a) that the material from which the clothing is made has not too smooth a surface, and (b) that the competitor is wearing his plastron (under garment) (Cf. 27, 315).

B. — Control equipment.

In order to enable the controllers to fulfil their functions, the organizers must supply them with the necessary equipment (gauges, weights, scales, electrical control apparatus, etc.).

3. Non-regulation equipment.

(Cf. 18, 648.)

(a) Under whatever circumstances a fencer on the piste is found to be in possession of equipment which is non-regulation or defective, such equipment will be *confiscated* and will only be returned to the fencer after the completion of the event or after having been put in order, at the fencer's expense, and re-controlled.

(b) When an irregularity is found in equipment:

1. If the fencer cannot be made responsible (no previous control, weapon which does not function, damage occurring during a bout, irregularity unknown to him, etc.) the President will allow the fencer the time strictly necessary to appear on the piste with regulation equipment, but he will impose neither a penalty nor a warning;

2. If the fencer can be made responsible:

— on the first occasion the President will allow the fencer the time strictly necessary to appear on the piste with regulation equipment and will give him a *warning*;

— should there be a repetition of the same fault during the same pool or match or the last 15 bouts by direct elimination, the fencer will be *excluded*.

(c) If the President establishes (Cf. 18) that a fencer is using *falsified* equipment, the said fencer will be immediately and irrevocably excluded from the competition and, if necessary, from the whole meeting, without prejudice to the application of other penalties enumerated in Part VI.

(d) In addition to the penalties enumerated above, the rules relating to the judging of hits for each weapon specify the circumstances in which hits made during a bout should be annulled (Cf. 47, 231, 326).

4. Specifications common to all weapons.

22 All kinds of weapons are authorised providing that they conform to the regulations.

The weapon should be so constructed that it can normally neither injure the user nor his opponent.

A. — General description:

23 All weapons are composed of the following parts:

1. A flexible steel *blade* completed at its forward extremity by a *button* and at the rear by the *tang* (the latter included in the hilt when the weapon is mounted).

2. A *hilt* within which the tang of the blade is fixed by a *locking nut* or in any other way, and which enables the fencer to hold the weapon. It may be composed of one or of several parts: in the latter case it is divided into a *handle* (which is normally held in the hand) and a *pommel* (rear portion of the hilt which locks the handle on the tang).

3. A metal *guard* (*coquille*) fixed (with the convex portion towards the front) between the blade and the hilt serving to protect the sword hand. The guard may contain a *padding* or cushion (Cf. 26/2, 712) to reduce the effect of blows; in electrical weapons, it will also contain a *plug* to which the *body wire* can be connected.

B. — Dimensions:

(Cf. 205ss, 306ss, 404ss.)

24 Each weapon has its particular design and measurements.

1. The length of the blade includes the button and everything which is added in front of the convex surface of the guard whether or not it is fixed to the latter.

2. The total length of the weapon and of its various parts correspond to the distances between lines (planes) drawn

parallel to each other and perpendicular to the axis of the blade; these lines are situated:

(a) at the forward extremity of the weapon;

(b) at the point where the blade leaves the front, convex, surface of the guard;

(c) at the back of the guard;

(d) between the handle and the pommel;

(e) at the rear extremity of the hilt.

3. The total length of the weapon is the distance between lines (a) and (e); the length of the blade, that between (a) and (b); the length of the hilt, that between (b) and (e); and the depth of the guard, that between (b) and (c).

4. The maximum total length of the weapon must be less than the greatest permissible lengths for the blade and the hilt added together, these two latter lengths must, therefore, compensate each other to arrive at the total length of the weapon.

5. In order to measure either the total length of the weapon or the length of the blade, it is essential that the latter should be straight: when, therefore, measurements are being made, the blade should be kept straight on a flat surface.

6. Only the pommel or the locking nut may be placed between lines (d) and (e).

C. — The hilt:

1. The maximum length of the hilt at all weapons is 23.5 cm. (9¼ ins.) between lines (b) and (e) and 18 cm. (7⅓ ins.) between lines (b) and (d). 25

2. The hilt must be able to pass through the same gauge as the guard. It is so made that normally it can injure neither the user or his opponent.

3. All types of hilts are allowed providing that they conform to the regulations which have been framed with a view to placing the various types of weapons on the same footing of equality.

4. The hilt must not include any device which assists the fencer to use it as a throwing weapon.

5. The hilt must not include any device which can increase in any way the protection afforded to the hand or wrist of the fencer by the guard: a cross bar which extends beyond the edge of the guard is expressly forbidden.

6. If the hilt (or the glove) includes any device or attach-

ment which fixes the position of the hand on the hilt, such device must conform to the two following conditions:

(a) Determine and fix one position only for the hand on the hilt.

(b) When the hand occupies this one position on the hilt, the extremity of the thumb when completely extended must be less than 2 cm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) from the inner surface of the guard.

D. — *The guard (coquille):*

(Cf. 208, 310, 407.)

26 1. The convex face of the guard must be of shape and surface which is both smooth and not too bright, it must be so made that it can neither hold nor catch the opponent's point. It must not have a raised rim.

2. The padding inside the guard must have a thickness which is less than 2 cm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) and must not be made in such a way as to increase the protection which the guard affords the hand.

E. — *Buttons and pointes d'arrêt:*

(Cf. 210s, 311s, 406, 719s, 732s.)

See under each weapon and Part VII, Chapters II and III.

5. Equipment and clothing — general conditions.

27 1. The competitor must have the maximum protection compatible with the freedom of movement necessary for fencing.

For men as well as for ladies, when the jacket is cut horizontally at the waist, the lower edge must overlap the breeches by at least 10 cm. (4 ins.) when the fencer is in the "on guard" position.

Ladies' equipment must include breast protectors in metal or of other rigid material (Cf. 215).

At épée the wearing of an under garment (plastron) as described in Article 315 is obligatory.

2. It must not be possible for the opponent to be obstructed or injured by the equipment, nor for the opponent's weapon to be caught up or deflected by the equipment which, in consequence, must have neither buckles nor openings in which the opponent's point may be caught up — except accidentally.

At all weapons, the gauntlet of the glove must, in all circumstances, cover approximately half the forearm of the competitor's sword arm to prevent the opponent's blade entering the sleeve of the jacket.

3. The judging of hits should be facilitated as far as possible; the material from which the equipment is made must not have a surface which is smooth enough to cause the *pointe d'arrêt*, the button or the opponent's hit to glance off (Cf. 313).

4. All clothing, as well as the bib and the exterior parts of the mask, must be white (or of a very light colour).

5. They must be made of sufficiently robust material and be in good condition.

6. The mask, in particular, must be made up with meshes (spaces between the wires) of maximum 2.1 mm. (0.08 in.) and from wires with a minimum gauge of diameter 1 mm. (0.039 in.) before tinning (which should be effected hot after the mesh has been shaped) (Cf. 722/4).

CHAPTER VI — THE ASSAULT

1. Method of fencing.

(Cf. 16.)

The competitors fence in their own ways and at their own risk with the one condition that they must observe the fundamental rules of fencing (Cf. 35).

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All bouts or matches must, however, preserve the character of a courteous and frank encounter. All violent actions (*flèche* attack which ends by a shock jostling the opponent, disorderly fencing, irregular movements on the piste, any action which the President considers dangerous — for example, attacks made by running with loss of equilibrium — hits delivered with undue violence) are expressly forbidden (Cf. 645).

2. Exactitude of the hit.

Every thrust with the point at all weapons must reach the target clearly and distinctly to be counted as a hit.

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3. Method of holding the weapon.

With all three weapons, defence must be effected exclusively with the guard and the blade used either separately or together.

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If there is no special device or attachment a fencer may hold the handle in any way he wishes and he may also alter the position of his hand on the handle during a bout. However, the weapon must not be — either permanently or temporarily, or in an open or concealed manner — transformed into a throwing weapon; it must be used without the hand leaving the hilt, and without the hand being slipped along the hilt from front to back during an offensive action.

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The weapon must be used with one hand only; a fencer must not change hands until the end of the bout, unless the President gives special permission to the contrary because of the hand or arm being wounded. The use of the hand and arm which are not used to hold the weapon to carry out an offensive or defensive action is forbidden. The penalty for transgression of this rule is the annulment of a hit which has been scored and the penalty of one hit after previous warning during the same bout.

4. Putting on guard.

The fencer whose number is called first should place himself on the right of the President, except in the case of a bout between a right and a left-hander and if the left-hander is called first.

The President places each of the two competitors in such a way that the foot of each which is in front is 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) from the centre line of the piste (that is behind the "on guard" lines).

Competitors are always put on guard, whether at the beginning of the bout or subsequently, in the centre of the width of the piste.

Competitors come on guard when the President gives the order "On Guard", after which the President asks: "Are you ready?" On receiving an affirmative reply from both competitors he gives the signal for the assault to commence with the word "Play".

5. Beginning, stopping and restarting the bout.

1. As soon as the word "Play" has been pronounced the competitors may assume the offensive. No movement made or initiated before the word "Play" is counted.

2. The bout stops on the word "Halt", except in the case of special events occurring which modify the regular and normal conditions of the bout (Cf. also 47).

Directly the order "Halt" has been given, the competitor may not commence a new action; only the movement which has been begun before the order was given remains valid. Everything which takes place afterwards is entirely invalid (But Cf. 47).

If a competitor stops before the word "Halt", and is hit, the hit is valid.

The order "Halt" is also given if the play of the competitors is dangerous, confused, or contrary to the rules, if one of the competitors is disarmed or entirely leaves the

piste, or if, when retiring, he approaches too near the spectators or the jury (Cf. 231-7).

3. After each valid hit is scored the competitors are put on guard in the middle of the piste. If the hit is not allowed they are placed in the position which they occupied when the assault was interrupted. (However, Cf. 226, 321, 414.)

The competitors will change ends

— in the open air after each hit scored;

— indoors, after each bout by direct elimination, or for bouts taking place in several hits, after one of the competitors has received half the maximum number of hits which he can receive; at sabre, if one of the competitors is a left-hander and if the President cannot cross to the other side of the piste, the competitors remain in their positions and the judges will exchange places from right to left and vice versa.

However, with the electrical judging apparatus competitors do not change ends during the bout (But Cf. 556).

4. The President cannot allow a fencer to leave the piste, save in exceptional circumstances. If a competitor does so without permission he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Article 654.

6. Fencing at close quarters.

Fencing at close quarters is allowed so long as the competitors can wield their weapons correctly and the President can at foil and sabre follow the phrase.

7. Corps à corps.

The corps à corps is said to exist when the two competitors remain in contact; when this occurs the President must stop the bout (Cf. 37, 224, 318, 412).

8. Displacing the target and reversing of positions.

Displacing the target, ducking, turns and half turns are allowed including the action of ducking during which the unarmed hand may come in contact with the piste.

But "reversing of positions" is not allowed, that is to say that if the original positions are actually reversed, the competitors are again placed in the positions which they occupied when the movement resulting in the reversal of the positions was initiated.

9. Ground gained or lost.

When the order "Halt" is given ground gained is held until a hit has been scored. When competitors are replaced on guard, each fencer should retire equally in order to attain fencing distance.

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However

37 (a) When the bout has been stopped on account of a corps à corps, the fencers are again put on guard in such a position that the competitor who has sustained the corps à corps is at the place which he previously occupied; this also applies if his opponent has subjected him to a flèche attack, even without corps à corps.

(b) The competitors must not be again put on guard in such a way that a fencer who was in front of the warning line at the moment when the assault was stopped is placed behind this line if this competitor has not already been warned (Cf. 38).

(c) The competitors must not again be put on guard in such a way that the fencer who was already behind the warning line at the moment when the assault was stopped, is caused to lose ground.

10. Crossing the limits of the piste.

(a) *Stopping the bout:*

38 When a competitor crosses one of the boundaries of the piste with both feet, the President must immediately call "halt" and annul everything which has occurred after the boundary has been crossed, except a hit received by the competitor who has crossed the boundary even after he has crossed it provided that this hit is made immediately as part of the movement in the course of which he crossed the boundary.

When one of the competitors leaves the piste only a hit made by the fencer who remains on the piste can be counted valid, even in the case of a double hit, except, however, in the case provided for in Article 42.

(b) *Rear limits and warning lines:*

39 When the rear foot of a competitor reaches his warning line for the last time the President gives the order "halt", and advises the fencer as to how much ground remains before he will cross the extreme limit of the piste. He will repeat this warning each time the competitor has, meanwhile, regained 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) of ground (that is to say, in practice, on a regulation piste, each time he has advanced until his leading foot has reached his on guard line). Competitors are not advised of their position at any other part of the piste.

40 The competitor who, after being warned, crosses — i.e., crosses with both feet — the rear limit of the piste, has one hit scored against him. However, if a competitor crosses

the rear limit of the piste without having been warned, he is again put on guard at the warning line.

Competitors must be allowed to retire on the piste as many times as is necessary in order that each should have at his disposal the regulation distance for retiring (1). But they are only warned when they reach the warning line for the last time (Cf. 302, 402). 41

If having crossed the rear limit of the piste, the fencer who is attacked parries and makes an immediate riposte or makes a stop hit or time hit such hit will be counted as valid. This rule will not apply to a fencer who crosses the rear limit of the piste for the last time (Cf. 38). 42

(c) *Lateral boundaries:*

A competitor who crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with both feet is penalised. When the competitors are replaced on guard, his opponent will step forward from the position which he occupied when the action occurred 1 metre (3 ft. 3 ins.) at foil and 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) at épée and sabre. When the infliction of this penalty places a competitor with both feet beyond the rear limit of the piste, the competitor is considered as having been hit, always provided that he had previously been warned at his warning line. 43

A competitor who crosses one of the boundaries of the piste with both feet — e.g., when making a flèche — to avoid a hit, will, after one warning during the same bout, be penalised by having one hit scored against him (Cf. 638).

(d) *Leaving the piste accidentally:*

A competitor who crosses one of the boundaries of the piste, as the result of an "accidental cause" (such as a collision) incurs no penalty whatever. 44

11. Duration of the bout.

By duration of a bout is meant the actual duration, that is the total of the intervals of time between the orders "Play" and "Halt", deduction being therefore made for the time taken for the deliberations of the jury and other interruptions. 45

The duration of the bout must be registered exactly by a timekeeper appointed by the organizing committee (obligatory for official competitions of the F.I.E.) (Cf. 59).

(1) *Note:* Illustration. When A retires once over the limit of the piste and then B also retires over the limit of the piste, in fact A has regained the ground lost and the two competitors are considered at that moment as having at their disposal the full length of their piste, because the bout is always being fought over the full length of the piste.

At the finals of major competitions the stop clock may be visible for the spectators but not for the fencers.

The actual duration of a bout is:

— at épée for one hit — 5 minutes;

— at all weapons:

for 4 hits — 5 minutes;

for 5 hits — 6 minutes;

for 8 hits — 10 minutes;

for 10 hits — 12 minutes.

46 The President (himself advised by the timekeeper who must not call "Halt" or strike a bell) stops the bout and warns the competitors 1 minute before the expiration of the actual time limit. Should a prolonged interruption of the bout occur, the competitors may, when replaced on guard, be advised how much time remains for fencing.

47 When the time limit expires the timekeeper must call "Halt" (or strike a bell), this will stop the bout and even a hit which has already been initiated is not valid.

48 The President may, during the bout, penalise by a warning, then by scoring one hit against the competitor and finally by exclusion from the competition a competitor who endeavours improperly to cause or to prolong interruptions during the bout.

49 When the time limit expires before the bout is completed, the procedure to be followed is detailed in the chapters dealing with each weapon (Cf. 226, 321, 414).

12. Accidents — indispositions — withdrawal of a competitor.

50 If a competitor is the victim of an accident which has been duly recognized, the President may allow him a period of rest once only and that for a maximum time of 20 minutes in order that he may recover sufficiently to continue the bout (1).

51 In the case of one or several indispositions which have been duly recognized, the President may grant the competitor a period of rest for a maximum time of 10 minutes once only during the same match (teams) or the same pool (individual) or the last 15 bouts by direct elimination (1).

52 The President may on his own authority, require the withdrawal of a competitor whose physical inability to continue the bout is obvious.

(1) When applying articles 50 and 51, cramp must be considered as an indisposition and not as an accident and therefore follow the provisions of article 51

CHAPTER VII — THE DIRECTION OF A BOUT AND THE JUDGING OF HITS

A. OFFICIALS.

1. The President.

All bouts at fencing are directed by a President who has many duties: 53

(a) He directs the bout (Cf. 63);

(b) He controls the equipment (Cf. 18s);

(c) He supervises his assistants (judges, ground-judges timekeepers, scorers, etc.);

(d) He maintains order (Cf. 615);

(e) He penalises faults (Cf. 615);

(f) He awards the hits (Cf. 67, 69, 75).

2. The Jury, Judges and Ground-Judges.

The President fulfils his duty of judging hits, either with the help of four judges or with the assistance of an apparatus for the automatic registering of hits, with the latter he may be assisted by two ground-judges. 54

Ground judges are obligatory when there is no metallic piste.

The President and the judges (or the ground-judges) constitute the "Jury".

By accepting a position on a jury, each of the members concerned, by so doing, pledges his honour to respect the regulations and to cause them to be respected, and to carry out his duties with the strictest impartiality and most sustained attention. 55

All members of a jury must be amateurs when acting at an international competition; they must, in addition, hold an amateur licence when acting at an official competition of the F.I.E. 56

They are appointed by the Directoire Technique (or in its absence by the Organizing Committee) which will select neutral juries as far as possible and will appoint the President from among the international Presidents recognized by the F.I.E. (Cf. 512s). 57

For the finals of individual competitions comprising at least eight fencers, there shall be, whenever possible, two complete juries (or two Presidents when judging with an apparatus). (This is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.) (Cf. 515). 58

3. Auxiliary personnel.

1. Scorers and timekeepers.

59 Whenever possible the organizers will appoint, on their own responsibility, scorers whose duty it will be to keep the score-sheet and the scoreboards and a timekeeper whose duty it will be to keep time for the duration of the bouts (Cf. 45ss). (This is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.)

2. Specialist personnel.

60 When judging is done with the assistance of an apparatus for registering hits, the Organizing Committee will further appoint:

(a) A superintendent of the apparatus.

The Organizing Committee must choose qualified persons, who should follow the working of the apparatus with careful attention in order that they may be able to advise the President as to what their apparatus has registered, and warn him, even during the course of a bout, as to all abnormal phenomena which may occur.

The superintendent of the apparatus must not touch the apparatus while fencing is in progress. When fencing ceases, he re-sets the apparatus either after the President has given his decision, or when the competitors are testing their weapons; but he must never — after a phase of the bout has caused the apparatus to signal a hit — annul this signal before the President has given his decision.

(b) One or more experts.

For each meeting, the Organizing Committee must appoint experts in matters relating to electrical judging. These experts are placed under the supervision of the Directoire Technique.

The experts may be consulted, separately or conjointly, by the Presidents or by the Directoire Technique regarding all questions relating to the electrical apparatus.

Members of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E. who may be present are ex-officio qualified to act as experts.

(c) The repairers.

The Organizing Committee must, for each international meeting, ensure the presence of competent repairers to remedy faults which may arise during the competition to the personal equipment of the fencers, and, if necessary, to the rest of the electrical apparatus.

B. — JUDGING BY A JURY.

1. The duties of the President.

The President will take up his position at a distance from the piste which will enable him completely to follow the actions of the fencers and will follow the competitors in their movements on the piste.

He directs the bout according to the provisions of the rules (Cf. 227ss, 322ss, 415ss).

2. Positions occupied by the judges.

Two judges are placed on each side of the piste on the President's right and left respectively, and slightly behind the competitors.

The two judges placed on the President's right hand should watch the fencer who is placed on the President's left hand and especially verify the arrival of hits which this competitor may receive.

Similarly, the two judges placed on the President's left hand should watch the fencer who is placed on the President's right hand and especially verify the arrival of hits which this competitor may receive (however Cf. 69/4).

3. Method of judging.

(a) Procedure.

The President, who alone is responsible for the direction of the bout, gives the orders. However, any other member of the jury may give the command "Halt", but only if he thinks that there is an accident.

Similarly the timekeeper stops the bout by calling "Halt" when time expires.

As soon as a judge sees a hit (whether on a valid surface or not) arrive on the fencer whom he is watching he *must* raise his hand in order to advise the President.

All judging is carried out aloud and without the members of the jury leaving the positions which they occupy.

The jury is not bound to take account of the acknowledgment of a hit properly made by a competitor (Cf. 606).

The jury first decides as to the *materiality* of the hit or hits. The President then alone decides against which fencer a hit shall be scored by applying the conventional rules for each weapon.

(b) Materiality of the hit.

As soon as the bout has been stopped, the President

reconstructs briefly the movements which composed the last fencing phrase before the order "Halt" (this formality is not obligatory at épée) and in the course of his analysis he questions the two judges watching one fencer in order to ascertain whether in their opinion any of the movements occurring in his analysis of the phrase has resulted in a hit on the competitor; he then follows the same procedure with the two other judges for the other competitor (this formality must be observed at all three weapons).

When the judges are questioned they must reply in one of the following ways: "Yes", "Yes but not valid", "No" or "I abstain". The President votes last.

69

The President then aggregates the votes thus made from each side, the opinion of each judge counts as one vote, the opinion of the President counts as one and a half votes while abstentions are not counted at all:

1. If both judges on the same side agree in a positive opinion (either both say "Yes", or both say "No", or both say "Yes but not valid") their judgment prevails.

2. If one of the judges has a definite opinion and the other abstains, the opinion of the President prevails since his vote is over-riding; if he also abstains, the decision of the judge who has a definite opinion prevails.

3. If the two judges concerned are positive but contrary in their opinions or if both abstain, the President may decide according to his own observations (1); if he also abstains, the hit is regarded as doubtful (Cf. 5 below).

4. In the case of a double abstention, the President may, as an exceptional measure, ask the opinions of the two other judges if he considers that they were better placed to see the hit — for example: a riposte on the back made on a fencer who has made a flèche attack and has passed his opponent.

5. A doubtful hit is never scored against the competitor who might have received it; but, on the other hand, any hit made subsequently or simultaneously in the same phrase

(1) Examples: I.—Judge A says "no"; Judge B says "yes but not valid"; even if the President considers the hit valid, the judgment must be "no hit"; but in this example since one Judge and the President agree that there has been contact with the point on the opponent, after the decision "no hit" anything which occurs thereafter must be annulled.

II. — Judge A says "yes"; but Judge B says "yes but not valid" the President abstains; he cannot therefore score the hit since there is a doubt as to whether it arrived on a valid surface or not; however, since both judges are agreed that there was contact with the point on the opponent, after the decision "no hit" anything which occurs subsequently must be annulled.

by the fencer who has thus been granted the benefit of the doubt must also be annulled; (but Cf. 38) as regards a hit made subsequently by the fencer who originally made the doubtful hit, the following courses will apply:

I. — If the new hit (remise, redoublement or riposte) is made by a fencer who made the doubtful hit without any hit having been made by his opponent, this new hit must be scored.

II. — But if the doubt concerns the surface on which the hit arrived (one "Yes" and one "Yes but not valid") no other hit in this phrase can be scored.

III. — This is also the case if the opponent has made a doubtful hit between the doubtful hit and the new hit made by the same competitor.

(c) *Validity or priority of the hit.*

After the jury has decided the materiality of a hit, the President, acting alone and by applying the conventional rules for each weapon, decides against which fencer a hit is to be awarded, whether both are hit (épée) or if there is no valid hit (Cf. 232ss, 329ss, 416ss).

70

C. — *JUDGING WITH A JUDGING APPARATUS.*

1. *Direction of the bout.*

1. The bout is directed by the President who should move up and down the piste in order to follow the fencing phrases while being able to see the appearance of the light signals.

71

2. At the beginning of each bout, and whenever a weapon is changed, the President must check the resistance of the spring in the point of the weapon by means of the special weight (Cf. 18, 719, 732).

3. The President will superintend the proper functioning of the electrical apparatus. Either on his own initiative or when asked to do so by a competitor, he will have the necessary tests made in order to verify the apparatus and localise any faults which may be found. He will prevent the competitors complicating the tests by unplugging or untimely changing of their equipment.

4. If there are ground-judges, they will be placed on either side of the President and on opposite sides of the piste and they should observe all the actions during the bout (Cf. 54).

5. The President should consult the experts for the electrical apparatus each time he considers it necessary (Cf. 60b).

2. Method of judging.

(a) Materiality of the hit.

72 The materiality of the hit is established according to the indications of the apparatus, when necessary after consulting the ground-judges (Cf. 74).

Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into consideration for judging hits. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to be hit unless the hit has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as a penalty as laid down in the rules) (Cf. 228ss, 323ss, 626).

73 On the other hand, the President should, in the cases enumerated for each weapon, annul a hit registered by the apparatus (Cf. 230s, 325s).

74 Only the two ground-judges, who each have one vote, and the President, who has one and a half votes, decide if a hit has been made on the ground or not. If they cannot reach a majority decision that this is so (three abstentions or the two judges of different opinions and the President abstaining) the hit must be considered doubtful (Cf. 69/5). In no circumstances may the President take account of the opinions of other persons.

(b) Validity or priority of the hit.

75 After reaching his decision regarding the materiality of a hit, the President, by applying the conventional rules for each weapon, decides against which fencer a hit is to be awarded, whether both are hit (*épée*) or if there is no valid hit (Cf. 232ss, 329ss, 416ss).

PART TWO: FOIL

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTES

The Rules for Foil were adopted on 12th June, 1914 by the Commission for Foil of the F.I.E. at a meeting in Paris under the presidency of General G. Ettore, representing the Italian Fencing Federation, who edited the proposed rules.

They were basically the same as those drawn up by Monsieur Camille Prévost, president of the Académie d'Armes and president of the Technical Committee for Foil of the French National Federation. They also conformed to the rules drawn up by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat for "Les Armes de France", to the various earlier international regulations drawn up by the different countries affiliated to the F.I.E. and to the Franco-Italian rules.

The present rules merely define and complete those adopted in 1914.

The rules governing foil competitions judged with the electrical judging apparatus were adopted in 1957.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN)

(Cf. 14ss).

Foil competitions are held indoors on pistes made of wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metallic mesh, etc. 201

In competitions judged with the electrical apparatus, the piste and its extensions must be entirely covered by a metallic piste in order to neutralise hits made "on the ground" (obligatory for official competitions of the F.I.E.).

The width of the piste must be from 1 m 80 (5 ft. 11 ins.) to 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.). 202

The length of the piste must be 12 metres (39 ft. 4 ins.), so that each competitor being placed at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) from the centre line has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 4 metres (13 ft. 2 ins.) without it being necessary for him to cross the limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 15, 38ss and Plan, page 17).

Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the piste parallel to its width, thus: 203

1 centre line (which may be replaced by a central point or a special sign drawn on the edge of the piste);

2 on guard lines at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste).

2 rear limits of the piste, which must be drawn across the whole width of the piste, at a distance of 6 metres (19 ft. 8 ins.) when possible from the centre line, but which may be less when sufficient space is not available but never less than 5 metres (16 ft. 5 ins.) (Cf. 15).

2 warning lines drawn 1 metre (3 ft. 3 ins.) in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which may be drawn only 30 cm. (12 ins.) from each side of the piste).

204

The table on which the judging apparatus is placed should stand level with the centre line and at least 1 metre (3 ft. 3 ins.) from the piste, and the President must ensure that its isolation is maintained by the officials, the competitors and the spectators. As a general rule the same table should not be used by the score-keepers, timekeepers, etc.

CHAPTER III — FOIL EQUIPMENT (Weapons — Equipment — Clothing)

A. — WEAPONS (Cf. 16ss, 22ss).

1. General specifications for foils.

(a) Weight.

205

The total weight of the foil ready for use must be less than 500 grammes (17½ ozs.).

(b) Length.

206

The maximum total length of the foil must be 110 cm. (43½ ins.).

(c) The blade.

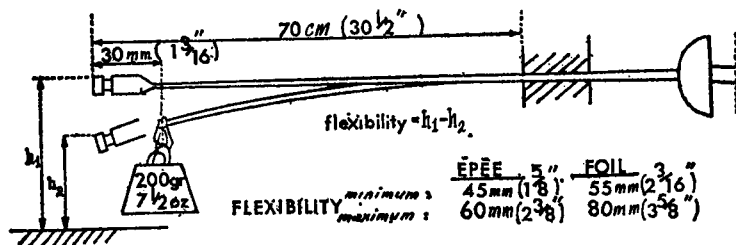
207

The blade, which must be made of steel, is rectangular in section.

It is mounted with the widest face of the blade placed horizontally.

The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm. (35½ ins.).

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend minimum 5.5 cm. (2¼ ins.) and maximum 8 cm. (3½ ins.) measured in the following way:



1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm. (30½ ins.) from the extremity of the button.

2. A 200 gramme weight (7½ ozs.) is suspended 3 cm. (1¼ ins.) from the extremity of the button.

3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the button between the non-weighted and the weighted position.

(d) The guard (coquille) (Cf. 26).

208

The guard must be able to pass through a straight cylindrical gauge having a diameter of 12 cm. (4¾ ins.) and a length of 15 cm. (5⅞ ins.).

Eccentric mounting is forbidden, that is to say that the blade must pass through the centre of the guard.

(e) The martingale.

209

The martingale is obligatory when the foil is not secured to the hand by an attachment or by the body wire.

(f) Buttons and points.

210

The point of the foil must be covered unless it is fitted with an electric point for registering hits (or one of a design previously approved), that is to say that the flattened metal button which completes the blade must be covered with waxed thread or plastic or with some other non-metallic material.

2. Specifications for the electric foil.

211

Foil fencers' electrical equipment must conform to the following conditions, in addition to the special conditions regarding construction laid down in Part VII (Cf. 702, 712, 718).

(a) The pointe d'arrêt.

The pressure which must be made on the pointe d'arrêt in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit must be more than 500 grammes (17½ ozs.), that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 719).

The course or stroke which the pointe d'arrêt must travel back in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit may be extremely short: the total stroke must be a maximum of 1 mm. (0.039 ins.).

(b) Insulation.

The body of the point, except those parts which are insulated, and part of the blade to a length of 15 cm. (6 ins.) below the point, as well as the pommel or the end of the handle, must be completely covered with insulating material (adhesive tape or varnish) (Cf. 721).

B. — EQUIPMENT.

1. General specifications for all foil equipment.

(a) *Mask* (Cf. 27, 722/4).

- 212 For foil, the mask must be of such a design that, when the fencer is in the on guard position, the bib is not lower than 2 cm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) below the collar and in any case not below the prominences of the collar bones (clavicles).

(b) *Glove*.

- 213 The glove may be slightly padded (Cf. 27).

(c) *The jacket*.

When the jacket is cut horizontally at the waist, the lower edge must overlap the breeches by at least 10 cm. (4 ins.) when the fencer is in the on guard position (Cf. 27).

The sleeves of the jacket must be neither too large nor too puffed.

2. Specifications for equipment required to fence with the electrical judging apparatus.

Body wire and attachment plugs.

- 214 The body wire (fencer's personal equipment) has a connection (plug) at each end.

At the spool end the three-pronged connection must conform to the specifications for manufacture and mounting laid down in Part VII (Cf. 710, 717).

At the end nearest the foil, inside the guard, any method of attachment is allowed, but the method adopted must always conform to the specifications laid down in Article 712.

C. — CLOTHING.

1. Specifications for clothing for ladies' foil.

- 215 Ladies' clothing must include breeches closed below the knee, or the divided skirt, and inside the jacket breast protectors of metal or other rigid material must be worn (Cf. 27).

2. Specifications for clothing required to fence with the electrical judging apparatus.

(a) *Protection under the arm.*

- 216 The jacket must compulsorily include a lining making a double thickness of material for the sleeve down to the elbow and covering the flank in the region of the armpit.

(b) *Metallic plastron (overjacket).*

- 217 The conducting surface of the metallic plastron must cover the valid target of the fencer entirely and without omission both when in the on guard position and when lunging.

The metallic collar must have a minimum height of 3 cm. ($1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.).

The lamé material must conform to the specifications for its verification detailed elsewhere (Cf. 722).

The plastron must be so made that when it is laid flat there is a straight line between the point of junction of the lines of the groin and the two points corresponding to the tops of the hip bones (ilium), the strip of metallic material which passes between the legs must have a minimum width of 3 cm. ($1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.) (Cf. illustration next page).

(c) *Mask*.

The wire mesh of the mask must be insulated internally and externally by a plastic material which does not chip off before the mask is made up (Cf. 722).

CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS
OF FOIL FENCING

A. — METHOD OF MAKING A HIT.

The foil is a thrusting weapon only. Offensive actions with this weapon must be made with the point and with the point only. 218

B. — TARGET.

1. Limitation of the target.

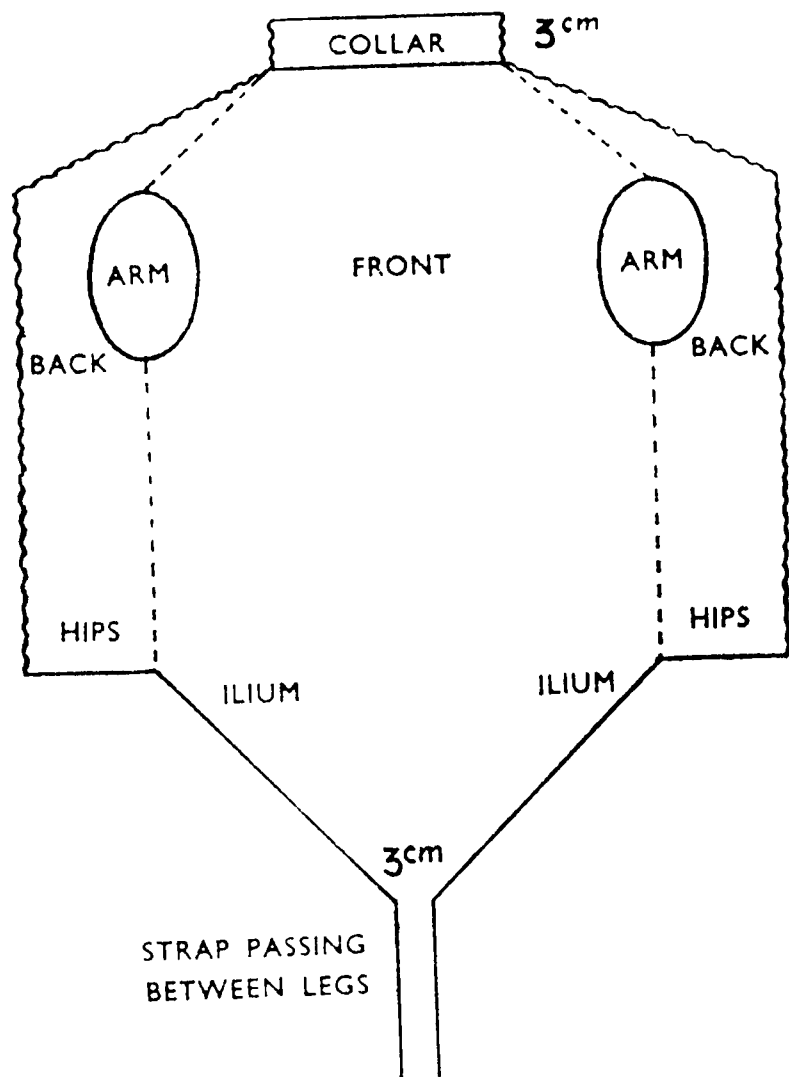
At foil, only hits which arrive on the target are counted as valid. 219

The target at foil, for ladies as for men excludes the limbs and the head. It is confined to the trunk, the upper limit being the collar up to 6 cm. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) above the prominences of the collar bones; at the sides to the seams of the sleeves which should cross the head of the humerus; and the lower limit following a horizontal line across the back joining the tops of the hip bones (ilium) thence following in straight lines to the junction of the lines of the groin. 220

The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 212, Cf. illustration page 41). 221

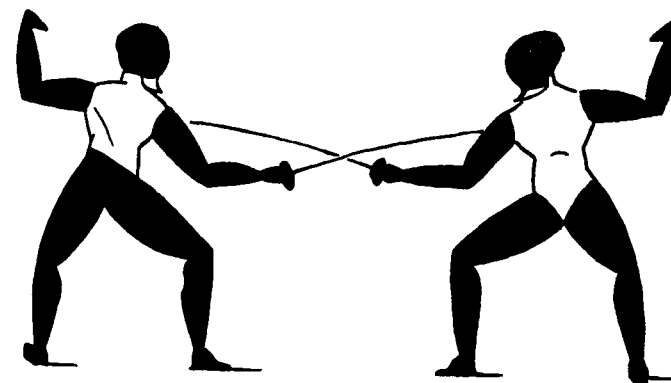
2. The possible extension of the valid target.

Hits which arrive off the target are counted as valid whenever, by reason of an abnormal position, the fencer 222



THE METAL PLASTRON

who is hit has substituted a part of his body which is not counted as the target for a part which is.



**The Target: Foil
For Ladies and for Men**

3. Hits off the target.

A hit which is made on a part of the body other than the target (whether directly or as a result of a parry) is not counted as a valid hit, but it stops the phrase and annuls all hits which are scored thereafter (but Cf. 222). 223

C. — CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS.

At foil, when a fencer intentionally or systematically causes the corps à corps (even with neither brutality nor violence) he must be penalised by having one hit scored against him after he has been warned during the same bout (Cf. note to 318). 224

D. — NUMBER OF HITS, DURATION OF A BOUT.

At foil, bouts are fought for five hits for men and for four hits for ladies, the duration of the bout is 6 and 5 minutes respectively; for events by direct elimination, two bouts of five and four hits respectively with a deciding bout if necessary or one bout for a given number of hits (Cf. 554ss, 561ss). 225

When the time limit expires before the bout has been completed: 226

(a) If one competitor has received more hits than his opponent, the number of hits required must be added to his score to bring it up to the maximum being fought for, and the same number of hits must be added to his opponent's score;

(b) If both competitors have received the same number of hits, they are counted as having both received the maximum number of hits being fought for less one and they fence for

the last hit without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the position which they occupied when the bout was interrupted (Cf. 32).

E. — JUDGING OF HITS AT FOIL.

227 Foil competitions are judged with an electrical judging apparatus. This is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E. In the case of all other competitions, the organizers are obliged to make an announcement in advance if it is intended that they should be judged by a jury (Cf. 1s).

I. — Materiality of the hit.

1. With a jury.

(See articles 61ss.)

2. With an electrical judging apparatus.

228 1. The indications of the electrical apparatus can alone be taken into consideration for judging the materiality of hits. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to be hit unless the hit has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as a penalty as laid down in the regulations) (Cf. 72, 626).

229 When using the apparatus it should be noted that:

(a) If both signal lights (white and coloured) appear on the same side of the apparatus, a non-valid hit has preceded a valid hit;

(b) The apparatus does not otherwise indicate whether there is any priority in time between two or more hits which it registers simultaneously.

230 2. The President will disregard hits which are registered as a result of hits

— made before the word "Play" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32);

— which are made on the ground (when there is no metallic piste or outside it) or which are made on any object other than the opponent or his equipment (Cf. 73s).

A competitor who, intentionally, causes the apparatus to register a hit by placing his point on any surface other than that of his opponent will, after a warning which will be sufficient for the whole pool or match or the last 15 bouts be direct elimination, be penalised by one hit.

231 3. The President must, on the other hand, take into account possible failures of the electrical equipment, in particular:

(a) He must annul a hit which he has just awarded as a

result of a hit registered as on the valid target (coloured lamp) if he establishes, by tests made under his personal supervision, before the bout has effectively recommenced (1) and without changing anything whatever of the equipment in use (Cf. 71-3/5):

— either that a hit registered as "valid" against the competitor against whom the hit has been awarded can be made without there being in fact a valid hit;

— or that a "non-valid" hit made by the fencer against whom the hit was awarded is not registered by the apparatus;

— or that a "valid" hit made by the fencer against whom the hit was awarded does not cause any hit either valid or non-valid to be registered;

— or that the registration of hits made by the competitor against whom the hit was awarded does not remain fixed on the apparatus.

(b) On the other hand, when the President has decided that a hit made by a competitor has priority, this hit shall not be annulled if subsequently it is found that a valid hit made by the opponent is registered as non-valid or that the weapon of the fencer against whom the hit was awarded is permanently registering a non-valid hit.

(c) If a fencer's equipment does not conform to the provisions of paras. 2-4 of Article 722, a hit made off the target which is registered by the apparatus as valid will not be annulled.

4. The President must also apply the following rules:

(a) only the last hit made before the fault was established can be annulled;

(b) a competitor who makes any modification in, or changes his equipment without being asked by the President to do so, before the President has given his decision, loses all right to the annulment of the hit (Cf. 71/3);

(c) if the bout has effectively recommenced (Cf. note to article 3(a) above) a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a hit awarded against him before the said recommencement of the bout;

(d) the localization of a fault found in the equipment

(1) The fact that the President has called "Play," or even that there-after a certain amount of time has elapsed, does not necessarily mean that "the bout has effectively recommenced" if the two fencers have maintained a passive attitude. In order that the bout should be considered to have effectively recommenced the fencers should have engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use.

(including the equipment of the competitors) is of no importance for this possible annulment;

(e) it is not necessary that the failure found should repeat itself each time a test is made; but it is essential that the fault should be manifested to the President without the possibility of doubt at least once, during the tests made by him or under his supervision;

(f) the fact that the competitor against whom a hit has been awarded has broken his blade cannot alone justify the annulment of that hit.

5. Whenever accidental causes make it impossible to carry out tests, the hit will be considered "doubtful" (Cf. 69/5).

6. If hits are registered simultaneously on both sides of the apparatus and the President cannot establish the priority with certainty, he must replace the competitors on guard.

7. In accordance with the general rules (Cf. 32) the President must stop the bout, even if no hit is registered by the apparatus, whenever play becomes confused and he is unable to analyse the phrase.

8. The President should also supervise the state of the metallic piste; he must not allow the bout to commence or to continue if the metallic piste has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of hits. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the rapid repair or replacement of the metallic piste.)

II. — Validity or priority of the hit.

1. Preface.

232

Whatever method a President has used to make a decision regarding the materiality of a hit (either with the assistance of a Jury or by the electrical judging apparatus), he then *alone* decides as to the validity or the priority of the hit by applying the following basic rules which are the conventions applicable to foil fencing.

2. Observance of the fencing phrase.

233

(a) All correctly executed attacks must be parried or completely avoided and the phrase must be followed through.

In order to judge as to the correctness of an attack the following points must be considered:

1. If the attack is initiated when the opponent has his "point in line" (i.e., "with the arm straight and the point threatening the target") the attacker must first deflect his opponent's weapon (1).

(1) Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.

2. If the attack is commenced when the opponent's blade is not in line, the attack may be completed either direct, or by one disengagement or by a cut over, or else be preceded by successful feints which oblige the opponent to form a parry.

3. If, when attempting to find the opponent's blade to deflect it, the blade is not found (*dérobement* or *trompement*), the right of attack passes to the opponent.

(b) The parry gives the right to riposte: the simple riposte may be direct or indirect, but to annul any subsequent action by the attacker, it must be executed immediately, without indecision or delay. 234

(c) If a composed attack is made and the opponent finds the blade during one of the feints, he has the right to riposte. 235

(d) When composed attacks are made, the opponent has the right to stop hit; but to be valid the stop hit must precede the conclusion of the attack by an interval of fencing time (*temps d'escrime*); that is to say that the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has begun the final movement of the attack. 236

3. Judging of hits.

In applying the basic conventions of foil fencing, the President should judge as follows: 237

When, during a phrase, both fencers are hit simultaneously, there is either a simultaneous action (*tempo commune*) or a double hit (*coup double, in contro*).

The first of these conditions is due to simultaneous conception and execution of an attack by both fencers; in this case the hits exchanged are annulled for both fencers even if one of them has been hit off the target.

The double hit (*coup double*) on the other hand, is the result of a faulty action on the part of one of the fencers.

Therefore, when there is not a period of fencing time (*temps d'escrime*) between the hits:

1. *The fencer who is attacked is alone counted as hit:*

(a) If he makes a stop hit on his opponent's simple attack;

(b) If, instead of parrying, he attempts to avoid the hit and does not succeed in so doing;

(c) If, after a parry is effected, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (*redoublement, or remise or reprise*);

(d) If, during a composed attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time (*temps d'escrime*);

(e) If, having his "point in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) and being subjected to a beat or a prise de fer which deflects his blade, he attacks or places his point in line again instead of parrying a direct thrust made by his opponent.

2. *The fencer who attacks is alone counted as hit:*

(a) If he initiates his attack when his opponent has his point in line (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon; (1)

(b) If he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed (*dérobement* or *trompement*) and continues the attack;

(c) If, during a composed attack, he allows his opponent to find the blade, and continues the attack while his opponent ripostes immediately;

(d) If, during a composed attack, he makes a momentary pause, during which time the opponent makes a stop hit while the attacker continues his attack;

(e) If, during a composed attack, he is stopped in time (*temps d'escrime*) before he begins his final movement;

(f) If he makes a hit by a remise, redoublement or reprise on his opponent's parry, which has been followed by a riposte which is immediate, simple, and executed in one period of fencing time without withdrawing the arm.

3. When there is a double hit (*coup double*), each time the President is unable clearly to judge from which side the fault has come, *he must replace the competitors on guard.*

One of the most difficult cases to judge arises when a stop hit is made and there is doubt as to whether it was made sufficiently in time in relation to the final movement of a composed attack. Generally, in such cases, the double hit occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President replacing them on guard. (The fault of the attacker consists of indecision, slowness of execution or the making of feints which are not sufficiently effective, the fault of the defender lies in delay or slowness in making the stop hit.)

(1) Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.

PART THREE: EPEE

Note regarding the method used for drawing up these rules: The few differences which exist between the rules applicable to the use of the electrical judging apparatus and those applicable to the non-electrical épée are indicated below in italics.

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE

The rules for épée drawn up in 1914 co-ordinated and completed all the various épée rules which existed prior to the foundation of the F.I.E. and which had been evolved from 1892 both in France and elsewhere notably by:

The Permanent Committee of the Société d'Escrime à l'Épée de Paris; l'Académie d'Épée; the Société d'Entraînement à l'Escrime et au Pistolet; and les Armes de France;

The 1905 International Committee, subject to the laws of each country, regarding the application to duelling;

L'Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques;

Le Comité National des Sports de France;

The French Olympic Committee;

The Organizing Committees for the Tournaments held at Nice, on the Riviera, at Ostend, etc.

The present rules only modify in detail the principles laid down in 1914.

The rules governing épée competitions judged with the electrical judging apparatus were adopted in 1936.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN)

(Cf. 14ss.)

Épée competitions may be held indoors or in the open air. The official competitions of the F.I.E. must only be held indoors. **301**

The width of the piste must be from 1·80 metres (5 ft. 11 ins.) to 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) and its length is 24 metres (78 ft. 8 ins.). **302**

For practical reasons the actual length of the piste must be 14 metres (46 ft.) but each fencer will be allowed to retire on the piste in such a way that, being placed at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) from the centre line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 10 metres (32 ft. 10 ins.) without it being necessary for him to cross the rear limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 15, 38ss and plan, page 17).

303 Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the piste parallel to its width, thus:

One centre line (which may be replaced by a central point or a special sign drawn on the edge of the piste);

Two on guard lines at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste);

Two rear limits of the piste, which must be drawn across the whole width of the piste, at a distance of 7 metres (23 ft.) from the centre line, but which may be less when sufficient space is not available; this distance must never be less than 5 metres (16 ft. 5 ins.) (Cf. 15);

Two warning lines drawn 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which may be drawn only 30 cm. (12 ins.) from each side of the piste).

304 When competitions are judged with the electrical judging apparatus, the piste and its extensions must be entirely covered with a metallic piste in order to ensure the non-registration of hits made on the ground (this is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.).

305 The table on which the judging apparatus is placed should stand level with the centre line and at least 1 metre (3 ft. 3 ins.) from the piste, and the President must ensure that its isolation is maintained by the officials, the competitors and the spectators. As a general rule the same table should not be used by the score-keepers, timekeepers, etc.

CHAPTER III — EPEE EQUIPMENT

(Weapons — Equipment — Clothing)

(Cf. 16ss.)

A. — WEAPONS (Cf. 22ss).

1. General specifications for épées.

(a) Weight.

306 The total weight of the épée ready for use shall be less than 770 grammes (27 $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.).

(b) Length.

307 The total maximum length of the épée shall be 110 cm. (43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.).

(c) The blade.

308 The blade which must be made of steel is triangular in

section without cutting edges. It should be as straight as possible; it should be mounted with the groove uppermost. The curve of the blade must be in any case less than 1 cm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.), it is only allowed in the vertical plane.

The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm. (35 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.).

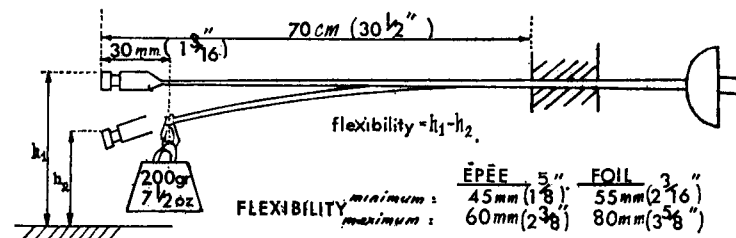
The maximum width of any of the three sides of the blade is less than 24 mm. ($\frac{13}{16}$ in.).

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of 4–5 cm. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.) minimum and 6 cm. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) maximum measured in the following way:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm. (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) from the extremity of the button;

2. A 200 gramme (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.) weight is suspended 3 cm (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) from the extremity of the button;

3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the button between the non-weighted and the weighted position (see illustration).



TOTAL WEIGHT MAX 770 GR
27 $\frac{1}{8}$ OZ.

(d) The martingale.

The martingale is obligatory when the épée is not secured to the hand by an attachment or by the body wire. 309

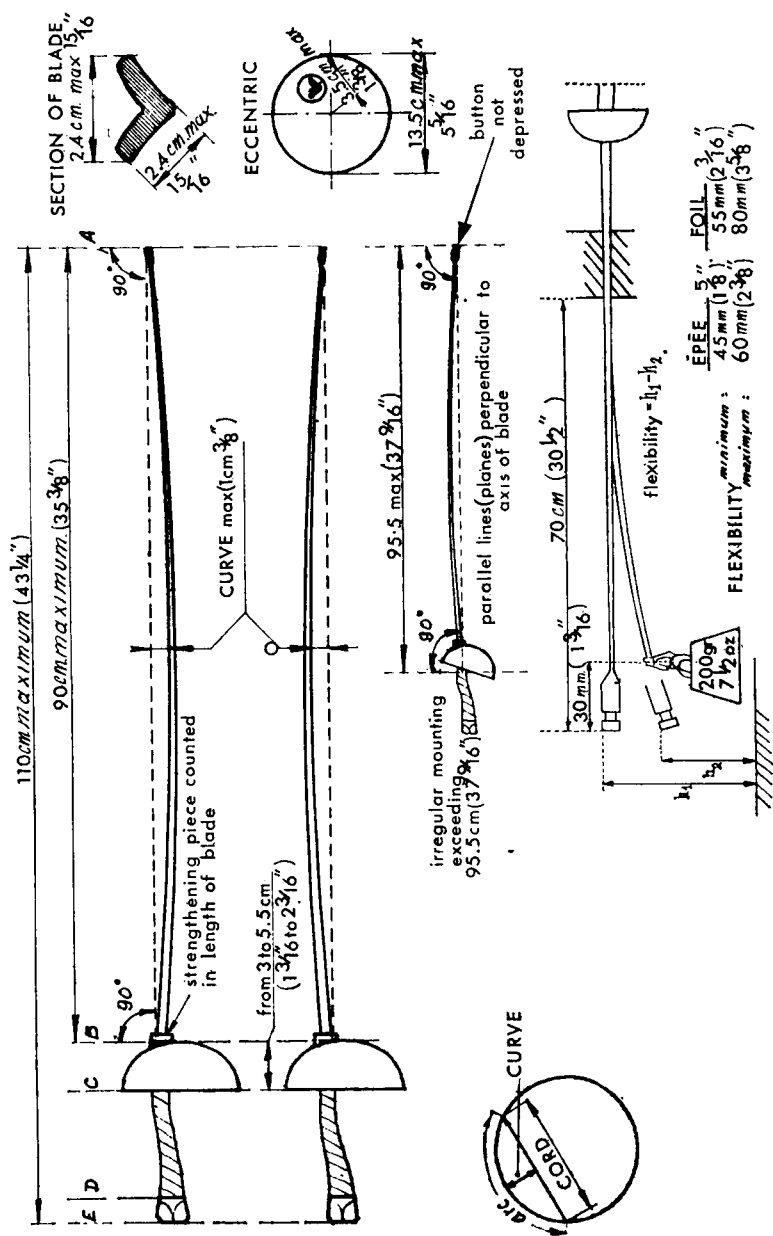
(e) The guard (coquille) (Cf. 26).

The guard, which must have a circular edge, must be able to pass through a cylindrical gauge having a diameter of 13.5 cm. (5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) and a length of 15 cm. (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.). 310

The depth of the guard (the distance between lines (b) and (c)) must be between 3 cm. (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) and 5.5 cm. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) (Cf. 24).

The total length between lines (a) and (c) must never be greater than 95.5 cm. (37 $\frac{9}{16}$ ins.) (Cf. 24).

Eccentric mounting (the distance between the centre of the guard and the point where the blade passes through the



TOTAL WEIGHT MAX 770 GR
27 7/8 OZ.

guard) is allowed provided it does not exceed 3.5 cm. (1 3/8 ins.).

2. Pointe d'arrêt and button.

(a) For the electrical épée.

1. The electrical button is completed by a pointe d'arrêt which must conform to the specifications laid down in Part VII (Cf. 732).

2. The sharpening of the teeth of the point is forbidden.

3. The button should be fixed to the end of the blade and conform to the specifications laid down in Part VII (Cf. 733).

4. The pressure which must be made on the pointe d'arrêt in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit must be more than 750 grammes (26.45 ozs.), that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 732).

5. The course or stroke which the pointe d'arrêt must travel back in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit (which is called the "lighting stroke"), must be not less than 1 mm. (.039 in.). The further course which the pointe d'arrêt may travel must not be over 0.5 mm. (.0195 in.).

(b) For the non-electrical épée.

1. If the pointe d'arrêt is screwed on to the end of the blade it must conform to the specifications required for electrical épées (Cf. 733).

2. Otherwise, it should be fixed to the flattened end of the blade which must have a minimum diameter of 6 mm. (.117 ins.) by waxed thread and, then, the points, which must be parallel, must not be exposed for more than 2 millimetres (1/16 in.).

B. — EQUIPMENT.

1. The mask.

The mask must not be covered, in whole or in part, by material which can cause the point to glance off (Cf. 27).

2. The body wire.

The body wire (the fencer's personal equipment) has a connection (plug) at each end.

At the spool end the three pronged connection must conform to the specifications for manufacture and mounting laid down in Part VII (Cf. 730).

At the end nearest the épée, inside the guard, the use of the same type of connection is recommended. However, other methods of attachment are allowed provided they conform to the requirements of Articles 712 and 731.

C. — CLOTHING.

315 The jacket, which must cover the whole of the front portion of the trunk, must be completed by a lining making a double thickness of material for the sleeve down to the elbow and covering the flank in the region of the armpit.

In addition, the wearing of a plastron (under garment) made of hemp cloth, nylon, etc. is obligatory. This must:

1. Be of at least two thicknesses of cloth;
2. Include an upper part of the sleeve;
3. Ensure the best possible protection (Cf. 27).

It may be fixed to, but not be entirely sewn to, the jacket.

CHAPTER V — THE CONVENTIONS OF
EPEE FENCING

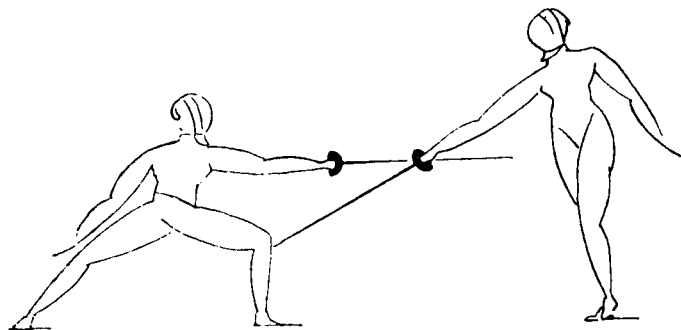
A. — METHOD OF MAKING A HIT.

316 The épée is a thrusting weapon only. Attacks with this weapon must be made with the point, and with the point only.

B. — THE TARGET.

317 At épée the target includes the whole of the fencer's body including his clothing and equipment.

Thus any point which arrives counts as a hit whatever part of the body (trunk, limbs or head) the clothing or the equipment it reaches. (See illustration.)



Target: épée

C. — CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS.

At épée a fencer who either by a flèche attack or by vigorous attacks brings about a corps à corps even several times in succession (with neither brutality nor violence) does not transgress the basic conventions of fencing, and commits no fault thereby (Cf. 224, 412) (1).

318

D. — NUMBER OF HITS — DURATION OF THE BOUT.

At épée bouts are for five hits, with a duration of six minutes for each bout; for direct elimination, two bouts of five hits each with a deciding bout if required, or one bout for a given number of hits (Cf. 554ss, 561ss).

319

If, by reason of a double hit, both competitors receive the maximum number of hits being fought for, they must fence for one or more supplementary hits until the expiration of the time limit. Any further double hit is annulled (and therefore when this occurs the fencers remain in the position they then occupy on the piste). In these circumstances the maximum number of hits for which the bout is fought must be entered on the score sheet against each competitor (for example when the bout is for five hits, the score entered on the score sheet will be D/5 and V/5) (Cf. 321-b).

320

When the allotted time limit expires before a result in the bout has been achieved:

321

(a) at épée for one hit, both competitors are counted as hit and a defeat is scored against each.

(b) at épée for several hits:

— if one competitor has received more hits than his opponent, the number of hits required must be added to his score to bring it up to the maximum being fought for and the same number of hits must be added to his opponent's score;

— if both competitors have received the same number of hits (or neither has scored a hit) they are counted as both

(1) The "flèche ending systematically in a corps à corps" referred to in this article must not be confused with the "flèche resulting in a shock which jostles the opponent" which is considered as an act of voluntary brutality at all three weapons and is punished as such.

On the other hand the "flèche which is made by running past the opponent" and without a corps à corps is not forbidden; the President should not call "halt" too soon, in order not to annul a possible riposte; if when making such a running flèche without hitting his opponent the fencer who makes the flèche systematically crosses the lateral boundaries of the piste he must be punished as laid down in article 43.

53

having received the maximum number of hits being fought for and a defeat is scored against each.

E. — THE JUDGING OF HITS AT EPEE.

322 Epee competitions are judged with an electrical judging apparatus (this is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.).

I. — Materiality of the hit.

1. Basic principle.

323 Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into consideration for judging the materiality of hits. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to be hit unless the hit has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as a penalty as laid down in the regulations) (Cf. 72, 626).

2. The annulment of hits.

324 1. In arriving at his judgment, the President will disregard hits which are registered as a result of hits:

— made before the word "Play" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32);

— caused by the meeting of the points of the épées or by a hit made on the ground (when there is no metallic piste or outside it) or which are made on any object other than the opponent including his equipment (Cf. 74, 331).

325 Any competitor who, intentionally, causes the apparatus to register a hit by placing his point on any surface other than that of his opponent, will, after a warning, which will be sufficient for the whole pool or match or the last 15 bouts by direct elimination be penalised by one hit (Cf. 74).

326 2. Further the President must take note of possible failures of the electrical equipment and must annul the last hit registered in the following events:

(a) If a hit made on the guard (coquille) of the competitor against whom the hit was registered or on the insulated track causes the apparatus to register a hit;

(b) If a hit properly made by the competitor against whom the hit was registered does not cause the apparatus to register a hit;

(c) If the apparatus fortuitously registers a hit on the side of the competitor against whom the hit was registered, for example, after a beat on the blade, by any movements of his opponent, by vibrations on the piste which are transmitted to

the central electrical apparatus or as a result of any cause other than a properly made hit;

(d) If the registering of a hit made by the competitor against whom the hit was registered:

— does not prevent the registering of a subsequent hit made by his opponent after a lapse of time greater than that required to register a double hit:

— or is annulled by a subsequent hit made by his opponent.

3. The President must also apply the following rules regarding the annulment of hits:

327

(a) The last hit which precedes the establishment of the failure of the apparatus alone may be annulled and then only if it is the competitor against whom the hit was registered who is placed at a disadvantage by the failure.

(b) The failure must be determined by tests made immediately after the bout was stopped, under the supervision of the President and without changing anything whatever of the equipment in use.

(c) When making these tests no attempt should be made to reconstruct what actually happened during the bout, but it is only necessary to ascertain whether there was the material possibility for there to be a mistake in the judgment caused by the failure. The localisation of the failure in the whole of the electrical equipment, including the personal equipment of either competitor, is unimportant in reaching a decision.

(d) A competitor who makes any modification in, or changes his equipment without being asked by the President to do so, before a judgment is pronounced, loses his right to the annulment of the hit (Cf. 71/3). Similarly after again coming on guard and after the bout has effectively recommenced, (1) a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a hit registered against him before the said recommencement of the bout.

(e) It is not necessary, in order to justify the annulment of a hit, that the failure found should repeat itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault should be established by the President without the possibility of doubt at least once.

(f) If the incidents mentioned in article 326 occur as a result

(1) The fact that the competitors have been again put on guard and the order "Play" has been given or even that the two fencers have maintained a passive attitude after this order does not mean that the bout has effectively recommenced. In order that the bout should be considered to have effectively recommenced the fencers should have engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use.

of the unplugging of the contacts of the body wire of the competitor (either near the hand, or at the back of the competitor), they cannot justify the annulment of the hit registered.

However, if the safety device as prescribed in article 710 does not function or is missing, the annulment should be allowed if the unplugging of the contacts at his back occurs.

(g) The fact that the épée of a competitor shows on the guard, on the blade or elsewhere large or small areas of insulation formed by oxidation, by gum, paint or any other material on which the opponent's hits can be registered cannot justify the annulment of hits registered against that competitor.

(h) The fact that a competitor against whom a hit is registered has broken his blade cannot alone justify the annulment of the hit. However, if the President decides that the breaking of the blade occurred clearly before the arrival of the hit registered, this hit will be annulled. Nevertheless, tests will also be made to ascertain whether, by coincidence, there is a failure in the electrical equipment which may, in itself, justify the annulment of the hit.

(i) When a competitor tears the metallic piste by a hit made on the ground and, at the same time, the apparatus registers a hit against his opponent, the hit must be annulled.

(j) Whenever, owing to some accidental cause, tests cannot be made, the hit must be considered as doubtful and must be annulled (but Cf. 331).

328 4. The President must supervise the condition of the metallic piste; he must not allow the bout to commence or to continue if the metallic piste has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of hits. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the rapid repair or replacement of the metallic pistes.)

II. — *Validity or priority of the hit.*

1. **Basic principle.**

329 At épée, when both competitors are hit, the question of the priority of hits is raised only when there is an appreciable difference of time between the hits; if no such difference exists there is a "double hit", that is to say a hit is scored against each competitor.

2. **Judging of hits.**

330 The electrical judging apparatus registers a double hit if the difference of time between the two hits is less than between 1/20th and 1/25th of a second.

When judging with the non-electrical épée the President alone decides whether there is or is not a difference of time between two hits which justify a priority or a double hit. If he has no opinion he must declare a double hit.

When there is a double hit made by two valid hits a hit is scored against each competitor:

331

If a double hit is registered and one hit is valid and the other is not valid (hit made otherwise than on the opponent Cf. 324, hit made after leaving the piste Cf. 43, etc.) only the valid hit is scored.

If a double hit is registered by an established hit and a doubtful hit (failure of the electrical apparatus, disagreement or uncertainty of judges) the fencer who has made the established hit may choose to accept the double hit or ask to have it annulled.

PART FOUR: SABRE

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE

The F.I.E. Sabre Rules include the essential portions of the rules which were adopted at the Olympic Games in London in 1908 and in Stockholm in 1912. They also conform to the basic principles of the Ostend rules and of the Hungarian rules and were adopted on 12th June, 1914 by the Commission for Sabre of the F.I.E. assembled in Paris under the chairmanship of Dr. Bela Nagy, President of the Hungarian Fencing Federation, who edited the proposed rules.

The present rules merely complete and define those adopted in 1914.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (TERRAIN)

(Cf. 14ss.)

401 Sabre competitions are held indoors on pistes made of linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic or metallic mesh.

402 The width of the piste must be from 1 m. 80 (5 ft. 11 ins.) to 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) and its length is 24 metres (78 ft. 8 ins.).

For practical reasons the actual length of the piste must be 14 metres (46 ft.) but each fencer will be allowed to retire on the piste in such a way that, being placed at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) from the centre line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 10 metres (32 ft. 10 ins.) without it being necessary for him to cross the rear limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 15, and plan, page 17).

403 Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the piste parallel to its width, thus:

One centre line (which may be replaced by a central point or a special sign drawn on the edge of the piste);

Two on guard lines at 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste);

Two rear limits of the piste, which must be drawn across the whole width of the piste, at a distance of 7 metres (23 ft.) from the centre line, but which may be less when sufficient space is not available; this distance must never be less than 5 metres (16 ft. 5 ins.) (Cf. 15).

Two warning lines drawn 2 metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which may be drawn only 30 cm. (12 ins.) from each side of the piste).

CHAPTER III — SABRE EQUIPMENT

(Weapons — Equipment — Clothing)

(Cf. 16ss.)

A. — WEAPONS (Cf. 22ss.)

General specifications for sabres.

(a) *Length.*

The total maximum length of the sabre shall be 105 cm. 404
(41 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.).

(b) *Weight.*

The total weight of the sabre ready for use shall be less than 500 grammes (17 $\frac{5}{8}$ ozs.). 405

(c) *The blade.*

The blade, which must be made of steel, is approximately rectangular in section. 406

The maximum length of the blade is 88 cm. (34 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.); the minimum width of the blade, which must be at the button, must be 4 mm. (.15 in.); its thickness, also immediately below the button, must be at least 1.2 mm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.). The point of the blade must be rounded to form a button. (The folding over of the point of the blade on to itself to form the end of the blade is allowed.) Blades which are too rigid or too whippy are forbidden. Similarly sabres having shapes out of the ordinary are forbidden. If the blade has a curve, it must be a distinct curve which must be continuous, the deflection must be less than 4 cm. (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ in.). Blades with sharply bent extremities or which curve in the direction of the cutting edge are forbidden. The grinding down of the blade or sharpening its rounded extremity is strictly forbidden.

(d) *The guard (coquille).*

(Cf. 26.)

The guard must be full in shape, made in one piece and externally smooth. It must have a convex form which is continuous, without rim nor having holes. 407

It must be able to pass through a rectangular gauge measuring 15 × 14 cm. (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) in section with a length of 15 cm. (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.).

B. — EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

1. For sabre, masks must be well padded, having strong wirework and bibs which are sufficiently large and strong (Cf. 27). 408

2. The wrist or sleeve portion of the glove must not be made of leather which is hardened or of patent leather, or of any other material which might make the blade glance off.

3. The elbow guard may be made of hard leather.

4. The lower part of the jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 10 cm. (4 ins.) when the fencer is in the "on guard" position.

CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS OF SABRE FENCING

A. — METHOD OF MAKING A HIT.

409 The sabre is a weapon for thrusting and for cutting with the edge and the back edge.

(a) A hit which is made with any part of the cutting edge is called a "cut"; that made with the first third of the back edge is called a "back edge cut". No hit made with any other part of the weapon — except the point — is counted as valid.

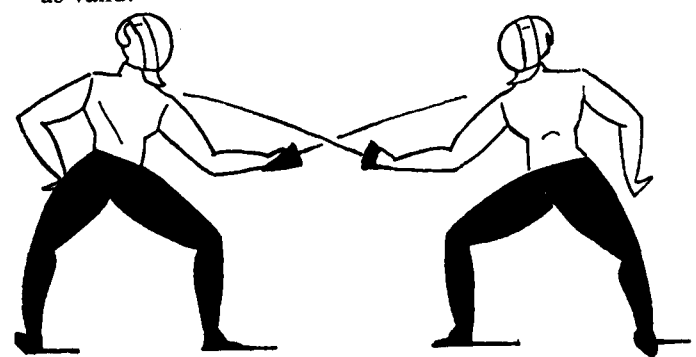
(b) Hits with the point which graze the target and slip along the opponent's body with the edge or back edge (hits which pass) do not count even as cuts;

(c) Hits through the blade, that is to say those which touch at the same time the target and sabre of the opponent, are valid whenever the cutting edge or the back edge arrives cleanly on the target.

B. — TARGET.

1. Limitation of the target.

410 At sabre, only hits which arrive on the target are counted as valid.



Target: Sabre

The target comprises any part of the body above a horizontal line drawn between the top of the folds formed by the thighs and by the trunk of the fencer when in the "on guard" position. (Cf. illustration, page 60.)

2. Hits off the target.

A hit which is made on any part of the body other than the target (whether directly or as the result of a parry) is not counted as a valid hit, but it stops the phrase and annuls all hits which are scored thereafter.

411

C. — CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS.

At sabre, when a fencer intentionally or systematically causes the corps à corps (even with neither brutality nor violence) he must be penalised by having one hit scored against him after he has been warned during the same bout. (Cf. note to 318.)

412

D. — NUMBER OF HITS, DURATION OF A BOUT.

At sabre, bouts are fought for five hits, the duration of the bout being 6 minutes; for direct elimination, two bouts of five hits with a deciding bout if necessary or one bout for a given number of hits (Cf. 554ss, 561ss).

413

When the time limit expires before the bout has been completed:

414

(a) If one competitor has received more hits than his opponent, the number of hits required must be added to his score to bring it up to the maximum being fought for, and the same number of hits must be added to his opponent's score;

(b) If both competitors have received the same number of hits, they are counted as having both received the maximum number of hits being fought for less one and they fence for the last hit without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the position which they occupied when the bout was interrupted (Cf. 32).

E. — JUDGING OF HITS AT SABRE.

At sabre, all bouts are judged by a Jury (Cf. 61ss).

415

I. Materiality of the hit.

(See Part I articles 68ss.)

II. Validity or priority of the hit.

1. Preface.

When the President, assisted by his judges, has made a decision regarding the materiality of a hit, he then alone

416

decides as to the validity or the priority of the hit by applying the following basic rules which are the conventions applicable to sabre fencing.

2. Observance of the fencing phrase.

417 (a) All correctly executed attacks must be parried or completely avoided and the phrase must be followed through.

418 In order to judge as to the correctness of an attack the following points must be considered:

1. If the attack is initiated when the opponent has his point "in line" (i.e. "with the arm straight and the point threatening the target") the attacker must first divert his opponent's weapon (1).

2. If the attack is commenced when the opponent's blade is not in line, the attack may be completed either direct, by one disengagement or by a cut-over, or else be preceded by successful feints which oblige the opponent to form a parry.

3. If, when attempting to find the opponent's blade to divert it, the blade is not found (*dérobement* or *trompement*), the right of attack passes to the opponent:

419 (b) The parry gives the right to riposte: the simple riposte may be direct or indirect, but to annul any subsequent action by the attacker, it must be executed immediately, without indecision or delay.

420 (c) If a composed attack is made and the opponent finds the blade during one of the feints, he has the right to riposte.

421 (d) When composed attacks are made, the opponent has the right to stop hit; but to be valid the stop hit must precede the conclusion of the attack by a period of fencing time (*temps d'escrime*), that is to say that the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has begun the final movement of the attack.

3. Judging of hits.

422 In applying the basic conventions of sabre fencing, the President should judge as follows:

1. When during a phrase both fencers are hit simultaneously there is either a simultaneous action (*tempo commune*) or a double hit (*coup double*, *in contro*).

The first of these conditions is due to simultaneous conception and execution of an attack by both fencers; in this case the hits exchanged are annulled for both fencers even if one of them has been hit off the target.

(1) Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.

2. The double hit (*coup double*) on the other hand, is the result of a distinctly faulty action on the part of one of the fencers.

Therefore, when there is not an interval of fencing time (*temps d'escrime*) between the hits:

1. *The fencer who is attacked is alone counted as hit,*

(a) If he makes a stop hit on his opponent's simple attack made from correct fencing distance;

(b) If, instead of parrying, he attempts to avoid the hit and does not succeed in so doing;

(c) If, after a parry is effected, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (*redoublement*, or *remise* or *reprise*);

(d) If, during a composed attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time (*temps d'escrime*);

(e) If, having his "point in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) and being subjected to a beat or a *prise de fer* which deflects his blade, he attacks or places his point in line again instead of parrying a direct hit made by his opponent.

2. *The fencer who attacks is alone counted as hit,*

(a) If he initiates his attack when his opponent has point in line (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon (1);

(b) If he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed (*dérobement* or *trompement*) and continues the attack;

(c) If, during a composed attack, he allows his opponent to find the blade, and continues the attack while his opponent ripostes immediately;

(d) If, during a composed attack, he makes a momentary pause, during which time the opponent makes a stop hit while the attacker continues his attack;

(e) If, during a composed attack, he is stopped in time (*temps d'escrime*) before he makes his final movement;

(f) If he makes a hit by a *remise*, *redoublement* or *reprise* on his opponent's parry which has been followed by a riposte which is immediate, simple and executed in one period of fencing time without withdrawing the arm.

3. When there is a double hit (*coup double*), each time the President is unable clearly to judge from which side the fault has come, *he must replace the competitors on guard.*

(1) Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.

One of the most difficult cases to judge arises when a stop hit is made and there is doubt as to whether it was made sufficiently in time in relation to the final movement of a composed attack. Generally, in such cases, the double hit occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President replacing them on guard (the fault of the attacker consists of indecision, slowness of execution or the making of feints which are not sufficiently effective, the fault of the defender lies in delay or slowness in making the stop hit).

PART FIVE:

ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I—COMPETITIONS

The official competitions of the F.I.E. are organized according to special rules. (Cf. 561ss, 564ss.) 501

Other international tournaments may include competitions for teams or individuals for: 502

— ladies at foil;

— men at all three weapons.

CHAPTER II—BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL

1. **The Organizing Committee.** (Cf. 616.)

The organizing committee is the group of persons responsible for organizing a competition. 503

2. **The Central Office of the F.I.E.** (Cf. 621.)

The Central Office of the F.I.E. controls the activities of the Directoire Technique at the World Championships and the Olympic Games as described in article 573. 504

3. **The Directoire Technique (Executive Committee).** (Cf. 617.)

(a) The technical organization of competitions is entrusted to a Directoire Technique (this is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.) composed of seven members for the Olympic Games and of five members for the World Championships. The Directoire Technique includes one member representing the country which is organizing the meeting, the other members belong to as many different countries. (Cf. 572.) 505

(b) For other official competitions of the F.I.E., and whenever possible for all international competitions, a Directoire Technique composed of three members each representing a different country, and one of them representing the country in which the meeting takes place, may be sufficient.

(c) For the official competitions of the F.I.E., the Directoire Technique is appointed by the Central Office of the F.I.E. by agreement with the national Federation which is organizing the meeting.

(d) For the Olympic Games, this agreement is made with the Organizing Committee for the fencing events appointed by the Olympic Committee of the country which is organizing the Games.

(e) The members of the Directoire Technique cannot act in any other capacity at the meeting, such as member of the Court of Appeal, team captain, official delegate of their federation, competitor, etc. In special circumstances they may act as Presidents, or as judges. Their functions include the strict but complete organization of the different events and the obligation to see that the rules are adhered to, they cannot decide on any departure from the rules except when circumstances arise in which it is absolutely impossible to apply them.

4. Court of Appeal (Jury d'Appel). (Cf. 618.)

(a) *Nomination.*

506 An international Court of Appeal composed of one representative of each competing nation, must be constituted for each international competition in which the representatives of two or more countries take part.

At the official competitions of the F.I.E., the members of the Court of Appeal must be nominated in writing by their national Federations not later than the eve of the competition.

The members cannot act if they are involved either personally or by reason of their position. They may not be replaced if unable to attend; no member of the Court of Appeal may be empowered to vote for an absent colleague.

(b) *President.*

507 It is under the Presidency ex-officio of the delegate of the Central Office of the F.I.E. who will only vote when a casting vote is required. In the absence of a delegate of the Central Office of the F.I.E., the Court of Appeal appoints one of its members as its President. In this case he always votes and, if there is equality of votes, his vote is decisive.

(c) *Jurisdiction.*

508 In no circumstances can the Court of Appeal decide on a departure from the Rules of the F.I.E. even with the agreement of the parties concerned (Cf. 505/e); it can only consider complaints and demands which are submitted to it in accordance with the Rules.

(d) *Meetings.*

509 The members of the Court of Appeal who are present when

a complaint is lodged are convened forthwith by the Directoire Technique or when necessary by the Organizing Committee; however, if an urgent decision is not required, the Court of Appeal may be convened later on. For this purpose, the members of the Court of Appeal should keep the Organizing Committee informed as to where they can be found in an emergency when they are absent.

(e) *At the Olympic Games.*

At the Olympic Games the decisions of the Court of Appeal are final, except in the case of a non-technical dispute regarding which the final decision rests with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (C.I.O.) which may intervene on its own responsibility or at the request of a National Olympic Committee, of the F.I.E. or of the Organizing Committee (article 39 of the General Rules for the Olympic Games, 1963 edition) (Cf. 619). 510

(f) *Guaranty.*

When submitting a complaint to the Court of Appeal, the appellant must deposit a guaranty of one hundred French francs, or its equivalent in other currency, which may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the F.I.E., in the case of a "frivolous appeal" (Cf. 614). 511

5. Juries.

All members of a Jury must be appointed in accordance with the provisions of articles 56ss, 610. 512

The Directoire Technique may (at any time and without having to justify their decision) alter the composition of a Jury, in particular for the bouts of a barrage (Cf. 610). 513

In an emergency, the Central Office of the F.I.E. may appoint the juries for particular competitions. 514

For the finals of individual competitions which contain at least eight competitors, two complete juries (or two Presidents when judging with the electrical apparatus) will be appointed. (This is obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E.) (Cf. 58.) 515

6. Auxiliary personnel.

Auxiliary personnel who function at competitions include: 516

(a) *Score-keepers* (who keep the score sheets on which the result of each bout is marked hit by hit, and who make the corresponding entries on the scoreboard) (Cf. 59);

(b) *The Timekeeper* (who controls the duration of each bout in accordance with articles 45ss, 59);

(c) The *Superintendent of the Apparatus* (who concerns himself with the apparatus) (Cf. 60a);

(d) The *Experts* (who may be consulted by the President or the *Directoire Technique* regarding all matters relating to the electrical apparatus) (Cf. 60b);

(e) The *Repairers* (who are present to remedy any faults which may occur in the electrical equipment) (Cf. 60c).

CHAPTER III—ENTRIES FOR COMPETITIONS

- 517 Entries for international competitions must be sent to the organizers by the competitor's national federation (or the national federation who granted the competitor his international licence, if the competitor in question is not resident in his native country) (Cf. 566, 578).
- 518 Members of federations affiliated to the F.I.E. are not allowed to participate in competitions organized by clubs or persons not affiliated to their national federation unless participation in such events is especially authorised by their national federation.

CHAPTER IV—CONTROL TO BE EFFECTED BEFORE A COMPETITION (See articles 17ss.)

CHAPTER V—TIMETABLE

- 519 Organizers should arrange their programme in such a way as to avoid undue fatigue for the competitors and so as to complete one type of competition before commencing another.
- 520 The programme should be arranged in such a way that no fencer is obliged to participate in events for more than twelve hours in twenty-four hours. In any case, no pool or match may begin after midnight, or at any time when it can be foreseen that there is a likelihood of it ending long after midnight.
- 521 When a meeting includes several individual competitions which immediately succeed each other, those fencers who have fought in the final pool of one competition will, unless they have had twenty-four hours' rest, be exempted from participation in the first round eliminating pools of the succeeding competition.
- 522 Those fencers who have actually fought in a team in the

final of a team competition with one weapon will, unless they have had twenty-four hours' rest, be exempted from participation in the first round eliminating pools of the individual competition with the same weapon provided this competition is held after the team event.

CHAPTER VI—TEAM COMPETITIONS

1. Methods of organizing.

The matches are fought off in such a manner that each fencer of one team meets all the fencers of the opposing team in a pre-arranged order (Cf. 526). 523

When drawing up the pools for a team competition (Cf. 6), the *Directoire Technique* will establish the "têtes de serie" (seedings) without only taking into account the results of the previous round (as required in article 537 for individual competitions), but by assembling all the facts which may enable them to determine the relative strengths of the teams (but see Cf. 561/2). 524

2. The composition of teams.

At official competitions of the F.I.E., teams will consist of from four to five fencers of whom four are selected by the team captain for each match. 525

The captain of each team may, for each match, choose the order in which the members of his team are entered.

A team cannot begin a match if less than four members are present and ready to fence. But a team may complete a match which it has already started with less than four fencers.

Exceptionally, if by reason of an accident or for some cause outside their control which has been duly recognised, a team has less than four members available the *Directoire Technique* or the organizing committee can authorise one or more fencers properly entered for another weapon to complete the team.

3. Order of bouts.

The members of the two teams concerned must meet each other in the following order of bouts: 526

3-8	6-3	1-6	5-1
4-6	8-1	3-5	6-2
1-7	5-4	2-8	7-3
2-5	7-2	4-7	8-4

4. Classification of teams.

The classification of the teams will be determined as follows: 527

(a) *Match between two teams.*

528 The winner of the match is the team the members of which have scored the greater number of individual victories.

When both teams have the same aggregate of individual victories, then the winner is the team whose members have the lower aggregate of hits received; if there is equality of individual victories and of hits received, the match is "drawn".

Each victory obtained by a team over another team scores two points to the team.

Each drawn match scores one point to each team concerned.

Each defeat counts zero.

(b) *Classification of several teams in the same pool.*

529 The general classification is ascertained by aggregating the points scored by the teams concerned, the winning team is the one which has obtained the greatest total number of points, and so on for the following places.

If there should be equality of the number of points scored by two or more teams in the same pool, the classification is obtained between them by ascertaining the total number of individual victories scored by members of the teams throughout the pool.

If there should be equality of the number of individual victories, the winning team will be the one whose members have received the lowest aggregate of hits throughout the pool.

Finally, should the number of hits received be equal, the winning team will be the one whose members have scored the greatest number of hits during the whole pool.

If the number of points scored, the number of individual victories scored, the number of hits received and the number of hits scored all reach the same total for two or more teams, the teams concerned are classed *ex-aequo*.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams, a barrage (tie) will be fought off immediately after the original event and the same day: in exceptional circumstances, owing to the length of competitions, this barrage may be postponed to another time (Cf. 520).

It is, therefore, apparent that, even when one team has obtained a victory over another before all the members of the teams concerned have met, *it is essential that the remaining bouts should still be fought with the same attention and concentration* (Cf. 607).

When the classification in a pool has been conclusively

determined, the Directoire Technique is allowed to stop the matches (or even the bouts) which remain to be fought and thus to stop the event when the result is determined.

(c) *Retirement of a member of a team during a match.*

When a member of a team retires during the progress of a match — without prejudice to disciplinary penalties which may later be enforced — the results which have been obtained up to the time of the retirement are allowed to stand, and defeats will be counted against the competitor for each of the subsequent bouts in which he should have taken part, that is to say that each member of the opposing team whom he should have met will be considered to have beaten him, without having received a single hit from him.

However, if a member of a team is "obliged" to retire during a match either as the result of an accident, or by reason of some cause beyond his control which has been duly recognised by the President of the jury, the captain of the team concerned may ask the permission of the Directoire Technique, or failing them, of the Organizing Committee, to put in a reserve to continue the match at the point where the competitor who was obliged to retire withdrew, even during a match in progress.

Nevertheless, a competitor who is thus replaced cannot again take his place in the team during the same match nor in the next following match during the same day.

(d) *A Team not completing an Event.*

I. — When for any reason whatever a team does not complete an event in which it is taking part, the Directoire Technique will apply the rules laid down for a competitor who does not complete an event in an individual competition, each team being considered in its entirety as being a single competitor (see article 545ss).

II. — When a team fails to appear against another team it is considered:

1. As not completing the event in which it is taking part, if it has already fenced against another team in the pool (Cf. 547ss).

2. As not competing at all in the event, if it is its first match in the pool.

5. *Team events by direct elimination.*

(a) *Basic principle.*

When organizing team competitions by direct elimination, the same rules should be applied as for individual competi-

tions, each team being considered as equivalent to a single competitor (Cf. 554ss, 561/2).

(b) *System for matches.*

533 Each match will be fought according to the same rules as those laid down for a match between two teams in a pool (Cf. 523, 526).

(c) *Barrages.*

534 When two teams cannot be divided (same number of individual victories and same number of hits), the result will be determined by a single barrage bout which will be fought to a result between one fencer from each team selected by the team captains from the fencers who have just participated in this team match. The team whose member wins this bout will win the match.

CHAPTER VII — INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

535 Individual competitions may be organized:

- by pools;
- by direct elimination;
- by a mixed system.

A. — UNDER THE POOL SYSTEM.

1. The number of fencers in a pool.

536 (a) For one hit (épée) pools consist, in principle, of a minimum of ten fencers.

(b) For several hits, pools may consist of a lesser number, with a minimum of five fencers.

(c) However, final pools must be composed of a minimum number of six competitors.

2. Composition of pools.

537 For the first round, the principle of "Têtes de série" (seeding) must be observed. The Directoire Technique alone decides which competitors are to be seeded.

The principle of "Têtes de série" should not be interpreted in the singular; in each pool there may be 1st, 2nd, 3rd Têtes de série etc.

In subsequent rounds, each pool should contain, as far as possible, the same number of fencers who have been placed first, second and third, etc., in the preceding round, avoiding as far as possible placing together in the same pool competitors who were in the same pool in the previous round.

During all eliminating rounds, competitors of the same nationality should be distributed as far as possible among all the pools of each round. When there are several possible ways of effecting this, lots should be drawn.

The principle of distributing competitors of the same nationality takes precedence of the principle of distributing "Têtes de série."

For each pool the order of the competitors will be determined by drawing lots (however, see article 539s).

3. Order of bouts.

The order of bouts in each pool is as follows:

4 fencers 6 bouts	5 fencers 10 bouts	6 fencers 15 bouts	7 fencers 21 bouts	8 fencers 28 bouts	9 fencers 36 bouts	10 fencers 45 bouts
1-4	1-2	1-4	1-4	2-3		1-4 1-6 3-6
2-3	3-4	2-5	2-5	1-5	1-9 3-1	6-9 2-7 5-7
1-3	5-1	3-6	3-6	7-4	2-8 2-4	2-5 3-8 1-10
2-4	2-3	5-1	7-1	6-8	3-7 5-9	7-10 4-9
3-4	5-4	4-2	5-4	1-2	4-6 8-6	3-1 6-5
1-2	1-3	3-1	2-3	3-4	1-5 7-1	8-6 10-2
	2-5	6-2	6-7	5-6	2-9 4-3	4-5 8-1
	4-1	5-3	5-1	8-7	8-3 5-2	9-10 7-4
	3-5	6-4	4-3	4-1	7-4 6-9	2-3 9-3
	4-2	1-2	6-2	5-2	6-5 8-7	7-8 2-6
		3-4	5-7	8-3	1-2 4-1	5-1 5-8
		5-6	3-1	6-7	9-3 5-3	10-6 4-10
		2-3	4-6	4-2	8-4 6-2	4-2 1-9
		1-6	7-2	8-1	7-5 9-7	9-7 3-7
		4-5	3-5	7-5	6-1 1-8	5-3 8-2
			1-6	3-6	3-2 4-5	10-8 6-4
			2-4	2-8	9-4 3-6	1-2 9-5
			7-3	5-4	5-8 2-7	6-7 10-3
			6-5	6-1	7-6 9-8	3-4 7-1
			1-2	3-7		8-9 4-8
			4-7	4-8		5-10 2-9
				2-6		
				3-5		
				1-7		
				4-6		
				8-5		
				7-2		
				1-3		

When there are several fencers from the same country in a pool:

(a) If they do not form the majority of the competitors in the pool, they must fence off the bouts between themselves before meeting the competitors of another nationality;

(b) If they form the majority of the competitors in the

pool, the Directoire Technique may establish a special order of bouts, departing as little as possible from the principle laid down in (a) above, in order to obviate too great fatigue or too long delays for the competitors who form the minority in the pool;

(c) When competitors classed as "stateless" are included in a pool, they must first fence against the competitors of the nationality to which they originally belonged, after the latter have fenced each other, and thereafter against the competitors of the country which grants them their international fencing licence.

540 If a bout is interrupted by an accidental cause, and this interruption is likely to be prolonged, the President *may* (with the consent of the Directoire Technique, or when necessary the Organizing Committee) alter the order of bouts in such a way as to allow the normal progress of the competition to proceed.

4. Classification.

541 The classification in each pool is determined by the number of victories. If there is equality of victories between two or more competitors, the classification is determined by the number of hits received; if there is equality of victories and of hits received, by the number of hits given; if there is equality of victories and of hits received and given, the competitors are classed *ex-aequo*; if it is necessary to determine a classification between these competitors they must fence a barrage (Cf. 543s).

When there is equality of victories in a final pool, but only to determine the first place (the first three places at the Olympic Games) the classification is always determined by barrage bouts (Cf. 543). This barrage pool also determines the final classification of all the competitors who participate therein.

When during this barrage, two or more competitors have the same number of victories, there are two separate courses to follow: to determine the first place only, the barrage will be re-fought until one fencer obtains a number of victories which is superior to that of the other competitors; on the other hand, for the other places (including the second and third places at the Olympic Games) the aggregate of hits in the original pool added to the hits of the barrage, or successive barrages, will determine the classification.

5. There shall be promoted to the next round (qualification).

542 (a) For one hit (*épée*): at least 50% of the competitors in the pool shall be promoted.

(b) When at *épée* for one hit, it is not possible to form pools of at least ten competitors, a minimum of 50% will be promoted, and at least three fencers.

(c) For several hits (all three weapons); at least 33% and at least three fencers.

(d) In order that a competitor be promoted to the next round without a barrage, there must be a difference in the number of victories between him and those who are eliminated. When there is equality of victories, after one barrage round, the classification is determined by the number of hits received (and if necessary by the number of hits scored) during the original pool, added to the hits received (and if necessary the hits scored) during the barrage.

6. Barrages (Ties).

The classification of competitors who are in a barrage (tie) is determined after further bouts have been fought between them, these bouts are fought according to the rules of the original pool. 543

In individual competitions, barrages must be fought off immediately after the original pool (Cf. 513).

When there are three competitors in a barrage the order of bouts will be as follows: 544

For the first bout lots are drawn, unless there are two competitors of the same nationality, etc. (Cf. 539).

Thereafter one of the following alternatives will apply:

(a) If the barrage is for the first place in the final, or for promotion where two out of the three competitors can be promoted, the order of bouts must be:

1st bout: between A and B;

2nd bout: between C and the loser of 1st bout;

3rd bout: between C and the winner of 1st bout. (However, if the barrage is for promotion and C has won the 2nd bout, the 3rd bout will not be necessary.)

(b) If the barrage is for promotion and only one competitor can be promoted, the order of bouts must be:

1st bout: between A and B;

2nd bout: between C and the winner of 1st bout;

3rd bout: If C has lost 2nd bout this bout will be unnecessary: otherwise C versus loser of 1st bout.

7. A competitor abandoning a competition.

(a) *Fundamental principles.*

1. No one can be placed at a disadvantage because he has 545

been unable to contest one or more bouts which he would normally have fought.

2. No one can gain an advantage from not having met all the opponents against whom he would normally have fenced.

(b) *When only one competitor retires.*

546 When for any reason whatsoever a competitor (individual or team) abandons an event which has commenced, the Directoire Technique must apply the following rules (without prejudice to any disciplinary action which may eventually be taken against the competitor):

Introduction:

547 1. When a competitor (individual or team) during an event (pool) does not complete one of the bouts or matches in which he is engaged and which he has commenced and when his opponent is leading, that bout or match, but that bout or match only, will be considered as having been fought to the end (all the remaining hits in that bout or match which should have been fought for being placed to the credit of the competitor who does not retire). In all other cases that bout or match will be considered as not having been fought at all.

548 2. When the competitor who retires has obtained no victories before he retires, he will be considered as having taken no part in the pool.

Examples:

1. Pool of Teams: Match between Team X and Team Z. Total number of bouts 16. When the score is: X 9 victories (or even only 6 victories); Z 2 victories, team Z withdraws; the official score of this match will be X 14 victories, Z 2 victories. But if in this match the score was 5-5 or 3-2 in favour of Z, the retiring team, the whole score is annulled.

2. Individual pool for 5 hits. The bout between A and B has begun; when the score is 3-2 in favour of B, A is obliged to retire; for this bout B will be the winner with the official score of 5-2. But if the score was 3-3 or 3-2 in favour of A, who retires, the whole score is annulled.

Rule one.

549 When the event (pool) is finished (except for the bouts of the competitor who retires) the Directoire Technique will make out two score sheets, each showing a complete classification, by victories, determining exactly the places (following the general rules: barrage for first place in the final, or for the fencers who may be eliminated; total of hits received and scored for the other places, etc.).

Score Sheet No. 1. — A. Classification including only those competitors who have fought all the bouts envisaged in the pool.

Score Sheet No. 2. — B. Classification including only those competitors who have not fought the competitor who has not completed the event.

Rule two.

The order of classification between competitors in the same score sheet is final. 550

Rule three.

1. For the final pool. 551

For the first place a barrage (tie) must always be fought between the competitor best placed in score sheet B and the competitor best placed in score sheet A when the latter has a total number of victories equal to or not exceeding by more than one, the total number of victories attained by the competitor in score sheet B.

Successively for the final determination of each place, and with the proviso that the classification of each score sheet remains final with regard to the competitors appearing in the particular score sheet, the competitor who is — or who remains — best placed in score sheet B will fight a barrage with the competitor who is — or who remains — best placed in score sheet A and whose total victories are either equal to his or to his total plus one; however, the barrage will not be fought when the number of hits received, or, if necessary, of hits scored is such that, if the event had been finished normally, the fencer in score sheet B would under no circumstances ever have been placed above the fencer in score sheet A even had he won the bout left unfought without receiving a hit, or would never have been classed below the said fencer, even had he lost the bout left unfought without scoring a hit.

Example:

Epee pool; 3 hits; 10 competitors.

		SCORE SHEET A	
1st G	victories 7;	hits received 14;	
2nd H	" 5;	" 18;	
3rd K	" 3;	" 22;	hits scored 14
4th L	" 1;		

		SCORE SHEET B	
1st V	victories 6;	hits received 10;	
2nd X	" 6;	" 10;	
3rd Y	" 4;	" 19;	
4th Z	" 3;	" 19;	hits scored 15
5th R	" 3;	" 21;	

In score sheet B: V is the best placed competitor because according to Rule One, he must have won a preliminary barrage against X for first place in this score sheet. Therefore V ties with G who is best placed in score sheet A.

If G wins; 1st G; 2nd V; 3rd X.

If V wins; 1st V; then X, who "remains" the best placed in score sheet B and who could, had he won the bout left unfought, have obtained a number of points not less than G and been placed above the latter in the classification, ties with G for second and third place.

There will be no barrage between H and Y because Y has already received a number of hits greater than those received by H, so that he could never have been placed above the latter in the classification even had he won the bout left unfought.

Therefore 4th H and 5th Y.

Nor will there be a barrage between K and Z because K has a number of hits which would have prevented him ever being placed above Z even if the latter had lost the bout left unfought without scoring a hit. Actually in this event Z and K would both have received 22 hits, but Z had already scored an extra hit which would in any event have placed him above K.

Sixth will therefore be Z; while for 7th place a barrage must be fought between K and R, since the numbers of their respective hits are not such that the possible result of the bout which R has not fought might not have affected their respective classification.

L will be placed ninth.

2. For eliminating rounds.

Subject to the proviso that the classification of each score sheet remains unalterable for the competitors in that score sheet, the procedure is as for the final with this difference that no barrage will be fought between competitors appearing in different score sheets whose classification in any case assures their promotion to the next round.

Example:

Pool of 12 competitors of whom 6 are to be promoted to the next round.

SCORE SHEET A

1st A....	9 victories	4th D....	6 victories
2nd B....	7 "	5th E....	2 "
3rd C....	6 "	6th F....	1 victory

SCORE SHEET B

1st G....	8 victories	4th K....	6 victories
2nd H....	8 "	5th L....	1 victory
3rd I....	6 "		

E, L, F are eliminated.

A, G, H, B are qualified for promotion.

But B, although certain of promotion, must fight a barrage with I (who beat K in a barrage) because I has a right to his chance against all possible opponents.

If I wins, K must in turn fight a barrage with B, and if he also wins A, B, G, H, I, K are promoted.

If, on the other hand, B wins against I, C (who beat D in a barrage) must fight a barrage with I; according to whether C or I wins, the loser fights a barrage with D or with K for the sixth place.

If B wins against K, it will be for K to fight a barrage with C to determine the sixth place.

Rule four.

A competitor (individual or team) who has to retire by reason of some cause beyond his control, which has been duly recognized by the President is entitled to the classification resulting from his actual total of points; but should a barrage be necessary with one or other of his opponents he must obviously lose the benefit of being able to fight the barrage. In other cases, without affecting possible disciplinary penalties to be inflicted later, he loses the right to any classification whatever.

(c) *When more than one competitor abandons a competition* (Cf. 545).

In order to apply the fundamental principles to these circumstances (Cf. 545ss), the following supplementary rules will be applied to the previous rules:

1. When more than one competitor fails to complete an event, the *Directoire Technique* will, after the event is finished, prepare the following score sheets (each being complete and final in itself):

Score Sheet A, including only those competitors who have fought *all* the bouts envisaged for the pool;

Score Sheet B, including only those competitors who have fought all the bouts envisaged *less one*;

Score Sheet C, including only those competitors who have fought all the bouts envisaged *less two*.

And so on as required.

2. Every competitor who has not fought one or several bouts must fight a barrage with the competitors who are best placed in the other score sheets with whom they might have had the same number (or a greater number) of victories (except in those cases where, as laid down in rule 3 above, the number of hits received and scored makes the barrage unnecessary).

3. To determine the first place in the final pool, each score sheet having its final classification, it is first ascertained which competitor best placed in each score sheet has the greatest number of actual victories.

Should he be a competitor in Score Sheet A, he must fight a barrage with the competitor best placed in score sheet B who has the same number of victories, or one less, than himself, and with the competitor best placed in score sheet C who has the same number of victories or one or two less, than himself, and with the competitor best placed in score sheet D who has the same number of victories, or one, two or three less, than himself, etc.

Should he be a competitor in Score Sheet B, he must fight a barrage with the competitor best placed in score sheet C who has the same number of victories, or one less, than himself, and with the competitor best placed in score sheet D who has the same number of victories or one or two less, than himself, etc.

Should he be a competitor in Score Sheet C, he must fight a barrage with the competitor best placed in score sheet D who has the same number of victories, or one less, than himself and with the competitor in score sheet B who has only one victory less than himself.

And so on as required.

The competitor who wins this barrage will be placed first in the final: the classification of the other competitors in the barrage, as between themselves, will be determined by the result of the barrage as fought, but other competitors may be placed between them.

4. For the other places in the final, every competitor who has not fought one or more bouts in the final will fight a barrage with those competitors in the other score sheets with whom he might have tied on number of victories or even surpassed in number of victories (except in those cases where the number of hits received and scored by the different competitors concerned is such that this barrage is unnecessary).

5. For promotion from eliminating rounds, after determining which competitors are certain of promotion, and which are certain to be eliminated, a barrage will be fought between all the competitors who might, according to the number of their victories, actual or possible, be able to gain promotion to the next round.

Example: TABLE I. See below.

For first place; (a) preliminary barrage between L and T to decide which will fight barrage with M for first place. These three competitors will be placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd according to the results obtained between themselves.

For 4th place, barrage between N and O (best placed in score sheet C).

If N wins he is placed 4th, followed by O and P. If O wins he is placed 4th and N and P will fight a barrage for 5th and 6th places.

Q will be 7th and R 8th; the difference of hits making a barrage unnecessary.

If U who has three victories has the right to be classified (e.g. if he abandons owing to an injury) he will be placed immediately after P; the latter being regarded as having obtained a victory over U (who cannot fight off the barrage) and thus having one victory more than U.

EXAMPLE: TABLE I
Pool of 10 Competitors, for 5 hits. Score Sheets A, B and C

	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	A	B	C
L	×	V.3	L	V.2	V.1	V.1	V.1	V.0	L	—		6V.8.3*	
M	L	×	V.3	V.1	V.1	V.0	V.1	—	L	—			5V.6.4
N	V.2	L	×	V.1	V.1	L	L	V.1	L	L	4V.5.8		
O	L	L	L	×	V.2	V.2	L	—	V.3	—			3V.7.6
P	L	L	L	L	×	V.3	V.3	—	V.2	—			3V.8.5
Q	L	L	V.1	L	L	×	V.2	—	L	L		2V.3.8	
R	L	L	V.3	V.2	L	L	×	L	L	L	2V.5.7		
S	L	—	L	—	—	—	V.0	×	L	V.3	abandons		
T	V.1	V.1	V.1	L	L	V.2	V.0	V.1	×	—		6V.6.5	
U	—	—	V.0	—	—	V.0	V.0	L	—	×	abandons		

* — Only Hits against and hits scored in victories and defeats respectively.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE: TABLE II
Score Sheets A, B and C
Pool of 9 Competitors, for 5 hits.

	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	A	B	C
L	x	—	—	—	V.2	L	—	—	V.2	abandons		
M	—	x	V.3	V.0	—	V.3	L	V.1	L			4V. 7.5
N	—	L	x	V.4	V.2	L	L	V.1	L		3V. 7.13	
O	—	L	L	x	—	V.3	V.2	V.2	L			3V. 7.4
P	L	—	L	—	x	V.4	L	—	—	abandons		
Q	V.3	L	V.3	L	L	x	V.2	V.3	L	4V. 11.12		
R	—	V.1	V.3	L	V.3	L	x	L	L		3V. 7.10	
S	—	L	L	L	—	L	V.3	x	V.4			2V. 7.7
T	L	V.4	V.4	V.0	—	V.2	V.3	L	x		5V. 13.6	

Another Example: TABLE II. See below.

For first place, barrage between T and M which will decide 1st and 2nd places (because if M loses to T he has such an advantage of hits over Q that he will be placed above him without a barrage).

For next places: I. Barrage between O, Q and N (better placed than R).

1st possibility: The result of the barrage is Q, N, O; placed respectively 3rd, 4th and 5th and R and S fight a barrage for 6th and 7th places.

2nd possibility: The result of the barrage is N, Q, O; N will be third but R fights barrage with Q for 4th and 5th places and O will be 6th and S 7th.

3rd possibility: The result of the barrage is O, Q, N; then O will be 3rd; S will fight a barrage with Q for 4th and 5th places; N will be 6th and R 7th.

4th possibility: Result of the barrage is O, N, Q; then O will be 3rd; S will fight a barrage with N. If S wins he is 4th; N 5th; Q and R fight a barrage for 6th and 7th.

If N wins he is 4th; Q and R fight a barrage for 5th and the loser with S for 6th and 7th places.

B. — BY DIRECT ELIMINATION.

1. Application.

The general provisions of the rules are applicable without exception, in so far as they do not conflict with those of the special rules contained in this part B.

554

2. Method of holding matches and number of hits.

At all three weapons each individual match is for a given number of hits or consists of two bouts for five effective hits (four for ladies) with a deciding bout if required (Cf. 561D).

555

3. Duration of matches.

Six minutes for each bout. Five minutes for each bout for ladies.

556

There will be a compulsory period of rest of two minutes duration between bouts and the competitors will change ends.

If in any of the three bouts the time limit laid down expires and the fencers have scored an equal number of hits, the bout will be continued without time limit until a decision is reached (Cf. 561D).

4. Withdrawal of a competitor.

When, for any reason whatever, a competitor cannot fence, or cannot complete a match, his opponent wins that match.

557

5. Order of matches.

Matches are always fought off according to the order of the match plan, starting at the top and finishing at the bottom.

558

In order to gain time, the organizers may fence off several

bouts simultaneously on different pistes, but the bouts must always be fought off in the same order.

A fencer must always be allowed a rest period of ten minutes between two consecutive matches.

6. Classification.

559 A general classification is obtained as follows:

1st. The winner of the final match.

2nd. The loser of the final match.

When it is not necessary to divide the remaining competitors, the two fencers who lose the semi-final matches are placed equal 3rd; the four losers of the quarter final matches are placed equal 5th; the eight losers of the eight-final matches are placed equal 9th, etc.

When it is necessary to divide them, a barrage will be fought between the losers of the semi-final matches for 3rd and 4th places; a barrage by direct elimination between the losers of the quarter-final matches for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places, etc.

7. Organization of competitions.

(a) *Complete system.*

560 The Directoire Technique will organize a first eliminating round according to the principles of têtes de séries (seeding) and nationalities and by exempting from this first round the number of competitors (the têtes de séries) necessary in order to preserve after this first round, a number of competitors which is a power of two (i.e. 4-8-16-32-64-128, etc. competitors).

The formula used to arrive at the number of competitors exempt from the first round E is:

$$E = 2 N - P$$

Where P is the number of competitors entered, and N the number of competitors who must be preserved to arrive at the match plan (i.e., 4 or 8 or 16 or 32, etc.).

The match plan for direct elimination is then drawn up, the principles of "Têtes de Série" being duly observed, and these will be placed on the match plan in order of merit at positions 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. according to the match plans in article 563.

(b) *Mixed system.*

561 1. *Individual.*

(A) A first round will be held by pools from each of which 50% will be promoted and at least four fencers.

The Directoire Technique will be responsible for drawing the pools for this first round and they may obtain any information which they may require from the team captains.

These pools must be completed even if the results affecting qualification to the next round have been ascertained before all the bouts have been fought.

(B) A second round will be held by pools from each of which 50% will be promoted (at least four fencers). When drawing these pools the Directoire Technique will take into account the results of the first round.

These pools must be completed even if the results affecting qualification for the direct elimination stage have been ascertained before all the bouts have been fought.

(C) The results obtained by the fencers qualified in the first round will be recorded on a record sheet which shows the number of bouts fought, the number of victories obtained, the number of hits received and the number of hits scored.

The results obtained by the competitors qualified in the second round are recorded on the record sheet as for the results of the first round.

The Directoire Technique will then prepare the Match Plan for direct elimination on which the competitors who are qualified will be placed.

This Match Plan will be as laid down in the Rules of the F.I.E. (Cf. 563) (for the number of competitors qualified or the next higher number).

The classification of the qualified competitors will be made as follows:

(a) the results of the first and second rounds entered on the record sheet will be aggregated;

(b) the first indicator which will be used for the first classification will be determined by dividing the number of victories by the number of bouts fought

$$\left(\text{formula } \frac{V}{M} \right)$$

(c) the competitor with the highest indicator (maximum 1) will be placed first;

(d) when there is equality between competitors in the first indicator and to divide the competitors who thus are equal a second indicator will be determined by dividing the number of hits scored by the number of hits received

$$\left(\text{formula } \frac{HS}{HR} \right)$$

Should both indicators be equal lots will be drawn between the competitors concerned;

(e) to determine the positions on the Match Plan the classification as indicated above will be used.

The best placed competitor will be placed at No. 1, the next at No. 2 and so on for all the competitors who are qualified;

(f) the only exception allowed to the foregoing concerns fencers of the same nationality. In principle, the latter should not be placed in the same quarter of the Match Plan except when five competitors of the same nationality are qualified.

Whenever the application of the above mentioned system places two or more competitors of the same nationality in the same quarter of the final Match Plan, the competitor concerned who is worst placed will be given the next number below on the Plan required to make him change to another quarter of the final Match Plan.

This rule shall not apply to the 5th competitor of the same nationality, when five competitors of the same nationality qualify for the final Match Plan.

Further, this exception will not apply to the last fencers qualified for the final Match Plan if the place numbers still available do not allow the provisions of the above paragraph to be applied.

(D) All matches of the direct elimination stage will be for ten effective hits (ladies foil for eight hits) with a maximum time limit of twelve minutes (ladies foil ten minutes) but a result must always be obtained.

The direct elimination stage will be continued up to and including the quarter finals (Cf. 558).

(E) The last four competitors qualified will fence a pool of four to determine the first four places — bouts for five hits with time limit of six minutes (except ladies foil — bouts for four hits with time limit of five minutes).

The normal rules will be applied with possibility of double defeat at épée, and barrage should there be equality of victories for the first place.

If this barrage is inconclusive, the classification will be determined by aggregating the hits received in the pool and the barrage, and, if they are still equal by aggregating the hits scored. Should the competitors still be equal, a bout or, if necessary, a supplementary pool will be held but only among those competitors who tie for the first place, until a result is obtained.

RULES FOR THE FINAL POOL OF FOUR

1. The first two bouts will oppose:

(a) The competitor who won the quarter of the Match Plan in which No. 1 was placed and the competitor who won the quarter of the Match Plan in which No. 4 was placed.

(b) The competitor who won the quarter of the Match Plan in which No. 2 was placed and the competitor who won the quarter of the Match Plan in which No. 3 was placed.

The only exception to the foregoing concerns competitors of the same nationality who must meet each other before meeting the competitor(s) of another nationality.

2. The two second round bouts will oppose the winners to the losers of the first two bouts.

3. In the third round, if one of the bouts may determine the winner of the competition, that bout will be fought last.

There will be an interval of five minutes between each round.

(F) To determine the classification for the fifth and sixth places, the four competitors who were beaten in the quarter final bouts of the direct elimination stage will meet in two matches following the order of the Match Plan.

The two winners of these two matches will then meet to determine the fifth and sixth places, and the two losers will meet to determine the seventh and eighth places.

These four matches must be completed before the end of the final pool of the first four competitors.

2. Teams.

Team events are held with at least one round of pools followed by direct elimination.

The pools are drawn by the Directoire Technique who, to establish the seeding ("têtes de série") take into account the classification of the competitors who represent each country in the corresponding individual event, but only considering the results obtained by the four best placed competitors from each nation.

The same classification will also be used by the Directoire Technique to determine the classification between the teams placed first, then those placed second in the pools and when necessary between those placed third when drawing up the Match Plan for direct elimination. A supplementary match between the two teams beaten in the semi-finals will determine the third and fourth places.

This match must be fought before the match which determines the winner of the event.

Further, when required, the fifth and sixth places can be determined as follows:

The four teams beaten in the quarter finals of the direct elimination stage will meet in two matches in the order on the Match Plan.

The winners of these two matches will then meet to determine the fifth and sixth places.

These three matches should be fenced on a piste other than that on which the matches for the semi-final and final are held and must, in any case, be finished before the match to determine the third place is begun.

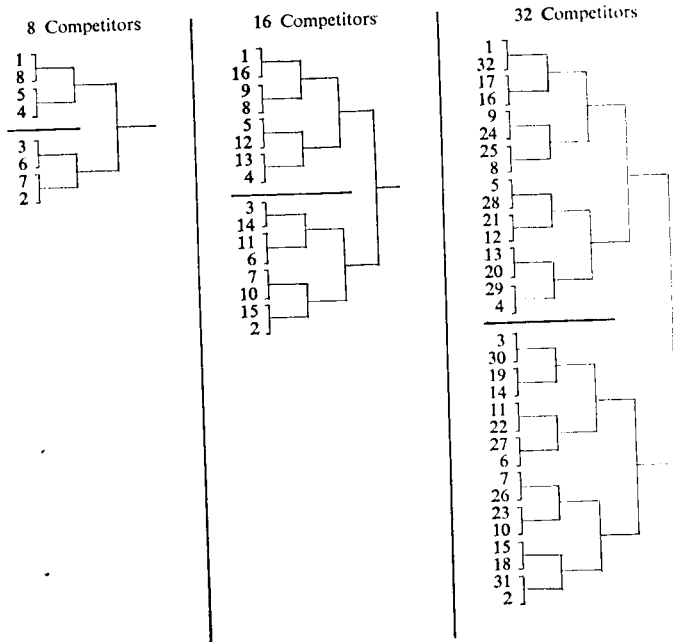
562 *Number of Hits.*

The number of hits at all three weapons is as follows:

For pools: Ladies foil—4 effective hits;
3 weapons, men—5 effective hits.

For direct elimination: Ladies foil—8 effective hits;
3 weapons, men—10 effective hits.

563 **8. Match plan for:**



N.B. — On these Match Plans the Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the places to be assigned to the "Têtes de série" in order of merit.

64 Competitors

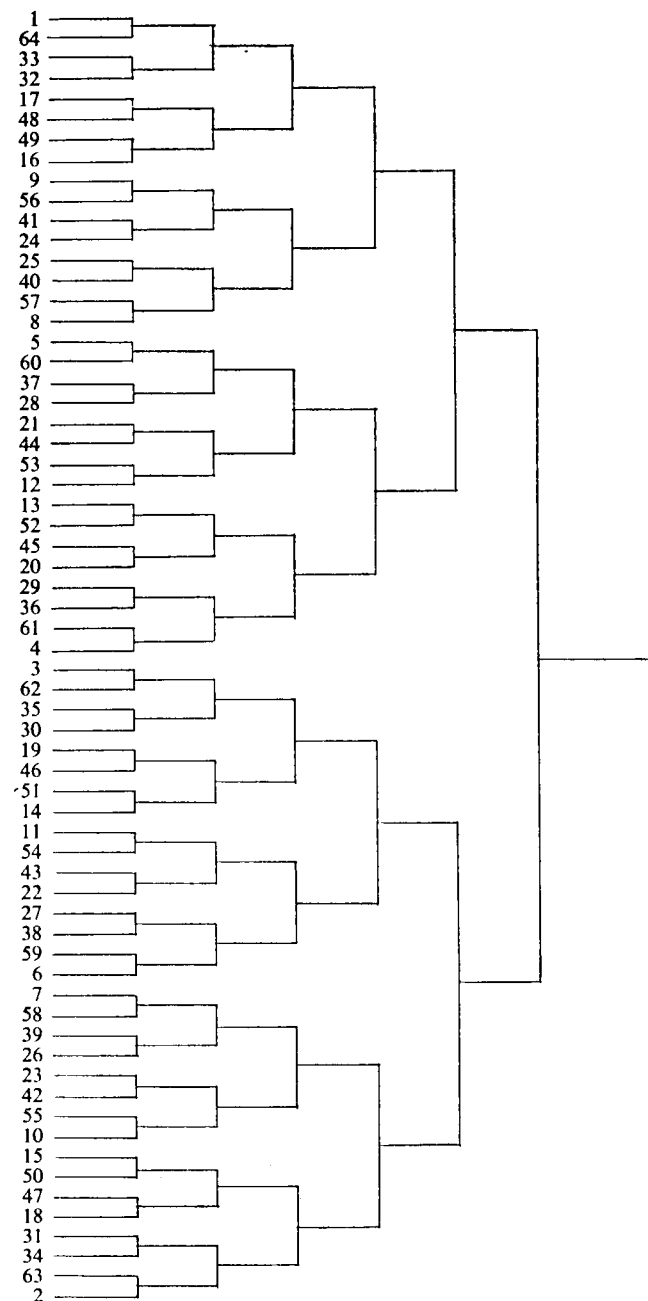


TABLE FOR INDICATORS

I. For Victories

$\frac{V}{M}$ = ratio between the number of victories obtained and the number of bouts fought

INDICATOR	NUMBER OF BOUTS FUGHT														
	$\frac{V}{M}$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
3	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
4	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
5	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
6	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
7	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
8	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
9	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
10	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
11	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
12	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
13	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
14	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	
15	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	

2. For Hits.

$\frac{H.S.}{H.R.}$ = Ratio between: the number the number

Indicator H.S. H.R.	NUMBER																					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	1	0.666	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.285	0.250	0.222	0.200	0.181	0.166	0.153	0.142	0.133	0.125	0.117	0.111	0.105	0.100	0.095	0.091	0.088
3	1.5	1	0.730	0.600	0.499	0.428	0.375	0.333	0.300	0.273	0.250	0.231	0.214	0.200	0.188	0.176	0.167	0.158	0.150	0.143	0.136	0.130
4	2.-	1.333	1	0.800	0.666	0.571	0.500	0.444	0.400	0.364	0.333	0.308	0.286	0.267	0.250	0.235	0.222	0.211	0.200	0.190	0.182	0.175
5	2.5	1.666	1.250	1	0.833	0.714	0.625	0.555	0.500	0.455	0.417	0.385	0.357	0.333	0.315	0.294	0.276	0.263	0.250	0.238	0.227	0.218
6	3.-	2.-	1.500	1.100	1	0.857	0.750	0.666	0.600	0.545	0.500	0.462	0.429	0.400	0.375	0.353	0.333	0.316	0.300	0.286	0.273	0.262
7	3.5	2.333	1.750	1.400	1.166	1	0.875	0.777	0.700	0.636	0.583	0.538	0.500	0.467	0.438	0.412	0.389	0.368	0.350	0.333	0.318	0.305
8	4.-	2.666	2.000	1.600	1.333	1.143	1	0.888	0.800	0.727	0.667	0.615	0.571	0.533	0.500	0.471	0.444	0.421	0.400	0.381	0.364	0.349
9	4.5	3.-	2.250	1.800	1.500	1.286	1.125	1	0.900	0.818	0.750	0.692	0.643	0.600	0.563	0.529	0.500	0.474	0.450	0.429	0.409	0.391
10	5.-	3.333	2.500	2.000	1.666	1.428	1.250	1.140	1	0.910	0.834	0.770	0.714	0.666	0.625	0.588	0.556	0.526	0.500	0.476	0.453	0.431
11	5.5	3.666	2.750	2.200	1.833	1.571	1.375	1.222	1.100	1	0.917	0.846	0.786	0.733	0.688	0.647	0.611	0.579	0.550	0.524	0.500	0.476
12	6.-	4.-	3.-	2.400	2.-	1.714	1.500	1.333	1.200	1.090	1	0.925	0.857	0.800	0.750	0.706	0.666	0.632	0.600	0.571	0.545	0.521
13	6.5	4.333	3.250	2.600	2.166	1.857	1.625	1.444	1.300	1.181	1.083	1	0.929	0.867	0.813	0.765	0.722	0.684	0.650	0.619	0.591	0.565
14	7.-	4.666	3.500	2.800	2.333	2.000	1.750	1.556	1.400	1.273	1.167	1.077	1	0.933	0.875	0.823	0.777	0.737	0.700	0.666	0.636	0.608
15	7.5	5.-	3.750	3.-	2.500	2.143	1.875	1.667	1.500	1.364	1.250	1.154	1.071	1	0.938	0.882	0.833	0.789	0.750	0.714	0.682	0.652
16	8.-	5.333	4.-	3.200	2.666	2.286	2.-	1.778	1.600	1.435	1.333	1.234	1.143	1.066	1	0.941	0.888	0.842	0.800	0.762	0.727	0.694
17	8.5	5.666	4.250	3.400	2.833	2.429	2.125	1.889	1.700	1.546	1.417	1.307	1.213	1.133	1.063	1	0.944	0.895	0.850	0.809	0.773	0.739
18	9.-	6.-	4.5	3.6	3.-	2.571	2.250	2.-	1.800	1.627	1.500	1.384	1.285	1.199	1.125	1.058	1	0.947	0.900	0.857	0.818	0.781
19	9.5	6.333	4.750	3.8	3.166	2.714	2.375	2.112	1.900	1.728	1.584	1.461	1.356	1.266	1.187	1.118	1.055	1	0.950	0.905	0.864	0.825
20	10.-	6.666	5.-	4.-	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.-	1.819	1.667	1.538	1.428	1.333	1.250	1.176	1.111	1.052	1	0.952	0.909	0.870
21	10.5	7.-	5.250	4.200	3.500	3.-	2.625	2.384	2.100	1.910	1.750	1.615	1.500	1.399	1.312	1.233	1.166	1.105	1.050	1	0.954	0.911
22	11.-	7.333	5.5	4.4	3.666	3.143	2.750	2.445	2.200	2.-	1.834	1.692	1.571	1.466	1.375	1.294	1.222	1.158	1.100	1.047	1	0.955
23	11.5	7.666	5.750	4.6	3.833	3.286	2.875	2.556	2.300	2.091	1.917	1.765	1.643	1.533	1.438	1.353	1.277	1.211	1.150	1.095	1.045	1
24	12.-	8.-	6.-	4.8	4.-	3.429	3.-	2.667	2.400	2.182	2.-	1.846	1.714	1.600	1.500	1.412	1.333	1.263	1.200	1.143	1.091	1.04
25	12.5	8.333	6.250	5.-	4.166	3.571	3.125	2.778	2.500	2.273	2.084	1.923	1.786	1.666	1.562	1.470	1.388	1.316	1.250	1.190	1.136	1.086
26	13.-	8.666	6.500	5.200	4.333	3.714	3.280	2.883	2.600	2.364	2.167	2.-	1.857	1.735	1.625	1.529	1.444	1.368	1.300	1.238	1.182	1.133
27	13.5	9.-	6.750	5.400	4.500	3.857	3.375	3.-	2.700	2.455	2.250	2.076	1.928	1.800	1.687	1.588	1.500	1.421	1.350	1.288	1.227	1.177
28	14.-	9.333	7.-	5.600	4.666	4.-	3.500	3.111	2.800	2.545	2.333	2.153	2.-	1.866	1.750	1.647	1.555	1.473	1.400	1.332	1.272	1.221
29	14.5	9.666	7.250	5.800	4.833	4.142	3.625	3.222	2.900	2.636	2.416	2.230	2.071	1.933	1.812	1.706	1.614	1.526	1.450	1.380	1.318	1.266
30	15.-	10.-	7.5	6.-	5.-	4.285	3.750	3.333	3.-	2.727	2.500	2.308	2.142	2.-	1.875	1.764	1.666	1.579	1.500	1.428	1.363	1.301
31	15.5	10.333	7.750	6.200	5.166	4.428	3.875	3.444	3.100	2.848	2.583	2.385	2.219	2.066	1.937	1.823	1.722	1.632	1.550	1.476	1.409	1.348
32	16.-	10.666	8.-	6.400	5.333	4.571	4.-	3.555	3.200	2.909	2.646	2.462	2.283	2.133	2.-	1.882	1.777	1.684	1.600	1.524	1.454	1.393
33	16.5	11.-	8.250	6.600	5.500	4.714	4.125	3.666	3.300	3.-	2.750	2.538	2.357	2.200	2.062	1.944	1.833	1.737	1.650	1.571	1.500	1.439
34	17.-	11.333	8.500	6.800	5.666	4.857	4.250	3.777	3.400	3.090	2.833	2.615	2.428	2.266	2.124	2.-	1.888	1.790	1.700	1.619	1.545	1.477
35	17.5	11.666	9.750	7.-	5.833	5.-	4.375	3.888	3.500	3.181	2.916	2.692	2.500	2.333	2.186	2.039	1.944	1.842	1.750	1.667	1.590	1.520
36	18.-	12.-	9.-	7.200	6.-	5.142	4.500	4.-	3.600	3.272	3.-	2.769	2.574	2.400	2.248	2.117	2.-	1.895	1.800	1.714	1.636	1.565
37	18.5	12.333	9.250	7.400	6.166	5.285	4.625	4.111	3.700	3.363	3.011	2.846	2.642	2.466	2.310	2.176	2.055	1.947	1.854	1.762	1.681	1.608
38	19.-	12.666	9.500	7.600	6.333	5.428	4.750	4.232	3.800	3.454	3.166	2.923	2.714	2.533	2.372	2.238	2.114	2.-	1.900	1.809	1.727	1.653
39	19.5	13.-	9.750	7.800	6.500	5.572	4.875	4.333	3.900	3.545	3.250	3.-	2.786	2.600	2.438	2.294	2.164	2.035	1.958	1.877	1.793	1.718
40	20.-	13.333	10.-	8.-	6.666	5.714	5.-	4.444	4.-	3.636	3.333	3.077	2.857	2.666	2.500	2.353	2.222	2.105	2.-	1.905	1.818	1.735
41	20.5	13.666	10.250	8.200	6.833	5.857	5.125	4.555	4.100	3.727	3.446	3.154	2.904	2.719	2.540	2.392	2.262	2.141	2.020	1.908	1.821	1.740

**CHAPTER VIII — SPECIAL RULES FOR
 THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1)**

A. — INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1. Annual Championship.

In accordance with decisions taken at the Congresses at Antwerp 1920, The Hague 1927, Amsterdam 1928, Brussels 1937, Antwerp 1939, Brussels 1947, Paris 1959, Madrid 1962 and at Gdansk 1963, official individual championships at foil, épée and sabre for men and at foil for ladies, called World Championships (called European Championships until 1936) are held annually under the auspices of the F.I.E. in principle between 1st July and 15th August. 564

The fencing events at the Olympic Games are under the direction of the F.I.E. and constitute the World Championship in the Olympic years.

2. Candidature.

Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Championship to be held the following year must be submitted to the Central Office of the F.I.E. to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit laid down for the submission of items for the agenda in the book of Statutes (Cf. Book of Statutes). 565

The Congress will decide to which National Federation the organization of these Championships will be entrusted for the following year, and at the same time fix the date and place where they will be held.

Should the annual Ordinary Congress be unable to decide which National Federation shall organize the World Championships for the ensuing year, because no candidate has come forward, the Central Office of the F.I.E. may itself decide which National Federation shall organize these Championships if it receives one or more candidatures after the Congress has taken place.

The Central Office of the F.I.E. will have the same powers should the National Federation to whom the organization was entrusted by the Congress withdraw.

3. Entries.

Entries are limited to five fencers of any one nation for each event. 566

(1) Chapter VIII is inserted in this technical Rules book for reference, its text appears in the book of Statutes of the F.I.E. It is drawn up by the Commission for Statutes.

Should it contain errors, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

B. — TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1. Simultaneous events.

567 The country which is entrusted with the organization of the individual championships, must, at the same time and place, hold team championships at all three weapons for men and at foil for ladies (1).

2. Entries.

568 Entries are restricted to one team at each weapon from each country, each team to be composed of from four to five fencers of the same nationality from whom four are selected by the team captain for each match.

The names of the five members of a team must be announced on the eve of the event and cannot thereafter be altered.

Countries which wish to enter a team for one or more events at the World Championships, must so inform the National Federation which is undertaking the organization one and a half months before the Championships begin, and confirm eight days before the same date the number of teams which will actually participate.

At least one month before the Championship, the organizers must advise the Central Office of the F.I.E. of the countries which have entered for each team event.

C. — CONDITIONS COMMON TO TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1. Participation.

569 The World Championships are open to all national federations affiliated to the F.I.E.

2. Entries.

The countries who wish to send their fencers to participate in the World Championships, in either individual or team events, must so advise the National Federation which undertakes the organization one and a half months before the Championships are due to begin.

The teams of those Federations who are entered for all eight events at the World Championships must be accompanied by two International Presidents of Juries — those who are entered for a lesser number of events and comprise seven or more fencers must be accompanied by one International President — these Presidents of Juries will be at the disposal of the Directoire Technique throughout the duration of the events.

(1) The title of "champion" cannot be awarded for team events unless there is a minimum participation of five teams for men's events and of four teams for ladies' events.

Each participating country must advise the organizers eight days before the Championships begin of the numbers and names of the competitors in each event. Substitution of names by countries, due to reasons beyond their control, can only be made up to the eve of the events.

3. The F.I.E. rules.

The F.I.E. Rules must be strictly applied during the World Championships in addition to the Special Rules of the present chapter. 570

4. Order of events.

The events will be held in the following order: 571

- 1st day. Men's Foil Individual.
- 2nd day. Men's Foil Individual (continued);
 - Classification for 5, 6, 7, 8 places;
 - Final (pool of 4);Ladies' Foil Individual.
- 3rd day. Men's Foil Teams.
Ladies' Foil Individual (continued);
 - Classification for 5, 6, 7 and 8 places;
 - Final (pool of 4).
- 4th day. Ladies' Foil Teams.
Men's Foil Teams (continued);
 - Classification for 5 and 6 places;
 - Match for 3rd place;
 - Final.
- 5th day. Ladies' Foil Teams (continued);
 - Classification for 5 and 6 places;
 - Match for 3rd place;
 - Final.
- 6th day. Epée Individual.
- 7th day. Sabre Individual.
Epée Individual (continued);
 - Classification for 5, 6, 7, 8 places;
 - Final (pool of 4).
- 8th day. Epée Teams.
Sabre Individual (continued);
 - Classification for 5, 6, 7, 8 places;
 - Final (pool of 4).
- 9th day. Epée Teams (continued);
 - Classification for 5 and 6 places;
 - Match for 3rd place;
 - Final.

10th day. Sabre Teams.

11th day. Sabre Teams (continued);
— Classification for 5 and 6 places;
— Match for 3rd place.
— Final.

5. Directoire Technique (Executive Committee).

572 The technical organization of the championships is undertaken by a Directoire Technique composed of five members of different nationalities of whom one must represent the country which has undertaken the organization of the championships.

For the Olympic Games, it is composed of seven members, one representing the country organizing the Games, one the countries of North America and one the countries of South America.

The President of the Directoire Technique is appointed from among its members by the Central Office of the F.I.E.

6. Supervision by the F.I.E.

573 The President or the member of the Central Office of the F.I.E. appointed by him has the right to attend all meetings of the Directoire Technique in order to ensure that the Rules are observed, the Directoire Technique is obliged to give them notice of such meetings.

Similarly if the Court of Appeal is assembled it is presided of right by the President of the F.I.E. or by a delegate of the Central Office of the F.I.E. (in their absence, see Cf. 507).

7. Number of hits.

574 The number of hits to be fenced for at all three weapons is as follows:

For pools:

Ladies (foil): 4 effective hits.

Men (three weapons): 5 effective hits.

For direct elimination—Ladies (foil): 8 effective hits;

Men (three weapons): 10 effective hits.

D. — THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

575

The Rules for the World Championships are applicable to the Olympic Games save, on some points, where the Olympic Rules are at variance (1).

CHAPTER IX — RULES FOR THE WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS (2)

1. Annual competition.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Congresses held at Paris (1949), Paris (1951), Venice (1955), Paris (1959), Madrid (1962) and Gdansk (1963) a World Youth Championship is held annually under the auspices of the F.I.E., comprising individual competitions at foil, épée and sabre for men, and at foil for ladies.

The Control of the F.I.E. is assured as is the Technical Direction under the same conditions as for the World Championships.

2. Candidatures.

Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Youth Championships must be submitted to the Central Office of the F.I.E. to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit laid down for the submission of items for the agenda in the Statutes (Cf. Book of Statutes, article 50).

The Congress will decide to which National Federation the organization of this Competition will be entrusted for the following year, and at the same time fix the date and place where they will be held.

As a general rule, the World Youth Championships are held at Easter.

Should no candidate come forward, or the National Federation to whom the organization is entrusted withdraw, the same rules will be applied as in the case of the World Championships (Cf. 565).

(1) At the Olympic Games, entries for the individual events are limited to three competitors of the same nationality for each event instead of five as at the World Championships. Further, the total participation for each nation must not exceed 21.

(2) Chapter IX is inserted in this technical Rules book for reference, its text appears in the book of Statutes of the F.I.E. It is drawn up by the Commission for Statutes. Should it contain errors or differences, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

- 3. Entries.**
- 578 Entries are limited to three fencers of the same nationality for each event.
- The countries who wish to send their fencers to the World Youth Championships must inform the federation which undertakes the organization one and a half months before the event begins.
- The country organizing the event must be advised eight days before the event begins of the number and names of the fencers who are to represent each country. Substitution of names by countries, due to reasons beyond their control may be made up to the eve of the events only.
- 4. Age of competitors.**
- 579 Competitors must be less than 20 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which the World Youth Championships is held.
- 5. Rules**
- 580 The rules for World Championships apply to the World Youth Championships.
- 581 However, if the Directoire Technique considers that the number of entries is insufficient to enable them to apply these Rules in their entirety, only one round of pools will be fought before the direct elimination stage.

**PART SIX:
DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR COMPETITIONS
CHAPTER I — APPLICATION**

- 1. Persons subject to these rules.** 601
- The regulations laid down in part six apply to all persons who take part in, or who are present in any capacity whatsoever at an international fencing competition (organizers, officials, members of the jury, auxiliary personnel, team captains, competitors, trainers, spectators, etc.) whether they are amateurs or not and whatever their nationality.
- All these persons are described as "fencers" hereinafter.
- 2. Maintenance of order and discipline.** 602
- Fencers must observe strictly and faithfully the rules of the F.I.E., the particular rules for the competition in which they are engaged, the traditional customs of courtesy and integrity and the orders of the officials.
- Notably they will subscribe, in an orderly, disciplined and sporting manner to the following provisions, all breaches of these rules may entail punishments by the competent disciplinary authorities after, or even without prior warning, according to the facts and circumstances.
- 3. The competitors.**
- (a) *Pledge of honour.* 603
- By the mere fact of taking part in a fencing competition, the fencers pledge their honour to observe the regulations and the decisions of the judges, to be respectful towards the members of the jury and scrupulously to obey the orders and injunctions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 657).
- (b) *Presence on time.* 604
- The competitors must be present, fully equipped and ready to fence, not only at the time and the place appointed for the commencement of each pool or match or competition by direct elimination, but also during the event each time the President requests their presence (Cf. 654).
- (c) *Method of fencing.* 605
- The competitors must fence faithfully and strictly according to the rules laid down in the chapters dealing with the conventions of fencing in general (Cf. 28) and those relating to each weapon in particular (Cf. 218, 316, 409) all breaches of these rules will incur the penalties laid down hereinafter (Cf. 640, 641, 642, 645).

(d) *Acknowledgement of a hit.*

606 Every competitor is at liberty to acknowledge aloud a hit which he has received at the moment he receives it. But the jury is not bound by this acknowledgement and can still deliberate on this hit. (Cf. 66s, 72ss, 642, 655).

It is, on the other hand, absolutely forbidden for competitors to make any gestures or comments — except the acknowledgement of a hit as allowed — which might influence the decisions of the Jury, or to acknowledge a hit which has not been awarded after the decision of the President (Cf. 655).

(e) *Personal effort.*

607 Competitors will expend the same effort and give the same attention to each bout; they will defend their personal chance in a sportsmanlike manner until the end of the competition in order to obtain the best possible classification, without giving away hits, or seeking to be favoured in scoring hits by anyone (Cf. 643s).

(f) *Doping.*

608 Doping is the use of any stimulants of abnormal usage with the object of increasing the athletic powers of a competitor beyond the normal. Any form of doping of a competitor during or before an event is absolutely forbidden.

Any "fencer" knowingly acting in this way, or knowingly assisting in this way shall immediately be disqualified, suspended or expelled from the meeting without prejudice to later suspension or permanent disqualification (Cf. 651).

The Fédération Internationale Médico-Sportive has defined doping as: any substance taken, or treatment applied, "on the day of the competition" which can artificially or fraudulently increase the true performance of an athlete. On the contrary, anything which is done during training with a view solely to re-establish the physiological equilibrium must not be considered as doping.

It is not considered necessary to enumerate the substances the use of which is forbidden; a study was made of the substances, diets and practices which are designed to improve the performance of athletes by placing them in the best physiological condition or the best possible form.

Any system which improves form and muscular performance in a lasting manner is allowable. However innumerable substances give a momentary stimulation and improved performance over a very short period; these should be forbidden; for example: strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, atropine,

nitro-glycerine, morphine and its derivatives, as well as other products of opium, arsenical salts, camphor, etc. Many other basic products found in a multitude of specialities based on coca, kola, caffeine, heroin, coramin, ephedrin and especially benzidrene, pervitine, etc.

4. The Team Captain.

In all competitions between nations, the competitors of the same nationality must be under the direction of a team captain (who may or may not fence), who is responsible to the Organizing Committee for the discipline, conduct, and sportsmanship of the members of his team.

The team captain alone has the right to approach the Organizing Committee, the juries, etc., in order to decide technical matters, register protests, or make observations.

The members of the team who strictly carry out his instructions cannot be held responsible for them before competent authorities. However, they always remain personally responsible for all actions which they may commit apart from the intervention of their captain, and for all actions which they commit which violate the provisions of these regulations.

5. The Members of the Jury.

The members of the jury must fulfil their functions not only with complete impartiality, but also with the most scrupulous attention (Cf. 652).

It is the *duty* of the Directoire Technique (or the Organizing Committee) immediately to find a substitute for a President or for a member of the jury, when they think that, for any reason whatever, even without question of their perfect good faith, such a substitution is necessary, either on technical grounds, or to maintain the good order of the competition.

6. The instructors, trainers and technicians.

The instructors, trainers and technicians (whether amateurs or not) may be allowed to remain near their team or individual fencers during a competition. They are, however, obliged to confine themselves strictly to their duties, without intervening in any way in the progress of the competition. They may not go on to the piste to give medical or technical help to a competitor unless they are authorized by the President to do so (Cf. 656).

7. The spectators.

Spectators are obliged not to interfere with the good order of a competition, to do nothing which may tend to

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influence the fencers or the jury, and to respect the decisions of the jury even when they do not approve of them. They must obey any instructions which the President may deem it necessary to give them (Cf. 656).

CHAPTER II — THE DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES AND THEIR COMPETENCE

1. Jurisdiction.

613 The order and discipline of fencing competitions is the responsibility, in varying degrees, of the following persons or authorities:

- The President of the Jury (Cf. 615);
- The Organizing Committee (Cf. 503, 616);
- The Directoire Technique (Cf. 505, 617);
- The Court of Appeal (Cf. 506ss, 618);
- The Executive Committee of the C.I.O. at the Olympic Games (Cf. 505, 510, 619);
- The National Federation (Cf. 620);
- The Central Office of the F.I.E. (Cf. 504, 573, 621);
- The Congress of the F.I.E. (Cf. 622).

2. Principle of jurisdiction.

614 (a) Whatever juridical authority has taken a decision, this decision may be subject eventually to an appeal to a higher juridical authority, but to one appeal only.

(b) However, every decision taken on an appeal will include the right to an "ultimate appeal" to the Congress of the F.I.E. (when it concerns an official competition of the F.I.E.) or to the Central Office of the F.I.E. (when it concerns any other international competition).

(c) No decision on a question of "fact" can be the subject of an appeal.

(d) When an appeal against a decision only suspends that decision when it can be judged immediately. On the contrary, an "ultimate appeal" does not suspend the decision except when the juridical authority who has inflicted the penalty agrees that it should be suspended pending appeal.

(e) *Every appeal must be accompanied by the deposit of a guaranty of one hundred French francs, or its equivalent in other currency, and every ultimate appeal must be accompanied by the deposit of a guaranty of two hundred French francs, or its equivalent in other currency; these sums may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the F.I.E. if the appeal is rejected on the grounds that it is*

"frivolous"; this decision will be taken by the juridical authority responsible for hearing the appeal. However, appeals against the decisions of the President of the Jury do not require the deposit of the guaranties mentioned above (Cf. 511, 659s).

3. The President of the Jury.

(a) The President of the Jury is responsible not only for the direction of the bout, the judging of hits and the control of equipment, but equally for the maintenance of order in the competition which he is presiding (Cf. 53).

(b) In his capacity as director of the bout and arbiter of hits, he can, in accordance with the rules, penalise the competitors, either by refusing to award a hit which they have in fact made on the opponent, or by awarding against them a hit which they have not in fact received, or by excluding them from the competition which he is presiding, all, according to the circumstances, after or without prior warning. In these circumstances, and if he has judged on a matter of *fact*, his decisions are irrevocable (Cf. 659).

(c) By reason of the right of jurisdiction which he has, over all the fencers who participate in, or are present at a competition which he is presiding, he can also require the expulsion from the venue of the competition, of the spectators, trainers, instructors and other persons who accompany the competitors (Cf. 656).

(d) Finally, he may recommend to the Directoire Technique (or, in its absence, to the Organizing Committee) all other penalties which he deems advisable (exclusion from the whole competition, suspension or disqualification) (Cf. 617).

(e) The Directoire Technique (or, in its absence, the Organizing Committee) is the authority competent to deal with appeals against the decisions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 616s, 659).

4. The Organizing Committee. (Cf. 503).

In disciplinary matters, the Organizing Committee is only competent to act when there is no Directoire Technique the functions of which it has assumed; in these circumstances it must undertake all the obligations incumbent on the Directoire Technique (Cf. 617).

5. The Directoire Technique (Executive Committee). (Cf. 505).

(a) The Directoire Technique has jurisdiction over all

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the fencers who take part in, or are present at a competition which it directs.

When necessary it can intervene on its own initiative in all disputes.

It may inflict, either on its own initiative or at the request of the President of the Jury, all the penalties enumerated for the duration of the competition.

(b) It is the juridical authority to deal with appeals against the decisions of the President of the Jury. In such circumstances, however, if it is not international (Cf. 505) it is obliged to co-opt one representative of each country taking part in the competition.

(c) The decisions of the Directoire Technique are subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal (Cf. 506ss, 618), except however, those decisions which it has itself taken on an appeal and which can only be subject to an ultimate appeal (Cf. 614).

(d) The Directoire Technique is obliged, when necessary, to inform the Court of Appeal regarding complaints, protests or requests for appeal which it receives in the prescribed forms.

(e) Further, it sends direct to the Central Office of the F.I.E., requests for suspension, extension of penalty, of permanent suspension or disqualification, as well as eventual requests for ultimate appeals.

(f) The Directoire Technique ensures the execution of any penalty pronounced finally, or which is not subject to suspension (Cf. 614).

6. The Court of Appeal (Jury d'Appel). (Cf. 506).

618 (a) The Court of Appeal must immediately be assembled by the Directoire Technique (or when necessary by the Organizing Committee), either on its own initiative, or at the request of a team captain, of the official delegate of a Federation concerned, of a President of the Jury or of a delegate of the Central Office of the F.I.E. (Cf. 573).

(b) The decisions of the Court of Appeal, being always made as the result of an appeal, are only subject to an ultimate appeal to the Central Office or the Congress of the F.I.E. (Cf. 614).

7. The Executive Committee of the C.I.O. at the Olympic Games.

619 The Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (C.I.O.) is the final arbiter for all disputes of a

non-technical nature which may arise during the Olympic Games. It may intervene either on its own responsibility, or at the request of a national Olympic Committee, of the F.I.E. or of the Organizing Committee (see article 39 of the General Rules for the Olympic Games, 1963 edition) (Cf. 505, 510).

8. The National Federation.

(a) The National Federation is the competent body for all fencing events organized in its territory; it has jurisdiction by its regular disciplinary procedure over all fencers who reside, even transiently, within its territory. 620

(b) It may inflict within the limits of its territory all the penalties enumerated herein.

(c) It may propose to the Central Office of the F.I.E. the extension beyond its own territory of penalties inflicted by itself.

(d) It deals with complaints which reach it through the regular channels; it has the right to bring up directly, at whatever stage the matter may be, the question of any offence enumerated herein committed in its territory.

(e) When a foreign fencer, not normally under its jurisdiction, is concerned, the Federation can inflict the penalty only after receiving advice from the National Federation to whom the person concerned normally belongs. The latter Federation must give its opinion within one month, not including the time required for normal postal delay. If no opinion has been given at the expiration of this period, the penalty is inflicted. Should there be disagreement between the two Federations concerned, the file containing all particulars regarding the matter is forwarded to the Central Office of the F.I.E.

9. The Central Office of the F.I.E. (Cf. 504, 573).

(a) The Central Office of the F.I.E. within the limits of the countries under its jurisdiction, is the competent body to deal with all matters which it may receive from a National Federation, a Court of Appeal (*jury d'appel*) or the Directoire Technique of an international meeting. 621

(b) In particular it is the authority which judges the ultimate appeals against the decisions of appeal which arise during international competitions other than the official competitions of the F.I.E.

(c) The Central Office of the F.I.E. may inflict all the

penalties laid down, it may confirm, increase or annul the penalties inflicted by the lesser authorities.

10. The Congress of the F.I.E.

- 622 The Congress of the F.I.E. has the same rights as the Central Office, but more especially as regards matters concerning the official competitions of the F.I.E. (Cf. 614).

CHAPTER III — PENALTIES

1. Classification of penalties.

- 623 There are two distinct categories of penalties applicable to the two sorts of offences (Cf. 635ss).

1. Penalties applicable during a competition, applicable to offences committed while fencing, these are:

- the loss of ground on the piste,
- refusal to award a hit actually made,
- awarding a hit which has not in fact been received,
- exclusion from the competition.

2. Disciplinary penalties applicable to offences committed regarding maintenance of order, discipline or sportsmanship, these are:

- awarding a hit which has not in fact been received,
- exclusion from the competition,
- exclusion from participation in the whole meeting,
- temporary suspension,
- permanent suspension,
- disqualification,
- expulsion from the venue of the competition.

2. Penalties applicable during a competition.

(a) *Loss of ground on the piste* (Cf. 43):

- 624 The competitor who crosses the lateral boundaries of the piste may be penalised by the loss of ground, which is one metre (3 ft. 3 ins.) at foil and two metres (6 ft. 7 ins.) at épée and sabre.

(b) *Refusal to award a hit actually made:*

- 625 Although a competitor may have in fact hit his opponent on the target, this hit may be disallowed, either because it did not arrive during the period of time during which fencing is allowed, or because the competitor had crossed the boundaries of the piste, or because of defects in the electrical equipment, or because the hit was made with undue brutality, or because of other reasons as laid down in

the rules (Cf. 30, 32, 38ss, 42, 47, 73s, 230s, 237, 324ss, 422, 638ss, 645).

(c) *Award of a hit which has not in fact been received:*

A competitor may have a hit which he has not in fact received awarded against him, either because the time limit for the bout has expired (penalty against both competitors), or because he has crossed the rear limit of the piste, or because he has committed an offence which has prevented his opponent fencing (a flèche attack which jostles the opponent, a corps à corps made intentionally at foil or sabre, the use of the unarmed hand while fencing etc.) (Cf. 30, 40, 48s, 224, 226, 321, 326, 412, 414, 638ss, 654, 657).

(d) *Exclusion from the competition:*

A competitor who, while fencing, commits certain violent or vindictive actions against his opponent, or who does not defend his personal chance, or who profits from a fraudulent agreement with his opponent, may be excluded from the competition.

A competitor who is excluded from a competition cannot continue to take part in that competition, even if he is already qualified for promotion to the next round.

In a team event, this penalty does not necessarily involve the disqualification of the whole team, but all the hits which remain to be fought for in the bout in progress, as well as all the hits which remain to be fought for in the bouts remaining to be fought by the competitor concerned, will be awarded against him.

The President shall decide whether the competitor concerned shall be excluded only from the match in progress or whether he shall recommend to the Directoire Technique that the competitor be excluded from all the matches which his team has still to fence (in which case this competitor may be replaced by a reserve for the other matches remaining) (Cf. 530).

3. Disciplinary penalties.

(e) *Exclusion from the competition:*

The exclusion from a competition may also be inflicted for a disciplinary offence (failure to appear on the piste as required, weapons not in accordance with the rules, reprehensible attitude towards a judge etc.).

The consequences of such exclusion for the competitor are the same as those described in sub-paragraph (d) above.

(f) *Exclusion from participation in the whole meeting:*

A competitor who is excluded from a meeting will no

longer be allowed to participate in any competition during that meeting, either with the same weapon or with another.

When this penalty is inflicted on a team, the position of each member of that team must be examined individually, and the members of that team may, according to the circumstances, have different penalties inflicted on them (Cf. 609).

(g) Suspension:

630 A competitor who is suspended cannot take part in any international competition during the time he is suspended.

All other persons who are suspended are debarred from exercising their functions within the limits of time and place fixed when the suspension is inflicted.

(h) Permanent suspension:

631 Permanent suspension involves the same consequences as suspension, but is permanent (except for the special provisions for clemency as laid down in article 665 below).

(i) Disqualification:

632 The disqualification of a competitor (for example for a breach of the amateur rules, or because he does not conform to the rules regarding age, qualification, etc. required for the competition) does not necessarily involve his suspension or permanent suspension, if he has acted in good faith; a request for supplementary penalties for fraudulent intention may, however, be made against the competitor.

A team which has included a competitor who is disqualified, necessarily incurs the penalty of their member and is also disqualified.

If the disqualification is inflicted while a pool or match is in progress, the competitor, or the team, concerned is considered as having abandoned the competition (Cf. 545 ss).

If it is inflicted after a competition the competitor (or the team) is eliminated from the classification, all the other competitors are maintained in their respective classification and the elimination of the competitor will not, in any case, have a retroactive effect on the previous competitions for qualification.

(j) Expulsion from the competition or meeting:

633 All non-competitors who participate in or are present at a competition (instructors, trainers, technicians, supporters, officials, spectators) may be expelled, which has the effect of forbidding them access to the venue of the competition or the meeting for its duration.

In no circumstances can the infliction of this penalty give cause for redress to anyone.

4. Announcement of penalties.

The Organizing Committee is obliged without delay to inform the National Association to which it belongs as to its decision, and the latter must register the penalty and immediately advise the Central Office of the F.I.E. of it. The latter will also register the decision arrived at and will ensure its publication in the official journal.

At the Olympic Games where the F.I.E. assumes the duties of Organizing Committee, the Central Office must advise the Olympic Games Committee.

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CHAPTER IV — OFFENCES, THEIR PENALTIES AND THE COMPETENT JURIDICAL AUTHORITIES

1. Preface.

In general, this chapter merely repeats and co-ordinates the disciplinary measures detailed in the various previous Parts. Should there be any differences between the following and the previous articles, the latter are authoritative.

The offences are classified as "offences committed while fencing", "offences concerned with sportsmanship", offences concerned with the maintenance of order", and "offences concerned with discipline".

References are given to the articles concerned with these offences and their penalties in the previous Parts.

The consequent penalty is described for each offence, as well as the disciplinary authority competent to deal with it.

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2. Warning.

When the infliction of a penalty requires a prior warning, this must have been given to the offending competitor during the same bout, the same pool, the same match or the last 15 matches by direct elimination (see under each case).

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3. Offences committed while fencing.

(a) Competence:

The President of the Jury is competent to deal with all offences committed while fencing.

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(b) Offences concerned with the piste:

1. For merely crossing the lateral boundaries of the piste, both:

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— loss of ground (foil 1 metre, épée and sabre 2 metres) without warning (Cf. 43).

— and annulment of any hit made by the competitor who has left the piste and which arrives when he is already outside the piste, also any hit initiated against this competitor after he has left the piste (except for the immediate riposte); without warning (Cf. 38).

2. For crossing the lateral boundaries of the piste in order to avoid a hit:

— penalty of one hit after a warning given during the same bout (Cf. 43).

3. For crossing the rear limit of the piste:

— penalty of one hit after a warning at the warning line (Cf. 40).

(c) *Offences concerning the duration of the bout:*

639 1. For a hit initiated before “Play” or after “Halt” (Cf. 32).

— annulment of the hit, without warning.

2. When the time limit for the bout expires:

— add to the score of each competitor a certain number of hits, after a warning given one minute before time expires (Cf. 49, 226, 321, 414) or a double defeat (épée) (Cf. 321).

3. For improperly causing or prolonging interruptions of the bout:

— penalty of one hit, after a warning during the same bout: exclusion if offence is repeated (Cf. 48).

(d) *For the use of the unarmed hand:*

640 — penalty of one hit and annulment of a hit made after a warning during the same bout (Cf. 30).

(e) *For intentionally making a corps à corps at foil or sabre:*

641 — penalty of one hit after a warning during the same bout (Cf. 224, 412).

(f) *For dishonest or incorrect fencing:*

642 — exclusion from the meeting after a warning during the same pool or match or the last 15 matches by direct elimination (Cf. 28, 605ss).

(g) *For seeking to favour an opponent:*

643 — exclusion from the competition after a warning during the same bout (Cf. 607).

(h) *From having benefited from collusion with an opponent:*

644 — exclusion after a warning during the same bout (Cf. 607).

(i) *For violence and brutality:*

1. For all violent actions caused by disorderly fencing and irregular movements on the piste or any action which the President considers dangerous, for example an attack made by running with loss of equilibrium or hits delivered brutally:

— warning valid for the whole pool or team match or the last fifteen matches by direct elimination.

— one hit penalty on first repetition of the offence.

— exclusion from the competition on second repetition of the offence.

2. For having caused a corps à corps with intentional brutality (even at épée), for hitting the opponent with the hilt, the pommel or the guard during fencing at close quarters:

— exclusion after a warning during the same pool or match or the last fifteen matches by direct elimination (Cf. 28, 605).

3. For a fêche attack which jostles the opponent:

— after a first warning given during the same pool or match or the last fifteen matches by direct elimination (Cf. 28, 605) the hit thus made is annulled; if repeated, exclusion.

4. For having committed a vindictive action against the opponent (a hit made with brutality, or, at sabre, a hit made intentionally off the target):

— exclusion from the competition after a warning, or even without a warning, as the President judges fit (Cf. 28).

(j) *For indisposition (including cramp):*

— withdrawal from the competition after one period of rest of maximum of 10 minutes allowed during the same pool, match or the last 15 matches by direct elimination (Cf. 51).

(k) *For an accident:*

1. Retirement from the competition after 20 minutes rest (Cf. 50).

2. Retirement from the competition of a competitor whose physical inability to continue is obvious (Cf. 52).

4. **Offences concerning sportsmanship.**

(a) *Non-regulation equipment:*

1. In every case:

— confiscation of the defective equipment (Cf. 21).

2. When the irregularity in the equipment cannot normally have arisen since it was controlled (a weapon not bearing the

control sign, or which has been altered since it was controlled, etc.):

— exclusion after a warning during the same pool or match or the last 15 matches by direct elimination (Cf. 21).

3. When it is obvious that the weapon has been fraudulently tampered with:

— irrevocable exclusion from the competition or even from the meeting (Cf. 21) without prejudice to other more severe penalties.

(b) For non-observance of the regulations for the competition:

649 When a competitor has not complied with the regulations for the competition, for example, by assuming a qualification which he does not in fact possess:

— he may be disqualified by the Directoire Technique (Cf. 632).

(c) For breach of the rules regarding amateurism:

650 A competitor who stands convicted of a breach of the rules governing amateurism may be disqualified as an amateur by the Central Office of the F.I.E., either on their own initiative, or at the request of the Directoire Technique, or again on a complaint from an opponent (at the Olympic Games by the Executive Committee of the C.I.O.) (Cf. 619).

(d) For having used a "dope":

651 For having contravened the rules regarding "doping" (Cf. 608):

— exclusion from the meeting by the Directoire Technique, and later suspension by the Central Office of the F.I.E., either on their own initiative, or at the request of the Directoire Technique or the Court of Appeal.

(e) Partiality by Judges:

652 For having been convicted of giving an intentionally partial judgment:

— disqualification by the Directoire Technique as a judge for the whole meeting and later this penalty may be prolonged for a stated period or for all time by the Central Office of the F.I.E., either on their own initiative, or at the request of the Directoire Technique or of the Court of Appeal (Cf. 610).

(f) For any other offence concerning sportsmanship:

653 — exclusion from the competition or from the meeting (by the Directoire Technique), suspension or permanent suspension (by the Central Office of the F.I.E.).

5. Offences concerning the maintenance of order.

(a) For failing to be present when required (Cf. 604):

For the fencer or the team which is not present (or if a team is not complete) when called for by the President at the time laid down for the commencement of a pool or match or the commencement of the last 15 matches by direct elimination:

— the call is repeated twice at one minute intervals after which exclusion from the competition by the President if the competitor or the complete team is not present when he makes the third call.

During a (team or individual) competition, when a competitor has received prior warning that he will be required to fence a bout, if he does not present himself at the first order to do so by the President:

— warning sufficient for each bout;

— penalty of one hit on first repetition of the offence;

— exclusion from the competition on second repetition of the offence.

Similarly if a competitor abandons a bout by leaving the piste (Cf. 32/4):

— warning sufficient for each bout;

— penalty of one hit on first repetition of the offence;

— exclusion from the competition on second repetition of the offence.

(b) For any competitor who disturbs the maintenance of order:

For any competitor who by his gestures, attitudes or words interferes with the maintenance of good order (Cf. 602s):

— exclusion from the competition and when necessary expulsion from the venue of the competition by the President, after or even without warning, but this shall not exempt him from possible further penalties.

(c) A spectator or supporter who disturbs the maintenance of order:

For any spectator, instructor, trainer, technician or other supporter who interferes with the maintenance of good order (Cf. 611s):

— expulsion by the President or the Directoire Technique or the Organizing Committee from the venue of the competition after or even without prior warning.

6. Offences concerning discipline.

For all disciplinary offences, refusal to obey immediately

the orders of the President of the jury, or of other officials, etc: (Cf. 602, 609):

- warning sufficient for each bout;
- penalty of one hit on first repetition of the offence;
- exclusion from the competition on second repetition of the offence.

CHAPTER V — PROCEDURE

1. Basic principle.

658 The various penalties are inflicted by the competent authorities who will reach their decisions in an equitable manner, without being restricted to any regulation as to procedure, and will take into account the gravity of the offence and the circumstances in which it was committed (but see 661s).

2. Protests and appeals.

(a) *Against a decision of the President:*

659 No appeal can be made against the decision of a President regarding the materiality and the validity of a hit. But if the President ignores a definite rule or makes a decision contrary to the rules, an appeal on this matter may be entertained.

This appeal should be made by the competitor or his team captain, courteously but without formality and should be made verbally to the President *immediately and before any decision is made regarding a subsequent hit.*

If the President maintains his opinion, the matter may be decided by the Directoire Technique (or by the Organizing Committee) (Cf. 615).

(b) *Other protests and appeals:*

660 Complaints and protests must be made in writing within a maximum period of one hour after the occurrence giving rise to them; they must be addressed to the Directoire Technique or to the Organizing Committee.

3. Investigation — Right of defence.

661 No penalty can be inflicted until after an enquiry has been held in the course of which the parties concerned have been called on to give their explanation of the occurrence either verbally or in writing within a reasonable interval of time suited to the time and place. After this time limit has expired, the penalty may be inflicted.

4. Method of decision.

662 The decisions of all juridical authorities are made according

to the vote of the majority, in cases of equality, the President has a casting vote.

5. Stay of execution.

If the party involved has not previously incurred a penalty of disqualification or suspension, either for the same offence or for one which is practically similar, with or without stay of execution, the authority which inflicts the penalty may, at the same time, grant a stay of execution the duration of which is double that of the suspension inflicted.

If, during the time of the stay of execution, from the time the decision inflicting the penalty was announced, the party concerned incurs no further penalty, the original penalty is annulled. If the contrary should be the case, then the original penalty is enforced and is added to the new penalty.

6. Repetition of offence.

A fencer is said to repeat an offence if he commits a new offence, other than violation of the rules governing bouts:

Within two years, if he has previously been censured or warned;

Within five years, if he has previously been suspended, or subjected to exclusion, or disqualified.

If there is a repetition of an offence, the minimum penalty which must be inflicted is:

(a) Exclusion from the competition (competitors), suspension during the meeting (officials), expulsion (spectators), if the previous penalty was a warning or censure.

(b) Disqualification from participation in the meeting if the previous penalty was exclusion from the competition.

(c) Suspension for double the time of the previous penalty, or permanent suspension, if the previous penalty was suspension (competitors or officials).

7. Pardon, remission and commutation of penalty.

In exceptional cases, the Central Office or the Congress of the F.I.E., or a National Federation, may, after special consideration, pardon a fencer whom they have punished, remit the remainder of his penalty or commute the same.

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**PART SEVEN:
AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT**

**CHAPTER I— RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL
AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT**

1. Authorised designs.

701 Only those electrical apparatus designed with wires connecting the fencers to the central apparatus and registering hits by light signals with auxiliary sound signals are authorised: this expressly excludes apparatus based on wireless waves and those which register sound signals only.

2. Definition of equipment.

702 All electrical judging equipment includes:

(a) *Equipment provided by the organizers of a competition viz.:*

1. The central judging apparatus, with extension lamps (Cf. 709, 713ss, 723ss);

2. The spools, with cables and connections (Cf. 710, 717, 730);

3. The metallic piste which neutralises hits made on the ground (Cf. 711);

4. The source of electrical current (accumulators) (Cf. 709/7, 716, 729).

(b) *The equipment provided by the competitors themselves:*

1. The weapon, furnished with a connecting socket inside the guard and with a special point for registering hits at the extremity of the blade (Cf. 712, 718ss, 731ss);

2. The body wire with plugs connecting to the spool and to the weapon (Cf. 710, 712/2);

3. The metallic plastron (for foil only) (Cf. 722).

3. Approval of designs of apparatus.

703 Judging apparatus for use in an official competition, must be approved by the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E.

In order to obtain this approval, the apparatus which it is proposed to use must be submitted complete, with spools, connections, etc., for an examination by the said Commission, at a place and on a date to be agreed with the Commission at least six months before the date of the competition.

The apparatus must be accompanied by a detailed drawing showing their construction.

Approval is given for the use of the apparatus in one official competition only. The Commission is willing, as far as it is able, and without charge, to examine prototypes of apparatus submitted by constructors even if the use of such apparatus is not envisaged for an imminent official competition. **704**

Approval is given for only one established design of apparatus which conforms to the drawing submitted, and is not given as a general approval for all the products made by a manufacturer. The latter may state in their publicity only the fact that the design of apparatus which they offer for sale has been used at a specific official competition (if this in fact is the case); but they themselves must guarantee that the apparatus conforms to the design for which approval was given. **705**

The approval of an apparatus by the Commission as well as its acceptance (see 4 below) implies no guarantee against possible faults of construction. **706**

All expenses incurred by the Commission for the examination of apparatus are the responsibility of the persons concerned. **707**

4. Control of apparatus before each competition.

Before each official competition of the F.I.E., the proper functioning of the apparatus which it is intended to use and its conformity to the approved design, must be controlled by a representative of the Commission for E.A. and E of the F.I.E., this control is additional to the approval of design detailed at paragraph 3 above (Cf. 705). **708**

All the apparatus must be submitted to this representative at least 48 hours before the competition begins.

5. Specifications for all electrical equipment.

(a) *The central judging apparatus* (Cf. 713ss, 723ss).

1. A hit made on the metallic piste or on the metallic parts of the weapon must not be registered by the apparatus, nor may it prevent the registering of a hit made simultaneously by the opponent. **709**

2. The apparatus must not have any device whereby the President can interrupt its working during a bout.

3. Hits must be registered by light signals. The signal lamps must be placed on the top of the apparatus, in order that they may be simultaneously visible to the President, the competitors and the superintendent of the apparatus. They must be so positioned that they show clearly from which side the hit was made. Arrangements must be made so that

extension lamps can be added to the exterior of the apparatus, in order to increase the visibility of the signals. However, should there be a difference between the signals given by the lamps on the apparatus and those given by the extension lamps, the signals given by the apparatus are decisive.

4. Once the signals lamps are alight, they must so remain until the apparatus is reset, without their having any tendency to go out or to flicker either when subsequent hits are made or if the apparatus is subjected to vibrations.

5. The visual signals must be accompanied by audible signals (see under each weapon) (Cf. 713/3, 728).

6. The re-setting switches must be placed either on top of, or on the front part of the apparatus.

7. The apparatus must draw its electrical supply from accumulators, without there being any connection with the mains electrical supply.

(b) Spools, cables and their connections (Cf. 717, 730).

710

1. The maximum electrical resistance of each wire of the spool, measured from socket to socket must be 3 ohms.

2. There must be no interruption of electrical contact even when the spool is being fully rotated. To ensure this the contact rings must have double brushes. The wire connected to the blade of the weapon will be connected to the frame of the spool.

3. The spools must allow 18 to 20 metres (59 to 65½ ft.) of cable to be unwound without straining the springs.

4. The connector carrying sockets which terminates the spool cable and is designed to receive the plug of the body wire at the fencer's back, must include a safety device which fulfils the following requirements:

- that it is impossible to use it unless correctly joined;
- that it is impossible for it to become separated during the bout;
- the possibility for the competitor to verify that the two foregoing requirements are satisfied.

5. The resistance of each of the three wires in the connecting cables must not exceed 2.5 ohms.

6. The plugs used to connect the body wire to the spool wire and the connecting cables to the spool, and the apparatus, must have three pins of 4 mm. (0.15 in.) diameter arranged in a straight line. The external pins must be spaced 15 and 20 mm. (0.58 and 0.78 in.) from the centre pin. The body wire and the connecting cables have plugs, the spool wires and the electrical central apparatus have sockets to join with them.

(c) The metallic piste.

1. The metallic piste consists of fine metallic mesh and is generally made of brass mesh (which is a waste product used in the manufacture of paper, and which can be acquired at its scrap value, is generally used for this purpose).

2. The metallic piste must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the piste including its extensions.

When the piste is mounted on a platform the metallic piste must cover the whole width of the platform (obligatory for official competitions of the F.I.E.).

3. Because of the fact that the amount of wire which the spools can carry is limited, the metallic piste is designed for use on a piste 14 metres (46 ft.) long on which épée fencers are allowed exactly twice the length of the piste while fencing; an extension of 1.50 to 2 metres (5 ft. to 6 ft. 7 ins.) is added at each end of the piste on which the competitors can retire.

The metallic piste must therefore have a length of 17 to 18 metres (55 ft. 10 ins. to 59 ft. 2 ins.).

4. It is preferable to lay the metallic piste on a wooden piste with some flexible material between. It must be provided with some device which enables it to be kept well stretched.

5. The paint used to draw the lines on the metallic piste must not prevent its electrical conductivity, so that a hit made on it at a point where a line occurs is also neutralised.

6. The organizers of a competition must ensure that soldering equipment is available, so that any hole which may appear in the metallic piste can be repaired immediately (Cf. 231/8, 328).

(d) Weapons (Cf. 718ss, 731ss).

1. Inside the guard there must be a cushion which is sufficiently large to protect the wires from contact with the competitor's fingers. The connections must be so arranged that it is impossible for the fencer to break or make contacts while fencing (Cf. 26).

2. Any system of attachment inside the guard is allowed, provided that it conforms to the following requirements:

- it must be easy to detach or attach;
- it can be checked by a simple method such as by using a penknife or a coin;
- it must be possible easily to apply the *pointe d'arrêt* of the opponent's weapon to that part of the circuit connected to the blade;

711

712

— it must have a security device which makes it impossible for the contact to be broken during the bout;

— it must ensure the complete connection of the electric wires; it must be impossible for even a momentary break of contact to occur while the plugs are connected.

3. The electrical resistance required for weapons is specified under each weapon.

Those who wish to assemble electrical weapons, but who are not equipped to undertake electrical tests, are advised that the limits for the electrical resistance for the circuits laid down for each weapon have been framed so that they can be attained by any assembler who is reasonably diligent in his work.

It is advisable:

— thoroughly to de-oxidise the external surface of the guard, and the connecting surfaces inside it;

— not to destroy the insulation of the wires, especially where they pass along the groove in the blade at the point and at the guard;

— to avoid accumulations of glue in the groove of the blade.

CHAPTER II

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF ELECTRICAL FOIL EQUIPMENT

A. — THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT.

1. The central judging apparatus.

(Cf. 709.)

(a) Principles.

713

1. The apparatus registers when a break occurs in the circuit of the foil, that is to say that the electrical current which is circulating permanently in the circuit of the foil is broken when a hit is made.

2. The apparatus will show a red signal to its one side and a green signal to the other when a hit is registered on the target; a white signal will indicate hits off the target on both sides.

3. The audible signals will either consist of a short ring, or of a continuous note which will be automatically limited to a duration of two seconds, either sort of sound will occur whenever a visual signal appears. The sound signal must be identical for both sides of the apparatus.

4. After registering a hit off the target, the apparatus must be able to register a subsequent hit on the target on the same side of the apparatus.

5. Conversely, after a hit has been registered on the target, the apparatus must not register any subsequent hit which arrives off the target on the same side of the apparatus.

6. No priority must be indicated between a hit registered against one competitor and a hit registered against his opponent.

7. Conversely, after a lapse of a period of time "X" (which bears no relationship to "fencing time" which is the basis of judging according to the conventions governing foil fencing) after the first signal given by the apparatus, the latter must ignore all signals for subsequent hits. The central apparatus must be capable of being regulated for the period of time "X" between 1 and 2 seconds. The apparatus must be regulated for a period of time of 2 seconds.

(b) Sensitivity and regularity.

1. Any hit must cause a signal whatever the resistance of the circuits external to the apparatus.

714

2. A valid hit must always be signalled under the following conditions:

<i>Resistance of the return circuit by the opponent's plastron</i>	<i>Duration of the break of contact which must cause the signal</i>
— 10 ohms	5 milliseconds
— 100 ohms	10 milliseconds
— 250 ohms	unlimited

3. A "non-valid" hit must be signalled for a break of contact of 10 milliseconds, when the external resistance is normal, that is of 10 ohms.

4. The apparatus must be capable of supporting an increase in the resistance in the closed circuit of the foil of up to 200 ohms, without causing a "non-valid" signal to register.

5. Even if the resistance of the foil circuit is increased up to 30 ohms, none of the following irregular phenomena must occur:

— that hits are registered on the guard;

— that it is possible to obtain the registration of a hit merely by contact of the blade or of the pointe d'arrêt (without depressing it) on the plastron of either competitor.

6. If faulty insulation of one of the competitors causes a leakage of current between his weapon and his metallic plastron corresponding to a resistance of 500 ohms, even so the apparatus must continue normally to register the hits exchanged.

7. A specification for tests of apparatus under different conditions will be supplied on request by the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E.

8. The Congress of the F.I.E. has authorised this Commission to modify or complete the above requirements whenever technical improvements allow the construction of apparatus which can ensure the better operation of the electrical foil judging apparatus.

(c) *Extension lamps* (Cf. 709/3).

- 715 Extension lamps outside the apparatus are obligatory for the official competitions of the F.I.E. The lamps should be placed about 1.80 metres (5 ft. 11 ins.) above the piste. The two lamps of the same group must not be further apart than 15 cm. (6 ins.) and each group must be at least 50 cm. (19½ ins.) from the other.

The extension lamps should be arranged in the same order as the white and coloured lamps on the apparatus (Cf. 713/2).

(d) *Source of electrical current* (Cf. 709, 729).

- 716 1. The apparatus must be based on a 12 volt supply or, if the sources of current are separate, on 2×12 volts or 2×6 volts (the separation of the supply for each side of the apparatus is recommended because it can simplify a number of problems met with in the construction of apparatus for foil).

2. The supply is normally provided by accumulators. The connection on the apparatus provided for this supply must be so constructed that it is impossible to connect the apparatus by mistake to the general electrical supply (mains).

3. The apparatus may include warning lights to indicate that the foils are under tension. Such lamps should be colourless.

2. Spools, cables and their connections.

(Cf. 710.)

- 717 At foil, the connection of the various parts to the three sockets of the spools is as follows:

— socket 15 mm. from the central socket: to the metallic plastron;

— centre socket: to the wire in the foil;

— socket at 20 mm. from the central socket: to the foil blade and the metallic piste.

B. — WEAPONS (Cf. 712).

1. Principle.

The foil has a single wire, glued in a groove cut the whole length of the blade, which permanently connects the pointe d'arrêt to the corresponding socket inside the guard. At rest the pointe d'arrêt is similarly in contact with the metallic part of the foil. When a hit is made, this contact must be broken. 718

2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons.

1. The diameter of the pointe d'arrêt is between 5.5 and 7 mm. (.22 and .28 in.); the diameter of the body of the button including its exterior insulation, must not be more than 0.3 mm. (.012 in.) less than that of the pointe d'arrêt. 719

2. The point should be cut in a semi-spherical body with a cylindrical prolongation of the same radius, and with a minimum length equal to one-fifth of that radius. Circular grooves must be formed by making two cuts for each; one in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the point, and the other at an angle so that part of a co-axial cone is formed (1). There must be a minimum of four of these grooves. The sharpening of the edges of these grooves is forbidden.

3. The pressure required on the pointe d'arrêt, in order to break the contact and cause the apparatus to register a hit, must be more than 500 grammes (17½ ozs.), that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 211).

4. The course or stroke of the pointe d'arrêt required to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit, called the "lighting stroke", may be infinitesimal; the total stroke of the pointe d'arrêt must not be greater than 1 mm. (.039 in.).

5. The pointe d'arrêt must be retained in the button at least two places equidistant from each other.

3. Method of affixing the button.

If the base of the button is not made in one piece with the blade, or if it does not permit the flattened piece at the tip of the blade to be retained, it must be screwed on to the end of the blade which must be cut and threaded for this purpose under the following conditions: 720

1. Affixing only by metal to metal is normally allowed.

(1) The prismatic teeth previously allowed are forbidden. Manufacturers who wish to ensure that their points will be accepted may communicate with the Commission for E.A. and E. of the F.I.E. sending a sample of the point and a detailed drawing of its construction. The Commission may always permit tests of special models and lay down the conditions for their use.

Nevertheless, fixing by means of an insulating material providing a great measure of mechanical strength, may be allowed provided it has been authorised by the Commission for E. A. and E.

2. All methods of soldering or brazing or in general any heating which may affect the temper of the blade are forbidden. Soldering by soft solder, used with a soldering iron to fix the thread, is alone authorised.

3. The end of the blade before cutting the thread must not have a diameter at any point which is less than 3.5 mm. (0.137 in.), and this without anything being wrapped round it, a process which is strictly forbidden.

4. For a steel button, the diameter of the core of the thread must not be less than 2.7 mm. (.106 in.) (thread S.I. 3.5×0.60). The threading must be very tight.

The part of the blade on which the button is fixed should be of a length of 7 to 8 mm. (0.28 to 0.31 in.) entirely covered by the button. It is recommended that only the half of this length at the extremity of the blade be threaded. On the other half the button will have a smooth surface of 3.5 mm. diameter (0.137 in.) into which the corresponding part of the blade must be introduced with some force.

5. When a button made of light alloy is used, instructions should be sought from the Commission E. A. and E.

6. At the point at which the wire passes into the button, the width of the groove must not exceed 0.5 mm. (.019 in.) and its depth must not exceed 0.6 mm. (.024 in.) measured on the diameter of the core of the thread, in order to weaken the section of the blade as little as possible.

7. Only the members of the Commission E. A. and E. or the Directoire Technique can require the verification of the above points.

4. The insulation of the button and of the blade.

721

The body of the button and the foil blade to a length of 15 cm. (6 ins.) from the button, as well as the pommel or the rear extremity of the handle, must be entirely covered with insulating material (gummed tape, plastic material or varnish) (Cf. 211). The flange of the sleeve which slides in the base of the point and within which is fixed the *pointe d'arrêt*, must be of a smaller diameter than the insulated head of the *pointe d'arrêt* itself, to obviate an accidental contact being made with the metallic plastron when a hit is made.

122

C. — METALLIC PLASTRONS AND MASKS.

722

1. The metallic plastron (overjacket) must cover every part of the fencer's target. Details of its dimensions are given in Part II (Cf. 217, 220).

2. The interior of metallic plastrons must be electrically insulated by a lining or by an adequate treatment of the lamé material.

3. The lamé material used must be of metallic thread in both warp and weft; as regards electrical conductivity it must conform to the following requirements:

(a) the electrical resistance measured between any point of contact and the corresponding pin of the plug on the body wire must not exceed 1 ohm;

(b) the lamé material will be tested by using a 500 gramme weight which has a semi-spherical end with a radius of 4 mm (0.16 in.). This weight, resting on this end, and moved about over the lamé material which is laid on a soft background, must ensure continuous electrical contact, with a maximum resistance of 1.5 ohm;

(c) under no circumstances must the use of a metallic plastron be allowed if it has holes in it, or patches of oxidation or other defects which may prevent the registration of a valid hit.

4. The wire mesh of the mask must be insulated internally and externally by a plastic material which does not chip off applied before the mask is made up.

5. Masks and metallic plastrons conforming to the above specifications are obligatory for official competitions of the F.I.E.

6. In any case, if for any reason whatever a fencer's equipment does not conform to the requirements of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, Article 231 will not apply if a hit made off the target is registered as a valid hit.

CHAPTER III — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL EPEE EQUIPMENT

A. — THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT.

1. The Central Judging apparatus.

(Cf. 709.)

(a) Principle.

The apparatus registers when contact is established between

723

123

the wires forming the circuit in the épée thus allowing the current to flow.

(b) *Timing.*

- 724 The apparatus must register only the first hit which is made. If the interval of time between two hits is less than 40 milliseconds, the apparatus must register a double-hit (both signal lamps must light up simultaneously). When the interval is greater than 50 milliseconds the apparatus must register only one hit (only one signal lamp is lit). The tolerance allowed for timing the apparatus is that between these two limits.

(c) *Sensitivity.*

- 725 When the external resistance is normal, that is to say 10 ohms, the apparatus must register hits when these are made with a duration of contact of 10 milliseconds. When, exceptionally, the external resistance is 30 ohms, hits made must still be registered, but without any specified duration of contact.

(d) *Non-registration.*

- 726 The apparatus must not register hits which are made on the guard or on the metallic piste even when there is a resistance of 30 ohms in the earth circuit.

(e) *Visual signals.*

- 727 1. Visual signals include at least two signal lamps on each side of the apparatus so designed that if one lamp does not function it does not prevent the other from lighting up, nor cause an excessive current through the latter.
2. The signal lamps should give a red signal on one side of the apparatus and a green signal on the other.
3. The apparatus may include lights which indicate shorts to the coquille circuit, such lights should be of an orange colour.
4. The lights which show when hits are registered are usually covered with translucent shades. It must, however, be possible to remove these shades, and use naked lights, when the light conditions in the locality makes it desirable to do so (strong sunlight or in the open air).

(f) *Sound signals.*

- 728 The apparatus must have a loud sound signal. The apparatus may include a device which allows the sound signal to be stopped before the apparatus is re-set.

(g) *Source of electrical current* (Cf. 709, 716).

- 729 1. The apparatus must be based on a supply of 12 volts.

The electrical connection on the apparatus provided to connect it to the supply must be so constructed that it is impossible to connect the apparatus by mistake to the general electrical supply (mains).

2. If the apparatus is constructed for use with dry batteries, it must be equipped with a voltmeter or other device whereby the state of the dry batteries can be checked at any time. Nevertheless, the apparatus must always be provided with the electrical connection prescribed above to enable it to be supplied by accumulators.

3. The apparatus must include a warning light to indicate that the apparatus is under tension and this lamp should be colourless.

2. Spools, cables and their connections.

(Cf. 710.)

At épée, the connection of the various parts by three-way plugs and sockets on spools and connecting cables is as follows: 730

- the pin 15 mm. from central pin: to the wire in the épée which is most directly connected to the pointe d'arrêt;
- the centre pin: to the other wire in the épée;
- the pin 20 mm. from the central pin: to the blade of the épée and to the metallic piste.

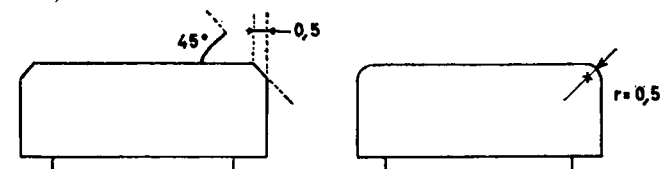
B. — WEAPONS (Cf. 712).

1. Principle.

The épée has two electrical wires, glued in a groove in the blade, which connect, as stated above, the button to two of the three sockets situated inside the guard and which form the active circuit of the épée. The rest of the épée is connected to the third socket. 731

2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons.

(Cf. 311.)

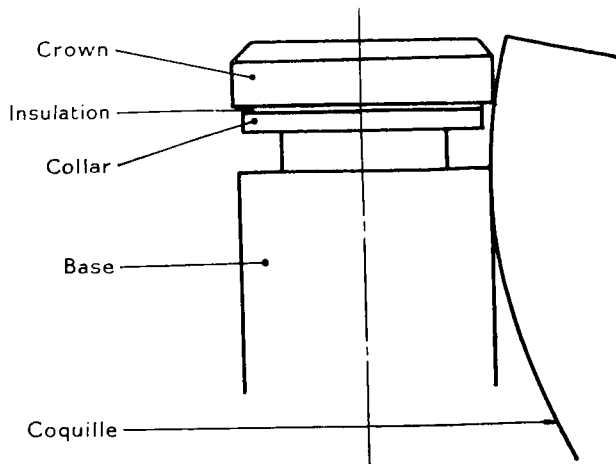


DESIGN OF POINTES D'ARRÊT

1. The pointe d'arrêt is cylindrical. Its front surface is flat and perpendicular to its axis. Its edge will either be rounded for a radius of 0.5 mm. (.019 in.) or be chamfered at 45° in 0.5 mm. (.019 in.). 732

The diameter of the crown of the pointe d'arrêt is 8 mm. (.31 in.) with a tolerance more or less of 0.05 mm. (.0019 in.). The diameter of the base must not be less than 7.7 mm. (.303 in.).

The flange (collar) which guides the pointe d'arrêt as well as the insulating washer must be sufficiently recessed in relation to the crown (it is recommended that it be recessed in diameter by 0.3 to 0.5 mm. (.012 to .019 in.)) so that it shall not be possible to cause a hit to be registered merely by sliding the depressed pointe d'arrêt against the convex surface of the coquille, (see illustration) (Cf. 326/2/a).



2. The pressure required on the pointe d'arrêt, in order to establish the circuit in the épée, and thus cause the apparatus to register a hit, must be more than 750 grammes (26.45 ozs.), that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 311).

3. The weight used to control competitors' épées on the piste consists of a metal cylinder drilled part of the way along its axis by a hole parallel to its sides; this hole, into which is inserted the end of the blade, must have an insulated lining to prevent its metallic parts coming into contact with the épée blade which would then give a false result to the test.

4. The course or stroke of the pointe d'arrêt, required to cause the apparatus to register a hit by closing the circuit of the épée, called the "lighting stroke", must not be less than 1 mm. (0.039 in.). The further course which the pointe d'arrêt may travel, must not be more than 0.5 mm. (0.019 in.) (this requirement is just as essential as that for the lighting stroke).

5. The pointe d'arrêt must be retained in the button at least two points equally spaced.

3. Method of affixing the button.

If the base of the button is not made in one piece with the blade, it must be screwed on to the end of the blade under the following conditions:

1. Affixing only by metal to metal to the end of the blade is allowed. Fixing by insulating (fibre or other) material is forbidden.

2. All methods of soldering or brazing or in general any heating which may affect the temper of the blade are forbidden. Soft solder used with a soldering iron to fix the thread, is alone authorised.

3. The end of the blade, before cutting the thread, must not have a diameter at any point which is less than 4 mm. (0.16 in.) and this without anything being wrapped round it, a process which is strictly forbidden.

4. The diameter of the core of the thread at the end of the blade must not be less than 3.05 mm. (0.12 in.) (thread S.I. 4×0.70).

The part of the blade on which the button is fixed should be of a length of 7 to 8 mm. (0.28 to 0.31 in.) entirely covered by the button. It is recommended that only the half of this length at the extremity of the blade be threaded. On the other half the button will have a smooth surface of 4 mm. (0.16 in.) diameter, into which the corresponding part of the blade must be introduced with some force.

5. The groove necessary to enable the wires to enter the button, must be cut in such a way that it weakens the section of the blade as little as possible.

6. Only the members of the Commission E. A. and E or the Directoire Technique can require the verification of the above points.

INDEX

- Accident, 16, 50, 63, 530, 647.
 Accidental events, 44, 231/5, 327/f.
 Accident (responsibility), 16.
 Acknowledgement of hits, 66s, 606, 642, 655.
 Accumulators, 709, 716, 729.
 Age of competitors, 579.
 Amateurism (competitors), 619, 650.
 Amateurism (judges), 56.
 Amateur licence, 515.
 Annulment of hit, 73, 223, 231, 237, 324ss, 326s, 422, 615.
 Annulment of penalty, 621.
 Appeal (against decision), 614, 617, 659s.
 Appeal (frivolous), 511, 614.
 Appeal, (right of) 620.
 Application (of Rules), 1.
 Approval of apparatus, 703ss.
 Assault, 4, 28.
 Assistance (medical and technical), 611.
 Attention (of judges), 55.
 Attacks, 10s, 233ss, 417ss.
 Auxiliary personnel, 59ss, 204, 305, 516.
 Avoiding actions, 35, 237/1, 422/1.
 Award (of hit), 30, 40, 48s, 224, 226, 321, 412, 414, 623, 626, 638ss, 654, 657.

 Barrages, 534, 541, 543s, 559, 561.
 Bib, 27, 212, 221, 408.
 Blade, 23, 207, 308, 406, 720, 733.
 Blade (flexibility of), 207, 308, 406.
 Body wire, 214, 314, 710, 712, 717, 730s.
 Bout, 4, 28s, 36ss, 536ss.
 Bout (commencement), 32.
 Bout (duration), 45ss.
 Bout (interruption of), 48, 540.
 Bout (re-starting), 32, 231/a, 327/d.
 Breaking blade, 231, 327.
 Breast protectors, 27, 215.
 Broken-guard, 409.
 Brutality, 28, 605, 645.
 Button, 23s, 210s, 311s, 324, 406, 702, 719ss, 732s.

 Cables, 702, 710, 717, 730.
 Candidature, 565, 577.
 Central judging apparatus, 702, 709, 713ss, 723ss.
 Central Office, F.I.E., 504s, 507, 514, 573, 613, 617s, 621, 634.
 Championship, 7.
 Changing ends, 32, 556.

 Changing hands, 30, 640.
 Classification, 527ss, 541ss, 559s, 561, 607.
 Clothing, 27, 215ss, 315, 408.
 Collar (metallic), 217.
 Collusion, 607, 644.
 Commission electrical apparatus, 17, 60, 703ss, 706ss, 714, 720, 733
 Commutation of penalty, 665.
 Competition, 6.
 Competence, 613ss, 635, 637.
 Competition (individual), 535ss.
 Competitor, 603ss
 Composition of pools, 537.
 Composition of teams, 525.
 Confirmation of penalty, 621.
 Confused fencing, 32, 231.
 Congress of F.I.E., 614, 622, 665, 714.
 Connectors (plugs), 214, 314, 327, 702, 710, 712, 717, 730.
 Contact (between fencers), 34.
 Control of equipment, 17ss, 21, 708.
 Control Equipment, 20ss.
 Control by F.I.E., 504, 573, 576.
 Conventions (fencing), 67.
 Conventions (foil), 232ss.
 Conventions (épée), 316s.
 Conventions (sabre), 416ss.
 Corps à corps, 34, 37, 224, 318, 412, 641.
 Counter attack, 12.
 Counter riposte, 10.
 Counter time, 13.
 Coupé, 11, 233/2, 418/2.
 Court of Appeal, 506ss, 510, 613s, 618s.
 Courtesy, 4, 28, 602.
 Covering point, 210.
 Cramp, 51 and note, 646.
 Cross bar, 25.
 Curve of Blade 207, 308, 406.
 Cuts, 409.
 Cuts (back-edge), 409.

 Deciding bout, 225, 534, 555.
 Defence, 30.
 Defence (right of), 661.
 Defensive actions, 10s, 630.
 Deliberations (of jury), 45, 68ss.
 Deliberations (juridical), 662.
 Dérobement, 233/3, 237/2, 418/3, 422.
 Dimensions (piste), 202, 302, 402.
 Dimensions (weapons), 24ss, 205ss, 306ss, 404ss.
 Direct elimination, 6, 532, 554ss, 560s.
 Direct hits, 233/2, 418/2.
 Direction of bout, 61ss.

 Directoire Technique, 57, 505, 509, 513, 572, 610, 613ss, 617s.
 Director of Bout, 3.
 Discipline, 602, 657.
 Disciplinary authorities, 613ss.
 Disciplinary code, 601ss.
 Disengagement, 11, 233ss, 418ss.
 Displacements (of body), 35.
 Disqualification, 615, 617, 623, 632.
 Doping, 608, 651.
 Double hits, 38, 237, 329ss, 422, 724.
 Doubtful hits, 69/5, 74, 231/5, 327/j, 331, 422.
 Draw (bout), 528.
 Drawing lots, 537, 544, 561.
 Ducking, 35.
 Duration of bout, 32, 45ss, 59, 225s, 319s, 413s, 556, 561D, 639.

 Eccentric mounting, 208, 310.
 Elbow-guard, 408.
 Electrical apparatus, 60, 204, 227, 228ss, 305, 322, 323ss, 701ss.
 Electrical apparatus (drawing of), 703.
 Electrical apparatus (prototype), 704.
 Electrical apparatus (publicity by makers), 705.
 Electrical apparatus (regularity), 714.
 Electrical apparatus (repairers), 60/c, 516.
 Electrical apparatus (resistance), 710/5, 712/3, 714, 725.
 Electrical apparatus (sensitivity), 714, 725.
 Electrical apparatus (table for), 204, 305.
 Electrical apparatus (timing), 724.
 Electrical apparatus (types of), 701.
 Electrical current (source), 716, 729.
 Electric épée, 731ss.
 Electric foil, 211ss, 718ss.
 Electrical equipment, 701ss.
 Electrical equipment (definition), 702.
 Electrical weapons, 712, 718ss, 731ss.
 Eliminating rounds, 537ss.
 Entries (competitions), 517s, 566, 568, 575, 578.
 Enquiry, 661.
 Épée, 301ss.
 Épée apparatus, 724ss.
 Épée (length), 307.
 Épée (weight), 306.
 Épée equipment, 306ss, 731ss.
 Equipment of fencers, 16ss, 27, 205ss, 215ss, 306ss, 313ss, 404, 408, 702, 722ss.
 Equipment (control of), 20ss.
 Equipment (seizure of), 21/a, 648.
 Exactitude (of hit), 29.
 Exceptions to rules, 2, 505, 508.

 Exclusion (competitor), 21/c, 530, 615, 623, 627s, 639ss.
 Executive Committee, see Directoire Technique.
 Experts (apparatus), 60/b, 71, 516/d.
 Expulsion, 623, 633.
 Events, 6, 523ss, 532ss, 536ss, 554ss.

 Fact (decision on), 614.
 Falsification (of equipment), 21/d, 648.
 Fatigue (competitor), 519ss.
 Faults (in apparatus), 60, 71.
 Faults (in equipment), 21/a, 231, 326, 648.
 Faults (localisation of), 231/d, 327/c.
 Favouring opponent, 607, 643.
 Feints, 235, 418/2, 420.
 Fencers, 601, 603.
 Fencing 28ss.
 Fencing at close quarters, 33.
 Fencing (confused), 32, 231.
 Fencing (dangerous), 32.
 Fencing (incorrect), 28, 605ss, 642.
 Fencing time, 9, 236s, 421s.
 Field of play (terrain), 14ss, 201ss, 301ss, 401ss.
 Finals, 58, 520s, 536s, 541, 544, 559, 561.
 Flèches, 37, 43, 69, 224, 318, 412, 645.
 Flexibility, 207, 308, 406.
 Foil, 201ss.
 Foil apparatus, 713ss.
 Foil apparatus (use of), 229.
 Foil (electrical), 211ss, 718ss.
 Foil equipment, 205ss, 718ss.
 Foil (length), 206.
 Foil (weight), 205.
 Fortuitous (circumstances), 44, 231/5, 327/j.

 Gauge, 20, 25, 208, 310, 407.
 Glossary, 3 to 13.
 Glove, 25, 213, 408.
 Good order, 602, 655.
 Graze, 237, 422.
 Ground (gaining), 36, 39.
 Ground judges, 54ss, 71s, 74, 610.
 Guaranty, 511, 614.
 Guard (coquille), 23, 26, 208, 310, 326/a, 407, 712.
 Guard (padding in), 23, 26, 712.
 Guard (placing on), 31, 37.
 Guard (on, lines), 31, 203, 303, 403.
 Guard (re-placing on), 36, 37, 226, 237, 320, 414, 422.

 Halt, 32, 47, 639.
 Handle, 23, 25, 211/b.
 Hilt 23.

Hand (armed), 30, 640.
 Hand (unarmed), 30, 640.
 Hits (acknowledgement of), 66, 72ss, 606, 655.
 Hits (doubtful), 69/5, 74, 231/5, 327/j, 331, 422.
 Hits (initiated), 32, 38s 47.
 Hits (on ground), 74, 201, 304.
 Hits (immediate), 32, 38s, 42.
 Hits (method of making), 218, 316, 409.
 Hits (not valid), 230ss, 328ss.
 Hits (number of), 45ss, 225, 319, 413, 555, 562, 574.
 Hits (seeking or offering), 607, 643s.
 Hits (with point), 218, 316, 409.

Increase of penalties, 617.
 Indicators, 563
 Individual events, 520, 535ss, 554ss, 561.
 Indisposition, 51, 646.
 Initiation (of hits), 32.
 Injury, 22, 30, 50.
 In line (fencer), 231/1, 237, 418, 422.
 Instructors, 611.
 Insulation (electric foil), 211/b, 721.
 Insulation (of guard), 566, 598, 726.
 Insulation (of piste), 201, 304.
 International Fed.: Sport & Medicine, 608.
 International Olympic Committee, 505, 510, 613, 619.

Jacket, 27, 213, 315, 408.
 Judges, 3, 54ss, 56, 62ss, 68s, 227, 415, 512ss, 610.
 Judges (ground), 54ss, 71s, 74, 610.
 Judges (impartiality of), 55.
 Judges (licences for), 56.
 Judges (neutral), 57.
 Judges (positions of), 62s.
 Judging (hits), 53ss, 61ss, 71ss, 227ss, 237ss, 320, 415ss, 422ss.
 Juridical Authorities, 613, 658ss.
 Jurisdiction (principles), 614, 658.
 Jury 54ss, 56, 62, 227, 415, 512ss, 610.
 Jury d'appel, 506ss, 510, 613s, 618s.
 Jury of honour, 613, 619.

Lamé (plastron), 21, 217, 722.
 Lamps (control), 729.
 Lamps (electrical), 709.
 Lamps (extension), 702, 709, 715.
 Lamps (warning), 716, 729.
 Leaving the piste, 32.
 Lighting stroke, 211, 311.
 Limits of piste (crossing), 38ss.
 Limits of piste (lateral), 43.
 Limits of piste (rear), 39ss.

Line (centre), 31, 203, 303, 403.
 Line (on guard), 31, 203, 303, 403.
 Line (warning), 37, 39ss, 203, 303, 403.
 Line (rear), 39ss, 203, 303, 403.
 Locking nut, 23.
 Loss of ground, 36ss, 43, 623s, 638.

Martingale, 209, 309.
 Mask, 27, 212, 217, 313, 408, 722.
 Match, 5, 523, 525.
 Match plans, 563.
 Materiality of hits, 62, 64, 67, 68ss, 72, 228ss, 323ss, 415ss.
 Metallic piste, 15, 54, 201, 231/8, 304, 327s, 461, 702, 711.
 Metallic piste (stretching), 711.
 Metallic plastron, 217, 702, 722.
 Method of fencing, 28, 218, 316, 409, 605, 640ss, 645.
 Method of holding weapons, 30.
 Mounting weapons, 712.

National Federation, 565ss, 577ss, 613, 618, 620, 634.
 Nationality (fencers), 537, 539, 544.
 Neutralisation (coquille), 718, 726, 731.
 Neutralisation (piste), 201, 304.
 Neutrality of judges, 57.
 Non-registration (electrical), 726.
 Non-regulation equipment, 18, 21ss, 231, 648.
 Number of hits, 45ss, 225, 319, 413, 555, 562, 574.
 Number of fencers (Pool), 536.
 Number of fencers (Teams), 525.

Obedience, 602, 609, 657.
 Offences, 635ss.
 Offences (re discipline), 654ss, 657ss.
 Offences (while fencing), 624ss, 637ss.
 Offences (re piste), 624ss, 638.
 Offences (re sportsmanship), 648ss.
 Offences (re time limit), 639.
 Offensive actions, 10ss, 32.
 Official events of F.I.E., 1, 17, 45, 56, 58s, 201, 227, 301, 304, 322, 401, 501ss, 513s, 515, 517, 525, 535s, 561s, 564ss, 576ss, 614, 622, 708, 715.
 Olympic Games, 1, 505, 510, 564, 575, 619, 634.
 Order (Barrages), 544.
 Order of bouts, 523, 525s, 538, 540, 558s, 561.
 Order of events, 571.
 Order of competitors, 525, 534, 537, 539.
 Orders of President, 31s.
 Organization (Direct elimination), 554ss, 561ss.

Organization (Competitions), 501s, 523ss, 535ss.
 Organizing (method of), 523ss, 537ss.
 Organizing Committee, 503, 613, 616, 634.

Padding (Coquille), 23, 26, 712.
 Pardon, 665.
 Parry, 10, 233ss, 417ss.
 Partiality (judges), 610, 652.
 Penalties, 623ss, 634.
 Penalties (disciplinary), 628ss.
 Penalties (while fencing), 624ss.
 Penalties (extension of), 617.
 Penalties (procedure), 658s.
 Penalties (promulgation of), 634.
 Penalty (one hit), 615, 626.
 Penalty (remission of), 665.
 Penalty (suspension of), 615, 617, 623, 630, 663.
 Personal effort, 607, 643s.
 Phrase (respect of), 233ss, 417ss.
 Piste, 15, 201ss, 301ss, 401ss.
 Piste (leaving the), 32, 38ss.
 Piste (length of), 15, 41, 202, 302, 402.
 Piste (retiring on), 39ss.
 Piste (width), 202, 302, 402.
 Planes (measuring weapons), 24.
 Plastron, 27, 315.
 Plastron (épée), 27, 315.
 Plastron (foil), 21, 217, 702, 722.
 Plugs, 23, 214, 314, 327, 712, 717, 730.
 Pommel, 23s, 211/b, 721.
 Pointes d'arrêt, 26E, 210s, 311s, 406, 719s, 732s.
 Pointes d'arrêt (fixing), 312, 720, 733.
 Point (covering), 210.
 Pool, 6, 524, 535ss, 561.
 Pool sheets, 59, 516.
 Position (of competitors), 31.
 Position (of judges), 62s.
 Preliminary rounds, 537ss.
 President of Court of Appeal, 507.
 President of Jury, 3, 53, 615, 637, 659.
 President (control duties), 19, 71, 231, 327, 615.
 President (direction duties), 61, 63, 71, 615.
 President (disciplinary duties), 613, 615, 617s.
 President (judging duties), 67ss, 72ss, 228, 237, 324, 416, 422.
 Priority (between hits), 70, 75, 229, 232ss, 329ss, 416ss, 713, 724.
 Promotion, 542, 544, 561.
 Protests, 511, 614, 659s.
 Protection (of fencers), 27.
 Prototype (apparat), 704.
 Publishing (penalties), 634.
 Punctuality, 604, 654.
 Putting on guard, 31, 37.

Qualification (fencers), 542, 544, 561.
 Quillion, 25.

Readiness on time, 604, 654.
 Redoublement, 13, 237/1/c, 422/1/c.
 Refusal to award hit, 30, 32, 38ss, 42, 47, 73s, 230s, 237, 324ss, 422, 623, 625, 638ss, 645.
 Registration of hits, 228ss, 709, 713s, 724s.
 Remise, 13, 237/1/c, 422/1/c.
 Repairers, 60/c, 516/e.
 Repetition of offence, 21, 664.
 Replacement (of competitor), 530.
 Replacement (on guard), 36s, 226, 237, 320, 414, 422.
 Reprise, 13, 237/1/c, 422/1/c.
 Reserves, 530.
 Respectfulness, 603.
 Respect of fencing phrase, 233ss, 417ss.
 Rest (competitor), 519ss, 556, 561.
 Rest (granting of), 50s.
 Result established, 529s.
 Retirement (competitor), 52, 545ss.
 Retirement (during competition), 34/4, 530, 545ss, 556, 654.
 Retirement (obliged to), 530.
 Retirement (member of team), 530, 545ss.
 Retirement (team), 531, 545ss.
 Reversing positions, 35, 318. (note)
 Riposte, 10ss, 234s, 419s.
 Rules (special), 632, 649.

Sabre, 401ss.
 Sabre (length), 404.
 Sabre (weight), 405.
 Score board, 59, 516/a.
 Score-keepers, 59, 204, 305, 516/a.
 Security measures, 16, 27, 215s, 315, 408.
 Security (system of), 214, 314.
 Seeding, 524, 537, 560, 561.
 Side-stepping, 35.
 Signals (light), 709, 713/2, 727.
 Signals (sound), 709, 713/3, 728.
 Simultaneous actions, 237, 422.
 Sleeve (lining of), 216, 315.
 Soldering (equipment), 231, 328, 711.
 Source of current, 716, 729.
 Specialists, 60, 516.
 Specifications (weapons), 22ss, 205ss, 306ss, 404ss.
 Spectators, 204, 305, 612, 656.
 Spools, 214, 314, 702, 710s, 717, 730.
 Sportsmanship, 602, 648ss.
 Spring in point, 18, 71, 719, 732.
 Starting bout, 32.
 Stay of execution, 663.

Stateless persons, 539.
 Stop hit, 12, 236s, 421s.
 Stopping bout, 32, 38, 45, 47, 223, 411.
 Stroke (of point), 211, 311, 719, 732.
 Superintendent of apparatus, 60/a, 516/c.
 Supporters, 611, 656.
 Suspensions, 615, 617, 630, 723.
 System (complete), 560.
 System (Mixed), 561ss.

Tang (of blade), 23.
 Target, 219s, 317, 410.
 Target (extensions of), 222.
 Target (off the), 221, 223, 411.
 Teams (composition of), 525.
 Teams (events), 522s.
 Team captain, 525, 609, 618.
 Technicians, 611, 656.
 Tests (apparatus), 71, 231, 327, 703ss, 708, 714/7.
 Tests (weapons), 71, 231, 327.
 Threading (blades), 720, 733.
 Thrusts, 218, 316, 409.
 Thrusting Weapons, 218, 316, 409.
 Throwing weapon, 25, 30.
 Timetable, 519ss, 604, 654.
 Time (broken), 11, 237/1/c, 422/1/c.
 Time (expiration of), 49, 63, 226, 321, 414.
 Time hit, 12.

Timekeeper, 45, 59, 63, 204, 305, 516.
 Tournament, 8, 502.
 Trainers, 611, 656.
 Trompement, 233/3, 237/2/b, 418/3, 422.
 Ultimate appeal, 614, 617s, 621.
 Undergarment, 27, 315.
 Unplugging, 71, 327.
 Use of unarmed hand, 30, 640.

Validity of hits, 70, 75, 232ss, 329ss, 416ss.
 Vindictive actions, 28, 605, 645.
 Violence, 28, 605, 645.

Warning (before penalty), 615, 636ss.
 Warning line, 37, 39ss, 203, 303, 403.
 Warning (time), 46.
 Weapon (normal use of), 33.
 Weapons (parts of), 23.
 Weapons (specifications), 22ss.
 Weight (control), 18, 71, 719, 732.
 Weight (on spring), 18, 71/2, 211, 311, 719, 732.
 Withdrawal (competitor or team), 52, 531, 545ss.
 World Championships, see official events and 564ss.
 World Youth Championships, 576ss.
 Wound, 22, 30.

AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS — AFLA MANUAL

PART VIII—ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF AFLA COMPETITIONS

	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	
1. Authorized Competitions	139
2. Classification of Fencers	139
3. Ranking Fencers, Veterans	141
4. Rating of Competitions	141
5. Designation of Competitions	142
6. Schedule of Events	143
7. Eligibility of Individuals	145
8. Club Representation	145
9. Assumption of Risk	145
CHAPTER II—MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL	
1. Responsibility	146
2. Official Strips	146
3. Bout Committee	148
4. Jury of Appeal	148
5. Juries	149
6. Technicians	149
7. Other Auxiliary Personnel	149
8. Spectators	149
CHAPTER III—ENTRIES	
1. Filing and Fees	150
2. Refunds	150
3. Denial of Entry	150
4. Team Events	150
5. Composite Teams	150
CHAPTER IV—DISCIPLINE	
1. Vindictive or Intentional Misconduct	151
2. Jury of Appeal	
(a) Appeal Procedure	151
(b) Authority	151
3. Penalties Affecting Membership Rights	
(a) Definition of Penalties	151
(b) Authority of the Board of Directors	152
(c) Authority of the Executive Committee	152
(d) Procedural Requirements	152

CHAPTER V—SPECIAL RULES FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS		Page
A. General		
1. Nature of the Tournament	.....	153
2. Date and Place of Tournament	.....	154
3. Organization	.....	154
4. Financial Assistance	.....	155
5. Schedule of Tournament	.....	155
B. Eligibility for the Tournament		
1. Automatic Individual Qualifiers	.....	156
2. Qualifying Competitions	.....	156
3. Number of Individual Qualifiers	.....	157
4. Number of Team Qualifiers	.....	158
5. Alternates	.....	158
6. Certification of Qualifiers and Alternates	.....	158
C. Entries		
1. Procedure for Entries	.....	159
2. Composition of Teams	.....	159
3. Entry Form	.....	160
D. Form of Competition		
1. First Round	.....	160
2. Subsequent Rounds	.....	160

PART IX—ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

CHAPTER I—MANAGEMENT OF DIVISIONS		
A. How to form an AFLA Division		
1. Filing of Petition	.....	163
2. Action on Petition	.....	163
3. Organizational Meeting	.....	163
4. Division By-Laws	.....	163
5. Divisional Members of the Board of Directors	.....	164
B. Duties and Powers of Executive Committees		
1. Composition of Executive Committee	.....	164
2. Schedule of Competitions	.....	165
3. Disciplinary Matters	.....	165
C. Promotion of Fencing Activities		
1. General Policy	.....	165
2. Development of Young Fencers	.....	166
3. Professional Coaching	.....	166
4. Participation in Sectional and National Events	.....	166
5. Promotion Supplies	.....	166
D. Duties of the Division Secretary		
1. General	.....	167
2. National Billing	.....	167
3. Enrollment of New Members	.....	167
4. Reports to American Fencing	.....	168
5. Certification of Qualifiers to National Championships	.....	168
6. Annual Report	.....	168
7. Connecticut Trophy	.....	168

CHAPTER II—THE BOUT COMMITTEE MANUAL		Page
A. Plan of Competition	.....	171
B. Individual Competitions		
1. Seeding Preliminary Pools	.....	172
2. Checking in Contestants	.....	173
3. Preparation of Scoresheets	.....	173
4. Assignment of Auxiliary Personnel	.....	173
5. Assignment of Juries	.....	174
6. Ties and Fence-offs	.....	174
7. Make-up of Subsequent Pools	.....	174
8. Multiple Team Mates on same Pool	.....	175
9. Large Individual Round-Robins	.....	178
10. Direct Examination	.....	179
11. Formula for Byes	.....	181
C. Team Competitions		
1. Plan of Competition	.....	181
2. Seeding and General Principles	.....	181
3. Suggested Tables of Organization	.....	182
4. Order of Bouts	.....	184
5. Large Round-Robins	.....	184
D. Awards and Reports of Results	.....	187
CHAPTER III—THE JURY'S MANUAL		188
<i>The President of Jury</i>		
A. Non-Technical Matters		
1. Before the fencing starts	.....	189
2. During the fencing	.....	189
B. Technical Matters		
1. Sequence of Play (phrase d'armes)	.....	191
2. Right of Way	.....	191
3. Control of voting on touches	.....	191
4. The lunge and the "fleche"	.....	192
5. Other body movements defined	.....	192
6. The attack	.....	193
7. Types of attacks	.....	193
8. Point in line	.....	194
9. Actions on the blade	.....	194
10. The parry	.....	195
11. The riposte and counter-riposte	.....	195
12. Continuity of offensive actions	.....	195
13. Escapes and deceives	.....	196
C. Typical Problems in Directing Combat		
1. Actions before the command "Fence"	.....	196
2. Touches after "Halt"	.....	196
3. Fencers off the strip	.....	197
4. Infighting and clinches (corps a corps)	.....	197
5. Running attacks or "fleches"	.....	198

	<i>Page</i>
6. Beats versus parries in sabre	198
7. Benefit of doubt	198
8. Covering or displacing the target	199
9. Reversal of decision	199
10. Behavior of contestants	199

Function of the Judges

A. Non-Technical	
1. General	200
2. Location	200
3. Method of voting	200
4. Calling "Halt"	200
B. Typical Problems in Judging Sabre	
1. Hits heard but not seen	200
2. Thrusts that pass	201
3. Flat hits	201
4. Insufficient parries	201
5. Hits after the parry	201
C. Typical Problems in Judging Non-Electrical Foil	
1. Good and invalid hits	201
2. Light touches	202
3. Flat hits	202
4. Hits with the parry	202
5. Hits after the parry	202
CHAPTER IV—TECHNICIAN'S MANUAL	203
A. General Responsibilities	203
B. Facilities and Equipment	204
C. Procedures for Testing Registration Equipment	
1. Foil machine	205
2. Epee Machine	205
3. Reels	205
4. Extension lamps, etc.	205
5. Power supply	205
6. Metallic strips	206
D. Procedure for Testing Personal Equipment	
1. Visual and Mechanical Inspection of Weapons	206
2. Sabre	206
3. Electrical foil	207
4. Foil body cord	207
5. Metallic vest	207
6. Electrical epee	207
7. Epee body cord	208
E. Trouble-Shooting on the Strip	
1. General	208
2. Foil trouble-shooting	209

	<i>Page</i>
3. Faults in foils and body cords	211
4. Epee trouble-shooting	212
5. Faults in epees and body cords	213
6. Faults in reels	214
F. Maintenance of Electrical Weapons	214

APPENDICES

Appendix A—1. Bylaws of the A.F.L.A., Inc.	217
2. Articles of Alliance, A.F.L.A. and A.A.U.	228
Appendix B— National Competitive Records	
1. National Individual and Team Championships	229
2. Sectional and Metropolitan Championships	247
3. National Rankings	263
Appendix C— U.S. International Records	
1. U.S. Olympians and Olympic Performances	269
2. U.S. Pan American Teams and Pan American Performances	272
Appendix D— Olympic and World Champions	274
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO RULES BOOK AND MANUAL	281

**PART VIII:
ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT
OF AFLA COMPETITIONS**

**(The rules in Parts I through VII shall apply
unless modified herein)**

Chapter I—General

1. Authorized Competitions

(a) Except as herein provided, members of the AFLA may participate only in competitions scheduled by or under the auspices of the national Board of Directors or of the divisions and sections of the AFLA. Violations of this rule are punishable by disciplinary penalties according to the gravity of the offense.

(b) Mixed bouts between men and women are not permitted in formal competitions or exhibitions in which touches are counted.

(c) Members of the AFLA are authorized to participate in collegiate and scholastic meets for which they are eligible, and in tournaments organized by the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and similar intercollegiate and interscholastic associations, provided that such events are conducted under fencing rules that substantially conform to the rules of the AFLA.

(d) Members of the AFLA are authorized to participate in foreign individual competitions only when such events are organized by or under the sponsorship of a national federation that is a member of the FIE. Members of the AFLA who wish to participate in foreign or international competitions must be holders of FIE licenses and should be certified by the AFLA as to amateur standing, eligibility etc. Active and Life Members of the AFLA may obtain FIE licenses free of charge by applying to the Secretary of the AFLA. Other members must pay \$1.00. Members of the AFLA may not compete in foreign or international competitions as a team representing the U.S. except upon specific approval of the Board of Directors.

(e) Amateurs may not compete against professionals except in specially organized competitions authorized by the Divisional Executive Committee or the Board of Directors.

2. Classification of Fencers

For the purpose of providing reasonable equality of strength in competitions, fencers are classified nationally on the basis of competitive experience and achievement into the following categories: Class A (highest), Class B, Class C, and Unclassified (lowest). The classification of a fencer in each weapon shall be changed when he meets the conditions outlined

herein below, and once he achieves a higher category he may not compete in a lower one unless there is a revision of these rules and, by definition applicable to all members, he falls into a new or lower classification. The following rules govern the classification of fencers:

(a) A fencer is classified as Class A (1) by winning any of the first six places in the U.S. national individual championship, (2) by winning first place in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional individual competition rated as a Group I competition in accordance with the rules covering the rating of competitions (see section 4 below), (3) by competing as a representative of the U.S. in the fencing events of the Olympic or Pan American Games, (4) by competing as a representative of the U.S. in other international events, provided the selection was based on open tryouts, (5) by being a semi-finalist in the individual World Championship, (6) by winning first, second or third place in the World Junior Championship, (7) by attaining distinction in another country as a competitive fencer which in the judgment of the Board of Directors is equivalent to that involved in the preceding clauses of this paragraph.

(b) A fencer is classified as Class B (1) by his selection as a national Ranking Fencer (see section 3 below) in any year, (2) by winning second or third place in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional individual competition rated as a Group I competition, (3) by winning first place in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional individual competition rated as a Group II competition (see section 4 below), (4) by winning first, second or third place in the epee event of any Olympic, Pan American, or World Championship in the Modern Pentathlon, (5) by competing in the World or other official international individual championships recognized by the FIE (but excluding the World Junior Championships), (6) by competing as a member of an official U.S. fencing team in any international event, when his selection was not based on open tryouts, (7) by competing as a member of a team that wins the U.S. national championship, (8) by becoming a Class A fencer in any other weapon, (9) by attaining distinction in any other country as a competitive fencer which in the judgment of the Board of Directors is equivalent to that involved in the preceding clauses of this paragraph.

(c) A fencer is classified as Class C (1) by being a finalist in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional competition rated as a Group I competition, (2) by winning second or third place in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional competition rated as a Group II competition, (3) by competing as a member of a team that places second or third in the U.S. national championship, (4) by becoming a Class B fencer in any other weapon, (5) by winning first place in any sectional, interdivisional, or divisional competition, including three-weapon events, rated as a Group III competition by the appropriate sectional or divisional Executive Committee (see Section 4 below).

(d) A fencer remains Unclassified as long as he does not attain classification into Class A, Class B, or Class C under the foregoing rules.

(e) Except as specifically provided herein, the classification of a

fencer in one weapon has no effect upon his classification in another weapon and is not affected by his winning or competing in individual three-weapon events, team events, invitation meets, intercollegiate events, or unofficial club and inter-club competitions.

(f) Every member of the AFLA is personally responsible for ascertaining his own classification in each weapon. To avoid questions with respect to individual fencers, the divisional Executive Committee should certify the classification of all fencers in the division at the beginning of each fencing season. The Secretary of each division should send a certified list of Class A and Class B fencers in the division to the Secretary of the AFLA and the Editor of *American Fencing* at the beginning of each season (September 1).

(g) Whenever at a competition there is reasonable doubt concerning the classification of a fencer, the Bout Committee in charge, or the Jury of Appeal may decide according to its view of the facts in the case and such determination shall be conclusive for that competition. However, for subsequent competitions the decision shall be subject to review by the appropriate Executive Committee and by the national Board of Directors.

3. *Ranking Fencers, Veterans*

Two additional categories exist independently of the above classifications: *Ranking Fencers*, and *Veterans*.

(a) Ranking Fencers in a particular weapon are those who have been selected by the Board of Directors as the strongest national competitors in that weapon during a given fencing season for the purpose of the seeded draw in individual competitions during the next succeeding fencing season. (See Appendix B3)

(b) Veterans are all fencers who (1) have attained the age of 50 years, or (2) have attained the age of 40 years and in addition have retired from all competitions except the Veteran's individual events or team events in which they participate as part of a team made up exclusively of Veterans.

4. *Rating of Competitions*

The results of sectional, interdivisional, or divisional championships, or other competitions, shall not have the effect of classifying any competitor above Class C unless all of the following conditions have been met with respect to the particular event.

(a) *Group I Competitions:*

i. The number of participants in the competition shall be not less than fifteen and at least six must have a classification of Class C or higher.*

* In determining the rating of a Sectional Championship, the divisional qualifying rounds shall be considered part of the event to establish the number of participants and those classified as Class C or higher.

ii. The final shall consist of not less than six fencers and shall contain not less than two Class A and two Class B or higher classified fencers.

iii. If the requirements for Group I are met, the winner shall become a Class A fencer, second and third places shall become Class B fencers, and other finalists shall become Class C fencers, if they had not previously achieved such a classification or higher.

(b) Group II Competitions:

i. The number of participants in the competitions shall be not less than fifteen and at least four must have a classification of Class C or higher.*

ii. The final shall consist of not less than six fencers and shall contain not less than two Class B or higher classified fencers and two Class C or higher classified fencers.

iii. If the requirements for Group II are met, the winner shall become a Class B fencer, and second and third places shall become Class C fencers, if they had not previously achieved such classification or higher.

NOTE: If all other requirements are met for (a) or (b) above, and the event is by direct elimination, the last 8 (or six, if to a "final" of 3) shall be considered finalists for purposes of these rules.

(c) Group III Competitions will be designated as such by the appropriate divisional or sectional Executive Committee on an autonomous basis. The first place winner shall become a Class C fencer if not previously classified as such or higher.

(d) In addition, every division is authorized to schedule competitions restricted to unclassified fencers, or to fencers under a certain age, or to such unclassified fencers as are novices or relatively inexperienced; provided that if some unclassified fencers are barred from such events an appropriate description of the basis of eligibility of contestants is announced in the schedule.

(e) At the end of the fencing season the Chairman of each division shall include in his annual report to the Secretary of the AFLA a list of all new classifications effected during that season.

5. Designation of Competitions

(a) An *Open* competition is one in which all amateur members of the AFLA in good standing, and of the same sex, are eligible to compete without restrictions as to classification, rank, age, or divisional membership.

(b) A *Closed* competition is a sectional, interdivisional, or divisional competition in which eligibility is limited on the basis of sectional or divisional membership.

* In determining the rating of a Sectional Championship, the divisional qualifying rounds shall be considered part of the event to establish the number of participants and those classified as Class C or higher.

(c) A *Restricted* competition is one in which the eligibility of competitors is limited on the basis of classification, rank, age, academic status, or special invitation.

i. A *Class A* competition is one open to Class A and Ranking fencers; it may be open to other members of the AFLA only to the extent noted in the schedule.

ii. The designation of a competition as *Class B*, or *Class C* (or other designation) indicates the highest category of fencers permitted to participate therein, but these competitions are also open to fencers of lower categories unless the contrary is specifically announced in the schedule.

iii. Restricted competitions limited to fencers of a certain age or academic status shall not be further restricted on the basis of classification or rank unless organized and announced as invitation events.

(d) The title "*Championship*" shall be limited to the most important competitions or tournaments in national, sectional, interdivisional or divisional schedules.

i. National championships include the individual open foil, epee, sabre and women's championships, and the corresponding team events. The Board of Directors reserves the right to designate other competitions as national championships, open or restricted.

ii. Sectional Championships include the Midwest, North Atlantic, Pacific Coast and Southwest open interdivisional championships, individual and team, in all weapons. No restricted competitions shall be designated as sectional championships without the express approval of the Board of Directors.

iii. Divisional Championships may be open or closed and shall be limited to one per weapon during any one year. No restricted competition shall be designated as a divisional championship without the express approval of the Board of Directors.

(e) Academic contests, where the number of touches scored is not the sole criterion for victory in a bout, are permitted provided adequate notice of the exact character of the event is included in the schedule.

6. Schedule of Events

The fencing season officially begins on September 1 and continues through August 31 of the next calendar year.

(a) At the beginning of each season (and not later than October 15) the appropriate Executive Committee for each section and division shall draft and publish a schedule of team and individual events.

(b) The schedule shall indicate the name and address of the person to whom entries are to be forwarded and the closing date for entries. Unless otherwise announced in the schedule, entry fees will be refunded if the Bout Committee receives notice of the withdrawal of a fencer not less than 72 hours before the competition is scheduled to start. The entry fee must include a minimum charge of 10¢ to be collected from every contestant in team and individual events and forwarded to the

Secretary of the AFLA to be deposited in the special fund for the rotation of the national championships. The Board of Directors also requests that an additional tax be levied on each contestant for the League's International Fund; the recommended tax is 15¢ for the top-level events, 10¢ for middle-level and 5¢ for the lower-level competitions in each division.

(c) All foil and epee competitions shall be held with the electrical apparatus unless specifically identified as "non-electric" in the schedule.

(d) The schedule should include the following information:

- i. The title and classification of each event.
- ii. The date, hour and place.
- iii. The entry fee, method and conditions for entries.
- iv. The terms for admission of spectators, if any.
- v. Any special regulations or conditions.

Sample Form of Schedule

AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

_____ Division

1965-1966 Schedule of Events

Entries should be mailed to (name) (address) and must be accompanied by the indicated entry fee. Entries must be postmarked not later than 10 days before the date of the event. All competitors must report to the Bout Committee one-half hour before the scheduled starting time and are required to remain at least one round beyond the one in which they are eliminated unless excused by the Bout Committee.

Sat. Oct. 16	WOMEN—Open—Jane Doe prizes	YWCA
10 A.M.		\$2.00
Sun. Nov. 14	FOIL—Class B—Direct elimination	American AC
1 P.M.	John Smith medals	\$1.50
Thu. Dec. 9	SABRE TEAM—Unclassified	YMCA
7 P.M.	John Jones trophy and medals	\$3.00
Sun. Jan. 9	EPEE TEAM—Open Div. Champ.	American AC
Noon	Qual. Rd., Sect. & Nat. Champ.	\$7.50

Competitions held at:

YWCA (address) _____ Rubber strips
 American AC (address) _____ Cork-linoleum strips
 YMCA (address) _____ Rubber strips

Spectators admitted free of charge.

7. Eligibility of Individuals

(a) Only members of the AFLA in good standing are eligible to compete in team or individual events scheduled by or under the auspices of the AFLA, except by special invitation of the appropriate divisional or sectional Executive Committee for events under their jurisdiction, or of the Board of Directors for national competitions.

(b) No member of a division shall be in good standing unless his division is in good standing according to the established rules and practices of the AFLA. Consequently, if a member's division is not in good standing and he wishes to participate in any event scheduled outside his division, he must become a non-divisional member.

(c) A fencer who has entered a competition but has failed to pay the required entry fee, and has either participated in the competition or failed to withdraw therefrom in time, shall be liable to the appropriate organizing committee of the AFLA for the amount of the entry fee and shall be ineligible to enter any subsequent AFLA competitions until restored to good standing by payment of the sum due.

(d) Every entry certifies its eligibility for the particular event not only with respect to AFLA membership in good standing but also as to compliance with every restriction or classification, club representation, etc.

8. Club Representation

The term "club" as used in these rules shall include any club, educational institution, association, or otherwise designated body of individual members. A recognized club is one which has a reasonably stable organizational structure of membership, a place for regular fencing activity at least once a week, and if possible a professional fencing master for lessons and training.

(a) No fencer resigning from one club and joining another, or holding membership in two or more clubs, shall within the same fencing season transfer his representation from one club to another without special permission of the Board of Directors.

(b) A fencer who is a member of two or more clubs may elect to represent only one of the clubs of which he is a member during any one season. A college or scholastic fencer who is also a member of another recognized club may represent his school in dual meets and intercollegiate or interscholastic events, and also represent the other club in AFLA events, but in such case he may not represent his school in AFLA events.

(c) A fencer who, while a member of a recognized club, elects to fence unattached, may not be permitted to represent any club during the remainder of the season in individual competition, and may not compete in team events except as a member of composite teams.

9. Assumption of Risk

Every fencer engaging in competition, and every person attending a competition in any capacity whatsoever, does so at his own risk and

peril and neither the organization having jurisdiction of the event nor the organization furnishing the place for the event, nor any officer, official, agent or employee of either of the aforementioned organizations, shall be liable in any manner for any damage, injury or loss suffered by any person as a competitor, official, attendant or spectator at a fencing event; and the same shall apply whether or not there has been compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed herein, and whether or not any official has waived or failed to enforce strict compliance therewith.

Chapter II—Management and Control

1. Responsibility

The Organizing Committee is responsible for the organization of a competition or tournament and shall provide the facilities, equipment and personnel indicated in Chapter V, Section A3 to the maximum extent necessary. It shall also provide or obtain the prizes to be awarded, if any.

(a) National events (the annual National Championship Tournament) are under the supervision of the Board of Directors who shall designate the Organizing Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee of the host division, and shall appoint the Bout Committee.

(b) Sectional events are limited to the annual Sectional Championships and are under the supervision of the Sectional Executive Committee who shall designate the Organizing Committee and the Bout Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee of the host division.

(c) Divisional events are under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the division, who shall be the Organizing Committee and shall designate the Bout Committee for each event.

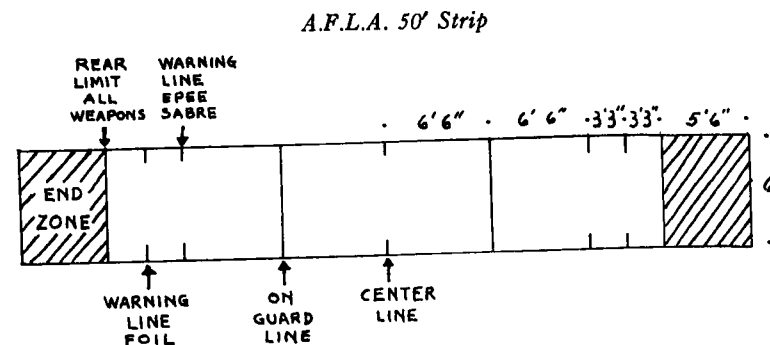
(d) Inter-Divisional events (other than Sectional Championships) shall be organized by the Executive Committee of the host division who shall designate the Bout Committee in consultation with the Executive Committees of the other divisions involved.

2. Official Strips

The organizers must provide an adequate number of strips, properly spaced with due regard to the safety of fencers, officials and spectators, to permit the running of the event within a reasonable time.

The international strip (p. 17) is the official AFLA strip. Where space limitations make the official strip impractical, the Board of Directors authorizes two shorter strips as follows:

(a) A strip with a minimum over-all length of 50 feet, having safety zones of 5 feet 6 inches at each end and marked as follows:

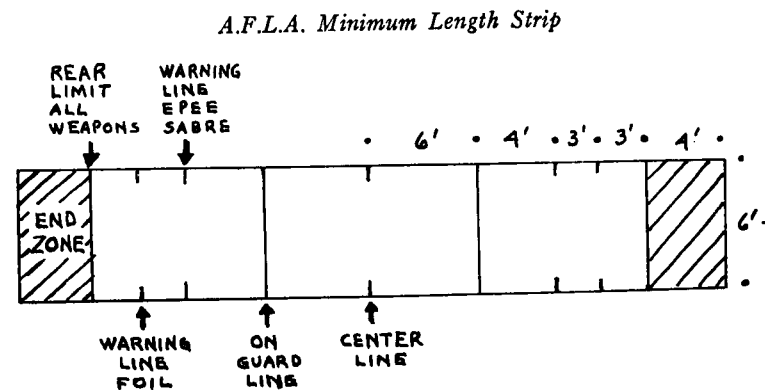


This 50' strip shall have the following ground rules:

Foil: Bout stopped at the foil warning line; then, if fencer passes the rear limit line with both feet, one touch penalty.

Epee & Sabre: Once beyond the rear limit line with both feet, fencer returned to the center of the strip; if same fencer retreats to the epee-sabre warning line, the bout is stopped; if he then passes the rear limit line with both feet, one touch penalty.

(b) A strip with a minimum over-all length of 40 feet, having safety zones of 4 feet at each end and marked as follows:



This 40' strip shall have the following ground rules:

Foil: Once beyond the rear limit line with both feet, retreating fencer placed on guard with the rear foot on foil warning line and warned; if fencer then crosses rear limit line with both feet, one touch penalty.

Epee & Sabre: Twice beyond the rear limit line with both feet without penalty; after second time, retreating fencer placed on guard with the rear foot on epee-sabre warning line and warned; if fencer then crosses rear limit line with both feet, one touch penalty.

3. *Bout Committee* (See Part IX, Chapter II)

The Bout Committee is responsible for and in complete charge of competitions within its jurisdiction, including all officials, contestants, spectators, etc.

The Bout Committee for AFLA events shall consist of members of the AFLA in good standing. Any member of the Committee who is a competitor or team captain may not participate in the seeding of pools or direct elimination plan for the event in which he is involved. If professional Associate members of the AFLA serve on the Committee they may not participate in the seeding.

The Committee has no power to amend the rules of fencing. In emergency cases it may waive or modify the rules of organization for a particular event with the consent of the fencers directly or indirectly affected, but in all such cases a report of the action taken must be submitted to the appropriate governing body.

The decisions of the Bout Committee on matters within its jurisdiction are final. However, if it ignores a positive prescription of the rules, or applies the rules incorrectly, a protest by the aggrieved person or team is allowed. If the protest is overruled by the Committee, the aggrieved person or team may appeal to the Jury of Appeal.

4. *Jury of Appeal* (See pp. 66, 102, 151)

A member of the Jury of Appeal may not act if he is involved either personally or by reason of his position, and no proxy votes are permitted.

(a) The Jury of Appeal at a national event shall be composed of all members of the Board of Directors present at the event, the Chairman or acting Chairman of the Bout Committee, and an officer from every division competing and not otherwise represented. In the latter case, if no officer is present a member of the division shall be chosen by majority vote of the other members of the Jury of Appeal. The Chairman shall be the senior nationally elected officer present; if no national officer is present, a chairman shall be elected by the Jury of Appeal from among its members. In the event of a tie vote the Chairman's vote shall be decisive.

(b) The Jury of Appeal at a sectional competition shall be composed of all members of the Board of Directors and of the sectional Executive Committee present at the event, the Chairman or acting Chairman of the Bout Committee, and an officer from every division competing and not otherwise represented. In the latter case, if no officer is present a member of the division shall be chosen by majority vote of the other members of the Jury of Appeal. The Chairman shall be the AFLA Vice President for the Section. In his absence the Jury of Appeal shall elect a chairman from among its members. In the event of any tie vote, the Chairman's vote shall be decisive.

(c) The Jury of Appeal at a divisional competition shall be composed

of all members of the Board of Directors and of the divisional Executive Committee present at the event, the Chairman or acting Chairman of the Bout Committee, and the club or team captain of every club competing and not otherwise represented. In the latter case, if a captain is not present, a member of the club shall be chosen by majority vote of the other members of the Jury of Appeal. The Chairman shall be the Chairman of the division. In his absence the Jury of Appeal shall elect a chairman from among its members. In the event of any tie vote, the Chairman's vote shall be decisive.

5. *Juries* (See Part IX, Chapter III)

All members of the Jury shall be amateurs in good standing except that a Jury may contain one or more non-amateur members of the AFLA if such a decision is made by the affirmative action of the appropriate Executive Committee or the Board of Directors.

6. *Technicians* (See Part IX, Chapter IV)

Weapons and all electrical equipment should be checked sufficiently before the scheduled starting time of the competition so as not to cause undue delays.

7. *Other Auxiliary Personnel* (See pp. 30, 67, 68)

8. *Spectators* (See pp. 99, 111)

"Spectators" includes any and all persons attending a competition who are not at the moment engaged in active participation therein either as contestants, or any other official capacity recognized by the rules.

Spectators are required, in the interest of safety and good order, to sit or stand at a distance of not less than ten feet from the limits of the strip and to obey any directives of the President of the Jury or the Bout Committee.

Organizers' Check-List to Speed Up a Competition

1. Require that all machines, reels and cables be tested or serviced before the competition.
2. Provide adequate time before the scheduled starting time for testing of fencers' personal equipment.
3. Provide a competent staff of technicians.
4. Arrange for an adequate number of officials.
5. Insist on adherence to rules and standards for equipment.
6. Insist on rigid adherence to time schedules, with penalties for undue delay.
7. Use two sets of reels on each strip connected to indicators by interconnecting switches and require "on deck" fencers to hook up to the reels not in use.

Chapter III—Entries

1. *Filing and Fees*

Unless otherwise specified in the schedule of events, team and individual entries shall be forwarded in writing to the chairman of the appropriate Bout Committee at least one week in advance of the scheduled date for the event. The entry must be accompanied by the appropriate entry fee. Entries to the National Championships are subject to special regulations (Chapter V, this Part).

2. *Refunds*

Unless otherwise specified in the schedule of events, entry fees received in accordance with paragraph (1) above will be refunded if the Bout Committee receives notice of the withdrawal not less than 72 hours before the scheduled date for the event.

3. *Denial of Entry*

The Bout Committee shall reject any entry from a member who is not in good standing because of arrears in dues or entry fees, because of disciplinary penalties in effect, or otherwise.

4. *Team Events*

(a) There shall be no limitation on the number of team entries from one club unless a specific limit is fixed in advance by the appropriate governing body.

(b) Members of two or more teams representing the same club may not be interchanged during the competition (see exception for National Championships, Chapter V, Section C-2a).

(c) The names of individual fencers on the team need not be formally filed at the time the team entry is made, but should be given to the Bout Committee before the plan of competition is worked out.

(d) No team entry shall be permitted to compete with a lesser number of members than required for the particular event (which shall be three unless otherwise announced in the schedule).

(e) Every individual member of a team shall, by participating in the competition, personally certify his eligibility to compete.

5. *Composite Teams*

(a) Composite teams, consisting of unattached fencers or of unattached and those from one or more clubs, are permitted unless notice to the contrary is included in the schedule of events. No fencer may be part of a composite team in any event in which his club is formally represented. (Composite teams are forbidden in the National Championships.)

(b) Composite teams must furnish a guarantee for the safe custody of any trophy which may be won.

(c) The Bout Committee shall refuse the entry of any composite team when, in its judgment, the conditions of subsections (a) and (b) have not been complied with in every respect.

(d) Fencing on a composite team shall not render a fencer ineligible again to represent his own club during the same season.

Chapter IV—Discipline

The principles set forth in the International Code of Discipline (Part VI) shall govern the imposition of disciplinary penalties in the U.S., with such modifications as may be necessary to conform to the structural organization of the AFLA and to any provisions contained in this chapter.

1. *Vindictive or Intentional Misconduct*

In the U.S., a fencer who commits a vindictive act, or who during infighting intentionally strikes his opponent, shall *immediately* be penalized one touch; and upon repetition of the offense *during any part of the competition* shall be irrevocably excluded from the event without prejudice to further disciplinary action.

2. *Jury of Appeal* (see Chapter II, Section 4 of this Part)

(a) *Appeal procedure.* If a protest against a decision of the Bout Committee or the President of Jury (where permitted) has been properly filed and has been overruled, an appeal may be taken to the Jury of Appeal for that competition. Notice of appeal must be given to the Bout Committee. No other body may recognize a competition appeal prior to its registry with the Bout Committee. (See also Rules 615(e), 617, 659).

(b) *Authority.* (See Rules 508, 618). In case the penalty of exclusion or disqualification is inflicted during a competition upon an individual or team, the Jury of Appeal shall determine whether the penalty is for violation of a technical rule or for a serious breach of good order or a flagrant violation of the code of good sportsmanship. If the first, the penalty should not deprive an individual or team of any placement or prizes earned before the offense. If the latter, the penalty may include forfeiture of any placement or prizes earned during the competition. In all cases, the record of the action taken and the reasons therefor must be forwarded to the national Board of Directors, through proper channels, within one week. In addition, the Jury of Appeals may recommend to the appropriate Executive Committee or the Board of Directors the imposition of more severe penalties, i.e., reprimand, suspension or expulsion from the A.F.L.A.

3. *Penalties Affecting Membership Rights*

(a) *Definition of penalties*

i. A reprimand is a formal statement of disapproval by the Board of Directors, or an Executive Committee, of the conduct of a

member, which if repeated may lead to the imposition of more severe penalties.

ii. Suspension means that the person suspended will no longer have the right to exercise any function or to enjoy any privilege as a member of the A.F.L.A. for a specific period of time.

iii. Expulsion from the A.F.L.A., or denial of continued membership, means that the person concerned will be permanently excluded from the privileges of membership.

(b) *Authority of the Board of Directors.*

The Board, by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, has full power to reprimand, suspend, deny continuation of membership to, or expel any member of the A.F.L.A. whose conduct shall be deemed to have been prejudicial to the welfare, interests, or character of the League. These penalties may be imposed on recommendation of a Jury of Appeal upon a contestant (individual or team) for improper conduct at a competition; or at the request of an aggrieved member of the A.F.L.A. upon any official who has been guilty of abusing his authority; or on the Board's own motion upon any member of the League who has been guilty of improper conduct in matters not connected with competitions.

(c) *Authority of Executive Committees.*

The appropriate divisional Executive Committee (but not a sectional Executive Committee) may also impose the penalties of reprimand or suspension for one year or less. Such action shall be deemed taken, without a hearing, by the Board of Directors as a whole and the provisions of subsection (d) ii, below, shall apply. If the penalized fencer does not within 15 days after receipt of formal notice avail himself of the right to a hearing by the Board of Directors, this action shall be deemed final and shall not be subject to appeal to the Board except upon affirmative motion of the Board to hear such appeal. In all cases of reprimand or suspension, the divisional Executive Committee shall forward to the Board of Directors a record of the action taken and the reasons therefor within one week of formal notice to the League member affected.

(d) *Procedural requirements*

i. The penalties of suspension for more than one year, expulsion from the A.F.L.A. or denial of continued membership may be imposed only upon compliance with the following procedure:

Notice shall be given promptly by the Secretary of the A.F.L.A. to the member affected and to the members of the Board of Directors, of the action proposed to be taken, with a statement setting forth generally the charges of improper conduct or the grounds upon which the penalty is to be imposed;

Upon request of the member affected, or on motion of any three Directors of the A.F.L.A. after receipt of notice of the proposed action, the President shall appoint a committee of not less than 5 members of the League to investigate the charges of improper conduct or the grounds upon which the penalty is to be imposed; to give the member affected

an opportunity to be heard in respect to such charges or grounds; to report its findings in such detail as it may deem appropriate; and to recommend, by majority vote of its membership, the action to be taken by the Board of Directors:

If no request or motion for the appointment of an investigating committee is made, or if the investigating committee's report recommends that the Board impose the proposed penalty, the Board of Directors at a regular or special meeting may take such action as it deems proper, and such action shall be final and without appeal. If the investigating committee's report recommends that the Board do *not* impose the proposed penalty, the Board may not impose the penalty in question but may impose a lesser penalty (not exceeding suspension for one year) or may dismiss the charges completely, according to its view of the matter. In any case, appropriate notice of the action taken shall be forwarded to the member affected and shall be entered in the minutes of the Board.

ii. The penalty of reprimand and the penalty of suspension for a period of one year or less may be imposed by the Board of Directors without affording the member affected an opportunity to be heard, but in such case:

An appropriate notice of the action taken shall be forwarded immediately to the person reprimanded or suspended; and he or she shall in turn be entitled to a hearing before an investigating committee of the Board (as provided above) by filing a written demand therefor with the Secretary of the A.F.L.A. within 15 days after receipt of the notice of the action taken;

No suspension shall be valid for more than 45 days from the date of receipt by the Secretary of timely written demand for a hearing, unless prior to the expiration of this period a hearing has been held and a decision by the Board has been rendered imposing the penalty of suspension for a period longer than the aforesaid 45 days.

Chapter V—Special Rules for the National Championship Tournament

A. GENERAL

1. *Nature of the Tournament*

The national championship competitions shall be announced annually in the divisional and national schedule of events and shall be held in two parts: *First*, a preliminary open *qualifying competition* (consisting of one or more rounds) which shall be held in each division for its AFLA members in good standing;* *Second*, a subsequent *championship competition* limited to duly qualified contestants. The championship competi-

* If more than three non-divisional members file entries with the Secretary of the AFLA, the Board of Directors shall select a date and place for a non-divisional qualifying competition.

tions shall constitute the National Championship Tournament and shall include open individual and team events in men's foil, epee, sabre, and women's foil.

2. Date and Place of Tournament

The date and place of the Tournament shall be determined at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in September of the preceding year.

Bids for the Tournament shall be submitted to the Board of Directors by interested divisions at least nine months in advance of the Annual Meeting of the Board held in September of the year preceding the event. Bids should include a full description of the facilities and personnel available and a plan for financing the necessary expenses of the Tournament.

3. Organization

(a) *The Organizing Committee* is responsible for providing all physical facilities, necessary equipment, supplies and personnel. The Chairman is appointed by the President of the AFLA subject to the approval of both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the host division. The Chairman appoints the other members of the Committee subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

i. The scene of the Tournament should be spacious, well-lighted and well-ventilated, with dressing rooms and showers for men and women. It should be within reasonable proximity to housing and eating facilities. Enclosed space with lock and key should be available for use by technicians and for storage. Adequate space for the Bout Committee should be close to and in sight of the fencing area.

ii. A minimum of eight regulation strips must be available for the Tournament. For electrical weapons there must also be a metallic covering for each strip, with masking tape or other means for fastening it to the floor; a minimum of twelve combination foil-epee, or twelve each of separate foil and epee indicators and batteries (or equivalent power source); not less than twenty-four reels and connecting cables so as to permit a double set of reels operating on each strip with spares; and interconnecting switches for each strip to switch the proper connecting cables to the indicators. Extension lights for each foil strip are recommended. Each strip must have a stop watch or stop clock. At the very least there should be a public scoreboard for the final round.

iii. A Technician and Assisting Technicians (6 to 8) shall be appointed by the Chairman subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. The Organizing Committee shall provide the equipment and space required for inspection and repair of weapons and machines. It should also provide for the sale of weapons and body cords to contestants whose personal armament breaks down during the competitions and cannot be repaired without undue delay.

iv. The Organizing Committee shall arrange for the attendance of an adequate number of trained personnel (directors, judges, time keepers,

scorers, etc.) to insure the proper and continuous conduct of the Tournament. It is also responsible for publicity, arrangements for Gala Night and publication of the program.

(b) *The Bout Committee*, subject only to the Jury of Appeal, has the ultimate authority in conducting the National Championships. It is in charge of all personnel involved, including the audience. (See p. 148.) The Chairman of the Bout Committee is appointed by the President of the AFLA subject to approval of the Board of Directors. The Chairman appoints the other members of the Committee, subject to approval of the President. (See also p. 171 ff.)

(c) *The Jury of Appeal* shall be composed of all members of the Board of Directors present at the competition and a member from every division competing and not otherwise represented. In the latter case the member selected must be either an officer of the division or one chosen by majority vote of the other members of the Jury of Appeal. The Chairman shall be the President of the AFLA or, in his absence, a member of the Board of Directors elected by majority of the Jury of Appeal. (See p. 148.)

4. Financial Assistance

In order to assure the strongest possible representation from all sections of the country at the Tournament, the Board of Directors requires the host division to provide travel allowances under the following policies:

(a) No allowance is made to any competitor residing in the Section where the Tournament is held.

(b) National Champions are entitled to the cost of round trip transportation by air on scheduled airlines. They may not receive additional allowances under (c) and (d) below.

(c) Outstanding competitors in the previous year's Tournament (medalists and high ranking finalists) should be considered for partial allowances not to exceed 1/3 of round trip fare by air.

(d) Sectional Champions should be considered for an allowance provided the contribution is matched by the sectional treasury and provided they do not receive travel allowance from another source than herein contemplated.

(e) No individual may receive more than two of the allowances contemplated in (c) and (d) above, nor more than the cost of round trip by air.

(f) Unused allowances detailed above may not be transferred to others.

5. Schedule of Tournament

The exact schedule of events shall be prepared by the Organizing Committee in consultation with the Chairman of the Bout Committee and, when approved by the Board of Directors, shall be published in the official organ of the AFLA, *American Fencing*.

B. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE TOURNAMENT

1. Automatic Individual Qualifiers

(a) The following members of the AFLA in good standing are eligible to participate in the individual events of the Tournament without taking part in the qualifying competitions and without reducing the number of other qualifiers from the division or the non-divisional group to which they belong:

i. Medalists of the previous two national individual championships in that weapon.

ii. The first eight finalists of the previous national individual championship in that weapon.

iii. Former national champions in that weapon.

iv. Members of the U.S. Olympic or Pan American Team, whichever was selected last and not more than four years prior to the current Tournament, in the weapon fenced.

v. Current sectional and metropolitan champions in that weapon.

vi. Fencers of Veteran classification (aged 50 or over) who have been national individual championship medalists in that weapon, or members of a U.S. Olympic or Pan American Team (in the weapon fenced).

vii. Not more than six members of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon squad in epee and not more than three in foil and sabre, certified for the current year by the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Olympic Committee. The normal rules regarding club representation during the season are waived as to Pentathletes for the purposes of exercising this privilege in the Tournament.

(b) A fencer competing in an official FIE Championship with the approval of the Board of Directors may be granted automatic qualification, at the discretion of the Board, if the qualifying competition for his division (or non-divisional group) was held at the time he was so engaged.

(c) The privilege of automatic qualification for individual events in the Tournament may also be extended, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, to non-resident members of the AFLA and the FIE.

2. Qualifying Competitions

(a) The divisional qualifying competitions shall be held at least one month prior to the date set for the opening of the Tournament and shall be open to all amateur members of the AFLA in good standing, who meet the requirements hereinafter set forth.

(b) Under normal circumstances only members of a division may compete in that division's qualifying competition. No amateur member of the division who is in good standing and files a proper entry shall be denied entry because of nationality or membership in a foreign fencing federation. In exceptional cases, subject to specific approval by the Board of Directors, a member of the AFLA in good standing may be permitted to qualify from a division other than the one to which

he belongs if he fulfills *all* of the following conditions: (1) that he earned qualification from his division the previous season, (2) that he was physically unable to compete in his current qualifying competition, and (3) that he obtains the consent of the Executive Committee of the division from which he seeks to qualify. No individual who has for the same season unsuccessfully attempted to qualify in a divisional qualifying competition shall be permitted to qualify by any other method.

(c) Entries for the qualifying competition shall be sent to the Chairman of the divisional Bout Committee or other person designated in the divisional schedule at least two weeks prior to the date of the competition. The divisional Executive Committee may in its discretion waive the two week deadline provided the waiver applies equally to all contestants in that competition.

(d) All qualifying competitions shall conform strictly to the rules governing AFLA events and shall be held by the round-robin pool method with not less than three contestants qualifying from each pool to the subsequent round. Ties for qualification to the Tournament shall be fenced off.

(e) Subject to the limitations in the preceding paragraph, each division in its discretion may designate its divisional open championships as its qualifying competition.

(f) In the event that the number of entries for a qualifying competition is less than the number of authorized qualifiers (see Sections 3 and 4 following), the qualifying competition need not be held and all entries shall be automatically qualified for the Tournament.

(g) Only members of the armed forces of the U.S. not regularly assigned to duty within the territory of an established division, and not members of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon squad, may qualify for individual events as representatives of the "Armed Forces at Large." In the event that the number of such entries is more than three, the national Bout Committee shall schedule a preliminary competition to determine the qualifiers for the Tournament.

3. Number of Individual Qualifiers

(a) In all qualifying competitions for the national individual championships the number of qualifiers who will be eligible to compete in the Tournament from each division shall be determined by the number of eligible contestants competing for qualification. Not included in the number of eligible contestants are those who, though fencing in the qualifying competition, (1) qualify automatically or (2) are not members of the division.

(b) The minimum number of qualifiers from a division shall be three if eight or less eligible contestants compete in the qualifying competition.

(c) Additional qualifiers shall be permitted if nine or more eligible contestants compete in the qualifying competition, as follows: 9-12

inclusive, one additional qualifier; 13-15 inclusive, two additional qualifiers; 16-18 inclusive, three additional qualifiers; 19-21 inclusive, four additional qualifiers; 22-24 inclusive, five additional qualifiers; 25-36 inclusive, six additional qualifiers; and one more additional qualifier for each 10 eligible competitors in excess of 36.

(d) Notwithstanding the limitations set forth above, the host division shall be allowed to qualify a minimum of ten for each individual event, in addition to automatic qualifiers.

4. *Number of Team Qualifiers*

(a) Each division may qualify a maximum of three teams for each team event in the Tournament. The U.S. Modern Pentathlon squad and the three branches of the armed forces (Army, Air Force, Navy) may each enter one team in each event. The normal rules regarding club requirements during the season are waived as to Pentathletes and service personnel for purposes of exercising this privilege in the Tournament.

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

(c) Composite teams are forbidden in the Tournament.

5. *Alternates*

(a) In addition to the regular qualifiers provided in the preceding rules, each division (and the non divisional group) may determine a number of alternates who shall, in a specified order, become eligible for the Tournament in the event of the failure to enter of a regularly qualified individual or team. The number of such alternates shall be equal to the number of non-automatic qualifiers from the division (or the non-divisional group).

(b) No individual may be an alternate unless he has actually participated in the qualifying competition.

6. *Certification of Qualifiers and Alternates*

(a) Immediately upon the completion of the qualifying competition in each weapon the Secretary of each division shall transmit to the Secretary of the League the following information:

i. A certified list of the number of individual fencers taking part in the qualifying competition.

ii. A certified list of the qualifiers from that division (including automatic qualifiers who are members of that division), in order of their estimated competitive strength.

iii. A certified list of alternates in each weapon, in order of placement.

iv. A certified list of the teams authorized to represent the division, and any alternates.

(b) This information must reach the Secretary of the League at least three weeks prior to the date set for the opening of the Tournament,

and does not constitute the required entry for the Tournament. Failure to provide such certified lists may lead to the disqualification of competitors from that division.

(c) The Secretary of the League shall check the certified lists against the list of AFLA members in good standing and shall forward the lists, with his endorsement, or corrections, to the Chairman of the National Bout Committee for his guidance.

C. ENTRIES

1. *Procedure for Entries*

(a) Every individual or team qualifier, including every automatic qualifier and every alternate, who wishes to participate in the championship competitions of the Tournament must file an official entry with the Chairman of the National Bout Committee (or the person designated in the schedule for the Tournament), at least three weeks in advance of the date set for the opening of the Tournament.

(b) Every entry must be accompanied by the required entry fee and a stamped self-addressed envelope. All fees are determined by the Board of Directors and shall be announced in the schedule for the Tournament.

(c) Within one week after the closing date for entries the Chairman of the Bout Committee shall check the entries received against the certified list of qualifiers and alternates which has the endorsement of the Secretary of the AFLA. He shall determine the number eligible to qualify from each division, the number of valid entries actually on hand from the division, and shall return the entries and fees of those alternates who are in excess of the permissible number for the division. No entry fees will be refunded for withdrawals thereafter and no substitutions shall be permitted.

(d) The Chairman of the Bout Committee shall inform every entrant of his acceptance for the Tournament and shall forward a complete list of accepted entries, and the collected fees, to the Chairman of the Organizing Committee not less than 10 days prior to the Tournament.

2. *Composition of Teams*

(a) A duly qualified and entered team need not limit its composition to those members of the club who actually competed on that team in the qualifying competition and the general rule providing that members of two or more teams representing the same club may not be interchanged during a competition (applicable in the qualifying competition) shall not apply.

(b) No fencer shall be permitted to represent a club in the team championship competition unless he was a bona fide member of that club at the time of the qualifying team competition and represented that club at least once during that regular season in a competition held by the division where the club is located.

(3) *Entry Form:*

To: (Designated person in schedule)

<i>Event</i>	<i>Check</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Automatic* or place in qual. round</i>	<i>Classifi- cation A, B, C, or U</i>
Foil	_____	_____	_____	_____
Epee	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sabre	_____	_____	_____	_____
Women	_____	_____	_____	_____
Foil Team	_____	_____	_____	_____
Epee Team	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sabre Team	_____	_____	_____	_____
Women's Team	_____	_____	_____	_____
3-Weapon Team	_____	_____	_____	_____ (if scheduled)

Total Amount Enclosed — \$ _____

First and Last Name _____

Mailing Address _____

Club or School Representation _____

I have paid my dues for the current season as _____

(Life, Active, Collegiate, Student) and I certify that I am eligible to compete in the National Tournament.

(Signed) _____

D. FORM OF COMPETITION

1. *First Round*

(a) The first round of the championship competitions, team and individual, shall be held by the pool method, but byes may be given without limitation of number at the discretion of the Bout Committee according to a formula of general application.

(b) The seeded draw in the first round of the championship competitions shall be governed first by the list of National Ranking Fencers and fencers of International Rating and next according to the judgment of the Bout Committee aided by the statements of estimated strength contained in the certifications filed by divisional secretaries. However, members of the same division shall insofar as possible be separated, in the same manner as required for members of the same club.

2. *Subsequent Rounds*

(a) Unless otherwise specifically announced in the schedule, at least three fencers shall qualify from each elimination round in individual events, and the final round-robin shall consist of at least six fencers. Ties for qualifications shall be fenced off in all rounds of the Tournament.

* See B-1, this Chapter.

(b) In the event that a "super-final" of only two fencers is scheduled, the championship shall be decided either on the basis of a ten-touch bout in men's events and an eight-touch bout for women with a two-touch advantage (up to a maximum of 12 and 10 respectively) required for victory, or on the basis of individual matches for two out of three bouts (5 touches in men's events, 4 touches for women).

(c) If the schedule announces that the final of an individual championship is to be held by direct elimination, it shall state whether the top sixteen or top eight competitors will participate in the direct elimination and the type of bouts or matches to be fenced.

(d) In team events, after the first round, the competition may proceed, at the discretion of the Bout Committee, by the pool method or by direct elimination, or a combination of both, to produce a final of two, three, or four teams.

PART IX: ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

Chapter I—Management of Divisions

A. HOW TO FORM AN AFLA DIVISION

1. *Filing of Petition*

When 10 or more amateur fencers over the age of 19 years, residing or fencing in an area not included within an existing division, decide that they would like to form an AFLA division, they should determine the territory that the proposed division should cover with due attention to the problems of transportation, facilities, etc., which might arise in connection with the scheduling of divisional competitions. A petition should then be sent by the temporary chairman or secretary of the group to the Secretary of the AFLA, requesting a charter and outlining the territorial boundaries over which jurisdiction is desired. The petition must be subscribed with the signatures and addresses of not less than 10 prospective amateur members over the age of 19 and must be accompanied by a check or money order in a sum equalling the initiation fees and the full national, sectional and divisional dues for all petitioners (see By-Laws, Article V).

2. *Action on Petition*

Action on a petition for a charter is usually taken by the Board of Directors within a few weeks of its receipt by the Secretary unless there is a conflict of jurisdiction between the proposed division and an existing division, in which case the existing division is consulted before any decision is made. If the petition is approved, the Board will issue a charter, will elect the petitioners to membership, and will retain their national dues. The remaining dues and initiation fees will be returned to the designated treasurer of the new division. If the petition is denied, all moneys will be returned to the person from whom it was received.

3. *Organizational Meeting*

As soon as the charter is granted, the members of the new division should hold a formal meeting for the election of the Executive Committee to conduct divisional affairs. The Executive Committee should be of a size commensurate with the total membership of the division and should include a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer (or a Secretary-Treasurer). The names and titles of such officers, with their addresses must be forwarded promptly to the Secretary of the AFLA.

4. *Divisional By-Laws*

The membership of the division may adopt the AFLA By-Laws. On the other hand, each division may draft its own by-laws in any form that

in the judgment of the membership is best suited for the internal government of the division. In such case the Executive Committee should draft the divisional by-laws for adoption by the members; these by-laws should then be submitted to the Secretary of the AFLA and become effective upon approval by the Board of Directors. The by-laws must conform to the AFLA By-Laws, and provision must be made for an annual meeting of the divisional membership at which a complete slate of officers (and other members of the Executive Committee, if any) are to be elected. The AFLA year runs from September 1 to August 31. The procedures for meetings and elections are set forth in Article XI and Article XIII, Sec. 7 of the AFLA By-Laws.

5. *Divisional Members of the Board of Directors*

The Chairman of the division is automatically a member of the national Board of Directors. Any division which has 53 or more members is entitled to additional representation on the Board so that it has one Director (including the Chairman) for every 35 members. Any Directors other than the Chairman are called "Additional" Directors and are elected at the annual meeting of the division. (See Bylaws, Art. VII.)

B. DUTIES AND POWERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

1. *Composition of the Executive Committee*

In determining the composition of the Executive Committee it is desirable to keep in mind the duties and qualifications of the persons who are charged with the conduct of divisional affairs.

(a) The Chairman is of course the division's chief executive officer, and as a member of the Board of Directors he represents the national body in the division. He should have a good understanding of local problems as well as of national policy, he should command the respect of the various groups within the divisional membership, and be competent to advance the interests of fencing in his relations with other divisions and the national officers.

(b) The Secretary (or Secretary-Treasurer) is usually entrusted with the major administrative burden in the division and has the most frequent contact with the national office. He should be a person who is meticulous in keeping divisional records and making accurate and timely reports (see below, Duties of the Secretary).

(c) The Chairman of the Bout Committee need not be, but often is a member of the Executive Committee since the conduct of local competitions is the most important single activity in a division. He should be a fencer with organizational skill who can enlist the cooperation of the many persons involved in the running of events.

(d) Members of clubs or other organizations possessing facilities for the holding of competitions are often elected to the Executive Committee in order that they may be thoroughly familiar with the needs of the division and can effectively represent the AFLA at their respective clubs.

2. *Schedule of Competitions*

The Executive Committee must provide a schedule of divisional competitions including a qualifying competition for the sectional championships (if the division belongs to a section) and for the national championship tournament, which may be the same competition as the divisional championship. The schedule should include all the essential information (see p. 144). The AFLA classifies fencers according to demonstrated competitive ability into Class A, Class B and Class C groupings. A division may restrict local competitions to a particular class or to unclassified fencers; or to novice and prep classification by establishing a divisional definition for these subclassifications; or to fencers under a certain age. If it is desired to conduct invitation competitions for non-AFLA members, only one such competition in each weapon should be scheduled in any season.

3. *Disciplinary Matters*

Under the By-Laws of the AFLA only the Board of Directors has jurisdiction in matters dealing with the Amateur Code. Therefore, the Executive Committee of a division has no authority to make a final decision on amateur standing or on disciplinary penalties for minor violations of the Amateur Code. In cases of flagrant violation of the Code, the Executive Committee may suspend the fencer involved and immediately refer the matter to the Board in accordance with the rules of Order and Discipline (p. 151 ff), and the provisions of the Bylaws. For other disciplinary authority (and limitation of authority) of the Executive Committee see p. 152.

C. PROMOTION OF FENCING ACTIVITIES

1. *General Policy*

The promotion of fencing and the AFLA is the concern of every member of the AFLA. The divisional officers are charged with formulating and supervising a program to popularize the sport within the territory of the division. A special committee to concentrate on this effort is recommended.

Exhibitions, seminars, competitions, press articles and radio and television interviews are essential to a good promotional program. In utilizing the various media of publicity certain principles must be observed: fencing is a competitive sport admirably suited to all age groups and both sexes; it is not a beauty aid or reducing exercise; the sport must be presented with dignity and never exposed to ridicule; the historical background appeals to the imagination of many. It is recommended that exhibitions be prefaced by a brief explanation of the weapons, the target, and the basic movements.

Competitions should be staged under the best available conditions and with some regard for the uninitiated audience; specially prepared Spectator Pamphlets may be purchased from the Recording Secretary of the League (see Section 5, below).

2. *Development of Young Fencers*

The division should exert every effort to develop new fencing groups within its borders. Fertile ground exists in the schools, universities and YMCAs. Special emphasis should be placed upon the development of groups in the high schools as this will provide the soundest foundation for the future of the division.

Initial interest created by well planned exhibitions cannot bear fruit unless the active fencers volunteer to provide the necessary instruction. Amateur coaching is a most important asset of the AFLA. See p. xii.

3. *Professional Coaching*

The professional coach is the best investment for any group of active fencers. The goal of the amateur coach should be to arouse the interest of the group to the point where it is able to support a professional teacher. Personal commitments may in time make it impossible for the amateur to continue to devote his time to coaching, and when this happens the group often dissolves. The professional is the best insurance for the continuance of fencing activity. The national office of the AFLA, and the National Fencing Coaches Association will cooperate in procuring the best available professional talent when any group is ready for it.

4. *Participation in Sectional and National Events*

Competitive fencing is the primary goal of the AFLA. In promoting competitions in the division, the best fencers should be encouraged to participate in sectional and national competitions. Such participation provides a major incentive and the experience gained by the members will be instrumental in raising the level of fencing for the entire division.

5. *Promotion Supplies*

The following items to assist in the promotion of fencing activities may be purchased from the Recording Secretary:*

(a) Official AFLA pin. A gold filled foil and shield with enamel AFLA colors. Available in screw-back or pin-back. All orders must be prepaid (\$3) and should indicate type of back desired.

(b) Official AFLA shield. Shield of embroidered silk to be worn on the lower sleeve of the non-weapon arm. There is a gray field at the top to which are fixed bronze, silver or gold stars to denote a fencer's classification in each weapon: foil at the left, epee in the center and sabre at the right. Bronze is for Class C, silver for Class B and gold for Class A. The shield is \$1.50 and each star is 25¢.

(c) National Championship Competitor's shield. Embroidered in red, white and blue and indicating the wearer has competed in the National Championships. Those eligible may purchase them for \$1 each.

* All prices are subject to change by action of the Board of Directors.

(d) Official score sheets. AFLA team or individual at \$2 per pad.

(e) Spectator Pamphlet. Attractive illustrated explanation of fencing to enable spectators to understand and enjoy the sport. Available in multiples of 100 at \$4.00.

(f) Rules Book and Manual. Additional copies of this book are available at \$3 per copy.

D. DUTIES OF THE DIVISION SECRETARY

1. *General*

The divisional Secretary is the most important link between the division and the National Office, providing a channel of communication for the local members. The Secretary is also the custodian of the division records; it is important that good records be maintained and precautions taken to preserve them.

2. *National Billing*

At the beginning of each fencing season the National Office sends a dues bill and renewal card to every member of the AFLA, and includes a blank envelope and a list of all divisional secretaries. The members are requested to mail or give their dues and renewal cards to the division's Secretary.

The divisional Secretary, upon receipt of the dues and card, extracts whatever information is needed for purposes of the division and checks that the card is filled out correctly and the proper amount of dues has been paid. Items to be checked include: proper designation of the division and whether an old or transferred member (if the latter, the prior division must be shown); the member's name and address legible and correct to insure delivery of *American Fencing*; club affiliation (if none, it should read "Unattached"); classification for each weapon (if unclassified, mark "U" or leave blank).

The Secretary must then transmit to the Recording Secretary of the AFLA the checked cards with a check covering only the National dues, made out to the Amateur Fencers League of America Inc.; pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the AFLA By-Laws.

It is important that cards and dues be forwarded promptly. They should never be held at the division more than two weeks. Please note that the November issue of *American Fencing* is sent only to those members whose cards and dues have been received at the National Office prior to October 20.

3. *Enrollment of New Members*

At the beginning of each fencing season the Secretary of each division will receive a supply of membership cards and renewal cards. A membership card is to be issued to every member submitting dues and renewal card through the national billing system. The remaining blank renewal cards (and membership cards) are for new members, old members re-

joining after a lapse of two years, or current members who have lost the material sent to them by the National Office. All new members and all who have permitted their memberships to lapse for two or more years are to be charged a \$1 initiation fee which goes to the divisional treasury.

The cards sent to the Recording Secretary are used to update the files of the National Office and *American Fencing*. The divisional Secretary will receive periodic copies of the updated Official Membership roster, and should send the Recording Secretary any corrections or subsequent changes of address. Unless the address files are kept up to date, members will not receive their *American Fencing*.

Every member except a Student member is entitled to a Rules Book when he joins the AFLA. Student members may purchase one from the AFLA Secretary.

4. Reports to American Fencing

The divisional Secretary is expected to forward the results of all divisional competitions to the editorial office of *American Fencing* before the deadline for each issue.

5. Certification of Qualifiers for National Championships

As soon as possible after the qualifying competition in the division, the Secretary must send to the National Secretary the certified information required by Part VIII, Chapter V of this Rules Book. The Secretary should advise all qualifiers and alternates that they must personally file timely and correct entries.

6. Annual Report

The Bylaws (Article XIII, Sec. 9) require the Chairman of the division to file with the National Secretary a complete report of membership, finances and activities of the division not less than twenty days prior to the Annual Meeting of the AFLA. In practice, the Secretary of the division prepares this report and sees that it is forwarded on time.

The Secretary should include in this annual report the names and addresses of the next season's officers. If they are not known at the time of the report, a supplementary report should be filed at the first opportunity.

A financial summary should give the state of the divisional treasury and indicate what funds have been sent to the National Office for dues, International Fund and National Championship Rotating Fund (p. 144).

The Annual Reports are important for AFLA records, are used in calculating division standings for the Connecticut Trophy, and determine the number of Directors for each division.

7. Connecticut Trophy

The AFLA presents this perpetual trophy each year to the outstanding division. Each division is rated for its activity in three basic areas—

Membership, Competitions, Competitors—expressed in terms relative to the average performance throughout the AFLA for that year. The formula is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1. \text{ Division Membership this year} \\
 \hline
 \text{Division membership last year} \quad \times \\
 \hline
 \frac{\text{Average AFLA Membership last year}}{\text{Average AFLA Membership this year}} \quad \times 100 \\
 \\
 2. \text{ No. of Division Competitions} \\
 \hline
 \sqrt{\text{Division Membership this year}} \quad \times \\
 \hline
 \frac{\sqrt{\text{Average AFLA Membership this year}}}{\text{Average No. AFLA Competitions}} \quad \times 100 \\
 \\
 3. \text{ No. of Division Competitors} \\
 \hline
 (\text{Division Membership}) \times (\text{Division Competitions}) \quad \times \\
 \hline
 \frac{(\text{Average AFLA Membership}) \times (\text{Average AFLA Competitions})}{\text{Average No. AFLA Competitors}} \quad \times 100
 \end{array}$$

Under this formula the division just keeping pace with the average activity of the AFLA gets 300 points. Averages for AFLA are determined by the sum of data divided by the number of divisions reporting. Newly created divisions are automatically credited with 10 members for the previous year. "Membership" includes all classes. "Competitions" includes team and individual events and each event in a tournament is counted separately (the National Championship Tournament consists of eight competitions). "Competitors" is the number of individual fencers competing in the event—whether team or individual.

Chapter II—The Bout Committee Manual

The Chairman, appointed by the appropriate governing body, is responsible for review of plans and program set up by the organizing committee, the conduct of the competition, assignment of officials, seeding of pools, maintenance of discipline, etc. In short, he is responsible for anything that affects the competition.

The Bout Committee itself is not a parliamentary body which makes administrative decisions by vote. All of the Committee's authority is vested in the Chairman who may delegate it as he sees fit. The Committee members are assistants who serve in an advisory capacity but cannot overrule the Chairman on administrative matters. Only on questions properly brought to it on appeal, does the Bout Committee decide by majority vote. In such case the Chairman has only one vote.

The minimum requirement for a place on the Bout Committee is a thorough knowledge of the rules.

A. PLAN OF COMPETITION

The person in charge of the event should have received the list of entries well in advance of the scheduled date. The first step in planning an individual competition is to determine whether the entry requires more than a single round-robin. If it does, determine the number of rounds needed, the number of pools and number of qualifiers from each pool to the next round. The number of pools and qualifiers are often governed by the number of strips available and the time limits within which the event should be run. For example, with 3 strips and an entry of 20, it might be decided to run 2 pools of 7 and 1 of 6, with 3 qualifying from each for a final of 9. With 4 strips available, it might be better to run 4 pools of 5 with 2 qualifying from each for a final of 8, or with 3 qualifying for 2 semi-final pools of 6 each and a final of either 6 or 8 depending on the time available. It should be remembered that the number of bouts in a pool goes up sharply with each added fencer in the pool. In general, a sabre pool of 6 (15 bouts) can be run in a period between 1 and 1½ hours; epee, 1½ hours plus; foil, 2 hours plus. If ties for qualification are to be fenced off, as required for the national championships, it is necessary to allow for more time in planning the event.

In general, the same preliminary planning is required for team events. A 9-bout team match in sabre usually takes 45 minutes to an hour, while epee and foil take proportionately longer.

B. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

1. Seeding Preliminary Pools

Well in advance of the scheduled starting time, the person in charge should seed the contestants in order of strength (1, 2, 3, 4 etc.). If national or local rankings are available, they must be followed. If the ability of some contestants is not known to the person in charge, he should consult representatives of the various clubs in order to complete the seeding list. It is not necessary to try to rate every contestant: if there are 20 entries, an effort should be made to rate at least the top 12 or 15. The next step is to distribute the contestants among the desired number of pools as follows:

2 Pools		3 Pools			4 Pools				5 Pools				
A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	6	5	4	8	7	6	5	10	9	8	7	6
5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	11	12	13	14	15
8	7	12	11	10	16	15	14	13	20	19	18	17	16
9	10	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
etc.		etc.			etc.				etc.				

When distribution has been made, it is then necessary to check each pool to determine whether any pool has more than its proportionate share of club-mates. If some changes are necessary they should be made, as far as possible, from one pool to another on the same level or line so as not unduly to upset the seeded strength of the pool. The rules require maximum separation of clubmates even if the ideal seeding is impaired.

2. Checking in Contestants

The rules require contestants to report to the Bout Committee in advance of the scheduled starting time. The person in charge should check each arrival against the entry list and should collect any unpaid dues or fees, making an appropriate record of all money received. When dues are collected, the full name, age, address, club affiliation and competitive classification of the member must be obtained and recorded for transmittal to the division Secretary. (See p. 167 ff.)

If any entries fail to report on time, they are "scratched" from the seeded pools previously prepared. No other change must be made in the composition of the pools unless the number of "scratches" produces serious inequities in the opinion of the person in charge.

Every effort should be made to start the fencing at the scheduled time. It is unfair to have fencers wait around because of late arrivals or administrative default.

3. Preparation of Scoresheets

In placing the names of contestants on the scoresheets, reference should be made to the official order of bouts so that if there are any club-mates in the pool they will fence each other before meeting the other contestants. When more than two club-mates are in one pool it will become necessary to place them in accordance with a revised order of bouts (see charts on pp. 176 ff).

4. Assignment of Auxiliary Personnel

The scoresheet for each pool should be kept by a specially assigned scorer who may also, if necessary, act as time-keeper. In epee and foil competitions a special apparatus manager should be assigned to each strip.

5. Assignment of Juries

The person in charge of the event assigns juries to the various pools. Every effort should be made to have a full jury (President and four judges for sabre; President and floor judges for epee and foil if no metallic strip is used) even if some contestants have to be used for the purpose. It is desirable to have some spare officials so that replacements may be made in order to avoid undue fatigue, or for any other reason.

The objective is to assign as neutral a jury as possible.

(a) In team events, no member of the jury should be a member or teacher of either club participating in the match; in intercollegiate or interscholastic events this prohibition shall apply to alumni of the competing colleges or schools.

(b) In individual events, the members of the jury should not belong to the same club as, or be the teachers of, either contestant.

(c) For practical reasons, however, final decision as regards amateur officials rest solely with the Bout Committee which has the sole power to appoint and remove officials. No contestant or team captain has any right to demand the removal of an official.

6. Ties and Fence-offs

In every round the person in charge should check the score sheets before official announcement is made as to qualifiers from elimination pools or as to standing in the final. The score sheet should be checked as to the number of victories by each contestant, and cross-checked on the vertical column to insure that for each victory a corresponding defeat has been charged to the opponent. In the event of ties in bout victories, check the number of touches received (add horizontally), and if necessary the number of touches scored (add the vertical column). In the event a fence-off is required for qualification, or because there is an absolute tie in victories and touches, and only two fencers are involved, the fence-off decides the issue. When three or more fencers are involved, and two or more tie in bout victories in the fence-off, the relative standing is determined by adding the touches in the fence-off to the count of touches in the original pool.

7. Make-up of Subsequent Pools

If the plan of competition calls for more than one round before the final, the seeding of succeeding rounds is based upon the performance of qualifiers in the preceding round. Therefore, upon conclusion of an elimination pool each qualifier should be rated as #1, #2, #3 (and #4 if 4 qualify) according to the number of victories and, if necessary, the count of touches. This requires that all bouts in the pool be fenced; if, in order to save time, some of the bouts are not fenced but the relative standing of the qualifiers could be affected by the unfenced bouts, the person in charge may use the original seedings as a guide to rating the qualifiers from that pool. In distributing the qualifiers among the new pools, the object is to avoid if possible the grouping of fencers who

have met in the previous round. Separation of clubs is still required, and if changes are made from one pool to another they should be at the same level (#1 for #1; #3 for #3 etc.).

(a) Assume 4 pools (A, B, C, D) from each of which 3 qualified to a round of 2 pools:

Pool I	Pool II
A #1	B #1
D #1	C #1
B #2	A #2
C #2	D #2
A #3	B #3
D #3	C #3

Note that where it is impossible to separate the 3 qualifiers from a pool, an effort is made to avoid a meeting between the two strongest (#1 and #2).

(b) Assume 5 pools (A, B, C, D, E) from each of which 3 qualified to a round of 3 pools:

Pool I	Pool II	Pool III
A #1	B #1	C #1
B #2	E #1	D #1
C #2	D #2	A #2
E #2	A #3	B #3
D #3	C #3	E #3

Note that the pool with only one #1 has one #3 and 3 #2, while the pools with 2 #1 have one #2 and two #3. This avoids one pool having 2 #1 and 2 #2.

(c) Assume 8 pools (A to H) from each of which 3 qualified to a round of 4 pools:

Pool I	Pool II	Pool III	Pool IV
A #1	B #1	C #1	D #1
H #1	G #1	F #1	E #1
B #2	C #2	D #2	A #2
E #2	H #2	G #2	F #2
C #3	D #3	E #3	G #3
F #3	A #3	B #3	H #3

8. Multiple Team Mates on Same Pool

Revised order of bouts when three or more club mates are on the same strip. Place club mates in the numbered spots indicated at the top of each column.

Pool of 6

3 Team Mates
1-2-3

1-2 5-3
4-5 1-6
2-3 4-2
5-6 3-6
3-1 5-1
6-4 3-4
2-5 6-2
1-4

4 Team Mates
1-2-4-5

1-4 4-2
2-5 1-6
3-6 4-3
5-1 5-6
6-2 3-2
4-5 6-4
1-2 1-3
5-3

Pool of 8

3 Team Mates
1-2-3

2-3 3-7
7-4 4-8
6-8 2-6
1-2 3-5
7-5 4-1
4-6 8-7
1-3 5-6
8-5 3-4
4-2 8-1
1-7 5-2
3-6 6-7
2-8 8-3
5-4 1-5
6-1 7-2

3 Team Mates — 1-2-3
3 Team Mates — 4-6-7

2-3 5-6
7-4 7-2
8-5 4-8
1-2 3-5
4-6 6-1
1-3 8-7
6-7 4-2
5-2 1-5
8-1 3-6
3-4 2-8
7-5 1-7
2-6 5-4
4-1 6-8
8-3 3-7

4 Team Mates
1-2-3-5

2-3 6-1
1-5 3-7
7-4 2-8
6-8 5-4
1-2 1-7
3-5 3-6
8-7 4-2
4-6 8-1
1-3 7-5
5-2 2-6
4-8 8-3
6-7 4-1
3-4 7-2
8-5 5-6

4 Team Mates — 1-2-3-5
3 Team Mates — 4-7-8

2-3 8-3
7-4 6-7
1-5 5-4
8-7 2-6
1-3 8-5
5-2 3-4
4-8 6-1
1-2 7-2
3-5 3-6
4-6 8-1
1-7 7-5
2-8 4-2
5-6 6-8
4-1 3-7

Pool of 9

3 Team Mates
1-5-9

1-9 5-8
2-8 7-6
3-7 3-1
4-6 2-4
1-5 8-6
2-7 7-1
8-3 4-3
5-9 5-2
7-4 6-9
6-5 8-7
1-2 4-1
9-3 5-3
8-4 6-2
2-9 9-7
7-5 1-8
6-1 4-5
3-2 3-6
9-4 9-8

4 Team Mates
1-2-8-9

1-9 2-4
2-8 5-8
3-7 7-6
4-6 9-3
1-8 4-1
2-9 8-7
6-5 5-2
7-4 6-9
8-3 8-4
1-2 3-1
9-8 2-7
4-3 5-9
7-5 8-6
6-1 7-1
3-2 4-5
9-4 6-2
1-5 9-7
3-6 5-3

3 Team Mates — 1-5-9
3 Team Mates — 2-3-8

1-9 3-1
2-8 5-2
4-6 9-4
1-5 6-1
8-3 8-7
7-4 4-5
5-9 3-6
3-2 9-7
7-6 1-8
8-4 5-3
9-3 2-7
7-1 9-8
6-2 4-1
5-8 6-5
4-3 2-9
1-2 3-7
7-5 8-6
6-9 2-4

4 Team Mates — 1-2-8-9
3 Team Mates — 3-4-7

1-9 5-8
2-8 2-4
3-7 7-6
6-5 9-3
1-8 4-1
2-9 8-7
4-3 5-2
1-2 6-9
9-8 8-4
7-4 3-1
6-1 2-7
3-2 5-9
7-5 8-6
4-6 7-1
8-3 4-5
1-5 6-2
9-4 9-7
3-6 5-3

9. *Large Individual Round-Robins*

When it is desired to hold large individual round-robins on two or more strips, it is preferable to organize the competition as follows (set up a master score sheet):

(a) *Round-Robin of 8, 9, 10 or 11 on Two Strips*

- i. Divide the fencers into two groups and fence a round-robin among those in each group.
- ii. Set up a central control to assign the remaining bouts to each strip after the original round-robins are completed by preparing a slip for each remaining bout.

(b) *Round-Robin of 12 on 2 Strips*

- i. Make 4 groups (A, B, C, D) of 3 fencers each (1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; etc.).
- ii. Fence the first round as two round-robins of 6 fencers each (groups A & B on Strip I; C & D on Strip II).
- iii. Second round: fence group A vs. group C and group B vs. group D, using the order of bouts for teams of three (page 184).
- iv. Third round: fence group A vs. group D and group B vs. group C.
- v. Assemble results of the three rounds on master score sheet.

(c) *Round-Robin of 12 on 3 Strips*

- i. Make 6 groups of 2 fencers each (A, B, C, D, E, F).
- ii. Fence first round as three round-robins of 4 fencers each (groups A & D on strip I; B & E on Strip II; C & F on strip III).
- iii. Second to fifth rounds inclusive, fence as team matches, using for each round the distribution outlined for 6 teams on 3 strips (page 184, using rounds (2) to (5) inclusive).
- iv. Assemble results of the five rounds on master score sheet.

(d) *Round-Robin of 13 to 18 on 3 Strips*

- i. Make 6 groups of 2 or 3 fencers each, as above.
- ii. Proceed as in round-robin of 12 fencers on 3 strips except that first round consists of round-robins of 4, 5 or 6 fencers depending on whether the groups are of 2 or 3 fencers each, and the remaining rounds will pair off groups of 2, 2 vs. 3 or 3 vs. 3 depending on the total number in the round-robin.

(e) *Round-Robin of 16 to 24 on 4 Strips*

Make 8 groups of 2 or 3 fencers each, and proceed as above, using order of distribution of teams in each round as fixed for 8 teams on 4 strips (page 185).

(f) *Larger Round-Robins*

Round-robins of 20 to 30 fencers on 5 strips may be held, by applying the foregoing principles as to grouping of fencers and using the table for 10 teams on 5 strips (page 185).

Round-robins of 24 to 36 fencers on 6 strips may be held by using table for 12 teams on 6 strips (page 186).

Round-robins of 26 to 36 fencers on 6 strips may be held by using table for 13 teams on 6 strips (page 186).

10. *Direct Elimination*

A competition may be organized as a direct elimination event or partly on a pool and partly on a direct elimination basis, but in both cases the schedule must announce the exact method to be used.

The international plan for direct elimination (p. 88) governs all cases where the final is to be a round-robin of four or a championship match between two finalists.

When a final of three (team or individual) is desired, the master plan shall be as follows:

Direct eliminaton of 6	Direct elimination of 12
1 _____)	1 _____)
_____)	_____)
6 _____)	12 _____)
_____)	_____)
4 _____)	_____)
_____)	_____)
3 _____)	6 _____)
_____)	_____)
5 _____)	7 _____)
_____)	_____)
2 _____)	9 _____)
_____)	_____)
	4 _____)
	_____)
	_____)
	_____)
	3 _____)
	_____)
	10 _____)
	_____)
	8 _____)
	_____)
	5 _____)
	_____)
	_____)
	11 _____)
	_____)
	_____)
	2 _____)

Direct elimination of 15	Direct elimination of 18
1 - Bye _____)	1 - Bye _____)
12 _____)	12 _____)
13 _____)	13 _____)
7 - Bye _____)	7 _____)
6 - Bye _____)	18 _____)
9 - Bye _____)	6 - Bye _____)
4 - Bye _____)	9 _____)
3 - Bye _____)	16 _____)
10 _____)	4 - Bye _____)
15 _____)	3 - Bye _____)
8 - Bye _____)	10 _____)
5 - Bye _____)	15 _____)
11 _____)	17 _____)
14 _____)	8 _____)
2 - Bye _____)	5 - Bye _____)
	14 _____)
	11 _____)
	2 - Bye _____)

11. Formula for Byes

The Bout Committee may grant byes in the first round to insure that the number of fencers or teams remaining after the first elimination will provide an orderly mathematical reduction to a final round of the size desired. This applies to the pool and direct elimination methods. The highest ranking fencers or teams, in order of their rank, are entitled to the byes.

The formula for determining the number of byes (B) is: $B = 2N - E$, with E the number of entries and N the number desired in the second round.

Example: 39 entries in a round-robin event where only 5 strips are available and time does not permit pools of 7 and 8. Thirty in the second round will permit 5 pools of 6 with 3 up from each, a semi-final of 3 pools of 5 with 3 up to a final of 9 that can be run on two strips if necessary. How many byes? $60 (2N) - 39 (E) = 21$. With 21 byes, the first round consists of 3 pools of 6 from which a total of 9 qualify, to make a second round of 30.

Example: Direct elimination calling for a final of 4. The second round must be a mathematical power of 2 (8, 16, 32, 64 etc.). Assume 39 entries. In order to have 32 in the second round, you must give 25 byes and pair off the remaining 14 to qualify 7 more. Formula: $64 (2N) - 39 (E) = 25$.

C. TEAM COMPETITIONS

1. Plan of Competition

There is great latitude in planning the organization of team events. It is possible to combine the pool and direct-elimination systems, but the exact pattern should be announced before the start of the competition. Unless otherwise ruled in advance by the appropriate governing body, a minimum of three teams is required for any team event.

When the pool system is used, 2 qualifiers are normally selected from each pool of 3 or 4 teams. Larger pools are unwise in elimination rounds; but if there is ample time available, a single round-robin of five or more teams may be desirable (see charts, p. 184 ff for such round-robins on several strips).

2. Seeding and General Principles

(a) Teams are seeded on the basis of relative strength of the individual members. If an individual event has preceded the team event, the teams are seeded on the basis of the performance of the members in that individual event.

(b) If the two surviving teams from one pool have had to fence each other in the round, they should not have to meet each other again (if possible) until the final.

(c) All ties in match victories, whether for qualifying from a pool or for first place in the final are resolved by a count of bouts and, if necessary, a count of touches.

(d) In each match the team captain is entitled to know whether his team is at the "top" or "bottom" of the score sheet before submitting his line-up; but he is not entitled to know the composition or fencing order of the opposing team until after he has submitted his own line-up.

3. Suggested Tables of Organization

(a) Four Teams

Round-robin.

(b) Five Teams

Round-robin on two strips (5 rounds, see page 184); unless there are not enough officials or time is important. In such case, give byes to the two strongest teams and fence round-robin of 3 remaining teams, starting with team #4 vs. #5 and having the loser fence team #3. The two qualifiers from the round-robin to draw lots for pairing against the byes for direct elimination. Losers fence for third, winners for first.

(c) Six Teams

Seed teams and place 1, 4 and 5 in pool I; 2, 3 and 6 in pool II. Round-robins in each pool, with the two lowest ranking teams fencing each other first and the loser then fencing the highest ranking. Two qualify from each pool and then there are two alternatives:

i. Round-robin of four teams.

ii. A second round with qualifier #1 from pool I fencing qualifier #2 from pool II, and qualifier #1 from pool II fencing qualifier #2 from pool I. A third round where the second round losers fence for third and winners fence for first.

(d) Seven or Eight Teams

i. First round: Seed teams and place 1, 4, 5 (and 8) in pool I; 2, 3, 6, 7 in pool II. Hold round-robin in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Qualifier #1 from pool I fences qualifier #2 from pool II, and qualifier #1 from pool II fences qualifier #2 from pool I.

iii. Third round: Losers of second round fence for third, and winners fence for first.

(e) Nine, Ten or Eleven Teams

i. First round: Seed teams and place 1, 6, 7 in pool I; 3, 4, 9 (and 10) in pool II; 2, 5, 8 (and 11) in pool III. Hold round-robins in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Q #1 from pool I fences Q #2 from pool II; Q #1 from pool II fences Q #2 from pool III; Q #1 from pool III fences Q #2 from pool I.

iii. Final round-robin of the three winners of the second round.

(f) Twelve to Sixteen Teams

i. First round: Seed teams and place 1, 8, 9 (and 16) in pool I; 4, 5, 12 (and 13) in pool II; 3, 6, 11 (and 14) in pool III; 2, 7, 10 (and 15) in pool IV. Hold round-robins in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Strip A — Q #1 from pool I vs. Q #2 from pool IV; Strip B — Q #1 from pool II vs. Q #2 from pool III; Strip C — Q #1 from pool III vs. Q #2 from pool II; Strip D — Q #1 from pool IV vs. Q #2 from pool I.

iii. Third round: winner of Strip A vs. winner of Strip B; winner of Strip C vs. winner of Strip D.

iv. Fourth round: losers of third round fence for third, and winners fence for first.

(g) Seventeen Teams

i. First round: Seed teams, give a bye to 1 and 2, then place 7, 8, 17 in pool I; 5, 10, 15 in pool II; 4, 11, 14 in pool III; 3, 12, 13 in pool IV; 6, 9, 16 in pool V. Hold round-robins in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Strip A — Bye #1 vs. Q #2 from pool IV; Strip B — Q #1 from pool II vs. Q #2 from pool I; Strip C — Q #1 from pool III vs. Q #2 from pool V; Strip D — Q #1 from pool IV vs. Q #2 from pool II; Strip E — Q #1 from pool I vs. Q #1 from pool V; Strip F — Bye #2 vs. Q #2 from pool III.

iii. Third round: winner of Strip A vs. winner of Strip B; winner of Strip C vs. winner of Strip D; winner of Strip E vs. winner of Strip F.

iv. Final round-robin of the three winners of the third round.

(h) Eighteen to Twenty-three Teams

i. First round: Seed teams and place 1, 12, 13 in pool I; 5, 8, 17 (and 20) in pool II; 4, 9, 16 (and 21) in pool III; 3, 10, 15 (and 22) in pool IV; 6, 7, 18 (and 19) in pool V; 2, 11, 14 (and 23) in pool VI. Hold round-robins in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Strip A — Q #1 from pool I vs. Q #2 from pool VI; Strip B — Q #1 from pool II vs. Q #2 from pool III; Strip C — Q #1 from pool III vs. Q #2 from pool I; Strip D — Q #1 from pool IV vs. Q #2 from pool V; Strip E — Q #1 from pool V vs. Q #2 from pool II; Strip F — Q #1 from pool VI vs. Q #2 from pool IV.

iii. Third round: winner of Strip A vs. winner of Strip B; winner of Strip C vs. winner of Strip D; winner of Strip E vs. winner of Strip F.

iv. Final round-robin of the three winners of the third round.

(i) Twenty-four to Thirty-two Teams

i. First round: Seed teams and place 1, 16, 17 (and 32) in pool I; 8, 9, 24 (and 25) in pool II; 5, 12, 21 (and 28) in pool III; 4, 13, 20 (and 29) in pool IV; 3, 14, 19 (and 30) in pool V; 6, 11, 22 (and 27) in pool VI; 7, 10, 23 (and 26) in pool VII; 2, 15, 18 (and 31) in pool VIII. Hold round-robins in each pool to determine two qualifiers from each.

ii. Second round: Strip A — Q #1 from pool I vs. Q #2 from pool VIII; Strip B — Q #1 from pool II vs. Q #2 from pool VII; Strip C — Q #1 from pool III vs. Q #2 from pool VI; Strip D — Q #1 from pool IV vs. Q #2 from pool V; Strip E — Q #1 from pool V vs. Q #2 from pool IV; Strip F — Q #1 from pool VI vs. Q #2 from pool III; Strip

G — Q #1 from pool VII vs. Q #2 from pool II; Strip H — Q #1 from pool VIII vs. Q #2 from pool I.

iii. Third round: winner of Strip A vs. winner of Strip B; winner of Strip C vs. winner of Strip D; winner of Strip E vs. winner of Strip F; winner of Strip G vs. winner of Strip H.

iv. Winners of A vs. B and C vs. D, above, fence against each other. The winner goes into the championship match and the loser into the third place match. Similarly, winners of E vs. F and G vs. H meet each other and the winner goes into the championship match while the loser goes into the third place match.

4. Order of Bouts (See p. 69 for teams of four)

The official order of bouts between teams of three or teams of five shall be as follows (teams A and B):

TEAMS OF THREE		TEAMS OF FIVE			
Bout	Bout	Bout	Bout	Bout	Bout
1: A-1 vs. B-1	1: A-1 vs. B-1	9: A-4 vs. B-5	18: B-1 vs. A-3		
2: B-2 vs. A-2	2: B-2 vs. A-2	10: B-1 vs. A-5	19: A-4 vs. B-2		
3: A-3 vs. B-3	3: A-3 vs. B-3	11: A-1 vs. B-3	20: B-3 vs. A-5		
4: B-2 vs. A-1	4: B-4 vs. A-4	12: B-4 vs. A-2	21: A-1 vs. B-5		
5: A-2 vs. B-3	5: A-5 vs. B-5	13: A-3 vs. B-5	22: B-1 vs. A-2		
6: B-1 vs. A-3	6: B-2 vs. A-1	14: B-1 vs. A-4	23: A-3 vs. B-2		
7: B-3 vs. A-1	7: A-2 vs. B-3	15: A-5 vs. B-2	24: A-5 vs. B-4		
8: A-2 vs. B-1	8: B-4 vs. A-3	16: B-4 vs. A-1	25: B-3 vs. A-4		
9: A-3 vs. B-2		17: A-2 vs. B-5			

5. Large Round-Robins

When a round-robin or pool of 5 or more teams is held, it is desirable to use as many strips as possible in order to avoid long delays. Suggested plans are given in the following tables (seeding teams in order of strength but numbering teams from same club so as to meet each other first):

I — FIVE TEAMS ON TWO STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Bye
(1)	1-3	2-5	4
(2)	1-4	3-5	2
(3)	4-5	2-3	1
(4)	1-5	2-4	3
(5)	1-2	3-4	5

II — SIX TEAMS ON THREE STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C
(1)	1-4	2-5	3-6
(2)	1-5	2-3	4-6
(3)	1-3	2-6	4-5
(4)	1-6	2-4	3-5
(5)	1-2	3-4	5-6

III — SEVEN TEAMS ON THREE STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Bye
(1)	1-7	2-6	3-5	4
(2)	1-3	2-7	4-5	6
(3)	1-4	6-7	2-5	3
(4)	4-6	2-3	5-7	1
(5)	4-7	3-6	1-5	2
(6)	2-4	3-7	1-6	5
(7)	1-2	3-4	5-6	7

IV — EIGHT TEAMS ON FOUR STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D
(1)	1-5	2-6	3-7	4-8
(2)	1-6	2-7	3-8	4-5
(3)	1-7	2-8	3-5	4-6
(4)	1-8	2-5	3-6	4-7
(5)	1-4	5-8	2-3	6-7
(6)	1-3	6-8	2-4	5-7
(7)	1-2	7-8	3-4	5-6

V — NINE TEAMS ON FOUR STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D	Bye
(1)	1-6	2-7	3-8	5-9	4
(2)	1-7	2-4	3-5	8-9	6
(3)	7-9	4-6	1-3	2-8	5
(4)	6-7	4-9	1-5	2-3	8
(5)	6-8	2-9	4-5	3-7	1
(6)	5-8	2-6	1-4	3-9	7
(7)	5-7	3-6	4-8	1-9	2
(8)	2-5	6-9	4-7	1-8	3
(9)	1-2	5-6	3-4	7-8	9

VI — TEN TEAMS ON FIVE STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D	Strip E
(1)	1-6	2-7	3-8	4-10	5-9
(2)	1-7	2-4	8-9	6-10	3-5
(3)	7-9	4-6	2-8	5-10	1-3
(4)	6-7	4-9	8-10	1-5	2-3
(5)	6-8	2-9	1-10	4-5	3-7
(6)	2-6	3-9	1-4	5-8	7-10
(7)	2-10	3-6	1-9	4-8	5-7
(8)	2-5	3-10	6-9	1-8	4-7
(9)	5-6	3-4	9-10	1-2	7-8

VII—ELEVEN TEAMS ON FIVE STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D	Strip E	Bye
(1)	1-7	2-8	3-9	4-10	5-11	6
(2)	1-5	2-4	3-6	8-10	7-11	9
(3)	1-6	4-11	2-3	8-9	7-10	5
(4)	6-9	2-11	3-5	4-8	1-10	7
(5)	8-6	9-11	5-7	1-4	3-10	2
(6)	3-8	6-11	2-7	4-9	5-10	1
(7)	1-8	6-7	2-9	4-5	10-11	3
(8)	1-3	6-10	7-9	2-5	8-11	4
(9)	1-9	2-6	4-7	5-8	3-11	10
(10)	1-11	2-10	4-6	5-9	3-7	8
(11)	1-2	9-10	3-4	5-6	7-8	11

VIII—TWELVE TEAMS ON SIX STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D	Strip E	Strip F
(1)	1-7	2-8	3-9	4-10	5-11	6-12
(2)	1-5	2-4	3-6	8-10	7-11	9-12
(3)	1-6	4-11	2-3	8-9	7-10	5-12
(4)	6-9	2-11	3-5	4-8	1-10	7-12
(5)	6-8	9-11	5-7	1-4	3-10	2-12
(6)	3-8	6-11	2-7	4-9	5-10	1-12
(7)	1-8	6-7	2-9	4-5	10-11	3-12
(8)	1-3	6-10	7-9	2-5	8-11	4-12
(9)	1-9	2-6	4-7	5-8	3-11	10-12
(10)	1-11	2-10	4-6	5-9	3-7	8-12
(11)	1-2	9-10	3-4	5-6	7-8	11-12

IX—THIRTEEN TEAMS ON SIX STRIPS

Round	Strip A	Strip B	Strip C	Strip D	Strip E	Strip F	Bye
(1)	1-7	2-8	3-9	4-10	5-12	6-13	11
(2)	1-11	2-10	5-9	4-6	7-12	3-13	8
(3)	3-11	1-10	5-8	2-4	9-12	7-13	6
(4)	3-6	8-10	5-7	2-9	1-12	11-13	4
(5)	3-7	6-8	4-5	2-13	1-9	10-11	12
(6)	7-11	1-8	5-13	2-12	4-9	6-10	3
(7)	4-7	8-11	12-13	2-3	6-9	5-10	1
(8)	1-4	3-8	6-12	2-7	9-11	10-13	5
(9)	1-3	4-8	10-12	2-6	5-11	9-13	7
(10)	3-10	4-13	8-12	6-11	1-5	7-9	2
(11)	3-5	4-12	8-9	11-12	1-13	6-7	10
(12)	3-12	4-11	8-13	2-5	1-6	7-10	9
(13)	11-12	3-4	7-8	1-2	5-6	9-10	13

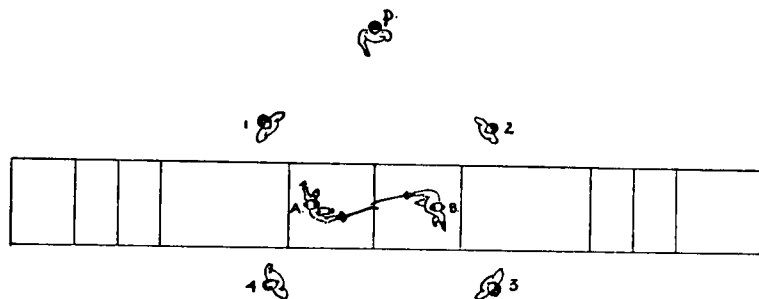
D. AWARDS AND REPORTS OF RESULTS

At the end of the competition the person in charge announces the final results and arranges for the presentation of prizes. If the newspapers are not represented, the results should be given to them by telephone as promptly as possible. The score sheets and financial report should be forwarded to the proper divisional officers without delay.

Chapter III—The Jury's Manual

The following material is not a substitute for the rules. It is presented as a guide to Presidents and Judges and attempts to clarify some of the functions of these officials.

The definitions of fencing actions are explanatory and in no way modify the text of the rules.



THE PRESIDENT OF JURY

The rules give the President of Jury almost unlimited power to maintain order and discipline. With such power there is corresponding responsibility.

The President's function is to provide an atmosphere in which the contestants and spectators can derive the maximum enjoyment from the test of skill between two opponents. While he is an important requisite to competitive fencing, he must never forget that the contestants are the center of attraction. As long as the fencers comport themselves properly, he should be as unobtrusive as possible while controlling the progress of the bout. When one or both of the fencers, or the audience, disrupts the proper conduct of the competition he should assert himself immediately and without equivocation.

The rules of discipline should be applied firmly, but when discretionary penalties are imposed due allowance should be made for the tensions that normally prevail among contestants in the heat of competition. In brief, the code of good sportsmanship applies equally to contestants and to officials.

The calm, impartial and confident handling of a bout are the attributes of a President who inspires the confidence of the competitors. A hesitant, indefinite and inconsistent official will soon find he has lost that confidence and lost control of the competition.

Above all, *Know the Rules.*

A. NON-TECHNICAL MATTERS

1. Before the Fencing Starts

(a) Report to the Bout Committee well in advance of the starting time of the event to which assigned. When assigned to a strip, study the area from the viewpoint of safety factors which might require special attention. Verify the ground rules.

Check that the necessary assistants (score keeper, time-keeper, apparatus manager, etc.) and the necessary equipment, including the weight for testing the spring of electrical weapons, are available.

(b) If judges are a part of the jury, assign their positions and check that they understand their duties and how they should respond to questions. When it is necessary to use the contestants as judges, announce a rotating system of assignments (such as the last two contestants to judge the next bout).

(c) If double reeling is to be used, require "on deck" fencers to hook up and check that apparatus manager and reel attendants understand the system for alternating reels.*

(d) Call the roll of contestants in the pool and assemble them on the strip. Explain any special ground rules. Examine that metallic vests fit properly, epee fencers are wearing the required under-arm guard, masks and uniforms conform to safety standards. In epee the leg must be fully covered by long trousers or by over-lapping of the short trousers and the stockings.

2. During the fencing

(a) If space permits, stand 8 to 12 feet away from the strip. When there are four judges and the bout is between a right-handed fencer and a left-handed fencer, the President should stand on the side of the strip from which he can see the chest of both contestants; and when the fencers change sides in the middle of the bout the President should cross over to the other side of the strip so as to maintain the same relative position. When there are only two judges, however, and one contestant is left-handed, the President should stand so that he faces the backs of both contestants while the two judges are stationed so that they can watch the front targets.

In competitions with electric weapons, the President always stands on the side of the strip opposite the registration apparatus. If one of the contestants in a bout is left-handed, he should be requested to hook up to the left of the President so that the latter will be able to see the chests of both contestants.

(b) If a bout is called and a contestant fails to come on the strip,

* Announcement to this effect should be made by the Bout Committee, but the President and his assistants must enforce it.

wait one minute and repeat the call. If he fails to come on the strip within one minute of the second call, award the bout to the opponent with no touches scored against the latter.

(c) At the start of the bout and before every command to fence, the contestants should be placed on guard half way between the sides of the strip with at least 10 feet between their front feet when on guard.

(d) At the beginning of every bout, and after any change in equipment, check the weapon or equipment for mark of approval by technicians, and check the spring resistance in foil and epee.

(e) Require each competitor to bring to the strip with him two approved weapons in good working order whenever his bout is called, and alert all "on deck" fencers to be ready when called.*

(f) Do not let the apparatus manager clear the registration by the machine until after you have ruled on it. In foil, keep the registration lights in your line of vision at all times while watching the play of the contestants. This sometimes will require you to stand at a severe angle to the contestants, instead of between them. Be sure machine is cleared after you rule and before you say "Fence!"

(g) Require judges to maintain positions to the rear and three feet to the side of the fencer nearest them, and keep spectators at least 10 feet away from the boundaries of the strip.

(h) Don't permit the fencers to address any remarks to the judges or to converse with each other during the bout. All questions by contestants must be addressed to the President and must be made in a courteous manner.

(i) Watch for uniform tears, inadequate covering of neck and wrists, loose shoe laces, etc.

(j) In electric events watch for loose connections and watch the surface of the strip for tears or foreign matter which may interfere with proper registration of touches or constitute a hazard.

(k) Should liquid be spilled on or near the strip, stop the fencing until it is cleaned up, as moisture can cause a nasty fall.

(l) Be alert for violation of boundaries.

(m) Call "halt" at any time the action should be halted. Remember that any contestant who stops fencing without the command does so at his own risk. Do not permit a contestant to stop an action on his own; if he wants to stop the bout, he should signal the President.

(n) Protect the rights of all contestants. Do not grant to one a privilege which would not be granted freely to all others. Treat all contestants courteously, particularly when imposing penalties.

(o) Insist on promptness throughout the competition, otherwise loss of time will become increasingly greater.

B. TECHNICAL MATTERS

The fundamental theory of the rules is that competitive fencing should be judged on the basis of touches scored, regardless of the technique or

* Announced by the Bout Committee, but President must enforce.

style of fencing. Therefore, the rules do not favor one school or style over another; and the officials are honor bound to judge competitive bouts as objectively as possible without regard to the style or technique of the contestants (so long as there is no unnecessary roughness or dangerous play).

1. *The sequence of play (phrase d'armes)*

A sequence of play or phrase d'armes is a period in a bout during which there is no cessation of play between the two fencers. It frequently includes an attack and one or more parries and ripostes. It is this alternation of continuous play that the President of the Jury must describe or reconstruct briefly in foil when the machine shows that both fencers have been hit; in sabre, the reconstruction is necessary when questioning the judges on the materiality of a hit (Rule 68). The phrase comes to an end when the action of the fencers is interrupted and must be distinguished from the "period of combat" between the commands "Fence" and "Halt". Just as there may be several periods of combat during a bout (which are measured in computing the duration of the bout), so there may be several phrases within each period of combat.

2. *Right of way*

The most important technical convention is that of the "right of way" in foil and sabre which distinguishes these weapons from the epee. It provides a logical system for awarding touches when both contestants are hit at approximately the same time, and a thorough understanding of it is essential to good officiating.

The basic theory of the "right of way" is (1) that the fencer who provokes or is responsible for a double touch is at fault, and (2) that the sequence of play (phrase d'armes) should consist of an orderly alternation of actions between the contestants: attack, parry-riposte, parry-counter-riposte, etc. The fencer who departs from this sequence does so at his own risk and is required to have the advantage of a full fencing tempo (the time required for the execution of a simple fencing action) in order to score; this is longer than a perceptible difference in time, for it is keyed to the speed of the exchange of actions in the particular sequence of play.

3. *Control of voting on touches*

The President of the Jury alone decides the "right of way" in foil and sabre and the validity of touches in all weapons. In sabre (and non-electric foil) each judge has one vote and the President a vote and a half on questions of materiality, i.e., whether or not there is a hit. The preferred procedure is as follows:

(a) The President briefly outlines the sequence of play immediately preceding his command "Halt", and then asks each pair of judges in turn whether a hit has been scored on the fencer they are watching in each action of the phrase he described. With experienced judges, the description of the phrase and the questions may be handled together, thus:

President: "Attack starts from the left; any hit?"
Judge A: "No"
Judge B: "Abstain"
President: "No hit on the attack. Riposte?"
Judge C: "Yes"
Judge D: "Yes"
President: "Touch against the left."

(b) The President alone decides which of the two judges on each side he will question first (usually the one in a better position to see a possible hit), but he must question the other judge watching in the same direction before he expresses his own opinion, if any, and before questioning the judges on the other side.

(c) The President may review the votes of the judges if there is reason to believe that a misunderstanding has occurred. He may if he wishes require any judge to indicate the place where he thinks a hit landed.

(d) All decisions on materiality are rendered on the basis of a majority of votes cast. When the two judges on one side are in agreement, the President's contrary opinion cannot change the result (he is outvoted 2-1½). In such case the President should refrain from voicing his opinion, since this would only be a criticism of the judges and encourage dissatisfaction on the part of the contestants.

(e) If a contestant, or his team captain, wishes to complain about a decision the complaint may be addressed only to the President who will explain the basis for the decision if he deems it desirable to do so. The President must not permit any discussion between the judges and contestants at any time.

4. *The lunge and the "fleche"*

Both actions are used to cover distance on the attack, and often on ripostes and counter-ripostes. The lunge is executed by advancing the forward foot towards the opponent, with a sharp propelling extension of the rear leg while the rear foot remains more or less stationary. The "fleche", on the other hand, is a walking or running action executed so that the rear foot leaves the floor first and temporarily crosses in front of the forward foot. The "Fleche", particularly the "running fleche", is more difficult to control and is more likely to result in violations of the rules of conventional play in foil and sabre (Rules 224, 412), the ground rules against crossing the boundaries of the strip (Rule 43), and the rules against collisions, unnecessary roughness and dangerous play (Rule 645).

5. *Other body movements defined*

The other most common body movements are the advance, retreat, jump, "passata sotto" and "in quartata".

(a) The advance is executed by stepping toward the opponent so as to

close the distance. When combined with the lunge it is described as an advance-lunge (*attaque en marchant* or *pattinando*).

(b) The retreat is the reverse of the advance, stepping away from the opponent so as to open the distance. It sometimes follows the recovery from a lunge.

(c) The jump is a forward or backward movement during which both feet are off the floor. When combined with the lunge on a forward movement it is called a jump-lunge (*balestra*).

(d) The "passata sotto" originally consisted of a counter-action executed by extending the sword arm while stretching the rear foot backward and to the side, placing the weight on the leading leg and the unarmed hand on the ground to complete the "tripod". More recently the term has been used to describe actions in the low line executed with any downward displacement of the body, such as a deep knee-bend.

(e) The "in quartata" consists of a counter-action executed by carrying the back foot to the side and pivoting the body in the same direction in order to take it out of the way of the attack, and extending the sword arm at the same time for a stop-thrust.

6. *The attack*

The attack is usually the initial movement of a sequence of play or phrase. Basically, it consists of a forward movement of the weapon which takes the initiative and is an offensive threat to the opponent's valid target. Things to remember:

(a) In modern fencing the attacker seldom can reach the target by a simple extension of the arm, so that an attack usually includes an advance, lunge or "fleche"; but it is the forward movement of the weapon into a threatening position, and not the movement of the body, that constitutes an attack. Forward body movements may be made simply to close the distance, or to invite an attack, with the weapon in a defensive position, and in such case they are not an attack.

(b) While the classical schools of fencing recommend the extension of the arm on the attack because this method simplifies the task of the President in many situations, the rules do not require that the attack be made with a fully extended arm; in fact, there are outstanding international fencers in foil and sabre who attack without extending the arm fully. In all cases, however, the attacker must clearly take the initiative in combat by threatening the opponent's target with a forward movement of the weapon.

7. *Types of attacks*

As an elaboration of Rule 10, the various types of attacks may be described as follows:

(a) Simple attacks are made in one movement; they may be either "direct", i.e., by straight thrust or cut, or "indirect", by moving the attacking blade from a closed line into an open line, i.e., by disengage

(passing the point around the defender's guard) or by cut-over or coupe (the attacker's weapon passing over the tip of defender's weapon).

(b) Composite attacks are made in two or more movements. The purpose of the preliminary movement or movements is usually to force open a desired line, either by controlling the opponent's blade (see section 9, below), or by impelling him through efficient feints to move his guard in an attempt to parry. The final of the composite attack is the last forward motion of the blade immediately resulting in a hit or constituting the last continuous attempt to hit. The President, and the judges, should carefully distinguish the final of the composite attack (or riposte) from the remise or redoublement (Rule 13).

(c) Attacks on preparation are executed just as the opponent is about to start his own attack, but before it has actually begun. The fencer who attacks on preparation may steal the initiative when the opponent closes the distance, or executes a change of engagement, as a preliminary to his own attack; or he may attack after escaping or avoiding the opponent's attempt to take the blade as a preliminary to his own attack.

(d) Attacks of second intention are false attacks which the attacker intends shall be parried by the defender, in the expectation that the attacker may then parry the riposte and score on the counter-riposte.

(e) The delayed attack (a temps perdu, a tempo perduto) is a composite attack during which a "change of pace" causes a definite break in the continuity of the offensive movements. In foil and sabre such an attack risks the loss of "right of way"; its success depends upon the disorganization of the defense through the shift in rhythm or tempo, so that the defender is unable to take advantage of the momentary opening.

8. *Point in line*

The point in line is a defensive threat used to compel the attacker in foil and sabre to execute a preliminary action on the defender's blade in order to acquire the "right of way" (Rules 233, 418). The theory is that no rational individual would, if the points were sharp, risk impaling himself without first attempting to deviate the threatening point. A defender is deemed to be "in line" if his arm is clearly extended and the point of his weapon threatens his opponent's valid target; it is not necessary that the arm be perfectly straight and the elbow locked, but the more bent the arm is, the greater the danger that the President will decide that the point is not effectively threatening the target.

9. *Actions on the blade*

Actions on the blade are divided into two categories: (a) attacks on the blade, the purpose of which is to deviate the opponent's threatening point in line, or to force the opponent's blade aside in order to open a line for the attack (when the opponent is not in line); and (b) actions which take the blade, the purpose of which is to capture, hold, or dominate the opponent's blade as a means of protecting the attacker against a counter-attack in time. The principal actions on the blade are:

Beat (battement, battuta)	Glide (coule, filo)
Pressure (prise de fer, presa di ferro)	Bind (liement, legamento)
Opposition	Envelopment (trasporto di ferro)

From the point of view of judging, there is no difference between the two categories mentioned above. It should be remembered, however, that the rules specifically provide that, against the point in line, a light contact of blades is not sufficient to deviate the threatening point for the purpose of acquiring the "right of way" (Rules 233, 418).

10. *The parry*

A parry is a defensive movement, executed with the blade or guard or both, that either blocks or deviates the opponent's offensive action (attack, riposte, etc.) so as to prevent a score on that action. The usual parries are:

(a) The simple parry, which is a direct movement of the defender's weapon to meet the attacker's blade that threatens an exposed line; the two principal types are the opposition (blocking) parry, and the beat (deviating) parry.

(b) The counter-parry, or circular parry, which is a circular movement of the defender's weapon that sweeps the attacker's threatening blade back to the line from which the parry started.

Generally the parry is deemed sufficient in foil and sabre if it clears the valid target, even if only for a brief moment. Thus a simple "finding" of the blade (i.e., a light parry) is sufficient against a feint during a composite attack. On the other hand, the parry against a simple attack or the final of a composite attack must be sufficiently authoritative to block or deviate the attacking thrust (or, in sabre, to break the force of the cut). This means that the successful parry ordinarily must be made with the guard or the stronger part (the two-thirds nearest the guard) of the blade. A beat parry (tac au tac), properly made, always deviates the opposing blade—even though the movement may be faster than the eye can follow. However, an attempt to parry with the foible (the forward third of the blade nearest the tip) ordinarily carries no authority against the final movement of an attack and is usually deemed insufficient.

11. *The riposte and counter-riposte* (Rule 11)

The riposte is the offensive action of the defender which follows a successful parry of the attack. As noted in the Rules, the riposte may be simple or composite, immediate or delayed. The counter-riposte is the attacker's offensive action after he has parried the defender's riposte. In a long sequence of play there may be any number of counter-ripestes alternating between the two fencers after each successful parry.

12. *Continuity of offensive actions*

The composite attack, composite riposte or composite counter-riposte, to be executed correctly, must be continuous in its offensive threat. Any

perceptible stop between movements constitutes an interruption of the composite action and results in the loss of the "right of way". Whether one or the other fencer thereafter acquires the "right of way" depends on the sequence and correctness of subsequent actions.

13. *Escapes (derobement) and deceives (trompement)*

These actions are executed with the same purpose—that of eluding the opponent's blade—but in different situations.

(a) The derobement is the action of the defender to escape the attempt of the attacker to take the blade.

(b) The trompement is the action of the attacker to deceive the defender's attempt to block or parry.

When the blades of the contestants are in movement around each other without contact, the President must decide whether the attacker is trying to deceive the defender's parry or whether he is trying to attack by taking the defender's blade, only to find that the defender is successfully escaping the effort to make contact. This is an important decision in determining the "right of way" in foil and sabre.

C. TYPICAL PROBLEMS IN DIRECTING COMBAT

1. *Actions before the command "Fence!"*

Any action or sequence of play which starts before the command "Fence" is a nullity, and any touch scored by either fencer is disregarded. The fencers must be put on guard again. The President should be careful not to say "Fence" prematurely; he should ask both fencers if they are ready and should pause long enough to permit each one to answer the question. Silence is construed to mean that the fencer is ready, but only if the President's pause is sufficient to permit an answer.

2. *Touches after "Halt!"*

Unless the "Halt" indicates the end of the allotted time for the bout,* a touch which arrives after "Halt" may be awarded if the scoring action was under way at the command. This often occurs when an attack is followed by an immediate riposte and the President thinks the attack may have landed. (In electric foil the President should call "Halt" only when the apparatus registers a hit, the fencers are corps-a-corps, the action has become confused and he is no longer able to follow it, the ground rules require such command, one fencer is unable to defend himself, or a situation on or off the strip requires a halt in the interest of safety.)

It is important that fencers who wish to stop the bout for any reason, make such desire known to the President by stepping out of fencing distance and signalling him. Any fencer who stops without the command "Halt", and is hit on valid target, must have the touch scored against him. The rules no longer recognize "stopping in good faith".

* Even an action under way does not count if the hit lands after time expires.

3. *Fencers off the strip*

A fencer is considered to be within the limits of the field of play as long as any part of either foot is on the rear or lateral boundaries of the strip. The president should call "Halt" as soon as a fencer is off the strip. The basic rule is that a fencer who is outside the legal limits of the strip cannot score a touch on his opponent, but he may be scored against in certain cases:

(a) When the attacker's action is parried and he is hit by an immediate riposte, the riposte is valid even if the attacker has gone off the strip. In a similar situation, if the riposte is delayed, the touch is not awarded, provided the President called "Halt" promptly.

(b) If the attacker is parried and the immediate riposte fails to land because the attacker goes off the strip, he is warned and penalized under the ground rules (loss of one meter in foil, two meters in epee and sabre); after this warning, he is penalized a touch for each repetition of the offense in the same bout (Rule 638/2).

(c) When a defender parries an attack but steps off the side of the strip as he makes his immediate riposte, the touch does not count if it lands after he crossed the lateral boundary. The situation is different if the riposte is made as he crosses the rear boundary. If he is off the rear limit but has not retreated the full distance permitted by the rules, he is still within the legal limits of the field of play and therefore any action by him is affected only by the call of "Halt". (In foil this occurs if the strip is too short to permit the full retreating distance and the fencer is allowed to cross the rear limit once without penalty. In epee and sabre it occurs frequently when the fencer is off the rear limit for the first time). If such a fencer makes a successful action prior to the call of "Halt" his action cannot be annulled on the basis that he was off the field of play (Rule 41 ff).

(d) When a fencer who has the "right of way" scores a touch while he is off the strip, and is hit at the same time by his opponent who remains on the strip, the violator of the ground rules is deprived of the touch he made, but he cannot be further penalized by having the other touch scored against him. Where the right of way is not involved in favor of the one off the strip—as in the case of a double touch in epee—the touch scored by the fencer off the strip is annulled and the one scored by the fencer who remains on the strip is valid.

4. *Infighting and clinches (corps-a-corps)*

The rules clearly authorize infighting or "combat at close quarters" (Rule 33); and such infighting is sound tactics for certain fencers. For this reason the President should not call halt so long as the fencers are able to use their weapons freely for attack and defense and he is able to follow the action. If he is of the opinion that the action has degenerated into a series of simultaneous jabs which he will be unable to reconstruct or analyze, he should call a halt.

If at any time either is unable to use his weapon, as for example when

the fencers come together and remain in contact, a clinch or corps-a-corps exists and the President must stop the action immediately (Rule 34). It is not unusual, however, for a fencer who finds himself at a disadvantage during infighting to close with his opponent in order to avoid being hit. This is permitted in epee as long as the corps-a-corps is not forced with unnecessary roughness; but in foil and sabre forcing a corps-a-corps is contrary to the conventions of play and the President must warn the contestant who is at fault (Rules 224, 412). After this warning, if the fencer again forces the corps-a-corps, a touch is awarded against him for each repetition of the offense in the same bout. In the event that both fencers force the corps-a-corps there is no warning or penalty, provided that neither fencer has been guilty of unnecessary roughness.

5. *Running attacks or "fleches"*

As indicated in section B-4, herein, the "running fleche" is a perfectly legal form of footwork. Properly executed it should end with the attacker going past his opponent and avoiding any body contact. Unfortunately it is often executed so that there is a jolting collision with the opponent. The rules are very specific about this situation, in all three weapons. The collision is regarded as an act of violence, and the President must warn the offender for unnecessary roughness. The warning remains in force during the entire pool, team match or entire direct-elimination. If a touch is scored on such a "fleche" before a warning has been given, the touch counts; but if a warning has been given the touch is annulled and the offender is penalized one touch; any repetition after a warning and a touch penalty leads to the expulsion of the offender (Rules 625, 645/3).

6. *Beats versus parries in sabre*

Perhaps the most troublesome problem in the analysis of the "right of way" in sabre is the distinction which the President must make between beats and parries. This is partly due to the fact that sabre parries are usually of the blocking rather than the "beat" variety, and partly to the fact that often the fencer intending to make an outside beat does so against the forte (the lower third near the guard) of the opponent's blade. Such a spurious "beat" should be judged as a feint which has been parried, so that the defender is justified in riposting. If such a "beat" is followed by an "attack", the latter should be judged as a retaking of the attack; therefore the immediate riposte has the "right of way" but if the defender hesitates or delays, the "right of way" passes to the retaking of the attack. When the beat is made against the upper two-thirds of the defender's blade the action is clear and there is no problem of analysis.

7. *Benefit of doubt*

In all weapons, the President should be particularly careful in the situations involving the "benefit of doubt" (Rule 69/5).

8. *Covering or displacing the target*

Common cases of covering or displacing the target in foil are (a) the attacker, after being parried, places his sword arm against his chest while in the lunge or in the course of recovery; (2) the free arm or hand is brought in front of the valid target; (3) the defender turns from an attack or riposte so that his sword arm and shoulder are substituted for the trunk of the body; (4) an exaggerated lowering of the head by leaning over the knee at the end of the lunge so that the valid target is protected by the head. However, it should be remembered that the normal movements of the parry do not constitute improper covering of the target, and that improper covering or displacement of the target cannot result in a penalty touch unless there has actually been a hit on the substituted area (Rule 222). In electric foil, an "off target" touch may therefore be awarded as valid by the application of this rule. This is an exception to the general rule that no touch may be awarded as valid unless it is so registered by the machine.

9. *Reversal of decision*

The president has the power to annul a touch already awarded, or to reverse his decision against the awarding of a touch, if he discovers (a) that a judge has voted incorrectly on the materiality of the hit through a misconception or misapplication of the rules, or (b) that he has himself erred under the rules in deciding the validity of the rules. But such annulment or reversal of decision must be made immediately and before any decision is made on any subsequent touch in the bout. This power cannot be exercised later.

10. *Behavior of contestants*

Ordinarily there is no problem about taking disciplinary action against competitors who are guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct. The troublesome cases are those cases in which a fencer behaves in a manner that on the surface does not appear to be contrary to good sportsmanship (but is). For example:

(a) Acknowledging a touch. Although the rules permit a fencer to acknowledge a touch he has received, the best practice in competitive fencing is to leave all the decisions up to the jury. Acknowledging a touch has two effects: it puts the opponent under an obligation to reciprocate and it conditions the judges so that in a close case, where no acknowledgment is made, they may doubt their first impression that a touch arrived. Either situation is unsatisfactory for competitive fencing. The judges are not bound by the acknowledgment (Rule 66).

Of course, a fencer is absolutely forbidden to acknowledge a touch after the President has rendered his decision; and he must not then show by word or gesture that he disagrees with the vote of a judge or with the President's decision (Rule 606).

(b) Even more objectionable is for a fencer to apologize to his opponent when the decision goes against the opponent. This is both bad

manners and poor sportsmanship. It is just as important for the contestants to behave like sportsmen toward the officials as toward their opponents.

Recommendation—alert the fencers to refrain from acknowledging any touch and if there is an acknowledgment ignore it and proceed to poll the jury and analyze the action.

THE FUNCTION OF THE JUDGES

A. NON-TECHNICAL

1. *General*

The judges are to assist the President in the proper conduct of the bouts. They must be attentive, courteous and impartial. Their function is to determine the materiality of a hit. Their response to questions of the President should be brief and they should avoid any discussions with the President, the other judges, or the contestants.

2. *Location*

Each judge should take the position assigned to him by the President and should stand at least three feet to the side and slightly behind the opponent of the fencer he is watching. The judges should move forward or backward as the bout progresses, so that they always retain this relative position from which they can see any hits that may occur and yet not block the President's view of the play.

3. *Method of voting*

When a judge sees or thinks he sees a hit, on or off target, he should so advise the President by raising his hand. When the President halts the play and questions a judge, it is important that the answer be clear and concise, and be given in an audible voice. The answers should be "Yes", "No", "Off target", or "Abstain".

4. *Calling "Halt"*

A judge may not normally call "Halt", since this is one of the prerogatives of the President. However, a judge may do so in emergencies, such as a broken blade, disarranged clothing, faulty or dangerous equipment, or the possibility that an accident may occur.

B. TYPICAL PROBLEMS IN JUDGING SABRE

1. *Hits heard but not seen*

Since the sabre is a cutting, as well as a thrusting, weapon a judge should call a hit when one of the cutting edges reaches any part of the body of the fencer he is watching. Sometimes a judge gets a clear impression, from the movement and position of the blade and the sound of a hit, that the fencer he is watching has been touched, even though strictly speaking he does not "see" the hit land because it is outside his field of vision (e.g., an outside cut to the cuff). Although the rules do not specifically say so, it is universally accepted practice for a judge to call a hit based on logical inference in such cases. It should be borne in

mind, however, that the sound is not enough; it is the combination of the sound and the direction of the blade that justifies the inference that there has been a hit.

2. *Thrusts that pass*

The rules clearly provide that a thrust which passes does not count at all, even though a cutting edge may come in contact with the target. Consequently, no hit can be called unless there is a clear secondary cutting action after the pass.

3. *Flat hits*

As a rule, the only hits that are ever called flat in sabre are those which result from a whipping motion of the sabre, such as those which "whip over" the parrying blade. These do not count. A clear cutting action should not be called flat because with the modern thin sabre blade it is almost impossible in such an action for one of the cutting edges not to come in contact with the target.

4. *Insufficient parries*

The judge must clearly distinguish actions which "whip over" the parry, and do not count at all, from hits which arrive before or at the same time as the parry (i.e., touch the fencer and his blade or guard simultaneously). The latter are good touches if on target, or stop the action if off target. The most difficult problem for inexperienced sabre judges is in the proper judging of head cuts. The problem is further complicated when the head cut is met by a "vertical" parry (tierce, quarte, counter-tierce or counter-quarte), rather than by the more solid head parry (quinte). Although it is theoretically possible to parry a head cut with a vertical parry, perfect execution is necessary to avoid meeting the cut with the foible of the blade and therefore in most instances the parry is insufficient.

5. *Hits after the parry*

Another difficult problem concerns a possible contact of the blade with the mask after a successful head parry has clearly broken the force of the head cut. The universal practice is to regard such contact in the nature of a flat hit, or "laid on" (and of no consequence) unless there has been a clear secondary cutting action (remise or re-taking) as in the case of the thrusts that pass. With respect to hits that land outside the target after a parry, they too are judged as remises.

C. TYPICAL PROBLEMS IN JUDGING NON-ELECTRICAL FOIL

1. *Good and invalid hits*

Since the foil is a thrusting weapon only, a judge should call a hit (on or off target) when the point reaches any part of the body of the fencer he is watching. If the hit is off target, it must nevertheless be called since it invalidates anything that may happen later in the same sequence

of play. If a judge votes "Yes" on a foil hit that lands outside the regular target because he believes that there has been an improper masking or displacement of the target, he should so state briefly.

2. *Light touches*

The rules do not require any special degree of theoretical penetration; but they do require that there be a clear contact between the point and the valid or invalid surface.

3. *Flat hits*

Hits with the side of the blade do not count in any way. However, it is possible in certain actions for both the point and the side of the blade nearest the tip to be in contact with the target and in such cases, if the weapon is moving forward, there is a hit.

4. *Hits with the parry*

A judge must distinguish between hits which arrive on or off target because of an insufficient or late parry (which are judged as direct hits), and actions which do not count at all because the parry is successful (even though the side of the blade brushes across the target or other parts of the body). Another important distinction should be made between the light parries of skilled fencers (which are usually sufficient to deflect the attacking blade even if the deflection is momentary and not apparent), and the parries of fencers of elementary standard which may meet the blade improperly and do not sufficiently deflect the attacking blade.

5. *Hits after the parry*

Whether they are on valid or invalid target, they are judged as remises. If a hit is carried off-target by a blocking parry, it is usually construed to annul the riposte on the theory that the remise landed before the final movement of the riposte. The beat parry and immediate riposte is not subject to this danger.

Chapter IV—Technicians' Manual

A. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Technician in Charge should consult with the Organizing and Bout Committees as to the number of strips planned, number of contestants expected, the schedule, and the equipment available. He and his staff are responsible for (1) testing and setting up all electrical registration equipment, (2) inspecting the fencers' personal equipment and marking items that meet the requirements, (3) trouble-shooting all equipment during the competition, (4) advising the President of the nature of the difficulties arising during a bout so that he may apply the rules, and (5) making minor repairs to approved equipment.

Laying of metallic strips should be done the day before a competition, as it normally requires considerable time and help. If, for reasons of security, electrical registration equipment cannot be set out and left in place over night, a large crew must be on hand early in the morning so as not to delay the start of the competition. Floor cables, power cables and ground leads should be kept clear of obstructions and taped into place to prevent accidental disconnections.

The inspection of personal equipment should also be accomplished, if possible, the day before the competition. If not possible, it should begin well enough in advance of the starting time so that the competition is not delayed. A system of marking checked and approved personal equipment should be established and all Presidents appraised of it so that unauthorized equipment is not used on the strip. The individual fencer is expected to make sure that his personal equipment conforms to the rules and is in working order before coming to a competition. Repair services, desirable at all competitions and essential at major ones, should be performed by a separate staff. At major events the amount of such work is such that a fully equipped professional service is necessary and the fencers are expected to pay for the work done.

B. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Request the Organizing Committee to provide one or more rooms, with lock, for the inspection, maintenance and storage of electrical registration equipment; inspection of personal equipment, and repair facilities. Work benches or heavy tables are necessary, and the following list of equipment is recommended (Items marked * are chiefly for major events):

Heavy & medium vises; heavy & medium soldering irons or guns; solder (resin core for weapon and machine repair, * coarse for metallic strips); friction, adhesive and plastic tape; tags, labels or special marking stamps for approved and rejected equipment; spare parts for scoring machines and reels (lamps, fuses, clips, connectors, etc.); electronic contact cleaner; test jumper leads; test weights (500 gr. foil, 750 gr. epee); ohmmeters, (VOM's with Rx1 center scale not over 25 ohms); assorted tools (hammers, pliers, wrenches, files, screw drivers, etc.); weapon test switch box for use with ohmmeter; * test frame for measurement of blade flexibility (See Rule 207); * timing mechanism for testing speed of touches on machine; * potentiometer, 0-750 ohms, linear, mounted and calibrated, with leads for attachment to scoring machine; metal gauges (sets of shims) for testing point travel; dimension frame or jig to check overall length, blade length, guard dimensions; reel test box with lamp indicators; body cord and floor cable test box with lamp indicators.

C. PROCEDURES FOR TESTING REGISTRATION EQUIPMENT

(* recommended chiefly for major events)

Check all machines for completeness and mechanical soundness: no loose, broken or missing switches, lamps, sockets, jacks, or other hardware. Disconnect, or turn off and tape down, the switches for automatic resetting (if apparatus is so equipped).

1. Foil Machine

(a) Using weapon-simulator box, or weapons and body cords in the circuit, test for valid and invalid touches in all possible combinations: right and left invalid, both separately and together; invalid followed by valid; valid only. Try to register invalid touches immediately after a valid one on the same side (should not register). Verify the cut-off timing range (1 to 2 seconds).

(b) *Using calibrated potentiometer, insert a resistance in each foil circuit (a 250 ohm resistance, momentarily applied, should not cause an off-target signal).

(c) *Using timing mechanism, test for the speed of touches, with inserted external resistances according to FIE table for this test (page 119).

2. Epee Machine

(a) Using weapon-simulator box, or weapons and body cords in the circuit, test for single and double touches, with inserted external resistances according to FIE table for this test (page 124).

(b) Check that grounding indicator lamps (if apparatus is so equipped) are working properly.

(c) *Using timing mechanism, test for the speed of individual and double touches. Make adjustments to bring within specification, if necessary.

3. Reels

(a) Examine all snap catches, bolts and nuts, rivets, etc. for completeness and tight assembly.

(b) Check for at least 60' of reel cable, unimpeded free rotation of drum and smooth take-up by the spring mechanism.

(c) Check for proper connection and electrical continuity in the three conductors, individually and in combination. There must be no fluctuation or interruption in the circuits, especially in the combined B and C lines for foil. This test may be made with a lamp and battery tester, but an ohmmeter is preferable, especially when the reels are to be used for foil. When the combined B/C resistance is over 6 or 7 ohms, off-target difficulties can be expected. A further check should be made to see that there is no leakage from any one line to another.

4. Extension Lamps, Score Lights, etc.

These devices, if they are to be used, should be tested for proper operation in combination with the scoring apparatus with which they will be used.

5. Power Supply

FIE regulations call for external battery operation of all scoring machines. The battery ordinarily required will be the 12 volt automobile type. When batteries are used, a test device (hydrometer or cell tester) and at least one battery charger must also be on hand.

Properly charged batteries are undoubtedly the best source of power where there is any likelihood of interference with the AC line, or where there is a known tendency for the voltage to fluctuate because of varying demands. General reliability of AC power in the U.S. has made the use of 115 volt AC lines the usual American practice either through the transformer built into the registration apparatus or the use of external battery eliminators.

If AC is used, the primary of the transformer must be fused, and the whole machine should be grounded either by using a 3-conductor power cable or by a separate line to a water pipe or other ground.

6. *Metallic Strips*

The mesh must be clean, free of paper pulp and corrosion, without holes, and electrically conductive over its entire surface. Any paint used for marking the strip must not interfere with conductivity. Holes must be patched either by solder beading or by patches soldered in. The strip must be stretched flat and tight: the tighter the mesh, the less likelihood of its tearing. Heavy tape may be used to secure the mesh, in the absence of stretcher bars or other metal tension devices. The tape should secure one end first, and then be placed progressively along both sides as the mesh is pulled out.

A soft solder and heavy duty soldering iron are needed for repairs. It is usually necessary to use a separate flux to make the solder "take". An asbestos shingle or metal plate on a length of wire should be slipped under the mesh while soldering.

The metallic strip must be grounded. If the reels are provided with grounding jacks, the necessary lead may be attached to one of them at the end of the strip and taped down for security. Otherwise, the grounding jack on the machine must be used.

D. PROCEDURE FOR TESTING PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

(For the rules governing specifications and characteristics of each weapon, see Rules 205 ss, 306 ss, 405 ss, 712, 718 ss, 731 ss).

1. *Visual and Mechanical Inspection of Weapons*

The blade and guard must be free of rust, the mechanical assembly firm. The minimum and maximum flex of the blade, checked on the measuring frame (p. 36) must fall within the prescribed limits. Using a dimension frame, check overall length of weapon, blade length, diameter and depth of guard, permitted deviation of blade. For epee, note that reinforcements or offsetting washers mounted in front of the guard are counted as part of the blade length.

2. *Sabre*

Using the 4 mm. and 1.2 mm. gauges, check the dimensions of the forward third of the blade. The blade should not enter the slot of the gauge at any point.

3. *Electrical Foil*

The point must have concentric circles cut on a hemisphere. There must be a pad inside the guard to protect the wire from the fencer's fingers. The pommel must be completely covered with insulation, as must the body of the point and the foible of the blade for a distance of 15 cm. (5.905"). There is no minimum recession required of the point, but a 1 mm. shim must not be able to fit into the gap of the point.

Using an ohmmeter and test switch box, and preferably the fencer's own body cord, check the resistance of the foil circuit, which should not exceed 3.5 ohms with the point at rest. With the point depressed, the reading should exceed 50,000 ohms. The resistance from any point on the blade and guard to the ground connector of the socket must not exceed 2 ohms. Check that the spring of the point can push back a 500 gram weight and maintain a stable reading on the meter. (Manufacturers are requested to supply springs capable of pushing back 550 grams when new, in order to prevent weapons from being rejected after only a few bouts).

4. *Foil Body Cord*

The resistance, end to end, of any one conductor must not exceed 0.5 ohm. While testing the body cord pull and flex the wire at the connectors. Check the plug in the foil socket; any plug or socket allowing too much play must be rejected.

5. *Metallic Vest*

It must be lined with an insulating material. When laid out on the table, its pattern must conform to diagram on page 40. There must be no tears or obvious broken metallic thread.

With the vest resting on a resilient surface, measure the resistance with a 500 gram weight having a rounded surface of the diameter of a foil point. Measured with this weight and an ohmmeter, the resistance must not exceed 1 ohm from any point on the vest to any other point. Check each panel of the assembly, all seams, all patches and all areas showing signs of corrosion—particularly the collar and armpit areas.

6. *Electrical Epee*

The point must be flat with a bevelled edge (p. 125). There must be a pad inside the guard to protect the wires from the fencer's fingers.

Using an ohmmeter and a test switch box (or a lamp-operated tester), check the operation of the point. The resistance should be less than 3 ohms with the point depressed; at rest, it must exceed 50,000 ohms. The resistance between either of the point wires and the ground must also exceed 50,000 ohms at all times. The resistance from any point on the blade or guard to the grounded connector of the socket must not exceed 2 ohms.

The spring of the point must push back a 750 gram weight. The lighting stroke (distance point must travel to register a touch) must be no less than 1 mm. The supplementary recession of the point (distance point can travel after a touch registers, also known as "residual travel") may not exceed 0.5 mm. This latter specification is very important; with a longer residual travel touches will register at the instant the point, with its switch still closed, bounces off the grounded guard. The total recession of the point thus should be 1.5 mm. If the total is longer, the excess is permitted in the lighting stroke but the supplementary recession must never exceed 0.5 mm.

The usual test for legal travel is made with two metal shims, one exactly 1.5 mm. thick and the other 0.5 mm. The weapon must be connected to some measuring device: ohmmeter, test lamp, or registration apparatus. First insert the 1.5 mm. shim into the gap behind the head of the point, to determine that the total recession is at least 1.5 mm. Then insert the 0.5 mm. shim and depress the point fully. The point switch must not close, i.e., there must be no indication on the measuring device. If the circuit of the point does close with the 0.5 mm. shim in place, the weapon must be rejected.

7. *Epee Body Cord*

Apply same principles as for foil body cord, above.

E. TROUBLE-SHOOTING ON THE STRIP

1. *General*

Request all Presidents to discourage change of questionable equipment on the strip unless a technician is present. All tests should be made logically and progressively, to determine the general type of fault or area involved and then to eliminate the precise cause of the trouble.

In the following discussion, the 3 pins and jacks of the standard connectors are identified as follows (note the spacing): A—B— —C.

In foil, A is attached to the metallic vest, B leads to the blade wire, and C represents the metal of the blade and guard, the grounded return path.

In epee, A and B are attached to the two wires leading to the point, and C is the ground.

When instructions call for "shorting" two lines together, they are to be firmly connected. Two 6" lengths of flexible stranded wire, one with a banana plug at each end, and the other terminated in alligator clips, are extremely useful test instruments. Almost all the checks suggested in the following list can be made with just these two wires.

For locating faults in epee, it is usually best to work back from the weapon, through the body cord and reel, and then to the floor cable and apparatus, if necessary. In foil, the first check is best made at the reel, after disconnecting the fencer, to locate whether the trouble is in the fencer's equipment or in the central control equipment.

2. *Foil Trouble-shooting*

Touches register against the fencer hit, but remember that the scoring circuitry is divided between both ends of the strip. Thus, trouble with the off-target touch signal on one side almost always originates in the equipment of the fencer scoring the touch. The only exception is a touch that registers on the guard. Trouble with the valid touch signal on one side is most likely to originate in the vest (A) line of the fencer hit. (The point of the weapon scoring the touch might be involved, however.)

(a) *Problem.* The scoring machine will not reset and continuously indicates an invalid touch.

Cause: an interruption or break (open circuit) along the B—C lines.

Checks: make sure all connections are in place (machine to floor cable to reel to body cord to weapon.)

i. Disconnect fencer from the reel; short across B and C at reel end and reset. This will localize the fault either before or after the shorted connection. If machine now resets, the trouble is in the body cord or weapon. If it will not reset, the trouble is in the reel, floor cable, or machine and can be located by performing the same disconnect and short operation at each of the other connections.

ii. If the trouble is in the fencer's equipment, first substitute another foil, or more than one if necessary. If the trouble continues, substitute another body cord (and weapon), or more than one. (For specific points to check in weapons and body cords, see below.)

(b) *Problem.* The machine resets, but no touch at all is registered when the foil point is depressed.

Cause: there is a short circuit, i.e., the circuit is not being broken between B and C.

Checks:

i. Disconnect the fencer from the reel; an invalid touch should register. If it does, replace the weapon and/or the body cord as in (a) ii above.

ii. If a touch does not register, the trouble is in the reel, floor cable, or machine. Unplug the connections, one at a time, to locate the shorted component. The last one removed before a touch registers was at fault.

(c) *Problem.* Beats against the blade or tugs on the reel wire cause invalid registrations (usually an intermittent fault).

Cause: a temporary interruption in the B and C circuit. Off-targets on beats generally indicate trouble in the personal equipment; off-targets when reel wire is tugged usually mean trouble in the reel. (Intermittents are difficult to find conclusively—any partial break or increased resistance will cause the fault.)

Checks:

i. Be sure all connections are making good mechanical contact.

ii. As in (a) i, above, short across B and C. Then pull on the reel wire, flex the wires near the connections. If the trouble recurs during the

test, change the reel. If it doesn't recur, the foil or body cord (or both) must be involved; check them as in (a) ii. *Note*: This problem, as well as (a) above, may occasionally be caused by a weak power supply.

(d) *Problem*: Touches against the metallic vest register as: invalid instead of valid; or as invalid and then valid.

Cause: the B—C circuit is being broken correctly at the foil point, but the B—A circuit is: not being closed; or is being delayed.

Checks:

i. See that the body cord clip is actually connected to the metallic vest.

ii. Check the point of the weapon for rust or other non-conductive matter.

iii. Check the vest for "dead spots" of broken or corroded metal thread, or high resistance patches.

iv. Check through the A line for continuity, i.e., for valid touches, by pressing the point down against various parts of the vest, then against the clip of the body cord, the A sockets of the reel connectors, back to the registration machine if necessary.

v. If intermittent or incorrect results persist, try another foil (the point assembly may have an internal high resistance).

(e) *Problem*. No touch at all registers against the metallic vest, although invalid touches register elsewhere.

Cause: exposed metal at the end of the blade is keeping the circuit grounded in an angulated touch; or the fencer being touched (or the equipment on that side) has a short circuit between the A line and the grounded C line.

Checks: examine the insulation at the end of the blade for patches of bare metal; check the fencer being hit for a shorted body cord, then the reel, etc. for a short circuit.

(f) *Problem*: Touches on the mask or other invalid area register as valid, or as both invalid and valid.

Cause: the valid target is being extended by perspiration-soaked garments. Properly insulated metallic vests and masks reduce likelihood of this trouble.

Checks: try invalid touches at other locations which are dry. If the machine registers correctly, have the fencer change to a fresh uniform and mask or bib.

(g) *Problem*: Touches on the guard register off-target.

Cause: the proper ground is not being established.

Checks:

i. Look for dirt, paint, rust, tape or a high resistance patch of metal on the guard. Look for a raised bit of insulated sleeving in the wire channel where it enters the guard. Check the foil being touched for firm socket assembly.

ii. Check for dirt or rust on the point of the foil making the touch.

iii. If necessary, check past the fencer by depressing the foil point against the C prongs and sockets on the reel wire, etc.

iv. The condition noted in (d) v. above may possibly be involved.

(h) *Problem*: An invalid touch registers after a valid touch against the same side.

Cause: a failure of the battery or scoring apparatus.

Checks: If the machine is battery operated, replace the old battery with a freshly charged one. If the trouble does not clear up (or if the machine is working on AC) replace the machine and have it repaired.

(i) *Problem*: A valid touch registers against the fencer scoring the touch, although he has not been touched himself. (This is an infrequent but unsettling occurrence. The worse because it is likely to be intermittent.)

Cause: a low resistance path or short circuit between the B and A lines. Any leakage resistance on the order of 600 ohms or less will cause this effect.

Checks:

i. The reel is most likely the fault, probably shorting through conductive dirt or grease. Change the reel.

ii. Wipe and dry the contacts at the junction of the reel wire and body cord.

iii. If the fencer is perspiring freely, his soaked uniform and glove may be at fault. Have the fencer change glove, etc.

3. *Faults in Foils and Body Cords*

(a) A foil will register off-target if:

i. the point spring is too weak.

ii. the point is jammed down.

iii. the socket inside the guard is loose; check the tightness of the pommel, or of the rivets or screws holding the socket.

iv. the point housing is loose on its threading under the tape.

v. the blade wire is broken.

vi. there are dirty or corroded contacts, or cold solder joints.

vii. the point-retaining set screws are worn and making poor contact.

viii. there is dirt inside the point. (Rotating the point a few times will sometimes clear a minor fault of this nature.)

(b) A foil will register no touches at all if:

i. the point is jammed up.

ii. the blade wire has shorted to the blade: look for bare wire, see that the insulating sleeve inside the guard has not been frayed away.

iii. the contact socket inside the guard is shorting: look for bare wire touching the guard.

iv. the spring in the point is misaligned and shorting.

v. the point housing is full of conductive dirt.

(c) A foil body cord will cause off-target signals if:

i. the wire of B or C is broken, or frayed inside its insulation and making only intermittent contact. Flex and gently stretch the cord, especially near the connectors, and observe what happens.

ii. The attachments, either screw-type or soldered, are loose or broken. The set screws and nuts of 2-pin foil plugs and sockets may be loose. The central screw of twist-lock plugs may back off part of a turn, or the pressure plate in the socket may catch at an angle. Split pin connectors may close up and make a loose fit.

(d) A foil body cord will prevent registration of touches if the B and C lines are short-circuited, a condition most likely to occur within a connector.

4. Epee Trouble-shooting

The complete circuit for an epee touch is made within the weapon of the fencer scoring the touch. Only in the case of a touch registering on the guard can the equipment on the other side be involved.

(a) *Problem*: No touch registers when the point is pressed down.

Cause: continuity is not being established through the A and B lines.

Checks:

i. Disconnect the epee and short A and B at the end of the body cord (use the edge of the guard to connect the pins). If a touch registers, the weapon was at fault.

ii. If no touch registers, by-pass the body cord by shorting A and B at the reel shackle. If a touch registers now, the body cord was at fault.

iii. If no touch registers, suspect the reel. Short A and B at the end of the floor cable.

The following two problems, actually subdivisions of (a), apply only to machines equipped with ground indicator lamps.

(b) *Problem*: No touch registers, but the red ground lamp lights when the point is depressed.

Cause: a short circuit is being established when the point switch is closed.

Checks: The epee point is probably at fault. Disconnect the epee and try the test of (a) i. above. If the trouble does not clear up, continue working back, as in (a).

(c) *Problem*: No touch registers, and the red ground lamp is continuously lit.

Cause: a steady short circuit exists.

Checks: Disconnect the epee. If the lamp goes out, the weapon was at fault. If the lamp stays on, disconnect the body cord from the reel, etc., until the lamp goes out. The last item removed from the circuit was at fault.

(d) *Problem*: A continuous touch is registered, i.e., the machine will not reset.

Cause: the A and B lines are shorted together.

Checks: Disconnect the epee and, if necessary, continue progressively unplugging connections until the machine will reset. The last item removed was at fault.

(e) *Problem*: A touch registers on the guard.

Cause: a high resistance or no continuity in the C line.

Checks:

i. Examine the point which caused the touch: it may be dirty and unable to ground on the guard.

ii. Disconnect the epee which was scored against, and press the opponent's point down on the C prong of the body cord. If no touch registers, the difficulty was in the weapon. If a touch does register, disconnect the fencer from the reel and press the epee point on the C jack of the reel or on a plug inserted in it. No touch identifies the body cord as defective; any touch indicates the trouble is in the reel or beyond it.

iii. Ground troubles are often intermittent and the preceding tests may not give conclusive results. Check the guard of the weapon for rust, dirt, etc. The whole assembly must be tight: a loose pommel or socket or nut can introduce considerable resistance in the ground line. There may even be corrosion in the socket connection.

iv. It is assumed in the tests listed above that the epee point was inspected for travel and approved. Re-test it with a 0.5 mm. shim. Even an approved point contact spring may sometimes shake loose in action and the over-long spring will cause touches on the guard to register. Such a weapon should be impounded for repairs.

(f) *Problem*: Double touches can be scored with an appreciable time difference between them, or, during testing on the strip, one side seems to be blocked sooner than the other.

Cause: the timing circuit is out of adjustment. The most common cause is a weak power supply.

Checks:

i. Check the batteries, if the machine is so operated. If they are weak, replace them. If the machine is AC-operated, it is easiest to replace it and check its power supply later.

ii. If there seems to be nothing wrong with the power, try adjusting the potentiometer which controls the timing range. Reasonably good results can sometimes be obtained by trial and error, although precise settings require an accurate timing mechanism.

5. Faults in Epees and Body Cords

(a) An epee will not score touches if:

i. either of the blade wires is broken.

ii. the contact spring in the point is too short or misaligned.

iii. the contact spring or either blade wire is shorted to the ground, i.e., to the blade or guard.

iv. the point housing is loose on its threading and has backed off enough to move the contact spring out of place.

(b) An epee will score a continuous touch if:

i. the contact spring is jammed down.

ii. the two point wires are shorted together, usually as a result of frayed insulation, either where the wires enter the guard, or just inside the point housing.

(c) An epee body cord with broken or intermittent leads will either not score touches (A and/or B broken), or fail to ground out touches on the guard (C broken). A short-circuited epee body cord will either score a continuous touch (A and B shorted) or no touches at all (A and/or B shorted to C).

6. *Faults in Reels*

Two fundamental rules about reels: Never allow a reel wire to run back into the reel out of control—walk it back. Never operate a reel unless the reel drum is in vertical plane—otherwise the wire will jump off the drum and jam it.

(a) Mechanical troubles: They involve either the loss of parts of the shackle connections, or malfunctions of the spring mechanism, usually located within the inner rotating drum. Internal difficulties require work by an experienced technician.

(b) Electrical troubles: A reel will cause off-target signals in foil if the B plus C circuit has a complete or intermittent break, or a high resistance connection, usually at the rotating or sliding contacts within the reel case. These may become oily and pick up dirt. If they pick up conductive dirt they may short circuit or create low resistance paths where they are not wanted. The wires inside the shackle connectors are subjected to considerable stress and are frequently frayed or broken.

F. MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL WEAPONS

1. Electrical malfunctions often arise from mechanical deficiencies. Keep weapons mechanically sound to hold trouble to a minimum. Fencers should learn to check the following points for themselves:

- a. solid mounting of the contact socket in the guard.
- b. tightness of the point housing on the blade.
- c. smoothness of point travel.
- d. unbroken insulation on blade and pommel (foil only).
- e. sound condition of the blade wire (s).
- f. no loose wire or connections around the socket in the guard.
- g. tightness of the point-retainer set screws.
- h. clean condition of the surface of the guard and tip of the point.
- i. no loose connections or frayed wires in the body cord.

2. To clean guards and blades, use fine sandpaper or emery cloth; to clean the tip of a point, use the same materials, or a small file. To clean the inside of a point:

- a. untape the end of the blade (foil only).
- b. using a small jeweler's screwdriver, preferably a magnetized one, back off the set screws, a half turn at a time. With some models of point, it is not necessary to remove the screws completely; with

others it is. Keep a finger over the point, to keep it from being popped out by the spring and perhaps lost.

c. when the point is free, slip it out and then remove the spring.

d. clean the cylindrical shaft of the point with emery cloth, and do the same, as far as possible, to the inner wall of the point housing. Make sure that the top and bottom of the spring are clean. A liquid cleaner may be used (see below).

e. if the pressure spring, for either foil or epee, is weak, it can be stretched as a temporary expedient. It is preferable to replace weak pressure springs, especially in foil.

f. in epees, the rear of the small contact spring must be clean and perfectly flat. (It is this spring that must be ground down if the residual travel is overlong.)

g. to reassemble a point, reverse the steps given above. Don't forget to retape the end of a foil blade.

The liquid cleaner recommended is an electronic contact cleaner (the general type is sold under many brand names). It has the advantages of not being conductive, adding a lubricating effect, and being safe when applied to the plastic insulating cup inside the point housing. Use liquid cleaner sparingly, and wipe the housing out after using it. Use soft pipe cleaners bent double or small cotton swabs.

APPENDIX A1
**Bylaws of the Amateur Fencers League of
America, Incorporated**

ARTICLE I

Organization and Name

The name of this Corporation shall be "The Amateur Fencers League of America, Incorporated." The Corporation is chartered and exists under the Non-Profit Corporation Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE II

Purposes

The purposes of the Corporation shall be:

1. To promote the social welfare by advancing physical fitness through the establishment, maintenance and promotion of regular programs of athletic activity, physical conditioning and training in the art and sport of fencing.
2. To combat juvenile delinquency by providing, for children and youths, regular supervised programs of wholesome athletic activity and training in the art and sport of fencing.
3. To further individual self-discipline, build character and promote sportsmanship by providing regular supervised training, instruction and competitions in the art and sport of fencing.
4. To aid in the improvement and development of the powers of analysis, thinking, decision-making and self-discipline of the individual through training in the art and sport of fencing.
5. To provide programs of supervised and qualified instruction with approved and trained coaches and teachers in the art and sport of fencing.
6. To organize and supply directions for inter-collegiate and inter-scholastic fencing meets and competitions.
7. To instruct the public and provide general information with respect to the art and sport of fencing and the benefits to be derived from participation therein through lectures and other programs on the subject useful to the individual and beneficial to the community.
8. To disseminate knowledge and basic factual material about the art and sport of fencing.
9. To establish classes of formal instruction in the art and sport of fencing by a regular faculty according to a regular curriculum at fixed locations.
10. To establish and promote a nationwide program of fencing competitions.
11. To establish and promote the growth of fencing clubs and salles d'armes throughout the country.
12. To select and prepare individuals and teams to represent the United States in international competitions including the Olympic games and the Pan-American games.
13. To encourage the art and sport of fencing in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, to define amateur status in respect to fencing and to formulate and enforce regulations relating thereto.
14. To formulate and publish rules for management of fencing contests and exhibitions in the United States of America, its territories and possessions.
15. To group all amateur fencers within its territorial jurisdiction for the purposes of conducting annual local and national championships, and competi-

tions preliminary thereto or designed to awaken and maintain interest in competitive fencing as well as in the art of fencing as a cultural promotion and an exercise.

16. To promote "people-to-people" friendship by maintaining harmonious relations with fencing systems of foreign countries and committees of other organizations interested in promoting international competitions and advancing the sport and art of fencing.

ARTICLE III

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall commence on 1 September and end on 31 August following.

ARTICLE IV

Membership and Definition of an Amateur Fencer

Section 1. Membership in the Corporation shall be limited to those citizens or residents of the United States of America, its territories and possessions, who are genuinely interested in the advancement of amateur fencing.

Membership shall be of seven classes: Honorary, Active, Collegiate, Student, Associate, Life and Life Associate.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP shall be open to anyone who shall have rendered distinguished service to the cause of fencing. To become an Honorary Member of the Corporation any candidate shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the Corporation by the unanimous vote of those voting who must comprise at least two-thirds of the entire Board then entitled to vote. Honorary Membership shall have all the rights and privileges of Active and Collegiate Membership but shall be exempt from the obligations of paying any initiation fee or dues.

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all amateur fencers who have attained the age of 25, upon payment of the initiation fee and dues for the current year as specified in these Bylaws.

COLLEGIATE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all amateur fencers who have attained the age of 19 but have not reached their 25th birthday, upon payment of the initiation fee and dues for the current year as specified in these Bylaws.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all amateur fencers who have not yet attained the age of 19 upon payment of the initiation fee and dues for the current year as specified in these Bylaws.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to any amateur or professional who is interested in the sport of amateur fencing. Associate Members shall have all the rights and privileges of Active, Collegiate or Student Members, as their age may entitle them, subject to the following limitations: (a) they shall not be entitled to compete in amateur competitions; (b) they shall not be eligible for election to corporate office, nor to the divisional elective offices of Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP shall consist of those qualified to be Active, Collegiate or Student Members who shall pay to the Corporation the Life Membership fee specified in these Bylaws. Life Members shall have all the rights and privileges of Active, Collegiate or Student Members, as their age may entitle them, but shall be exempt from the obligation of paying dues subsequent to the payment of the Life Membership fee.

LIFE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP shall consist of those qualified to be Associate Members who shall pay the Life Associate Membership fee specified in these Bylaws. They shall have all the rights and privileges of Associate Members but shall be exempt from the obligation of paying dues subsequent to the payment of the Life Associate Membership fee.

All Active, Collegiate and Student Members shall be entitled to participate in any competition held under the auspices of the Corporation, subject to such regulations and limitations as the Board of Directors may from time to time

lay down with respect to particular categories or classes of members; except in the case of new members admitted to membership on or after February 1st of each fiscal year, who shall have neither voting rights, nor the right to hold office during that year. All Members shall be entitled to vote on all matters that may be voted upon by the Corporation pursuant to these ByLaws and, if of legal age, to hold any office to which they may be elected or appointed.

Membership shall not entitle any member to any share in the assets of the Corporation, all of which are hereby declared to be irrevocably dedicated to the charitable purposes set forth in Article II of these Bylaws. All rights and privileges of any member shall cease upon his or her death, resignation, expulsion or failure to pay dues.

Section 2. An amateur fencer is one who participates in fencing solely for the love of the sport, who has not derived direct or indirect financial benefits from competition or exhibitions in fencing and who has never been a professional teacher of fencing or a professional competitor or trainer in any branch of athletics.

The Board of Directors shall have the sole power to interpret this Section; to enact an amateur code for the guidance of the members of the Corporation; and to prescribe and apply disciplinary penalties for infractions of the amateur code, including warning, reprimand and temporary or permanent suspension from amateur competition, according to the circumstances.

Members of the Armed Forces of the United States duly appointed or assigned as instructors of fencing are exempt from the provisions of this Article when in the discharge of such official duty.

ARTICLE V

Fees, Dues and Arrears

Section 1. The schedule of Corporation dues and fees and the regulations pertaining thereto shall be as follows:

(a) The annual Corporation (national) dues for all Active Members shall be \$6.00, for all Collegiate Members \$4.00, for all Associate Members \$2.00, and for all Student Members \$1.00 payable, in the case of non-divisional members, directly to the Secretary of the Corporation and, in the case of divisional members, to the divisional Secretary to be paid over by him to the Secretary of the Corporation.

(b) The annual Sectional dues for Active and Collegiate Members shall be \$1.00 payable, in the case of non-divisional members, directly to the Secretary of the Corporation and, in the case of divisional members, to the divisional Secretary. Where a division is a member of a Section, the secretary of the division shall pay over to the appropriate section all Sectional dues received. Where the division is not a member of any specified section, the Sectional dues shall be retained by the division.

(c) The annual Non-Divisional and Divisional dues for all Active Members shall be \$3.00, and for all Collegiate, Student and Associate Members \$1.00 payable, in the case of non-divisional members, directly to the Secretary of the Corporation and, in the case of divisional members, to the divisional Secretary or Treasurer for the purposes of the division. Annual non-divisional dues may be waived in whole or in part by the Board of Directors, and divisional dues by the Executive Committee of the division for all members of that division.

(d) All dues payable in accordance with subsections (a), (b) and (c) above shall be payable on application for membership and thereafter on or before September 1.

(e) The initiation fee for Active, Collegiate, Student and Associate Members shall be \$1.00 payable on application for membership to the Secretary of the Corporation, in the case of non-divisional members, and, in the case of divi-

sional members, to the divisional Secretary or Treasurer for the purposes of the division.

(f) The Life Membership fee shall be \$150.00 except that, where the applicant has been a member of the Corporation in good standing for ten or more consecutive years, the Life Membership fee shall be \$75.00. Where the Life Member is a member of a division, one-half of this fee shall be paid over to the Secretary of the Corporation and one-half shall be retained by the division.

(g) The Life Associate Membership fee shall be \$60.00 except that, where the applicant has been a member of the Corporation in good standing for ten or more consecutive years, the Life Associate Membership fee shall be \$30.00. Where the Life Associate Member is a member of a division, one-half of this fee shall be paid over to the Secretary of the Corporation and one-half shall be retained by the division.

(h) All dues and initiation fees paid to the Secretary of the Corporation shall be recorded by him and then turned over to the Treasurer for general Corporation purposes.

Section 2. Any former member shall be dropped from the membership roster of the Corporation after being in default two years and shall be eligible for membership again only upon payment of the initiation fee then prescribed in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each established Section of the Corporation, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Foreign Secretary.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the A.F.L.A., Inc. and of the Board of Directors, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to that office and not inconsistent with these Bylaws.

Section 3. The Sectional Vice-Presidents in order of their seniority (or if of equal service, then by drawing lots), in the absence of the President, shall perform the duties of the President. Each Sectional Vice-President shall, not less than twenty days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, file with the Secretary of the Corporation a report of the finances and activities of his Section for the current year.

Section 4. The Secretary shall conduct all official correspondence of the Corporation (other than correspondence pertaining to the activities of the other elected officers which will be conducted by such officers and periodically reported to the Secretary to be incorporated in the records of the Secretary), keep a record of all meetings of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors, issue notices to members of all meetings of the Corporation, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to the Secretary by these Bylaws or the Board of Directors. If the Board appoints a Recording and/or Corresponding Secretary, the Secretary shall prescribe their duties and supervise their activities.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Corporation; shall receive all moneys, fees, dues, etc.; shall pay all bills approved by the Board of Directors; and shall preserve vouchers for such disbursements. The Treasurer shall, at the Annual Meeting, submit a report, audited by a committee of the Board of Directors, of the financial transactions of the preceding fiscal year. The Treasurer shall keep all funds of the Corporation in such account or accounts, each subject to withdrawals upon such signature or signatures, as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 6. The Foreign Secretary shall conduct all official correspondence of the Corporation addressed to representatives or officers of foreign or international fencing federations or associations; shall record all activities of the Federation Internationale d'Escrime and make periodic reports thereon to the Board of Directors; shall obtain and issue F.I.E. licenses in the number and

for the members specified by the Board; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by these Bylaws or the Board of Directors.

Section 7. Before exercising their offices the Secretary and the Treasurer shall each file such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Directors may approve.

ARTICLE VII

Board of Directors

Section 1. The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors composed of the officers of the Corporation, three Directors to be elected by the membership of the Corporation at Large (customarily the Directors at Large consist of the three immediate past Presidents of the Corporation), one Director to be elected by the Non-Divisional Members, the Chairman of each Division of the Corporation and Additional Directors from the Divisions and the Non-Divisional Group of the Corporation of the number hereinafter specified.

(a) Each Division and the Non-Divisional Group shall be entitled to one Director for each thirty-five, or major fraction thereof, Active, Collegiate, Student, Associate or Life Members in good standing as of the end of the preceding fiscal year.

Section 2. The officers of the Corporation and the Directors at Large shall be elected annually by the membership of the Corporation in the manner specified in these Bylaws.

The Divisional Chairmen and Additional Directors, if any, of each Division and of the Non-Divisional Group shall be elected annually by the membership of each Division and of the Non-Divisional Group in the manner specified in the Bylaws of the Corporation and of the Division or of the Non-Divisional Group.

(a) In the elections for Additional Directors each divisional member eligible to vote shall be entitled to cast as many votes as there are Additional Directors to be elected. Each such member may cast the whole number of his votes for one nominee or distribute them upon two or more nominees as he may prefer.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall be vested with full powers of management of the Corporation subject to these Bylaws.

Section 4. At any meeting of the Board of Directors a quorum shall be seven members present in person. On failure of a quorum a lesser number shall have power to adjourn to a given time and place. The date, place and time of each meeting shall be designated by the President.

Section 5. The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors shall be convened, upon not less than five days' notice, during the month of September.

Section 6. Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may, and upon written request of three or more members must, be called by the President on ten days' notice. All notices shall state the object of the meeting, and business not mentioned therein may not be acted on at any Special Meeting, except that appropriations shall be in order at any meeting of the Board without notice.

Section 7. Voting by Mail and Telegraph.

(a) Any specific question or matter which might be passed upon at a Special Meeting of the Board shall be submitted to a vote by mail or telegraph at the discretion of the President, or upon written request of any four members of the Board of Directors.

(b) On votes by mail, the Secretary of the Corporation shall mail to each member of the Board a clear statement of the question to be voted upon, and of the date on which voting shall be closed, with a request that each member cast his vote thereon and communicate it to the Secretary prior to the closing date. The closing date shall be not less than fifteen days after the mailing of the question. On votes by telegraph, the same procedure shall be followed except that the vote in such cases may be closed within 48 hours.

(c) All mail and telegraph votes received by the Secretary shall be preserved

and filed until the next Annual Meeting of the Board, at which time they may be destroyed. The Secretary may at any time when sufficient votes have been received to either carry or reject a mail or telegraph vote, announce the result of the same and the result so announced shall be conclusive. Within forty-five days after the closing of said vote, the Secretary shall mail to each member of the Board a copy of the question and the result of the vote thereon, to wit: the number voting for and in opposition thereto, with a statement of whether said question had been carried or defeated.

(d) In the interval between two Annual Meetings of the Board of Directors any action that might be lawfully taken at a Special Meeting of the Board may be so taken by mail or telegraph vote, in the manner and to the extent provided in these Bylaws.

Section 8. The Board of Directors shall have power to constitute an Executive Committee composed of not less than four members, which Committee shall include four of the elected officers of the Corporation. Such Executive Committee, if constituted by the Board, shall have such powers as the Board may by resolution prescribe; provided, however, that the power so delegated shall be limited to the power to take action until the next meeting of the Board of Directors, and in no event beyond a period of three months from the date of taking action, all action taken in the months of June, July and August to be deemed for this purpose to have been taken on August 31st.

Section 9. The Board of Directors may appoint a Recording and/or Corresponding Secretary to serve without vote until the subsequent Annual Meeting of the Board and to perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Section 10. The Board of Directors shall have power to formulate, establish, and publish the rules governing all amateur fencing competitions and all exhibitions in which an amateur member of the Corporation shall participate, and in the absence of action to the contrary the Board of Directors shall be deemed to have formulated, established and published the following rules:

(a) All open amateur fencing competitions in the United States, its territories and possessions, shall be conducted under the rules and sanction of the Amateur Fencers League of America, Incorporated.

(b) Only amateur members of the A.F.L.A., Inc. in good standing are eligible to compete in open Corporation events.

(c) An amateur fencer willfully competing in an open amateur competition in the United States, its territories and possessions, not held under the rules and sanction of the A.F.L.A., Inc., shall be liable to suspension and may be held ineligible to enter any contest under Corporation auspices for such period of time as the Board of Directors may determine.

(d) Any amateur knowingly competing in an open amateur fencing competition with a fencer who has been suspended or disqualified by the Board of Directors of this Corporation renders himself liable to be barred from entering all competitions held under A.F.L.A., Inc. rules.

(e) No professional shall be permitted to compete in any amateur competition. Professional Associate Members appointed to a Bout Committee shall not participate in the seeding of contestants or setting up of pools.

(f) Managers of all fencing competitions and Chairmen of Divisions shall be notified of the suspension or disqualification of any member of the Corporation.

Section 11. The Board of Directors shall receive bids from the various divisions to hold the annual National Championship Tournament and shall select the time and place thereof. In no event shall the National Championship Tournament be held prior to the 30th day from the mailing of notice pursuant to Section 2 of Article XII.

Section 12. The Board of Directors shall have power to interpret and apply Section 2 of Article IV of these Bylaws and to grant reinstatement thereunder.

The Board of Directors by a two-thirds vote of the members voting shall

have power to reprimand, suspend, deny continuation of membership to, or expel any member whose conduct may be deemed detrimental to the welfare, interests or character of the Corporation, always provided, however, that any action other than reprimand may be taken only after the following conditions have been satisfied: (a) notice must be served upon the members of the Board and upon the member against whom the proposed action is to be taken, setting forth generally the character of the conduct forming the basis for the proposed action; and (b) if requested by the member to be disciplined or by three members of the Board, within ten days after the mailing of notice of the proposed action, a committee of not less than five members of the Corporation must be appointed by the President to investigate the conduct charged against the member, said committee must give the member an opportunity to be heard in respect to the charge and, after completing its investigation, must file a report favoring the action proposed to be taken by the Board.

Section 13. The Board of Directors may in their discretion, and upon the same vote as is provided for the election of Honorary Members in Article IV of these Bylaws, elect an Honorary President, an Honorary Vice-President and/or an Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. Any such honorary officer shall be elected for life and shall be entitled to all the privileges of an Honorary Member and to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors but shall not be entitled to vote as a member of the Board.

Section 14. In addition to the officers provided for in Sections 1 and 13 of this Article VII, the Board of Directors may in their discretion select additional Vice-Presidents for such purposes and term of office not exceeding one year, and with such duties as the Board may determine. Such additional officers shall be designated Special Vice-Presidents and they shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Board but shall not be entitled as such to vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE VIII

Order of Business for All Meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Directors

1. Reading of Minutes
2. Report of Officers and Committees
3. Unfinished Business
4. Elections (when appropriate)
5. Proposed Amendments to Bylaws (when appropriate)
6. New Business

ARTICLE IX

Procedure for Meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Corporation

Unless otherwise provided for in these Bylaws or in the Pennsylvania Non-Profit Corporation Law, procedure at meetings shall be governed by the provisions of Roberts Rules of Order, as the same may be revised from time to time; the normal form of debate shall be informal discussion.

ARTICLE X

Committees of the Board of Directors

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of these Bylaws, the Board of Directors shall have power to constitute special committees to perform such functions as the Board may, by resolution, assign.

Section 2. Subject to the provisions of these Bylaws, the President, with the approval of the Board of Directors or of its Executive Committee, shall have power to create and appoint the members of such special committees as he may deem necessary or appropriate.

Section 3. Every committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the Chairman thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to call a

meeting upon the written request of a majority of the members of his committee or of the President.

Section 4. Committee meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order, as the same may be revised from time to time, unless otherwise provided in these Bylaws. The members present in person at a meeting duly called of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. At any such meeting only members present in person may vote.

Section 5. The Chairman of each Committee shall transmit a full report of its activities to the President of the Corporation prior to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, and each Committee shall make such special reports as the President or Board of Directors shall direct.

ARTICLE XI

Meetings and Elections of the Corporation

Section 1. The Annual Meeting of the Corporation shall be convened in the same city as and during the national championship tournament, at a date and time fixed by the President of the Corporation.

Section 2. Special Meetings of the Corporation may be called by the Board of Directors at a time and place of which there shall be at least thirty days' notice. Business not specified in the notice of any such meeting shall not be acted upon.

Section 3. At the Annual Meeting there shall be elected by the membership a Nominating Committee of five voting members of the Corporation which shall nominate candidates for the offices of President, Sectional Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Foreign Secretary, for the three Directors at Large and for the Non-Divisional Directors, which candidates shall be voted upon at the next Annual Meeting.

A motion to close nomination for members of the Nominating Committee shall not be in order until nominations have been made of members of the Corporation who are members of at least four different Divisions. This Committee shall file its nominations with the Secretary of the Corporation on or before February 1st next ensuing; and the Secretary shall, on or before March 1st thereafter, mail to each member of the Corporation a copy of the nominations filed by the Nominating Committee, or such notice shall be published in the official publication of the Corporation within the prescribed time.

The Nominating Committee shall nominate one member from each Section to represent the Section as Vice-President. Nominees for the offices of Sectional Vice-President shall be appropriately designated in the publication of the nominations.

Section 4. Additional nominations may be made on written petition of not less than ten voting members of the Corporation provided such petition is presented to the Secretary of the Corporation by May 1st. No candidates except those nominated pursuant to the terms of Section 3 and this Section 4 shall be acted upon at the Annual Meeting.

Section 5. If no additional nominations for an office are made, the Secretary of the Corporation shall cast at the Annual Meeting a unanimous ballot for the candidate nominated for such office by the Nominating Committee. Where additional nominations have been made for any office, voting on the candidates for such office shall be by voting members only, on ballots prepared by the Secretary and mailed to all voting members as provided in Article XII of these Bylaws. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted in a contested election.

(a) The ballot shall be marked by putting a cross or other clear indication of choice opposite the name of the candidate or candidates for whom the voter desires to vote.

(b) The ballot shall be sealed, in the envelope provided; the envelope shall

be signed by the voter and returned to the Corporation Secretary on or before June 1st.

(c) The envelopes so received are to be opened by the tellers only after the polls for election of officers are declared open at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation.

Section 6. The officers and directors elected shall take office as of 1 September next ensuing and shall hold office until the following August 31 or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 7. At any meeting of the Corporation a quorum shall consist, unless specifically otherwise provided for particular purposes or meetings, of twenty-five members, present in person or by proxy, and all business before the meeting other than elections may be voted on in person or by proxy, and a majority vote of those voting shall rule, provided, however, that no proxy shall be voted on a proposed change to these Bylaws unless the proxy specifies whether it is to be cast for or against the amendment.

Section 8. Vacancies in the offices of President, Sectional Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer or Foreign Secretary, occurring between Annual Meetings shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII

Notices and Mailings of Ballots

Section 1. Any notices or ballots shall be deemed validly given or delivered if mailed to a member at the address last designated by such member to the Secretary of the Corporation or, failing such designation, to the member at the address of such member furnished by the secretary of his or her division.

Section 2. Notice of the Annual Meeting shall be given to all voting members of the Corporation by the Secretary, which notice shall be mailed or published in the official publication of the Corporation on or before May 15 prior to such meeting and shall contain a statement of the name or names of the officer or officers to be elected by unanimous ballot, if any, and otherwise a reference to the candidates to be voted on at the meeting. Such notice shall include or be accompanied by the text of any amendment to these Bylaws to be acted upon at such Annual Meeting.

Section 3. Where any officer is to be voted on at the Annual Meeting, ballots for the candidates and return envelopes shall be mailed to all voting members on or before May 15 prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XIII

Divisions and Sections

Section 1. In order to facilitate the development of fencing in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, the Board of Directors may, upon application in conformance with these Bylaws, create administrative units to be known as Divisions. Such divisions shall be created by a charter designating the territorial limits of jurisdiction and setting forth such powers as the Board may prescribe and reserving to the Board the right and power to rescind or amend such charter at its discretion or when the total number of Life, Active, Associate, Collegiate and Student Members in the division has fallen below ten.

Membership in a division shall be limited to persons eligible for membership in the Corporation who reside in, or belong to a fencing club located within the territorial limits of the Division and who are not members of another division.

Section 2. In order to encourage annual interdivisional competitions throughout the United States of America, its territories and possessions, the Board of Directors is empowered to create non-administrative units to be known as Sections. Such sections shall encompass large areas whose geographical limits shall be fixed and recorded by the Board. All divisions lying within the area

covered by the section shall be members of the section and shall support the annual Sectional Championships as provided in these Bylaws.

Section 3. Subject to the directives and limitations contained in these Bylaws, each division and section is empowered to draft the Bylaws under which its respective functions shall be carried out.

Section 4. The application for a Charter, addressed to the Secretary of the Corporation, shall be signed by not less than ten fencers eligible for Active, Collegiate or Student Membership, accompanied by the dues and fees for the current year prescribed in these Bylaws and outlining the territorial jurisdiction sought for the proposed Division.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall, at its discretion, grant or deny the request for a Charter. If granted, the Charter shall be the Constitution of the Division and the members thereof shall, within six months, enact the Bylaws for the administration of local affairs and submit a copy to the Secretary of the Corporation for approval.

Section 6. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Division, of which there shall be at least fifteen days' notice, and a quorum shall consist of seven voting members present in person or by proxy.

Section 7. At the Annual Meeting of the Division there shall be elected a Nominating Committee of not less than three members who shall nominate candidates for the offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer (or Secretary-Treasurer), Additional Directors and from one to six additional members of the Executive Committee to be voted upon at the next Annual Meeting of the Division. Nominations shall be filed by the Nominating Committee with the Secretary of the Division not later than six months after the Annual Meeting and the Secretary shall publicize such nominations to all voting members of the Division within one month of their filing. The nominees for any office other than Chairman or Vice-Chairman may be Associate Members. Additional nominations may be made on written petition of not less than five voting members of the Division, provided such petition is filed with the Secretary not later than one month after the Committee's nominations have been publicized. Where there is more than one nomination for any office the Secretary shall proceed as directed in Section 5 of Article XI and Article XII of these Bylaws.

Section 8. The management of the Division shall be vested in an Executive Committee which shall consist of the elected officers and other annually elected members in accordance with Section 7 of this Article.

Section 9. The Division Chairman shall, not less than twenty days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, file with the Secretary of the Corporation a complete report of the membership, finances and activities of the Division for the current year.

Section 10. Three or more Divisions may file a petition with the Board of Directors for the creation of a Section.

Section 11. When a Section has been established by resolution of the Board of Directors, the Divisions assigned thereto shall, within one year thereafter, submit to the Secretary of the Corporation for approval a copy of the Bylaws for the conduct of Sectional affairs.

Section 12. Membership in a Section is limited to members of the component Divisions.

Section 13. The Management of a Section shall be vested in an Executive Committee composed of the Corporation's Vice-President from that Section (who shall act as Chairman), the Chairmen of the Divisions which comprise the Section, and any Additional Directors from a Division in the Section. The Executive Committee shall conduct annual Sectional Championships and shall have such other powers as may be designated by the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 14. The disciplinary powers of the Executive Committee shall be limited to the competitive penalties of expulsion or exclusion. All other discipline shall be referred to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIV

The Non-Divisional Group

Section 1. All members of the Corporation who are not eligible, or do not apply for membership in a division shall be classified as Non-Divisional Members.

Section 2. The Non-Divisional Group shall be administered by the officers of the Corporation and the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV

Colors

The colors of the Corporation shall be Dark Blue and Gold.

ARTICLE XVI

Amendments

Amendments to these Bylaws may be proposed in writing at any Annual Meeting, and if approved by a majority of those present in person or by proxy and voting shall be acted upon finally at the next Annual Meeting; or the Board of Directors may at any time call a Special Meeting of the Corporation upon thirty days written notice for the purpose of proposing amendments to these Bylaws, and in such case amendments so proposed to and approved by such Special Meeting by a majority of those persons present in person or by proxy and voting, may be acted upon at the next succeeding Annual Meeting, always provided, however, that such Special Meeting be called to meet on a date not less than sixty days prior to the next succeeding Annual Meeting and that the notice calling such Special Meeting set forth the general tenor of the amendment or amendments to be proposed to and approved by such Special Meeting. Proposed amendments when approved at such Annual Meeting or such Special Meeting of the Corporation shall be called for final action at the next Annual Meeting and shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those present in person or by proxy and voting, subject to the provisions of Article XI, section 7.

ARTICLE XVII

Taking Effect of Revision

These Bylaws shall take effect on September 1, 1964 after their adoption at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation held in Atlantic City on July 10, 1964. Copies of the Bylaws so adopted shall be mailed to every Division of the Corporation within thirty days after the Annual Meeting and notice to that effect shall be given to all members. All members of the Corporation who shall not have tendered a resignation prior to the effective date of these Bylaws shall be deemed to have accepted their provisions and to have waived any rights which they may have had theretofore pursuant to the Constitution and Bylaws in effect prior to the taking effect of these Bylaws.

APPENDIX A2

ARTICLES OF ALLIANCE between the AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA and the AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

1. At all meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union the Fencers League shall be entitled to representation by not more than four delegates, or duly elected alternates of such delegates, having collectively one vote.

2. From among those delegates one shall be chosen to become a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union who shall have voice, vote and privilege equal to all other members of the Board upon all matters coming before it.

3. All members of the clubs of the Amateur Athletic Union entering competitions of the Fencers League shall be governed by the rules of the Fencers League, and members of the Fencers League competing in Amateur Athletic Union Games shall be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

4. The Amateur Athletic Union further agrees that all Fencing Championships and Fencing competitions of any character, open or closed, shall be held under the rules of the Fencers League.

5. Each party of this Alliance shall respect and enforce all penalties of suspension and disqualification inflicted by the other party.

6. These Articles of Alliance shall be terminated by either party upon thirty days' notice to the other party.

Signed on behalf of the Amateur Fencers League of America

GRAEMME M. HAMMOND, *President*
W. SCOTT O'CONNOR, *Secretary*

Signed on behalf of the Amateur Athletic Union

JOS. B. MACCABE, *President*
JAMES E. SULLIVAN, *Secretary*

Dated, New York, October 6, 1905.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL COMPETITIVE RECORDS

BI. National Individual and Team Championships

National Individual Championships

(The 3-Weapon Championship was a National event from 1907 to 1948, when it was changed to an All-Eastern and later to a Metropolitan event. The Outdoor Championships were discontinued in 1941).

1892

Foil—W. S. O'Connor, FC; Dr. B. F. O'Connor, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, Central Turn-Verein

Epee—Dr. B. F. O'Connor, NYAC; A. H. Howard, Boston AA; C. Tatham, FC

Sabre—R. O. Haubold, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein; C. G. Bothner, Central Turn-Verein

1893

Foil—W. T. Heintz, NYAC; Dr. G. M. Hammond, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC

Epee—Dr. G. M. Hammond, NYAC; A. V. Z. Post, FC; S. T. Shaw, NYAC

Sabre—Dr. G. M. Hammond, NYAC; Dr. B. F. O'Connor, NYAC; R. O. Haubold, NYAC

1894

Foil—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A. V. Z. Post, FC; S. T. Shaw, NYAC

Epee—R. O. Haubold, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A. V. Z. Post, FC

Sabre—Dr. G. M. Hammond, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein

1895

Foil—A. V. Z. Post, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; F. Townsend, FC

Epee—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A. Brigandi, Unatt.; C. Tatham, FC

Sabre—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A. R. Pope, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein

1896

Foil—G. Kavanagh, NYAC; C. Tatham, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC

Epee—A. V. Z. Post, FC; W. T. Heintz, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC

Sabre—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A. R. Pope, NYAC; F. L. Slazenger, NYAC

1897

Foil—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; A.V.Z. Post, FC; C. Tatham, FC

Epee—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; S. T. Shaw, NYAC; Dr. J. H. Claiborne, FC

Sabre—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein

1898

War—no contest

1899

Foil—G. Kavanagh, NYAC; C. Tatham, FC; A. Brownell, Boston AA

Epee—M. Diaz, Boston AA; G. Kavanagh, NYAC; J. T. Feldkamp, N.Y. Turn-Verein

Sabre—G. Kavanagh, NYAC; F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; A. R. Pope, NYAC

1900

Foil—F. Townsend, FC; C. Tatham, FC; W. D. Lyon, NYAC
Epee—W. D. Lyon, NYAC; C. Tatham, FC; Dr. J. H. Claiborne, FC
Sabre—J. L. Erving, FC; F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; A. R. Pope, FC
Single Sticks—F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein; J. L. Erving, FC

1901

Foil—C. Tatham, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; F. Townsend, FC
Epee—C. Tatham, FC; M. Diaz, Boston AA; C. G. Bothner, NYAC
Sabre—A. V. Z. Post, FC; F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; J. L. Erving, FC
Single Sticks—F. L. Slazenger, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein; J. L. Erving, FC

1902

Foil—J. P. Parker, Boston AA; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; D. Crackanthorpe, Washington FC
Epee—C. Tatham, FC; F. Townsend, FC; D. M. Wood, FC
Sabre—A. V. Z. Post, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; J. L. Erving, FC

1903

Foil—F. Townsend, FC; C. Tatham, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC
Epee—C. Tatham, FC; Dr. J. H. Woodward, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC
Sabre—A. V. Z. Post, FC; A. G. Anderson, NYAC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC

1904

Foil—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; C. Tatham, FC; L. A. Micheloni, FC
Epee—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; C. Tatham, FC; Dr. J. H. Woodward, FC
Sabre—A. G. Anderson, NYAC; W. D. Bourne, NYAC; J. L. Erving, FC

1905

Foil—C. G. Bothner, NYAC; F. W. Honeycutt, FC; F. Tetaz, Philadelphia FC
Epee—W. S. O'Connor, FC; C. G. Bothner, NYAC; P. Benzenberg, N.Y. Turn-Verein
Sabre—K. B. Johnson, NYAC; A. G. Anderson, NYAC; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein

1906

Foil—S. D. Breckinridge, Washington FC; W. L. Bowman, Boston AA; J. Allaire, N.Y. Turn-Verein
Epee—W. Grebe, Chicago FC; W. L. Bowman, Boston AA; Dr. J. H. Woodward, FC
Sabre—A. G. Anderson, NYAC; K. B. Johnson, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC

1907

Foil—C. Waldbott, NYAC; F. Lage, FC; V. P. Curti, NYAC
Epee—W. D. Lyon, NYAC; P. Benzenberg, N.Y. Turn-Verein, W. Eckhart, Chicago FC
Sabre—A. G. Anderson, NYAC; K. B. Johnson, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC
3-Weapon—G. Reimherr, N.Y. Turn-Verein; V. Curti, NYAC; K. B. Johnson, NYAC

1908

Foil—W. L. Bowman, NYAC; V. P. Curti, NYAC; G. H. Breed, FC
Epee—P. Benzenberg, N.Y. Turn-Verein; Dr. S. McCullagh, NYAC; G. H. Breed, FC
Sabre—G. W. Postgate, N.Y. Turn-Verein; C. A. Bill, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC
3-Weapon—W. L. Bowman, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC; G. H. Breed, FC

1909

Foil—O. A. Dickinson, West Point; G. H. Breed, FC; L. W. Curran, FC
Epee—A. De la Poer, FC; P. Benzenberg, N.Y. Turn-Verein; G. H. Breed, FC
Sabre—A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; A. G. Anderson, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC
3-Weapon—W. L. Bowman, NYAC; G. H. Breed, FC; A.V.Z. Post, FC

1910

Foil—G. K. Bainbridge, NYAC; W. L. Bowman, NYAC; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston AA
Epee—A. De la Poer, FC; P. Benzenberg, N.Y. Turn-Verein; J. E. Gignoux, NYAC
Sabre—J. T. Shaw, FC; J. W. Knox, Illinois AC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC
3-Weapon—V. P. Curti, NYAC; G. W. Postgate, N.Y. Turn-Verein; A. Strauss, N.Y. Turn-Verein

1911

Foil—G. H. Breed, FC; V. P. Curti, NYAC; S. Hall, FC
Epee—G. H. Breed, FC; A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; J. W. Knox, Illinois AC
Sabre—A. G. Anderson, NYAC; A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; J. W. Knox, Illinois AC
3-Weapon—J. T. Shaw, FC; J. E. Gignoux, NYAC; E. B. Meyers, FC

1912

Foil—S. Hall, FC; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston AA; A. V. Z. Post, FC
Epee—A. V. Z. Post, FC; J. A. MacLaughlin, Boston AA; S. D. Breckinridge, Washington FC
Sabre—C. A. Bill, NYAC; F. J. Byrne, NYAC; D. D. Pullen, Washington FC
3-Weapon—S. Hall, FC; J. P. Parker, Boston AA; J. E. Gignoux, NYAC
Women—A. Baylis, FC; E. Sailer, Philadelphia FC; F. Dewson, East Orange FC

1913

Foil—P. J. Meylan, FC; J. A. MacLaughlin, NYAC; S. Hall, FC
Epee—A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; S. Hall, FC; J. A. MacLaughlin, NYAC
Sabre—A. G. Anderson, NYAC; S. Pitt, FC; S. Hall, FC
3-Weapon—J. A. MacLaughlin, NYAC; G. Reimherr, N.Y. Turn-Verein; S. Pitt, FC
Women—W. H. Dewar, Philadelphia FC; M. Biernbaum, Herman P. T. Inst.; M. Stimson, FC

1914

Foil—Dr. S. D. Breckinridge, Washington FC; J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington FC; P. W. Allison, NYAC
Epee—Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston AA; Dr. D. W. Cairns, FC; A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC
Sabre—W. Von Blijenburgh, Boston AA; A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; S. Pitt, FC
3-Weapon—W. Von Blijenburgh, Boston AA; S. Hall, FC; S. Pitt, FC
Women—M. Stimson, FC; M. Bradley, Philadelphia FC; E. Evans, Herman P. T. Inst.

1915

Foil—O. A. Dickinson, West Point; J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington FC; S. Hall, NYAC
Epee—J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington FC; E. B. Meyers, FC; H. G. Geilen, Central Turn-Verein
Sabre—S. Hall, NYAC; S. Pitt, FC; A. S. Lyon, FC
3-Weapon—S. Hall, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC; S. Pitt, FC
Women—J. Pyle, H.P.T.I.; E. Evans, H.P.T.I.; D. Samuels, Philadelphia FC

1916

Foil—A. E. Sauer, Illinois AC; Lt. O. A. Dickinson, West Point; S. Hall, NYAC
Epee—W. H. Russell, Harvard; S. Hall, NYAC; J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington FC
Sabre—S. Hall, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC; J. A. MacLaughlin, Washington FC
3-Weapon—no data
Women—A. Voorhees, FC; D. Samuel, Philadelphia FC; S. Fish, FC

1917

Foil—S. Hall, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; S. Pitt, FC
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; S. Pitt, FC; W. H. Russell, Boston AA
Sabre—A. S. Lyon, FC; S. Hall, NYAC; P. W. Allison, NYAC
3-Weapon—S. Pitt, FC; P. W. Allison, NYAC; C. R. McPherson, NYAC
Women—F. Walton, FC; A. Gehrig, N.Y. Turn-Verein; D. Samuel, Philadelphia FC

1918

War—no contests

1919

Foil—S. Hall, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC; P. J. Meylan, FC
Epee—W. H. Russell, Unatt.; J. C. Schaeffler, NYAC; R. W. Dutcher, NYAC
Sabre—A. S. Lyon, FC; S. Hall, NYAC; A. Strauss, N.Y. Turn-Verein
3-Weapon—S. Hall, NYAC; S. Pitt, NYAC; A. Strauss, N.Y. Turn-Verein
Women—No contest

1920

Foil—S. Hall, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; Capt. H. M. Rayner, USA
Epee—R. W. Dutcher, NYAC; Hon. H. Breckinridge, Washington FC; G. H. Breed, FC
Sabre—S. Hall, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC
3-Weapon—S. Hall, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC; S. Pitt, NYAC
Women—A. Gehrig, N.Y. Turn-Verein; A. Glienke, N.Y. Turn-Verein, A. Voorhees, FC
Outdoor Epee—Sgt. J. W. Dimond, USA; G. H. Breed, FC; A. S. Lyon, FC

1921

Foil—Maj. F. W. Honeycutt, Wash. FC; Maj. H. M. Rayner, Wash. FC; Hon. H. Breckinridge, Wash. FC
Epee—C. R. McPherson, NYAC; Maj. F. W. Honeycutt, Wash. FC; Hon. H. Breckinridge, Wash. FC
Sabre—C. R. McPherson, NYAC; J. B. B. Parker, Philadelphia FC; G. H. Breed, FC
3-Weapon—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; L. M. Schoonmaker, FC; E. T. Stella, FC
Women—A. Gehrig, N.Y. Turn-Verein; D. Barnes, Phila. FC; S. Luehrmann, N.Y. Turn-Verein
Outdoor Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; Maj. F. W. Honeycutt, Wash. FC; J. Aabye, NYAC

1922

Foil—Maj. H. M. Rayner, Wash. FC; F. B. O'Connor, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; R. W. Dutcher, NYAC; A. S. Lyon, FC
Sabre—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; L. M. Schoonmaker, FC; C. R. McPherson, NYAC
3-Weapon—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; P. Mijer, Wash. Sq. FC; F. B. O'Connor, NYAC
Women—A. Gehrig, N.Y. Turn-Verein; M. Fish, FC; I. Hopper, FC
Outdoor Epee—A. Strauss, French YMCA; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; C. A. Bill, NYAC

1923

Foil—R. Peroy, FC; Hon. H. Breckinridge, FC; Capt. B. Boyce, Harvard
Epee—Lt. G. C. Calnan, USN; L. Shore, Washington FC; H. de A. Vallim, E. Pa. Division
Sabre—L. M. Schoonmaker, FC; W/O J. W. Dimond, USA; H. Van Buskirk, FC
3-Weapon—R. Peroy, FC; H. Van Buskirk, FC; W/O J. W. Dimond, USA
Women—A. Gehrig, N.Y. Turn-Verein; I. Hopper, FC; A. Voorhees, FC
Outdoor Epee—C. S. Shears, NYAC; D. B. Waldhaus, Unatt.; Hon. H. Breckinridge, FC

1924

Foil—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; F. B. O'Connor, NYAC; R. Peroy, FC
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; Hon. H. Breckinridge, FC
Sabre—J. E. Gignoux, NYAC; W/O J. W. Dimond, USA; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
3-Weapon—W/O J. W. Dimond, USA; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; J. E. Gignoux, NYAC
Women—I. Hopper, FC; D. Rickey, School of Theatre; A. Voorhees, FC
Outdoor Epee—Hon. H. Breckinridge, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; J. C. Schaeffler, NYAC

1925

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; F. B. O'Connor, NYAC
Epee—W. H. Russell, Boston AA; L. Shore, Wash. FC; Z. H. Drennau, FC
Sabre—J. Vince, NYAC; C. D. Headlee, (?); H. Van Buskirk, FC
3-Weapon—J. E. Gignoux, NYAC; C. D. Headlee (?)
Women—F. Schoonmaker, FC; I. Hopper, FC; A. Voorhees, FC
Outdoor Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; E. P. Mengel, Yale; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC

1926

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; R. G. Doyne, (?); A. D. Pearce, (?)
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; I. D. C. Gray, (?); Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC
Sabre—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; C. D. Headlee, (?); E. S. Acel, NYAC
3-Weapon—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; A. P. Walker, FC
Women—F. Schoonmaker, FC; I. Hopper, FC; A. Voorhees, FC
Outdoor Epee—A. P. Walker, FC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; F. H. Goodfellow, NYAC

1927

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; J. C. Falkenberg, NYAC; W. A. Dow, Saltus
Epee—H. Van Buskirk, FC; Lt. Cmdr. L. C. Doughty, USN; W/O J. W. Dimond, USA
Sabre—N. Muray, NYAC; W/O J. W. Dimond, USA; J. B. B. Parker, Wash. FC
3-Weapon—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; R. D. Elwell, FC
Women—S. Stern, Phila. Sword Club; M. Lyoyd, Vince; I. Hopper, FC
Outdoor Epee—P. Mijer, Wash. Sq. FC; A. P. Walker, FC; J. C. Falkenberg, NYAC
Outdoor Sabre—H. Van Buskirk, FC; E. S. Acel, NYAC; F. H. Goodfellow, NYAC

1928

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; J. L. Levis, FC; D. Every, Yale
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; Lt. R. W. Mayo, USA
Sabre—N. Muray, NYAC; H. Van Buskirk, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
3-Weapon—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; R. Peroy, FC
Women—M. Lloyd, Vince; I. Hopper, FC; L. Gilbert, FC
Outdoor Epee—F. H. Goodfellow, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; N. Muray, NYAC
Outdoor Sabre—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; R. Peroy, FC; W. A. Dow, Saltus

1929

Foil—J. L. Levis, FC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, USN; F. S. Righeimer, Yale
Epee—F. S. Righeimer, Yale; D. B. Waldhaus, Unatt.; P. Mijer, Wash. Sq. FC
Sabre—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
3-Weapon—J. L. Levis, FC; N. Muray, NYAC
Women—F. Schoonmaker, FC; M. Lloyd, Vince; L. Gilbert, FC
Outdoor Epee—F. S. Righeimer, Yale; J. V. Grombach, NYAC; J. L. Levis, FC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; N. Muray, NYAC; H. Van Buskirk, FC
Outdoor Foil—J. L. Levis, FC; H. Alessandroni, Columbia; S. Robbins, FC

1930

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, USN; J. L. Levis, Boston AA; J. F. Potter, Yale
Epee—M. Pasche, Saltus; M. A. de Capriles, University FC; C. S. Shears, NYAC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; S. B. de Bencze, NYAC; N. Muray, NYAC
3-Weapon—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; H. Van Buskirk, FC
Women—E. Van Buskirk, FC; M. Lloyd, Vince; F. Schoonmaker, FC
Outdoor Epee—Lt. R. E. Futch, USA; M. Pasche, Saltus; P. Mijer, Wash. Sq. FC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; B. A. de Nagy, NYAC; P. Lubart, University FC

1931

Foil—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; J. L. Levis, Boston AA; D. Every, FC
Epee—M. A. de Capriles, University FC; K. Ludlam, Harvard; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC
Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; B. A. de Nagy, NYAC
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; W. A. Dow, Saltus
Women—M. Lloyd, Vince; D. Locke, Vince; F. Schoonmaker, FC
Outdoor Epee—Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; P. Mijer, NYAC; N. Muray, NYAC
Outdoor Sabre—P. W. Bruder, Vince; E. S. Acel, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC

1932

Foil—J. L. Levis, Boston AA; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC
Epee—L. G. Nunes, NYAC; Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; F. S. Righeimer, NYAC
Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; P. W. Bruder, Vince
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women—D. Locke, Vince; M. Guggolz, Vince; E. Van Buskirk, FC
Outdoor Epee—Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; Lt. G. C. Calnan, FC; Lt. F. R. Weber, NYAC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; A. Muray, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC

1933

Foil—J. L. Levis, Boston AA; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; F. S. Righeimer, Chicago
Epee—Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; T. Jaeckel, FC; M. A. de Capriles, University FC
Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; P. W. Bruder, Vince; N. C. Armitage, FC
3-Weapon—M. A. de Capriles, University FC; N. Muray, NYAC
Women—D. Locke, Vince; M. Lloyd, Vince; A. Van Hansa, German-American AC
Outdoor Epee—F. S. Righeimer, Chicago; Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; T. Jaeckel, FC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC
Outdoor Foil—J. L. Levis, Boston AA; F. S. Righeimer, Chicago; M. A. de Capriles, University FC
Women's Outdoor—H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; D. Locke, Vince; N. Taylor, FC

1934

Foil—H. V. Alessandroni, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; W. A. Dow, Lafayette FC
Epee—Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; Lt. F. R. Weber, NYAC; M. Kapner, University FC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
3-Weapon—M. A. de Capriles, University FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
Women—H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; D. Locke, Vince; J. de Tuscan, de Tuscan
Outdoor Epee—D. Dexter, Gr. Britain; Lt. F. R. Weber, NYAC; C. L. de Beaumont, Gr. Britain
Outdoor Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; N. Muray, FC

1935

Foil—J. L. Levis, Boston; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; J. G. Hurd, Harvard
Epee—Lt. T. J. Sands, FC; T. Jaeckel, FC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; P. W. Bruder, Vince
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC
Women—H. Mayer, Halberstadt; D. Locke, Vince; M. Lloyd, Vince
Outdoor Epee—J. R. de Capriles, University FC; T. Jaeckel, FC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; M. A. de Capriles, University FC

1936

Foil—H. V. Alessandroni, FC; J. L. Levis, Boston; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
Epee—Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC; A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; P. W. Bruder, Vince; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC
Women—J. de Tuscan, de Tuscan; M. Lloyd, Vince; D. Locke, Vince
Outdoor Epee—M. A. de Capriles, University FC; K. Kapner, University FC; Lt. T. J. Sands, FC
Outdoor Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; P. W. Bruder, Vince; E. S. Acel, NYAC

1937

Foil—J. L. Levis, Boston; J. R. de Capriles, University FC; D. Every, NYAC
Epee—Lt. T. J. Sands, FC; T. Jaeckel, FC; A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC
Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC; N. C. Armitage, FC
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, University FC
Women—H. Mayer, Halberstadt; C. Alessandroni, FC; D. Funke, Greco
Outdoor Epee—J. R. de Capriles, University FC; N. C. Armitage, Unatt., Lt. T. J. Sands, FC
Outdoor Sabre—I. E. Cantor, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; M. A. de Capriles, University FC

1938

Foil—D. Every, NYAC; F. S. Righeimer, Lake Shore AC; J. L. Levis, Peroy
Epee—J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; W. Randall, Yale; F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC
Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Women—H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; D. Locke, Vince; M. Cerra, Vince
Outdoor Epee—M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; N. Lewis, Santelli; A. Von Munchausein, Saltus
Outdoor Sabre—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; E. S. Acel, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli

1939

Foil—N. Lewis, Santelli; E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
Epee—L. Tingley, Chicago U; A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC; Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
3-Weapon—J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
Women—H. Mayer, Unatt.; M. Dalton, Vince; J. Vokral, Hermann
Outdoor Epee—T. Jaeckel, FC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; R. S. Driscoll, FC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; D. Cetrulo, Seton Hall

1940

Foil—D. Every, NYAC; N. Lewis, Santelli; W. A. Dow, NYAC
Epee—F. Siebert, Lake Shore AC; A. Skrobisch, FC; L. Tingley, Chicago U
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
3-Weapon—J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women—H. Mroczkowska, Hofstra; M. Lloyd-Vince, Vince; M. I. Stewart, Santelli
Outdoor Epee—Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; W. Cornett, FC; R. S. Driscoll, FC
Outdoor Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Unatt.; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli

1941

Foil—D. Cetrulo, Santelli; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee—Capt. G. M. Heiss, FC; M. Metzger, Columbia; A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
3-Weapon—M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women—H. Mayer, San Francisco FC; M. L. Vince, Vince; M. Cerra, Vince
Outdoor Epee—J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; Capt. A. H. Oliva, Mexico; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
Outdoor Sabre—M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli

1942

Foil—W. A. Dow, NYAC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee—H. Santos, NYAC; F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; R. S. Driscoll, FC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
3-Weapon—M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women—H. Mayer, San Francisco FC; M. Dalton, Santelli; H. Mroczkowska, FC

1943

Foil—W. A. Dow, NYAC; A. Snyder, Santelli; R. Kaplan, NYU
Epee—R. S. Driscoll, FC; G. Flynn, Detroit; A. von Munchhausen, Saltus
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women—H. Mroczkowska, FC; R. Maxwell, FC; M. Cerra, Santelli

1944

Foil—A. Snyder, FC; W. A. Dow, NYAC; C. Ettinger, FC
Epee—M. A. de Capriles, FC; P. Mijer, Santelli; Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; M. A. de Capriles, FC
Women—M. Dalton, Unatt.; D. Lancaster, FC; H. Mroczkowska-Dow, FC

1945

Foil—D. Every, NYAC; A. Snyder, FC; W. A. Dow, NYAC
Epee—M. Gilman, Illinois; Dr. J. A. Flynn, NYAC; F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC
Sabre—N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women—M. Cerra, FC; H. M. Dow, FC; M. Dalton, Unatt.

1946

Foil—J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; N. Lubell, FC; D. Every, NYAC
Epee—A. Wolff, Kentucky; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; T. Jaeckel, FC
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Women—H. Mayer, Halberstadt; H. M. Dow, FC; R. Maxwell, FC

1947

Foil—D. Cetrulo, Santelli; W. A. Dow, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Epee—J. Strauch, FC; A. Wolff, Kentucky; C. Agostoni, Mexico
Sabre—Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC; D. Cetrulo, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, NYAC
3-Weapon—M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Women—H. M. Dow, FC; H. Mayer, Halberstadt; M. Dalton, FC

1948

Foil—N. Lubell, FC; D. Cetrulo, Santelli; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee—N. Lewis, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; A. Wolff, Kentucky
Sabre—Dr. Cetrulo, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
3-Weapon—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
Women—H. M. Dow, FC; J. York, Faulkner; M. Cerra, FC

1949

Foil—Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; Capt. C. Steinhardt, FC; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee—N. Lewis, Santelli; Capt. J. Donaldson, West Point; Lt. Col. F. R. Weber, West Point
Sabre—Col. U. de Martino, Washington FC; G. V. Worth, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women—P. Craus, Faulkner; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers; D. Funke, FC

1950

Foil—S. Giolito, NYAC; N. Lubell, FC; D. Every, NYAC
Epee—N. Lewis, Santelli; Capt. J. Donaldson, NYAC; Col. F. R. Weber, NYAC
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; Col. U. de Martino, Washington FC
Women—J. York, Faulkner; P. Craus, Faulkner; M. Bower, Los Angeles AC

1951

Foil—S. Giolito, NYAC; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; N. Lubell, FC
Epee—J. R. de Capriles, FC; A. Skrobisch, FC; A. Wolff, Kentucky
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; S. Gorlin, Santelli
Women—J. York, Unatt.; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers; P. Craus, Faulkner

1952

Foil—Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; N. Lubell, FC; Lt. H. Goldsmith, FC
Epee—A. Menendez, Cuba; Dr. P. T. Makler, Philadelphia FC; E. Vebell, FC
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; Col. U. de Martino, Washington FC; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women—M. Mitchell, Cavaliers; J. York; Unatt.; P. Craus, Faulkner

1953

Foil—Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; A. Kwartler, Santelli; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli
Epee—D. G. Thompson, University Club; E. Brooke, Canada; P. Berry, Michigan
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women—P. Sweeney, de Tuscan; M. Mitchell, Unatt.; D. Millstein, FC

1954

Foil—J. L. Levis, FC; A. Axelrod, Santelli; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC
Epee—S. Shurtz, Faulkner; A. Skrobisch, FC; P. S. Conomikes, Washington FC
Sabre—G. V. Worth, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; S. Gorlin, Santelli
Women—M. Mitchell, Hollywood AC; G. Acel, Santelli; M. Dalton, FC

1955

Foil—A. Axelrod, Santelli; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee—A. Cohen, FC; F. Bavuso, FC; S. Shurtz, FC
Sabre—R. R. Dyer, Csiszar; S. Gorlin, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, FC
Women—M. Mitchell, Hollywood AC; L. Knab, Santelli; E. Siegel, Santelli

1956

Foil—S. Shurtz, FC; A. Axelrod, Santelli; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC
Epee—A. Cohen, FC; Lt. W. Andre, USN; S. Shurtz, FC
Sabre—Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women—J. York-Romary, Unatt.; M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; J. Goodrich, Lapeer HS

1957

Foil—Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; H. Goldsmith, FC; B. Krieger, De Tuscan
Epee—R. Berry, Schmitter; R. Pew, Miami Valley; J. Sakovitz, Faulkner
Sabre—D. Magay, Unatt.; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; T. Orley, Unatt.
Women—J. Y. Romary, Unatt.; L. Domolky, Faulkner; P. Roldan, Mexico

1958

Foil—A. Axelrod, Boston FC; S. Giolito, NYAC; G. Glazer, NYU
Epee—R. Berry, Schmitter; R. Pew, New England; Lt. W. Andre, USN
Sabre—D. Magay, Pannonia AC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; T. Orley, Pannonia AC
Women—M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; J. Y. Romary, Unatt.; T. Angell, Halberstadt

1959

Foil—Ens. J. Paletta, USN; A. Axelrod, Santelli; G. Glazer, NYU
Epee—H. Kolowrat, FC; Lt. J. Margolis, FC; P. Levy, Csiszar
Sabre—T. Orley, Pannonia AC; A. Keresztes, Los Angeles AC; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli
Women—P. Roldan, Mexico; M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; V. Sokol, FC

1960

Foil—A. Axelrod, Santelli; Ens. J. Paletta, USN; H. Goldsmith, FC
Epee—D. Micahnik, Csiszar, R. Spinella, NYAC; Lt. J. Margolis, FC
Sabre—E. Hamori, Csiszar; T. Orley, Pannonia AC; M. Dasaro, NYU
Women—J. Y. Romary, Unatt.; E. Terhune, Santelli; H. King, Lucia

1961

Foil—L. Anastasi, Csiszar; E. Richards, NYAC; M. Davis, Csiszar
Epee—Lt. R. Beck, Pentathlon; F. Anger, Princeton; R. King, NYAC
Sabre—D. Magay, Pannonia AC; E. Hamori, Csiszar; H. Resch, Austria
Women—J. Y. Romary, Los Angeles FA; T. Angell, Halberstadt; H. King, Lucia

1962

Foil—E. Richards, NYAC; M. Davis, Csiszar; M. Funamizu, Japan
Epee—G. Eisner, NYAC; E. Richards, NYAC; L. Anastasi, Csiszar
Sabre—M. Dasaro, Pentathlon; D. Magay, Pannonia AC; E. Hamori, Csiszar
Women—E. Takeuchi, Japan; H. King, Lucia; J. Y. Romary, Unatt.

1963

Foil—E. Richards, NYAC; A. Axelrod, FC; M. Dasaro, Pentathlon
Epee—L. Anastasi, Csiszar; P. Pesthy, NYAC; F. Anger, Unatt.
Sabre—E. Hamori, Csiszar; A. Keresztes, NYAC; Lt. A. Morales, Pentathlon
Women—H. King, Lucia; M. Mitchell, Los Angeles FC; A. Gerakin, Faulkner

1964

Foil—H. Cohen, FC; A. Axelrod, FC; G. Glazer, FC
Epee—P. Pesthy, NYAC; D. Micahnik, Csiszar; H. Kolowrat, Csiszar
Sabre—A. Keresztes, NYAC; E. Hamori, Csiszar; A. Morales, Pentathlon
Women—J. Romary, Vince; H. King, Pannonia AC; T. Angell, Pannonia AC

National Team Champions

Team members listed alphabetically, except in 3-weapon events where order is foil, epee, sabre.

1906

Foil—Boston AA (Allen, Bowman, Cabot)
Epee—New York AC (Bothner, Hammond, McCullough)

1907

Foil—New York AC (Anderson, Curti, W. Lyon)
Epee—New York AC (Bothner, Curti, W. Lyon)

1908

Foil—New York AC (Bainbridge, Bowman, Curti)
Epee—Fencers Club (Breed, W. O'Connor, Tatham)

1909

Foil—New York AC (Bainbridge, Bowman, Curti)
Epee—N. Y. Turn-Verein (Allaire, Benzenberg, Reimherr)

1910

Foil—New York AC (Bowman, Curti, Gignoux)
Epee—New York AC (Bowman, Curti, Gignoux)
Sabre—New York AC (Anderson, Bill, Byrne)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Breed, De la Poer, J. Shaw)

1911

Foil—New York AC (Bowman, Curti, Gignoux)
Epee—New York AC (Bowman, Curti, Gignoux)
Sabre—New York AC (Anderson, Bill, Curti)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Breed, Post, Pitt)

1912

Foil—Fencers Club (Breed, Hall, Post)
Epee—Fencers Club (Breed, Meilan, De la Poer)
Sabre—New York AC (Anderson, Bill, Byrne)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Hall, Breed, Pitt)

1913

Foil—New York AC (Allison, Gignoux, J. MacLaughlin)
Epee—Boston AA (Allen, O. MacLaughlin, Schenck)
Sabre—New York AC (Anderson, Bill, Byrne)
3-Weapon—New York AC (J. MacLaughlin, Bowman, Anderson)

1914

Foil—Washington FC (H. Breckinridge, S. Breckinridge, J. MacLaughlin)
Epee—New York AC (van Blijenburgh, Bowman, Gignoux)
Sabre—Fencers Club (Lyton, Pitt, J. Shaw)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Allison, Bowman, Anderson)

1915

Foil—Washington FC (H. Breckinridge, S. Breckinridge, J. MacLaughlin)
Epee—Washington FC (Boune, S. Breckinridge, J. MacLaughlin)
Sabre—New York AC (Anderson, Curti, Hall)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Allison, Gignoux, Hall)

1916

Foil—New York AC (Allison, Hall, Nunes)
Epee—New York AC (Bowman, Curti, Nunes)
Sabre—Fencers Club (A. Lyon, Pitt, J. Shaw)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Pitt, Meyers, A. Lyon)

1917

Foil—New York AC (Allison, Hall, Nunes)
Epee—West Point Officers (Halsington, Wilbur, Young)
Sabre—New York AC (Allison, Hall, Nunes)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Hall, Nunes, Allison)

1918

War—No contest

1919

Foil—New York AC (Hall, F. O'Connor, Pitt)
Epee—New York AC (Curti, Gottshall, Pitt)
Sabre—No contest
3-Weapon—New York AC (Hall, Dutcher, McPherson)

1920

Foil—New York AC (Hall, Nunes, Pitt)
Epee—Boston AA (Gay, Russell, Wallen)
Sabre—Philadelphia FC (Bartol, Clapp, Parker)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Nunes, Dutcher, Hall)

1921

Foil—Washington FC (H. Breckinridge, F. Honeycutt, Rayner)
Epee—Washington FC (H. Breckinridge, F. Honeycutt, Rayner)
Sabre—New York AC (Hall, McPherson, Nunes)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Breed, A. Lyon, Schoonmaker)

1922

Foil—Fencers Club (H. Breckinridge, A. Lyon, Meylan)
Epee—Fencers Club (Breed, A. Lyon, Meylan)
Sabre—New York AC (Bartol, McPherson, Nunes)
3-Weapon—New York AC (F. O'Connor, Nunes, McPherson)

1923

Foil—Fencers Club (Breed, H. Breckinridge, Peroy)
Epee—Washington Sq. FC (N. Muray, Waldhaus, Webb)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Gignoux, Weld)
3-Weapon—Washington Sq. FC (N. Muray, Waldhaus, (?))

1924

Foil—Fencers Club (Breed, H. Breckinridge, Walker)
Epee—Yale (Boulton, Brown, Mengal)
Sabre—Fencers Club (Peroy, Schoonmaker, Van Buskirk)
3-Weapon—no record

1925

Foil—Fencers Club (Calnan, Peroy, Walker)
Epee—Fencers Club (Calnan, Russell, Walker)
Sabre—Fencers Club (Calle, Calnan, Peroy)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Calnan, Walker, Peroy)

1926

Foil—Fencers Club (H. Breckinridge, Calnan, Peroy)
Epee—Fencers Club (H. Breckinridge, Calnan, Walker)
Sabre—New York AC (Gignoux, Nunes, Vince)
3-Weapon—no record

1927

Foil—New York AC (Aabye, Falkenberg, Nunes)
Epee—Boston AA (E. H. Lane, E. L. Lane, Shears)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Nunes, Vince)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Aabye, Nunes, Vince)

1928

Foil—Fencers Club (Calnan, Every, Levis)
Epee—Fencers Club (Calnan, Ewell, Walker)
Sabre—New York AC (Gignoux, N. Muray, Nunes)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Calnan, Walker, Van Buskirk)
Women—Fencers Club (Fish, Gilbert, Hopper)

1929

Foil—Fencers Club (Every, Levis, Robbins)
Epee—Washington Sq. FC (Bianco, Inukai, Mijer)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, N. Muray)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Levis, Lamar, Armitage)
Women—Fencers Club (Gilbert, Schoonmaker, Voorhees)

1930

Foil—Boston AC (E. H. Lane, E. L. Lane, Levis)
Epee—University FC (M. de Capriles, M. Kapner, Sorenson)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, deNagy, Nunes)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Nunes, Grombach, N. Muray)
Women—Salle Vince (Lloyd, Locke, Magnus)

1931

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Calnan, Every)
Epee—University FC (J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, M. Kapner)
Sabre—New York AC (Huffman, de Nagy, Nunes)
3-Weapon—Salle Vince (G. Cetrulo, Barmack, Bruder)
Women—Salle Vince (Guggols, Lloyd, Locke)

1932

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Calnan, Every)
Epee—Fencers Club (Calnan, Heiss, Jaekel)
Sabre—New York AC (Huffman, N. Muray, Nunes)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Calnan, Jaekel, Armitage)
Women—Salle Vince (Guggols, Lloyd, Locke)

1933

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Block, Every)
Epee—Fencers Club (Heiss, Jaekel, Sands)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, de Nagy)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Calnan, Jaekel, Armitage)
Women—Salle Vince (Guggols, Lloyd, Locke)

1934

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Block, Every)
Epee—Fencers Club (Heiss, Jaekel, Sands)
Sabre—Fencers Club (Armitage, A. Muray, N. Muray)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Every, Nunes, Huffman)
Women—Salle Vince (Guggols, Lloyd, Locke)

1935

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, N. Muray, Pecora)
Epee—Fencers Club (Heiss, Jaekel, Sands)
Sabre—Salle Vince (Bruder, Cerra, Stewart)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Jaekel, Armitage)
Women—Salle Vince (Cerra, Lloyd, Locke)

1936

Foil—Fencers Club (Alessandroni, Cantor, N. Muray)
Epee—Fencers Club (Heiss, Jaekel, Sands)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, de Nagy)
3-Weapon—University FC (Dow, J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles)
Women—Salle Vince (Cerra, Lloyd, Locke)

1937

Foil—University FC (J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, Dow)
Epee—Fencers Club (Cornett, Driscoll, Skrobisch)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, Stewart)
3-Weapon—University FC (Dow, J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles)
Women—Salle Vince (Cerra, Dalton, Lloyd)

1938

Foil—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, Dow)
Epee—New York AC (Grombach, Nunes, Weber)
Sabre—New York AC (Huffman, Marson, Stewart)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Every, N. Muray, Huffman)
Women—Salle Vince (Cerra, Dalton, Fernandez)

1939

Foil—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, Dow)
Epee—Fencers Club (Armitage, Heiss, Jaekel)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, Marson)
3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Dow, J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, Lubart)
Women—Salle Vince (Cerra, Dalton, Lloyd Vince)

1940

Foil—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, J. de Capriles, D. Cetrulo)
Epee—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, M. de Capriles, Lewis)
Sabre—New York AC (Acel, Huffman, Marson, N. Muray)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Dow, Nunes, Huffman)
Women—Salle Santelli (Cochrane, Grimmelman, Stewart)

1941

Foil—New York AC (Dow, Every, Giolito, Huffman)
Epee—Fencers Club (Driscoll, Heiss, Jaekel, Skrabisch)
Sabre—Salle Santelli (M. de Capriles, D. Cetrulo, Nyilas, Worth)
3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, Mijer, Nyilas)
Women—Fencers Club (Lancaster, Mroczkowska, Stewart, Wahl)

1942

Foil—New York AC (Dow, Every, Giolito, Huffman)
Epee—New York AC (N. Muray, Nunes, Santos)
Sabre—New York AC (Huffman, Marson, N. Muray)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Every, Santos, Huffman)
Women—Fencers Club (Lancaster, Maxwell, Mroczkowska, Wahl)

1943

Men's events—War, no contest until 1947

Women—Salle Santelli (Acel, Cerra, Condosta, Dalton)

1944

Women—Metropolitan (Condosta, Dalton, Funke)

1945

Women—Fencers Club (Cerra, Lancaster, Maxwell)

1946

Women—Fencers Club (Cerra, Maxwell, Mroczkowska-Dow)

1947

Foil—New York AC (Dow, Every, Giolito, Ozol)

Epee—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, Goldstein, Lewis)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (M. de Capriles, D. Cetrulo, Nyilas, Worth)

3-Weapon—New York AC (Every, Santos, Flynn)

Women—Fencers Club (Brackley, Cerra, Dow, Maxwell)

1948

Foil—New York AC (Dow, Every, W. Goldsmith)

Epee—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, Goldstein, Lewis, Matzger)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (D. Cetrulo, J. Gorlin, Nyilas, Worth)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (D. Cetrulo, J. de Capriles, Nyilas)

Women—Faulkner SF (Craus, York, Meislahn)

1949

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, Lubell, Prokop, Steinhardt)

Epee—Salle Santelli (J. de Capriles, Metzger, Mijer, Moss)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (J. Gorlin, Kwartler, Nyilas, Worth)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, J. de Capriles, Worth)

Women—Faulkner SF (Craus, Frese, Meislahn)

1950

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, Lubell, Prokop, Steinhardt)

Epee—Salle Santelli (Goldstein, Lewis, Metzger)

Sabre—New York AC (Flynn, Marson, N. Muray, Stewart)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, Lewis, Worth)

Women—Faulkner SF (Craus, Meislahn, York)

1951

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, Kellerman, Lubell, Vebell)

Epee—Fencers Club (J. de Capriles, Skrobisch, Strauch, Vebell)

Sabre—New York AC (Flynn, Marson, N. Muray)

3-Weapon—New York AC (Every, Santos, Flynn)

Women—Faulkner SF (Craus, Maguire, Meislahn)

1952

Foil—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, Kwartler, Turk)

Epee—Northern Ohio (Durrett, Fried, Henry, D. S. Thompson)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (S. Gorlin, Kwartler, Nyilas, Treves)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, Goldstein, Worth)

Women—Southern California (Baxter, Mitchell, York)

1953

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, Ettinger, Lubell, Strauch)

Epee—Salle Santelli (Goldstein, Lewis, Moss, Turk)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (S. Gorlin, Kwartler, Nyilas, Worth)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Kwartler, Goldstein, Worth)

Women—Salle de Tuscan (Chambers, Christensen, Sweeney)

1954

Foil—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, Goldstein, Kwartler, Lewis)

Epee—Fencers Club (J. de Capriles, Skrobisch, Strauch, Vebell)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (S. Gorlin, Kwartler, Nyilas, Worth)

3-Weapon—Salle Santelli (Axelrod, Goldstein, Lewis, Worth)

Women—Fencers Club (Dalton, Doerschuk, Funke, Millstein)

1955

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, J. de Capriles, H. Goldsmith, Lubell)

Epee—Salle Santelli (Goldstein, Henry, Mijer, Moss)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (S. Gorlin, Nyilas, Treves, Worth)

3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Bukantz, H. Goldsmith, Skrobisch, A. Cohen)

Women—Salle Santelli (Acel, Drungis, Santelli, Siegel)

1956

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, Lubell, Prokop, Seeman)

Epee—Salle Csiszar (Dyer, Makler, Ruben)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (Blum, S. Gorlin, Nyilas, Treves)

3-Weapon—US Air Force (Goldman, Kolowrat, Carhart)

Women—Southern California (Mitchell, York-Romary)

1957

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, H. Goldsmith, Lubell, Seeman)

Epee—Michigan (Berry, Calkins, Martinez, Pinchuk)

Sabre—Northern California (Domolky, Magay, Orley)

3-Weapon—Michigan (Krieger, Berry, Goering)

Women—Southern California (Hoblit, Mitchell, Romary)

1958

Foil—Fencers Club (Bukantz, H. Goldsmith, Seeman, Steinhardt)

Epee—Michigan (Berry, Calkins, Campoli, Martinez)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (Blum, Kwartler, Pallaghy, Worth)

3-Weapon—New England (Axelrod, Andre, Pew, Richards)

Women—Salle Lucia (Genton, King, Kwartler, Schwabe)

Martini & Rossi Trophy—Fencers Club and Salle Santelli (28 pts.)

1959

Foil—N.Y.U. (Dasaro, Davis, Glazer)

Epee—Modern Pentathlon (Anastasi, Pesthy, Stoll)

Sabre—Salle Santelli (Blum, Kwartler, Pallaghy, Worth)

3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Seeman, Kolowrat, A. Cohen, Farber)

Women—Los Angeles AC (Despars, Mitchell, Talley)

Martini & Rossi Trophy—Fencers Club (32 pts.)

1960

Foil—New York AC (Giolito, Haaf, Keane)

Epee—Navy Officers (Margolis, Morales, Paletta, Wommack)

Sabre—Pannonia AC (Baker, Biagini, Orban, Orley)

3-Weapon—New York AC (Keane, Spinella, Pallaghy)

Women—Salle Lucia (Genton, King, Schwabe)

Martini & Rossi Trophy—New York AC (33 pts.)

1961

Foil—New York AC (Giolito, Mooney, Richards, Spinella)
Epee—New York AC (Alexander, King, Powell, Spinella)
Sabre—Pannonia AC (Baker, Biagini, Magay, Orban)
3-Weapon—Salle Csiszar (Davis, Anastasi, Micahnik, Hamori)
Women—Salle Santelli (Drungis, Pierce, Santelli, Terhune)
Martini & Rossi Trophy—New York AC (50 pts.)

1962

Foil—Fencers Club (Axelrod, Bukantz, H. Goldsmith, Seeman)
Epee—New York AC (Pesthy, Powell, Spinella)
Sabre—New York AC (Keresztes, Nyilas, Orley, Pongo)
3-Weapon—Fencers Club (Axelrod, Adams, Mayer)
Women—Southern California (Ichiyasu, Linkmeyer, Mitchell, Romary)
Martini & Rossi Trophy—New York AC (49 pts.)

1963

Foil—Fencers Club (Axelrod, H. Cohen, Glazer, H. Goldsmith)
Epee—Modern Pentathlon (Moore, Morales, Stoll)
Sabre—New York AC (Keresztes, Pariser, Pongo, Richards)
3-Weapon—Modern Pentathlon (Dasaro, Stoll, Morales)
Women—Fencers Club (Brill, Dalton, Dardia, Sokol)
Martini & Rossi Trophy—Fencers Club (41 pts.)

1964

Foil—Salle Santelli (Gaylor, Jones, Kwartler, Russell)
Epee—New York AC (Pesthy, Powell, Richards, Spinella)
Sabre—Salle Csiszar (Balla, Hamori, Krajcir, Makler)
3-Weapon—New York AC (Richards and Spinella, Pesthy, Keresztes)
Women—Pannonia AC (Angell, Holloway, King, Lucero)
Martini & Rossi Trophy—New York AC (54 points)

B2. Sectional and Metropolitan Championships

North Atlantic Championships

- 1955—(Philadelphia, Pa.)
Foil: N. Ostrofsky, Salle Csiszar; P. Makler, SC; B. Taetzch, SC
Epee: R. Jones, New Jersey; R. Dyer, SC; A. Mitosky, U of P
Sabre: W. Farber, U of P; R. Dyer, SC; P. Makler, SC
- 1956—(Towson, Md.)
Foil: J. Levis, Boston FC; D. Lyons, DCFC; N. Ostrofsky, SC
Epee: R. Jones, USN (Phila.); W. Andre, USN (Md.); D. Lyons, DCFC
Sabre: R. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; F. Bartone, SC; J. Austin, SC
Women: L. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; H. Brewster, Boston FC; J. Dardia, Paterson TC
- 1957—(Wilmington, Del.)
Foil: F. Larson, USNA; S. D'Ambola, N.J.; V. Elder, Wash. D.C.
Epee: R. Wommack, USNA; C. Schlick, Md.; D. Micahnik, U of P
Sabre: R. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; E. Richards, New Eng.; J. Otto, SC
Women: J. Ulrickson, Paterson TC; J. Dardia, N.J.; D. O'Connor, N.J.
- 1958—(Jersey City, N.J.)
Foil: F. Larson, USNA; A. Sully, NYAC (N.J.); R. Wommack, USNA
Epee: R. Jones, Salle Csiszar; F. Anger, Princeton; R. Wommack, USNA
Sabre: D. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; D. Cetrulo, N.J.; A. Morales, USNA
Women: L. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; Kenny, New Eng.; D. O'Connor, N.J.
- 1959—(Waltham, Mass.)
Foil: P. Spahr, New Eng.; E. Richards, NYAC (NE); J. Levis, Boston FC
Epee: P. Levy, Princeton; P. Spahr, New Eng.; P. Conomikes, Wash. FC
Sabre: F. Bartone, Salle Csiszar; E. Richards, NYAC (NE); N. Fishman, Md.
Women: D. O'Connor, Salle Santelli (N.J.); K. Kopp, N.J.; J. Dardia, FC (N.J.)
- 1960—(Washington, D.C.)
Foil: J. Paletta, USNA; L. Anastasi, SC; R. Wommack, USNA
Epee: H. Schafft, Wash. DC; P. Conomikes, Wash. FC; R. Wommack, USNA
Sabre: A. Morales, USNA; R. Dyer, SC; B. Hurst, USNA
Women: E. Terhune, N.J.; M. Fried, W. Pa.; J. Dardia, FC (N.J.)
- 1961—(Atlantic City, N.J.)
Foil: L. Anastasi, Salle Csiszar; D. Fisher, SC; M. Davis, SC
Epee: D. Micahnik, Salle Csiszar; K. McMahon, Phila; L. Anastasi, SC
Sabre: E. Hamori, Salle Csiszar; A. Witt, New Eng.; S. Nagy, New Eng.
Women: D. O'Connor, Salle Santelli (N.J.); A. Drungis, SS (N.J.); E. Terhune, SS (N.J.)
- 1962—(Atlantic City, N.J.)
Foil: M. Davis, Salle Csiszar; L. Anastasi, SC; E. Richards, NYAC (N.E.)
Epee: L. Anastasi, Salle Csiszar; K. McMahon, Phila; P. Makler, SC
Sabre: E. Hamori, Salle Csiszar; E. Richards, NYAC (N.E.); L. Pongo, NYAC (L.I.)
Women: L. Dyer, Salle Csiszar; A. Drungis, SS (N.J.); I. Balint, L.I.
- 1963—(Atlantic City, N.J.)
Foil: M. Davis, Salle Csiszar; U. Jones, New Eng.; J. Mooney, NYAC (L.I.)
Epee: M. Benjamin, L.I.; L. Steinman, Phila.; L. Anastasi, SC

Midwest Championships

- Sabre*: E. Hamori, Salle Csiszar; G. Worth, FC (L.I.); E. Richards, NYAC (N.E.)
Women: H. King, Lucia (L.I.); M. Miyamoto, N.J.; D. O'Connor, SS (N.J.)
- 1964—(Brookville, L.I.)
Foil: E. Richards, NYAC (N.E.); L. Anastasi, SC; M. Davis, SC
Epee: R. Wommack, USN (Md.); L. Anastasi, SC; D. Promisch, SC
Sabre: T. Balla, Salle Csiszar; J. Krajcir, SC; E. Richards, NYAC (N.E.)
Women: A. Drungis, Salle Santelli (N.J.); D. O'Connor, SS (N.J.); M. Milyamoto, SS (N.J.)

- 1934—(Columbus)
Foil: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; R. Bristol, Mich.; O. Barab, Ill.
Epee: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; G. Kaufer, Ill.; A. Sauer, Mich.
Sabre: L. Hocker, St. L.; A. Solomon, St. L.; H. Lutz, Mich.
Women: J. Vical, St. L.; J. de Tuscan, Mich.; M. Nice, Ill.
- 1935—(St. Louis)
Foil: C. Wilson, Ill.; O. Barab, Ill.; H. Hayden, Mich.
Epee: N. Rothenheber, St. L.; E. Correll, Col.; R. Miller, St. L.
Sabre: Lon Hocker, St. L.; W. R. Witte, St. L.; O. Barab, Ill.
Women: J. de Tuscan, Mich.; J. Miller, St. L.; K. Hughes-Hallet, Mich.
- 1936—(Detroit)
Foil: R. Bristol, Mich.; A. Di Giacinto, St. L.; C. Wilson, Ill.
Epee: C. Wilson, Ill.; C. Briscoe, St. L.; K. Krentel, Mich.
Sabre: L. Hocker, St. L.; H. Hayden, Mich.; C. Schmitter, Mich.
Women: K. Hughes-Hallet, Mich.; B. Roberts, Mich.; R. Cisch, Mich.
- 1937—(Chicago)
Foil: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; A. Di Giacinto, St. L.; C. Wilson, Ill.
Epee: H. Lemon, Ill.; F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; N. Rothenheber, St. L.
Sabre: E. Williams, Ill.; A. Solomon, St. L.; L. Hocker, St. L.
Women: L. Thoman, N. Ohio; Arvilla Droll, St. L.; V. Wilhelm, N. Ohio
- 1938—(Cleveland)
Foil: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; O. Barab, Ill.; K. Hanisch, Mich.
Epee: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; M. Glass, Mich.; H. Hayden, Mich.
Sabre: A. Solomon, St. L.; H. Hayden, Mich.; C. Schwab, Ill.
Women: G. Michaels, Mich.; K. Hughes-Hallet, Mich.; A. Delegard, Ill.
- 1939—(Columbus)
Foil: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; R. Fickell, Col.; D. Deppe, N. Ohio
Epee: L. Tingley, Ill.; R. Fickell, Col.; F. S. Righeimer, Ill.
Sabre: W. Osis, Mich.; K. Hanisch, Mich.; E. Gustafson, Ill.
Women: C. King, Ill.; G. Michaels, Mich.; C. Sanger, Mich.
- 1940—(St. Louis)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; W. Hammond, Mich.; J. Mau, Ill.
Epee: L. Tingley, Ill.; S. Karch, Mich.; O. Reamer, Cent. Ill.
Sabre: L. Hocker, St. L.; A. Solomon, St. L.; B. Krieger, Mich.
Women: C. King, Ill.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; M. Witte, St. L.
- 1941—(Detroit)
Foil: F. S. Righeimer, Ill.; G. Mau, Ill.; O. Barab, Ill.
Epee: S. Karch, Mich.; L. Tingley, Ill.; G. Gafford
Sabre: W. Osis, Mich.; J. Straus, Ill.; R. Miller, St. L.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; M. Brady, St. L.; E. Gustafson, St. L.
- 1942—(Chicago)
Foil: G. Mau, Ill.; O. Barab, Ill.; F. Siebert, St. L.
Epee: L. Tingley, Ill.; I. Gilbert, Col.; F. Siebert, St. L.
Sabre: R. Siever, Ill.; A. Cohen, Ill.; C. Paumer, Ill.
Women: C. K. Dorris, St. L.; E. Gustafson, St. L.; P. Sweeney, Mich.
- 1943—(Detroit)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; M. Dodds, N. Ohio; W. Osis, Mich.
Epee: G. Flynn, Mich.; L. Platt, Mich.; G. Wlodyga, Mich.
Sabre: H. Hayden, Mich.; W. Osis, Mich.; B. Burt, Col.
Women: N. Richardson, Mich.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; S. Schecter, Ill.
- 1944—(Cleveland)
Foil: I. Gilbert, Col.; B. Krieger, Mich.; B. Burt, Col.
Epee: I. Gilbert, Col.; B. Burt, Col.; C. Johns, Cleve.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; R. Watson, Mich.; B. Burt, Col.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; N. Richardson, Mich.; E. Kuehls, Cleve.

- 1945—(Columbus)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; B. Burt, Col.; I. Gilbert, Col.
Epee: I. Gilbert, Col.; B. Burt, Col.; G. Taines, Mich.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; R. Goldstein, Miami Val.; G. Taines, Mich.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; N. Richardson, Mich.; C. Schirmer, Miami Val.
- 1946—(Dayton)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; B. Burt, Col.; R. Goldstein, Miami Val.
Epee: R. Goldstein, Miami Val.; L. Tingley, Ill.; C. Corbett, Ill.
Sabre: R. Goldstein, Miami Val.; C. Corbett, Ill.; A. Cohen, Ill.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; S. Pickens, Mich.; A. Youskievicz, N. Ohio
- 1947—(Chicago)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Cohen, Ill.; A. Wolff, Ky.
Epee: G. Flynn, Mich.; B. Krieger, Mich.; H. Fried, N. Ohio
Sabre: H. Hayden, Mich.; A. Cohen, Ill.; A. Wolff, Ky.
Women: M. E. Grenander, Ill.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; C. Dorris, St. L.
- 1948—(Milwaukee)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Wolff, Ky.; P. Quigley, N. Ohio
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; G. Wlodyga, Mich.; D. G. Thompson, Ill.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Kwartler, Mich.; A. Cohen, Ill.
Women: C. Dorris, Ill.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; M. Grenander, Ill.
- 1949—(Milwaukee)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Cohen, Ill.; E. McClef, Mich.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; S. Breckinridge, Ky.; L. Bernstein, Ill.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; J. Westley, Ill.; L. Bernstein, Ill.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; J. Krieger, Mich.; C. Christensen, Mich.
- 1950—(Columbus)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; P. Young, Mich.; E. McClef, Mich.
Epee: D. G. Thompson, Ill.; L. Turner, Ill.; L. Youlkowski, Mich.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; R. Yasenchak, Mich.; J. Westley, Ill.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; L. Twitchell, Mich.; E. Atkins, Cent. Ill.
- 1951—(Detroit)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; P. Young, Mich.; L. Strauss, Ill.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; L. Turner, Ill.; J. Campoli, Mich.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Schankin, Mich.; H. Hayden, Mich.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; L. Twitchell, Mich.; C. Christensen, Mich.
- 1952—(Detroit)
Foil: J. Campoli, Mich.; B. Krieger, Mich.; L. Strauss, Ill.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; D. G. Thompson, Ill.; R. Wegert, Mich.
Sabre: J. Westley, Ill.; B. Krieger, Mich.; J. Campoli, Mich.
Women: P. Sweeney, Mich.; L. Twitchell, Mich.; S. Chambers, Mich.
- 1953—(Chicago)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; H. Velasco, Ill.; A. Schankin, Mich.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; T. Soddy, Ill.; D. G. Thompson, Ill.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; D. G. Thompson, Ill.; J. Westley, Ill.
Women: S. Chambers, Mich.; S. Thompson, Ill.; C. Christensen, Mich.
- 1954—(Milwaukee)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; A. Schankin, Ill.; J. Fitzsimmons, Wis.
Epee: J. Gosline, N. Ohio; D. G. Thompson, Ill.; A. Wolff, Ky.
Sabre: B. Krieger, Mich.; B. V. Seiller, Ky.; J. Campoli, Ill.
Women: S. Chambers, Mich.; J. Goodrich, Mich.; G. Hille, Wis.
- 1955—(Cleveland)
Foil: H. Velasco, Cent. Ill.; J. Campoli, Mich.; E. Zeisig, Wis.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; B. Davis, Mich.; L. Williams, W. N. Y.
Sabre: J. Campoli, Mich.; J. Cameron, Ill.; J. Shelly, N. Ohio
Women: J. Goodrich, Mich.; S. Thompson, Ill.; J. Messmer, Minn.

- 1956—(St. Louis)
Foil: A. Schankin, Cent. Ill.; H. Velasco, Cent. Ill.; J. Mau, Ill.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; R. Martinez, Mich.; P. Mortenson, Wis.
Sabre: J. Cameron, Ill.; A. Schankin, Cent. Ill.; R. Yasenchak, Mich.
Women: J. Goodrich, Mich.; S. Thompson, Ill.; J. Messmer, Wis.
- 1957—(Minneapolis)
Foil: F. Freiheit, Mich.; A. Zombolas, Ill.; E. Zeisig, Wis.
Epee: A. Musichuk, N. Ohio; P. Mortenson, Wis.; H. Fried, N. Ohio
Sabre: H. Alberts, Wis.; F. Freiheit, Mich.; W. Meyer, Wis.
Women: G. McClellan, Wis.; S. Trembley, St. L.; J. Steigerwald, N. Ohio
- 1958—(Louisville)
Foil: L. Silverman, Ill.; E. Zeisig, Wis.; J. Campoli, Mich.
Epee: R. Berry, Mich.; R. Martinez, Mich.; A. Musichuk, N. Ohio
Sabre: F. Bitonti, Mich.; A. Kunzmann, Mich.; L. Silverman, Ill.
Women: J. Goodrich, Mich.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; C. Remenyik, Ill.
- 1959—(E. Lansing)
Foil: B. Krieger, Mich.; F. Freiheit, Mich.; B. Szentivanyi, Mich.
Epee: R. Berry, Mich.; G. Flynn, Mich.; A. Mutschenbacher, Ill.
Sabre: W. Goering, Mich.; L. Silverman, Ill.; J. Legeza, N. Ohio
Women: J. Goodrich, Mich.; P. Sweeney, Mich.; S. Trembley, St. L.
- 1960—(Elgin)
Foil: A. Zombolas, Ill.; H. Velasco, Ill.; L. Silverman, Ill.
Epee: A. Wolff, Ky.; C. Thomas, Ky.; M. Gilman, Ill.
Sabre: W. Goering, Mich.; J. Campoli, Mich.; A. Schankin, (Cent. Ill.)
Women: J. Goodrich, Mich.; D. Neustedter, Wis.; P. Sweeney, Mich.
- 1961—(Milwaukee)
Foil: L. Silverman, Ill.; B. Szentivanyi, Mich.; Loveland, Col.
Epee: D. Von Oppen, Ill.; C. Schmitter, Mich.; A. Styler, N. Ohio
Sabre: W. Goering, Mich.; Tykodi, Ill.; J. Campoli, Mich.
Women: M. Witte, St. Louis; P. Sweeney, Mich.; Snider, Mich.
- 1962—(Cleveland)
Foil: A. Zombolas, Ill.; Domansky, Ill.; L. Silverman, Ill.
Epee: D. Von Oppen, Ill.; A. Styler, N. Ohio; Donlon, Ind.
Sabre: J. Campoli, Mich.; L. Silverman, Ill.; W. Goering, Mich.
Women: S. Trembley, St. Louis; D. Dobesh, Wis.; J. Lux, Ill.
- 1963—(St. Louis)
Foil: L. Silverman, Ill.; A. Schankin, Cent. Ill.; M. Bruce, Mich.
Epee: R. Pew, Mich.; D. Von Oppen, Ill.; A. Wolff, Ky.
Sabre: W. Goering, Mich.; W. Seiller, Ky.; L. Silverman, Ill.
Women: D. Dobesh, Wis.; M. Fried, N. Ohio; J. Lux, Ill.
- 1964—(Detroit)
Foil: A. Zombolas, Ill.; B. Szentivanyi, Mich.; L. Silverman, Ill.
Epee: R. Pew, Mich.; A. Styler, N. Ohio; H. James, N. Ohio
Sabre: W. Goering, Mich.; L. Silverman, Ill.; T. Legeza, N. Ohio
Women: J. Moore, N. Dak.; C. Bond, Wis.; J. Meyerson, N. Dak.

Southwest Championships

- 1950—(Galveston)
Foil: J. Baird, Galveston; B. Meyer, Tarleton; L. Breckenridge, Tarleton
Epee: W. T. Brown, Galveston; J. Clayton, Tarleton; H. Lattimore, Ft. Worth
Sabre: J. Baird, Galveston; H. Lattimore, Ft. Worth; W. T. Brown, Galveston
Women: B. J. Fox, Houston; N. Abbott, Galveston; H. Lattimore, Ft. Worth
- 1951—(Galveston)
Foil: J. Baird, Galveston; B. Spinks, Tex. Tech.; B. Brown, Galveston
Epee: C. Wilson, Texas A&M; J. Clayton, Tarleton; J. Mayes, Texas A&M
Sabre: B. Spinks, Texas A&M; H. Flatt, Rice; H. Lattimore, Ft. Worth
Women: N. Abbott, Galveston; B. Fox, Houston; A. Buehrig, TSCW
- 1952—(Texas A&M)
Foil: W. T. Brown, Galveston; J. Gottlob, Galveston; J. Baird, Galveston
Epee: W. T. Brown, Galveston; J. Lyden, Ft. Worth; J. Slattery, Rice
Sabre: J. Baird, Galveston; R. Hobson, Texas Tech.; H. Flatt, Rice
Women: N. Abbott, Galveston; B. Fox, Houston; T. Lopresti, Dallas
- 1953—(Lubbock)
Foil: J. Baird, Galveston; W. Brown, Galveston; B. David, Ft. Bliss
Epee: W. Bingham, U. of Ariz.; A. Mercado, Houston; W. Wilman, Texas A&M
Sabre: J. Baird, Galveston; R. van Praag, Ft. Bliss; R. Hobson, Texas Tech.
Women: B. Fox, Galveston; N. Abbott, Galveston; M. Prudy, TSCW
- 1954—(Galveston)
Foil: J. Cornell, No. Texas; W. Brown, Galveston; B. David, Ft. Bliss
Epee: E. Sims, No. Texas; C. Bradshaw, No. Texas; J. Pigg, Galveston
Sabre: J. Cornell, No. Texas; W. Brown, Galveston; J. Baird, Galveston
Women: B. Fox Kolenda, Galveston; H. Gray, No. Texas; B. Day, Galveston
- 1955—(El Paso)
Foil: J. Parker, Gulf Coast; J. Cornell, No. Texas; A. Mercado, Gulf Coast
Epee: A. Mercado, Gulf Coast; B. Hayes, Border; G. Allen, No. Texas
Sabre: B. Burch, Arizona; J. Cornell, No. Texas; J. Baird, Gulf Coast
Women: W. Wyrick, Gulf Coast; R. Rickard, Gulf Coast; J. West, No. Texas
- 1956—(Abilene)
Foil: J. Cornell, No. Texas; J. Baird, Gulf Coast; G. Allen, No. Texas
Epee: R. Miller, Gulf Coast; P. Petmecky, Gulf Coast; L. Gay, Arizona
Sabre: J. Cornell, No. Texas; J. Baird, Gulf Coast; B. Burch, Arizona
Women: M. Taylor, No. Texas; H. Gray, No. Texas; M. Ducros, No. Texas
- 1957—(Tucson)
Foil: B. Burch, Arizona; F. Griffin, Texas Tech.; N. Ivy, El Paso
Epee: J. McDaniel, El Paso; K. Gullett, Texas Tech.; G. Clovis, Arizona
Sabre: K. Gullett, Texas Tech.; F. French, Texas Tech.; B. Burch, Arizona
Women: M. Curl, Dallas; H. Gray, Dallas; B. Fleager, Dallas
- 1958—(Houston)
Foil: F. Griffin, No. Texas; D. Dillehay, Gulf Coast; D. Trevino, Gulf Coast
Epee: J. Curry, Gulf Coast; T. Bickley, Gulf Coast; D. Dillehay, Gulf Coast

Sabre: P. Petmecky, Gulf Coast; F. Griffin, No. Texas; D. Trevino, Gulf Coast
Women: B. Kolenda, Gulf Coast; M. Ducros, Gulf Coast; H. Gray, No. Texas

- 1959—(Dallas)
Foil: C. Willis, Border; J. McDaniel, Border; G. Griffin, No. Texas
Epee: T. Bickley, No. Texas; L. Bleamaster, Gulf Coast; J. Turner, No. Texas
Sabre: F. Griffin, No. Texas; D. Trevino, Gulf Coast; C. Willis, Border
Women: N. Abbott, Gulf Coast; H. Gray, No. Texas; M. Towry, No. Texas

- 1960—(Texas City)
Foil: T. Bickley, No. Texas; D. Trevino, Gulf Coast; F. Sklar, Gulf Coast
Epee: F. Sklar, Gulf Coast; J. Monroe, Gulf Coast; L. Weaver, Gulf Coast
Sabre: D. Trevino, Gulf Coast; T. Bickley, No. Texas; F. Sklar, Gulf Coast
Women: M. Hampton, Gulf Coast; H. Gray, No. Texas; C. Cunningham, No. Texas

- 1961—(El Paso)
Foil: O. Parsons, Oklahoma; P. Pesthy, Gulf Coast; E. Sims, No. Texas
Epee: R. Stoll, Gulf Coast; P. Pesthy, Gulf Coast; A. Sowell, Gulf Coast
Sabre: P. Pesthy, Gulf Coast; T. Bickley, No. Texas; E. Sims, No. Texas
Women: R. del Moral, Mexico; H. Gray, No. Texas; A. Wade, Oklahoma

- 1962—(Oklahoma)
Foil: M. Dasaro, Gulf Coast; E. Sims, No. Texas; J. Wolf, No. Texas
Epee: E. Hoyle, Oklahoma; E. Sims, No. Texas; J. Wolf, No. Texas
Sabre: M. Dasaro, Gulf Coast; T. Bickley, No. Texas; W. Towry, No. Texas
Women: B. Kolenda, Gulf Coast; M. Towry, No. Texas; M. Hampton, Gulf Coast

- 1963—(Dallas)
Foil: O. Parsons, Oklahoma; E. Sims, No. Texas; E. Hoyle, Oklahoma
Epee: E. Hoyle, Oklahoma; E. Sims, No. Texas; R. Crawford, No. Texas
Sabre: E. Sims, No. Texas; T. Bickley, No. Texas; W. Towry, No. Texas
Women: N. Abbott, Gulf Coast; B. Kolenda, Gulf Coast; F. Duke, Oklahoma

- 1964—(Dallas)
Foil: R. Saxon, Oklahoma; O. Parsons, Okla.; Ed Sims, No. Texas
Epee: A. Wade, Oklahoma; Ed Sims, No. Texas; Tom Bickley, No. Texas
Sabre: O. Parsons, Oklahoma; Tom Bickley, No. Texas; Ed Sims, No. Texas
Women: F. Duke, Oklahoma; D. Wisnower, Okla.; M. Towry, No. Texas

Metropolitan Championships

- 1931—*Foil*: H. V. Alessandroni, FC; N. Muray, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC
Sabre: L. G. Nunes, NYAC; N. Muray, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC
- 1932—*Foil*: Ens. J. H. Howard, FC; G. I. Cetrulo, N.J.; M. A. de Capriles, University FC
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC
- 1933—*Foil*: N. Muray, NYAC; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; M. A. de Capriles, University FC
Epee: Lt. F. R. Weber, NYAC; T. Jaeckel, FC; H. S. Terrell, Yale
Sabre: M. A. de Capriles, UFC; N. C. Armitage, FC; P. W. Bruder, Vince
- 1934—*Foil*: N. Muray, FC; J. L. Levis, FC; W. A. Dow, Lafayette FC
Epee: Lt. T. J. Sands, FC; Lt. G. M. Heiss, FC; T. Jaeckel, FC
Sabre: N. Muray, FC; B. de Nagy, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC
- 1935—*Foil*: J. L. Levis, Boston; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; H. J. Castello, NYU
Epee: Lt. T. J. Sands, FC; M. A. de Capriles, UFC; J. R. de Capriles, UFC
Sabre: J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. C. Armitage, FC; M. A. de Capriles, UFC
- 1936—*Foil*: W. A. Dow, Lafayette FC; D. Every, NYAC; E. J. Goldstein, Vince
Epee: H. V. Alessandroni, FC; M. A. de Capriles, UFC; Lt. F. R. Weber, NYAC
Sabre: J. R. Huffman, NYAC; L. G. Nunes, NYAC; S. T. Stewart, Vince
Women: D. Locke, Vince; J. S. de Tuscan, Michigan; M. Lloyd, Vince
- 1937—*Foil*: H. V. Alessandroni, FC; H. J. Castello, NYAC; J. E. Barmack, Vince
Epee: Lt. T. J. Sands, FC; J. R. de Capriles, UFC; T. Gold, NYU
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, UFC
Women: M. Dalton, Vince; C. Alessandroni, FC; M. A. Harris, NYU
- 1938—*Foil*: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; N. Lubell, FC
Epee: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; N. Muray, NYAC; A. Skrobisch, FC
Sabre: M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; P. Viscidi, Yale
Women: M. Cerra, Vince; M. Dalton, Vince; M. I. Stewart, Santelli
- 1939—*Foil*: W. A. Dow, Santelli; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; J. L. Levis, Peroy
Epee: N. Lewis, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; Cmdr. L. Doughty, Washington FC
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; S. T. Stewart, NYAC
Women: J. Vokral, Hermann; B. Cochrane, Santelli; M. L. Vince, Vince
- 1940—*Foil*: W. A. Dow, NYAC; D. Every, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Epee: A. von Munchhausen, FC; H. V. Alessandroni, FC; R. E. Marson, NYAC
Sabre: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; P. W. Bruder, Vince; N. C. Armitage, FC
Women: M. I. Stewart, Santelli; M. Dalton, Vince; M. Cerra, Vince
- 1941—*Foil*: W. A. Dow, NYAC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli
Epee: Eduardo Guirola, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women: M. L. Vince, Vince; H. Mroczkowska, FC; J. Vokral, Hermann
- 1942—*Foil*: D. Every, NYAC; W. A. Dow, NYAC; S. Giolito, NYAC
Epee: M. A. de Capriles, Santelli; P. Mijer, Santelli; A. Skrobisch, FC
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
Women: H. Mroczkowska, FC; M. Cerra, Vince; D. Centrello, Santelli
- 1943—*Foil*: J. R. Huffman, NYAC; W. A. Dow, NYAC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Epee: A. Skrobisch, FC; R. S. Driscoll, FC; Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. C. Armitage, FC; J. R. Huffman, NYAC
Women: H. Mroczkowska, FC; D. Funke, Greco; M. Dalton, Santelli
- 1944—*Foil*: W. A. Dow, NYAC; (no record)
Epee: W. Goldsmith, NYAC; A. Skrobisch, FC; W. White, FC
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women: H. M. Dow, FC
- 1945—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; W. A. Dow, NYAC
Epee: Dr. J. H. Flynn, NYAC; A. Skrobisch, FC; H. Santos, NYAC
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; A. Muray, FC
Women: H. Brackley, FC; D. Funke, Greco; M. Dalton, Unattached
- 1946—*Foil*: D. Cetrulo, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; N. Lubell, FC
Epee: R. M. Goldstein, Miami Valley; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; D. Cetrulo, Santelli
Sabre: G. V. Worth, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; D. Cetrulo, Santelli
Women: H. M. Dow, FC; M. Dalton, Unattached; H. Breckley, FC
- 1947—*Foil*: D. Cetrulo, Santelli; N. Lubell, FC; A. Axelrod, CCNY
Epee: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli; M. Metzger, Santelli
Sabre: D. Cetrulo, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women: H. M. Dow, FC; M. Dalton, Santelli; M. Cerra, FC
- 1948—*Foil*: N. Lubell, FC; S. Giolito, NYAC; D. Cetrulo, Santelli
Epee: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; Lt. Col. F. R. Weber, NYAC; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; D. Cetrulo, Santelli; M. A. de Capriles, Santelli
Women: H. M. Dow, FC; M. Cerra, FC; M. Dalton, Santelli
- 1949—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, Santelli; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; N. Lubell, FC
Epee: Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; J. Strauch, Montague; A. Skrobisch, FC
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli; J. Gorlin, Santelli
Women: D. Funke, FC; M. Dalton, FC; E. Cohen, Santelli
- 1950—*Foil*: C. Steinhardt, FC; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC
Epee: J. R. de Capriles, Santelli; A. Skrobisch, FC; Col. F. R. Weber, NYAC
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; A. Cohen, FC; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli
Women: M. Dalton, FC; G. Acel, Santelli; E. Cohen, Santelli
- 1951—*Foil*: Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; Capt. R. Steere, USN; N. Lazar, Santelli
Epee: A. Skrobisch, FC; P. Mijer, Santelli; Dr. P. Moss, Santelli
Sabre: G. V. Worth, Santelli; J. Gorlin, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women: G. Acel, Santelli; E. Cohen, Santelli; M. Dalton, FC
- 1952—*Foil*: Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; H. Goldsmith, FC; A. Axelrod, Santelli
Epee: F. Bavuso, FC; M. Metzger, Santelli; A. Skrobisch, FC
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli; J. R. de Capriles, FC
Women: M. Dalton, FC; G. Acel, Santelli; E. Cohen, Santelli

- 1953—*Foil*: Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli; A. Axelrod, Santelli
Epee: E. Vebell, FC; P. Conomikes, Philadelphia; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli
Sabre: G. V. Worth, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; A. Cohen, FC
Women: D. Millstein, FC; G. Acel, Santelli; M. Dalton, FC
- 1954—*Foil*: J. L. Levis, Boston; A. Axelrod, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli
Epee: E. Vebell, FC; J. R. de Capriles, FC; H. Wallner, NYU
Sabre: A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; S. Gorlin, Santelli; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli
Women: G. Acel, Santelli; E. Cohen Siegel, Santelli; M. Dalton, FC
- 1955—*Foil*: H. Goldsmith, FC; J. Oldstein, Santelli; L. Turk, Santelli
Epee: H. Wallner, FC; A. Skrobisch, FC; A. Cohen, FC
Sabre: G. Worth, Santelli; R. Dyer, Csiszar; D. Cetrulo, Santelli
Women: I. Balint, Saltus; G. Acel, Santelli; E. Siegel, Santelli
- 1956—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; S. Shurtz, FC
Epee: S. Shurtz, FC; E. Vebell, FC; R. M. Goldstein, Santelli
Sabre: N. C. Armitage, FC; A. Cohen, FC; R. R. Dyer, Csiszar
Women: J. Goodrich, Lapeer HS; I. Balint, Saltus; L. Dyer, Csiszar
- 1957—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; A. Spingarn, FC
Epee: J. Margolis, Columbia; J. Sonnenreich, FC; L. Lazovick, Lucia
Sabre: Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; A. Cohen, FC; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women: L. Dyer, Csiszar; I. Balint, Saltus; J. Shoenck, FC
- 1958—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, Boston FC; H. Goldsmith, FC; Dr. L. Essman, Unatt.
Epee: A. Skrobisch, FC; A. Cohen, FC; R. Pew, Boston FC
Sabre: R. Dyer, Csiszar; Dr. T. Nyilas, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women: A. Drungis, Santelli; H. King, Lucia; E. Siegel, Santelli
- 1959—*Foil*: H. Goldsmith, FC; A. Axelrod, Boston FC; J. Wolfe, FC
Epee: H. Kolowrat, FC; Ens. R. Wommack, USN; M. Dasaro, NYU
Sabre: C. Pallaghy, Santelli; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; G. V. Worth, Santelli
Women: J. Shoenck, FC; E. Santelli, Santelli; A. Drungis, Santelli
- 1960—*Foil*: E. Glazer, NYU; Dr. D. Bukantz, FC; A. Axelrod, Santelli
Epee: E. Vebell, FC; R. Spinella, NYAC; D. Micahnik, Csiszar
Sabre: E. Hamori, Csiszar; A. S. Kwartler, Santelli; A. Cohen, FC
Women: H. King, Lucia; E. Terhune, Santelli; B. Brill, Santelli
- 1961—*Foil*: E. Richards, NYAC; A. Axelrod, FC; M. Davis, Csiszar
Epee: J. Halpern, NYU; L. Anastasi, Csiszar; J. Margolis, FC
Sabre: M. Dasaro, NYAC; C. Pallaghy, NYAC; R. Blum, FC
Women: E. Terhune, Santelli; A. Drungis, Santelli; M. Miyamoto, Fairleigh-Dickinson
- 1962—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, FC; H. Cohen, NYU; M. Davis, Csiszar
Epee: J. Margolis, FC; A. Cohen, FC; F. Duncan, NYU
Sabre: E. Hamori, Csiszar; E. Richards, NYAC; Dr. T. Nyilas, NYAC
Women: L. Dyer, Csiszar; M. Miyamoto, Fairleigh-Dickinson; P. Singelakis, Paterson Teachers

- 1963—*Foil*: E. Richards, NYAC; H. Cohen, FC; A. Axelrod, FC
Epee: P. Pesthy, NYAC; J. Margolis, FC; J. Powell, NYAC
Sabre: H. Mayer, FC; W. Farber, FC; T. Bala, Csiszar
Women: V. Sokol, FC; A. Drungis, Santelli; E. Terhune, Santelli
- 1964—*Foil*: A. Axelrod, FC; E. Richards, NYAC; H. Cohen, FC
Epee: F. Anger, Unatt; J. Melcher, FC; D. Micahnik, Csiszar
Sabre: A. Keresztes, NYAC; A. Cohen, FC; A. Orban, NYAC
Women: A. Drungis, Santelli; D. O'Connor, Santelli; M. Dalton, FC

Pacific Coast Championships

- 1925—*Foil*: C. C. Shears, Los Angeles AC; H. C. Berls, LAAC; M. Duccini, USI (only foil was fenced)
- 1926—*Foil*: C. C. Shears, Los Angeles AC; C. D. Cathcart, LAAC; H. C. Berls, LAAC
Epee: H. Adams, Olympic Club; J. L. Thompson, LAAC; B. Von Arnold, UC (only foil and epee was fenced)
- 1927—*Foil*: Dr. W. J. Holroyd, Hollywood FC; H. C. Berls, LAAC; E. Bugge, Stanford
Epee: J. L. Thompson, Los Angeles AC; J. Duff, LAAC; B. H. Smith, OC
Sabre: H. C. Berls, Los Angeles AC; J. L. Thompson, LAAC; G. Dow, UC
- 1928—*Foil*: B. H. Smith, Olympic Club; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC; H. C. Berls, LAAC
Epee: J. L. Thompson, Los Angeles AC; B. Von Arnold, OC; L. Pochman, LAAC
Sabre: H. C. Berls, Los Angeles AC; F. Leicester, OC; B. Von Arnold, OC
- 1929—*Foil*: F. Leicester, Olympic Club; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC; C. D. Cathcart, LAAC
Epee: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; J. L. Raymond, OC; J. L. Thompson, LAAC
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; C. D. Cathcart, LAAC; F. Leicester, OC
Women: J. Vical, Vical FA; E. Jane, Unatt.; G. Pecqueux, Unatt.
- 1930—*Foil*: T. Lorber, Olympic Club; D. de Jong, OC; J. L. Raymond, OC
Epee: L. Stanton, Unatt.; D. Strelbel, USC; R. T. Adams, UC
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; T. Lorber, OC; D. de Jong, OC
Women: No contest
- 1931—*Foil*: D. de Jong, Los Angeles AC; J. Thompson, UCLA; F. Leicester, OC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, U. of Southern Calif.; D. de Jong, LAAC; G. Bourgoin, OC
Sabre: T. Lorber, Olympic Club; D. de Jong, LAAC; R. B. Faulkner, DAAC
Women: E. Jane, Duff FA; M. Terwilliger, Unatt.; E. Durbin, Duff FA
- 1932—*Foil*: T. Lorber, Olympic Club; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC; R. Criley, Stanford
Epee: H. A. Corbin, Duff FA; J. L. Thompson, OC; Stanton, OC
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; D. de Jong, LAAC; T. Lorber, OC
Women: E. Jane, Duff FA; M. Terwilliger, Unatt.; N. Ritter, USC
- 1933—*Foil*: D. de Jong, Los Angeles AC; A. R. Snyder, Stanford; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; D. de Jong, LAAC; J. L. Thompson, OC
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; J. G. Ely, HAC; D. de Jong, LAAC
Women: E. Jane, Unatt.; C. Pattison, LAAC; C. Belcher, LAAC
- 1934—*Foil*: Ens. R. C. Steere, USN; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC; D. de Jong, LAAC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; D. F. Rodecape, OC; A. Boyd, HAC
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; J. G. Ely, HAC; D. de Jong, LAAC
Women: H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; E. Jane, Unatt.; W. Uyttenhove, LAAC
- 1935—*Foil*: Lt. R. C. Steere, USN; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC; E. Carfagno, LAAC
Epee: Lt. M. O. Edwards, USA; F. Linkmeyer, LAAC; Lt. R. C. Steere, USN
Sabre: R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles AC; F. Leicester, OC; D. de Jong, LAAC
Women: H. Mayer, EBFC; E. Jane, Unatt.; M. Kumler, LAAC
- 1936—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; A. R. Snyder, OC; R. B. Faulkner, LAAC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; H. Corbin, HAC; A. Boyd, LAAC
Sabre: J. G. Ely, Hollywood AC; D. de Jong, LAAC; E. Carfagno, LAAC
Women: M. Kumler, LAAC; M. Calkins, LAAC; E. Jane, Faulkner
- 1937—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, Olympic Club; H. D. Swisher, LAAC; E. Carfagno, LAAC
Epee: A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC; F. Linkmeyer, LAAC; Cmdr. L. Doughty, USN
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; F. Leicester, OC; H. Mortimer, OC
Women: H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; H. Murray, Mills; E. Jane, Faulkner
- 1938—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; A. R. Snyder, OC; H. Mortimer, OC
Epee: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; F. Linkmeyer, LAAC; A. Boyd, LAAC
Sabre: D. L. McGraw, Unatt.; E. Carfagno, LAAC; W. O'Brien, Funke
Women: H. Mayer, Los Angeles AC; E. Jane, Faulkner; L. Reordan, LAAC
- 1939—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; A. R. Snyder, OC; D. L. McGraw, Unatt.
Epee: J. L. Thompson, Olympic Club; H. Corbin, HAC; H. Mortimer, OC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; K. Schweidel, Funke; F. Leicester, OC
Women: H. Mayer, Unatt.; M. Fitz, Cavaliers; I. Chaves, Faulkner
- 1940—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, Olympic Club; E. Carfagno, LAAC; O. G. Bower, Faulkner
Epee: J. L. Thompson, Olympic Club; Cmdr. L. Doughty, USN; T. Tarbett, LAAC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; L. Bellman, Faulkner; H. Davis, LAAC
Women: M. McMasters, Cavaliers; F. Fritz, Unatt.; C. Sanger, LAAC
- 1941—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, Olympic Club; E. Carfagno, LAAC; A. Boyd, LAAC
Epee: A. Boyd, Los Angeles AC; J. L. Thompson, OC; V. Arnautoff, OC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; A. R. Snyder, OC; H. Hersum, LAAC
Women: H. Mayer, San Francisco FC; M. Calkins, LAAC; M. McMasters, Cavaliers
- 1942—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, Olympic Club; E. Carfagno, LAAC; J. Hovik, OC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; H. Corbin, HAC; L. Lataillade, OC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; B. Smith, OC; A. Carfagno, LAAC
Women: M. Calkins, Los Angeles AC; M. McMasters, Cavaliers; M. Kendal, Faulkner

- 1943—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; J. Potter, Funke
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; E. Carfagno, LAAC; H. Sauke, Faulkner
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; A. Carfagno, LAAC
Women: H. Mayer, San Francisco FC; M. Calkins, LAAC; M. McMasters, Cavaliers
- 1944—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; H. Castello, OC; J. Lampl, LAAC
Epee: Lt. H. Mortimer, Olympic Club; B. Irwin, Faulkner; S. Vallet, LAAC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; H. Davis, LAAC; S. Giambra, USN
Women: M. McMasters, Cavaliers; B. Fratessa, Halberstadt; M. J. Clark, Unatt.
- 1945—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; R. Irwin, Faulkner; J. Lampl, LAAC
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; E. Carfagno, LAAC; L. Lataillade, OC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; R. Irwin, Faulkner
Women: J. York, Faulkner SF; P. Craus, Faulkner; C. Bayer, Cavaliers
- 1946—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; H. Mottershaw, Halberstadt
Epee: D. M. Reynolds, Halberstadt SF; F. Linkmeyer, LAAC; C. Militaire, HAC
Sabre: S. Giambra, Olympic Club; E. Carfagno, LAAC; J. Amendt, Faulkner
Women: H. Mayer, Halberstadt SF; P. Craus, Falkner; B. Fratessa, Halberstadt
- 1947—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; S. Giambra, OC; L. Bellman, Faulkner
Epee: B. McBirney, Faulkner SF; E. Carfagno, LAAC; A. Boyd, LAAC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; S. Giambra, OC; H. Mottershaw, Funke
Women: H. Mayer, Halberstadt SF; P. Craus, Faulkner; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers
- 1948—*Foil*: A. Kaye, Faulkner SF; E. Carfagno, LAC; S. Giambra, OC
Epee: D. M. Reynolds, Los Angeles AC; L. Turk, Halberstadt; A. Boyd, LAAC
Sabre: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; S. Giambra, OC; G. Biagini, OC
Women: J. York, Faulkner SF; P. Craus, Faulkner; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers
- 1949—*Foil*: A. R. Snyder, Olympic Club; G. Martin, Nadi; S. Giambra, OC
Epee: B. McBirney, Faulkner SF; P. Paret, Halberstadt; D. Reynolds, LAAC
Sabre: S. Giambra, Olympic Club; J. Lampl, LAAC; L. Giorgi, OC
Women: P. Craus, Faulkner SF; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers; C. Bayer, Cavaliers
- 1950—*Foil*: S. Giambra, Olympic Club; G. Biagini, OC; S. Shurtz, Faulkner
Epee: G. Biagini, Olympic Club; D. Reynolds, LAAC; B. McBirney, Faulkner
Sabre: S. Giambra, Olympic Club; J. Lampl, LAAC; T. Mori, LAAC
Women: M. Bower, Los Angeles AC; P. Craus, Faulkner; M. Mitchell, Cavaliers

- 1951—*Foil*: S. Shurtz, Faulkner SF; E. Carfagno, LAAC; G. Biagini, OC
Epee: S. Shurtz, Faulkner SF; A. Lambert, UC; W. Wootan, UC
Sabre: S. Giambra, Olympic Club; G. Biagini, OC; T. Mori, LAAC
Women: J. York, Unatt.; M. Bower, LAAC; P. Craus, Faulkner
- 1952—*Foil*: E. Carfagno, Los Angeles AC; S. Shurtz, Faulkner; T. Mori, LAAC
Epee: S. Shurtz, Faulkner SF; E. Carfagno, LAAC; F. Linkmeyer, LAAC
Women: M. Mitchell, Cavaliers; J. York, Unatt.; P. Craus, Faulkner
- 1953—*Foil*: G. Martin, Unatt.; H. Sauke, Unatt.; D. De La O, OC
Epee: S. Shurtz, U.S.N.; D. Swift, Berkeley FC; A. Lambert, Berkeley FC
Sabre: T. Mori, Los Angeles AC; F. Martin, Unatt.; S. Giambra, OC
Women: J. York, Unatt.; M. Mitchell, Unatt.; B. Meislahn, Faulkner
- 1954—*Foil*: S. Shurtz, USN; N. Goldsmith, HAC; G. Biagini, OC
Epee: S. Shurtz, USN; D. de Jong, LAAC; S. Barden, LAAC
Sabre: S. Shurtz, USN; J. Lampl, LAAC; F. Martin, Unatt.
Women: M. Mitchell, Hollywood AC; B. Baxter, Unatt.; T. Angell, Halberstadt
- 1955—*Foil*: G. Biagini, Olympic Club; J. Lampl, LAAC; A. Lambert, Berkeley FC
Epee: G. Siebert, Cavaliers; L. Kanstein, BFC; W. Kirchner, Cavaliers
Sabre: D. De La O, Olympic Club; J. Baker, OC; J. Lampl, LAAC
Women: M. Mitchell, Hollywood AC; T. Angell, Halberstadt; I. Hoblit, Unatt.
- 1956—*Foil*: G. Biagini, Olympic Club; W. Lundeberg, Cavaliers; R. Crawford, Faulkner
Epee: A. Lambert, Berkeley FC; Leal Kanstein, BFC; G. Biagini, OC
Sabre: W. Kirchner, Cavaliers; D. De La O, OC; G. Scheile, Halberstadt
Women: M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; J. Romary, Unatt.; S. Canter, Halberstadt
- 1957—*Foil*: D. De La O, Olympic Club; G. Biagini, OC; R. Crawford, Faulkner
Epee: R. Miller, Washington AC; G. Biagini, OC; F. Rayser, LAAC
Sabre: T. Orley, Unatt.; A. Keresztes, LAAC; A. Orban, LAAC
Women: J. Romary, Unatt.; M. Mitchell, LAAC; T. Angell, Halberstadt
- 1958—*Foil*: F. Duncan, Faulkner; G. Biagini, OC; L. Brownlee, LAH
Epee: F. Duncan, Faulkner; S. Barden, LAAC; N. Schultz, Halberstadt
Sabre: A. Keresztes, Los Angeles AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; W. Kirchner, Cavaliers
Women: J. Romary, Unatt.; T. Angell, Halberstadt; M. Mitchell, LAAC
- 1959—*Foil*: G. Biagini, Pannonia AC; P. Schwarz, LAH; S. Pasol, LAH
Epee: F. Linkmeyer, Los Angeles AC; B. Firth, USA; F. Andrina, Faulkner
Sabre: D. Magay, Pannonia AC; P. Etter, Vince; A. Orban, PAC
Women: M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; T. Angell, Halberstadt; A. Gerakin, Faulkner
- 1960—*Foil*: G. Biagini, Pannonia AC; L. Brownlee, LAH; M. Taylor, Faulkner
Epee: R. Miller, Washington AC; H. Arp, Faulkner; A. Boyd, LAAC
Sabre: A. Orban, Pannonia AC; M. Meszaros, PAC; L. Brownlee, LAH
Women: J. Romary, Unatt.; T. Angell, Halberstadt; A. Gerakin, Faulkner

1961—*Foil*: A. Davis, Unatt.; H. Arp, Faulkner; C. Williams, Unatt.
Epee: S. Mutschenbacher, Pannonia AC; S. Barden, LAAC; L. Bleamaster, LAAC
Sabre: D. Magay, Pannonia AC; G. Biagini, PAC; S. Pasol, LAH
Women: M. Mitchell, Los Angeles FC; J. Romary, LAFA; J. Mori, LAAC

1962—*Foil*: R. Pinchuk, San Francisco FC; S. Pasol, LAH; A. Rivera, LAFA
Epee: K. Christe, Unatt.; L. Bleamaster, LAAC; L. Rombeau, LAFC
Sabre: D. Magay, Pannonia AC; A. Keresztes, NYAC; G. Biagini, PAC
Women: E. Magay, Pannonia AC; J. Romary, Unatt.; B. Linkmeyer, Faulkner

1963—*Foil*: T. Hirose, Los Angeles AC; S. Pasol, LAH; R. Pinchuk, Unatt.
Epee: H. Resch, Pannonia AC; K. Christe, Unatt.; H. Arp, Faulkner
Sabre: D. Magay, Pannonia AC; J. Lampl, LAAC; P. Eher, Vince
Women: M. Mitchell, Los Angeles AC; A. Gerakin, Faulkner, B. Linkmeyer, Faulkner

1964—*Foil*: J. Green, Pannonia AC; R. Berger, LAFA; R. Pinchuk, Berkeley FC
Epee: K. Christe, Berkeley FC; S. Mutschenbacher, SCFC; P. Schwarz, LAH
Sabre: D. Magay, Pannonia AC; P. Etter, Vince; J. Lampl, LAAC
Women: T. Angell, Pannonia AC; J. Romary, Vince; M. Mitchell, LAFC

B3. National Rankings

The system of National Rankings was inaugurated in the Fall of 1934 to give recognition to performances of the previous season and to facilitate seedings at current competitions. Women were not ranked until 1936.

1934-35 Season

<i>Foil</i>	<i>Epee</i>	<i>Sabre</i>	<i>Women</i>
J. L. Levis	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	None
H. V. Alessandrini	T. J. Sands	J. R. Huffman	
L. G. Nunes	F. R. Weber	P. W. Bruder	
W. A. Dow	T. Jaeckel	L. G. Nunes	
F. S. Righeimer	F. S. Righeimer	R. Faulkner	
W. Block	M. A. de Capriles	N. Muray	
J. R. Huffman	L. G. Nunes	E. S. Acel	
M. A. de Capriles	K. Kapner	B. de Nagy	
D. Every	J. R. de Capriles	M. A. de Capriles	
A. J. Fregosi	W. A. Dow	A. Muray	

1935-36 Season

J. L. Levis	T. J. Sands	N. C. Armitage
H. V. Alessandrini	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman
J. G. Hurd	T. Jaeckel	L. G. Nunes
H. M. Castello	L. G. Nunes	P. W. Bruder
W. A. Dow	F. Linkmeyer	M. A. de Capriles
N. Muray	F. R. Weber	E. S. Acel
J. R. de Capriles	M. A. de Capriles	J. R. de Capriles
A. J. Fregosi	G. W. Thompson	N. Muray
H. B. Wesselman	A. Boyd	B. de Nagy
E. J. Goldstein	P. Mijer	S. T. Stewart

1936-37 Season

H. V. Alessandrini	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	J. de Tuscan
J. L. Levis	M. A. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	M. Lloyd
J. R. Huffman	F. R. Weber	P. W. Bruder	D. B. Locke
D. Every	A. Boyd	M. A. de Capriles	C. Alessandrini
F. S. Righeimer	J. R. de Capriles	N. Muray	M. Guggolz
W. A. Dow	T. J. Sands	E. S. Acel	M. Cerra
W. T. Pecora	T. Jaeckel	S. T. Stewart	D. Funke
J. G. Hurd	F. S. Righeimer	B. de Nagy	M. Kumler
J. F. Potter	H. V. Alessandrini	I. E. Cantor	M. Dalton
H. M. Castello	J. F. Potter	M. Frank	B. Cochrane
			C. King

1937-38 Season

J. L. Levis	T. J. Sands	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
J. R. de Capriles	T. Jaeckel	N. C. Armitage	C. Alessandrini
D. Every	A. Boyd	J. R. de Capriles	D. Funke
H. V. Alessandrini	J. R. de Capriles	M. A. de Capriles	M. Dalton
W. A. Dow	W. Cornett	I. E. Cantor	M. L. Vince
H. M. Castello	J. L. Levis	S. T. Stewart	D. B. Locke
J. R. Huffman	A. Skrobisch	E. S. Acel	M. Cerra
R. S. Steere	N. C. Armitage	N. Muray	J. C. Volkral
N. L. Lewis	R. S. Driscoll	R. E. Marson	B. Cochrane
M. Grasson	M. A. de Capriles	J. H. Flynn	M. I. Stewart

1938-39 Season

D. Every	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
F. S. Righeimer	W. Randall	N. C. Armitage	D. B. Locke
J. L. Levis	F. Linkmeyer	M. A. de Capriles	M. Cerra
W. A. Dow	M. A. de Capriles	J. R. de Capriles	M. Dalton
J. R. de Capriles	F. S. Righeimer	E. S. Acel	M. I. Stewart
J. R. Huffman	F. R. Weber	B. de Nagy	J. C. Volkral
D. Bukantz	N. L. Lewis	R. E. Marson	B. Cochrane
H. V. Alessandrini	A. von Munchhausen	N. Muray	C. Alessandrini
E. Carfagno	R. S. Driscoll	P. S. Lubart	D. Funke
N. L. Lewis	G. B. Calkins	P. Viscidi	D. Grimmelman
			D. Hafner

1939-40 Season

Foil	Epee	Sabre	Women
N. L. Lewis	L. Tingley	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
E. Carfagno	A. Boyd	J. R. Huffman	M. Dalton
J. R. Huffman	G. M. Heiss	M. A. de Capriles	J. C. Vokral
W. A. Dow	N. L. Lewis	S. T. Stewart	M. I. Stewart
H. V. Alessandrini	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. de Capriles	B. Cochrane
D. Bukantz	J. Jaeckel	E. Carfagno	M. L. Vince
J. L. Lewis	C. Corbett	R. E. Marson	C. A. Hamilton
D. Every	L. Doughty	B. de Nagy	H. Mroczkowska
N. Lubell	W. Cornett	N. Muray	M. Cerra
R. Steere	H. Mortimer	E. S. Acel	L. Oppenheim

1940-41 Season

D. Every	F. Siebert	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
W. A. Dow	A. Skrobisch	J. R. de Capriles	M. I. Stewart
J. R. de Capriles	L. Tingley	J. R. Huffman	M. L. Vince
N. L. Lewis	J. R. de Capriles	M. A. de Capriles	J. C. Vokral
J. R. Huffman	R. S. Driscoll	R. E. Marson	B. Cochrane
E. Carfagno	L. G. Nunes	D. Cetrulo	M. Dalton
S. Giolito	L. Doughty	P. W. Bruder	M. Cerra
R. Steere	P. Mijer	N. Muray	L. Oppenheim
N. Lubell	G. M. Heiss	E. S. Acel	C. King
H. V. Alessandrini	M. A. de Capriles	E. Carfagno	D. Funke

1941-42 Season

D. Cetrulo	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
J. R. Huffman	A. Boyd	J. R. Huffman	H. Mroczkowska
S. Giolito	H. Santos	M. A. de Capriles	M. L. Vince
A. R. Snyder	M. Metzger	T. Nyilas	M. Cerra
W. A. Dow	J. R. de Capriles	D. Cetrulo	J. C. Vokral
D. Every	K. Kapner	G. V. Worth	M. Dalton
N. L. Lewis	M. A. de Capriles	N. Muray	D. Funke
N. Lubell	E. Guirola	R. E. Marson	B. Cochrane
J. R. de Capriles	W. H. Goldsmith	J. R. de Capriles	P. Sweeney
A. Tauber	J. H. Flynn	E. S. Acel	L. Oppenheim
	P. Mijer	J. H. Flynn	M. I. Stewart

1942-43 Season

W. A. Dow	H. Santos	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
J. R. Huffman	F. Linkmeyer	T. Nyilas	H. Mroczkowska
S. Giolito	R. S. Driscoll	J. R. Huffman	M. Dalton
C. Ettinger	M. A. de Capriles	J. H. Flynn	D. Funke
D. Every	P. Costigan	G. V. Worth	G. Acel
R. Goldstein	P. Tishman	N. Muray	M. I. Stewart
J. Mau	P. Mijer	M. A. de Capriles	P. Sweeney
N. L. Lewis	R. Goldstein	R. G. Marson	M. Cerra
B. Krieger	A. Skrobisch	E. S. Acel	R. Maxwell
A. Axelrod	J. V. Grombach	N. Lazar	D. Cetrulo
	L. Tingley	P. Lubart	D. Wahl

1943-44 Season

(Men's events only six places due to curtailed activity during war)

W. A. Dow	R. S. Driscoll	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
A. R. Snyder	G. Flynn	T. Nyilas	M. Cerra
T. Nyilas	A. von Munchhausen	G. V. Worth	M. Dalton
R. Kaplan	B. Burtt	J. H. Flynn	R. Maxwell
W. H. Goldsmith	R. Goldstein	P. Lubart	G. Acel
A. Axelrod	G. Wlodyga	N. Muray	D. Funke
			D. Lancaster
			P. Sweeney
			D. Wahl
			A. Condosta
			D. Kerfoot

1944-45 Season

Foil	Epee	Sabre	Women
A. R. Snyder	M. A. de Capriles	T. Nyilas	M. Dalton
W. A. Dow	P. Mijer	N. C. Armitage	H. M. Dow
L. Kellerman	J. H. Flynn	M. A. de Capriles	M. Cerra
C. Ettinger	H. Santos	B. Krieger	D. Lancaster
B. Burtt	J. V. Grombach	J. H. Flynn	D. Funke
W. H. Goldsmith	W. H. Goldsmith	N. Muray	D. Wahl
			G. A. Uthoff
			P. Sweeney
			R. Maxwell
			H. Brackley
			A. Condosta

1945-46 Season

D. Every	M. Gilman	N. C. Armitage	M. Cerra
A. R. Snyder	J. H. Flynn	T. Nyilas	H. M. Dow
W. A. Dow	F. Linkmeyer	J. H. Flynn	M. Dalton
N. Lubell	B. Burtt	A. Muray	P. Sweeney
T. Nyilas	A. Skrobisch	B. Krieger	H. Brackley
C. Ettinger	A. Santos	F. Lombaer	D. Lancaster
			D. Funke
			D. Wahl
			R. Maxwell

1946-47 Season

J. R. de Capriles	A. Wolff	T. Nyilas	H. Mayer
N. Lubell	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. de Capriles	H. M. Dow
D. Cetrulo	T. Jaeckel	N. C. Armitage	R. Maxwell
D. Every	R. S. Driscoll	D. Cetrulo	P. Craus
T. Nyilas	B. Burtt	S. T. Stewart	M. Cerra
W. A. Dow	J. Strauch	J. H. Flynn	P. Sweeney
R. Goldstein	F. Linkmeyer	G. V. Worth	M. Dalton
A. Balk	R. Goldstein	A. Deladrier	G. A. Kelly
R. Ozol	A. Skrobisch	S. Giambra	H. Brackley
C. Ettinger	H. Santos	R. Goldstein	D. Wahl

1947-48 Season

D. Cetrulo	J. Strauch	J. H. Flynn	H. M. Dow
W. A. Dow	A. Wolff	D. Cetrulo	H. Mayer
J. R. de Capriles	R. S. Driscoll	T. Nyilas	M. Dalton
N. L. Lewis	J. R. de Capriles	G. V. Worth	M. Cerra
N. Lubell	B. Burtt	J. Gorlin	M. Mitchell
R. Goldstein	M. Metzger	N. C. Armitage	P. Craus
A. Axelrod	N. L. Lewis	M. A. de Capriles	R. A. Maxwell
B. Krieger	G. Groh	N. Muray	H. Brackley
D. Every	R. Goldstein	J. R. de Capriles	C. Bayer
S. Giolito	A. Skrobisch	O. Parsons	G. A. Kelly
			D. W. Stack

1948-49 Season

N. Lubell	N. L. Lewis	D. Cetrulo	H. M. Dow
D. Cetrulo	J. R. de Capriles	T. Nyilas	J. York
S. Giolito	A. Wolff	N. C. Armitage	M. Cerra
B. Prokop	R. Goldstein	G. V. Worth	P. Craus
D. Bukantz	D. G. Thompson	M. A. de Capriles	M. Dalton
D. Every	A. Boyd	J. Gorlin	R. Maxwell
C. Steinhardt	G. B. Calkins	J. H. Flynn	P. Sweeney
A. Axelrod	M. A. de Capriles	S. Giambra	H. B. Tuthill
A. Balk	A. Skrobisch	B. Krieger	B. Aboulafia
B. Krieger	M. Metzger	S. Gorlin	G. A. Kelly

1949-50 Season

D. Bukantz	N. L. Lewis	U. de Martino	P. Craus
C. Steinhardt	F. R. Weber	G. V. Worth	M. Mitchell
S. Giolito	J. Donaldson	T. Nyilas	D. Funke
N. Lubell	G. B. Calkins	J. H. Flynn	G. Acel
A. Axelrod	J. Strauch	J. Gorlin	M. Dalton
R. Goldstein	J. R. de Capriles	N. C. Armitage	H. B. Tuthill
D. Every	A. Skrobisch	N. Lazar	C. Bayer
N. Lazar	D. G. Thompson	R. E. Marson	S. Zacharewitz
B. Krieger	A. Wolff	B. Krieger	B. Meislahn
G. Biagini	R. Goldstein	R. Ozol	E. O. Atkin
L. Giorgi	H. Salzberg		

1950-51 Season

Foil	Epee	Sabre	Women
S. Giolito	N. L. Lewis	T. Nyilas	J. York
N. Lubell	F. R. Weber	N. C. Armitage	P. Craus
D. Every	J. Donaldson	U. de Martino	M. Bower
D. Bukantz	P. Utterbach	G. V. Worth	M. Mitchell
A. Prokop	F. McGrath	J. H. Flynn	E. Cohen
R. Goldstein	S. Shurtz	N. Muray	G. Acel
A. Axelrod	J. R. de Capriles	R. Marson	M. Dalton
C. Steinhardt	E. Vebell	S. Giambra	B. Meislahn
N. Lazar	M. Metzger	A. Treves	R. Maxwell
P. T. Makler	J. Strauch	B. Krieger	D. Funke

1951-52 Season

S. Giolito	J. R. de Capriles	T. Nyilas	J. York
D. Bukantz	A. Skrobisch	N. C. Armitage	P. Craus
N. Lubell	A. Wolff	G. V. Worth	M. Mitchell
B. Krieger	J. Strauch	S. Gorlin	G. Acel
N. Lazar	K. Kapner	B. Krieger	B. Meislahn
L. Kellerman	P. T. Makler	A. Kwartler	E. Cohen
A. Kwartler	R. Parmacek	J. Gorlin	G. Trurnit
D. Every	P. Utterbach	P. T. Makler	D. Funke
R. Steere	G. Jacoby	R. Marson	P. Sweeney
D. G. Thompson	P. Moss	A. Cohen	D. Millstein

1952-53 Season

D. Bukantz	A. Menendez	T. Nyilas	M. Mitchell
N. Lubell	A. Skrobisch	G. V. Worth	J. York
A. Axelrod	E. Vebell	U. de Martino	P. Craus
H. Goldsmith	P. T. Makler	J. R. de Capriles	D. Millstein
B. Krieger	P. Moss	A. Kwartler	M. Dalton
S. Giolito	J. Strauch	N. C. Armitage	D. Funke
J. R. de Capriles	N. L. Lewis	A. Cohen	G. Acel
L. Kellerman	H. Fried	S. Gorlin	B. Meislahn
J. Altabeff	R. Goldstein	A. Treves	E. Cohen
N. Lazar	F. Bavuso	B. Krieger	P. Sweeney
C. Steinhardt	J. R. de Capriles	J. Westley	
	M. Metzger		

1953-54 Season

D. Bukantz	D. G. Thompson	T. Nyilas	P. Sweeney
R. Goldstein	R. Berry	G. V. Worth	M. Mitchell
A. Kwartler	R. Goldstein	N. C. Armitage	D. Millstein
A. Axelrod	R. Derderian	A. Cohen	M. Dalton
L. Turk	A. M. Ruben	J. R. de Capriles	S. Chambers
N. Lozar	T. Bickley	S. Gorlin	E. C. Siegel
N. Lubell	E. Vebell	J. H. Flynn	V. Sokol
R. Nielsen	R. F. Jones	H. Millard	B. Dedousis
P. T. Makler	P. Conomikes	P. T. Makler	
E. Quinn	A. Wolff	N. Muray	

1954-55 Season

J. L. Levis	S. Shurtz	G. V. Worth	M. Mitchell
A. Axelrod	A. Skrobisch	A. Kwartler	G. Acel
D. Bukantz	P. Conomikes	S. Gorlin	M. Dalton
A. Kwartler	R. Berry	N. C. Armitage	J. Y. Romary
J. Strauch	K. Hoitsma	J. R. de Capriles	P. Sweeney
A. Spingarn	H. Kolowrat	A. Cohen	S. Chambers
N. Lubell	D. G. Thompson	R. R. Dyer	E. O. Atkin
H. Goldsmith	E. Vebell	T. Nyilas	J. Goodrich
N. Lazar	J. Gosline	R. Blum	I. Balint
C. Steinhardt	J. R. de Capriles	N. Muray	D. Funke

1955-56 Season

Foil	Epee	Sabre	Women
A. Axelrod	A. Cohen	R. R. Dyer	M. Mitchell
D. Bukantz	F. Bavuso	S. Gorlin	L. K. Dyer
H. Goldsmith	S. Shurtz	J. R. de Capriles	E. C. Siegel
S. Giolito	R. Berry	B. Pariser	I. Balint
N. Lubell	H. Wallner	T. Nyilas	J. Goodrich
H. Velasco	P. De Mage	G. V. Worth	M. Boyce
L. Turk	A. Hoffman	A. Kwartler	T. Angell
A. Kwartler	R. Goldstein	A. Treves	A. Drungis
L. Goldstein	T. Bickley	M. Mamlouk	S. Canter
D. Lyons	W. J. Andre	N. Muray	A. Gerakin
P. T. Makler	W. Kirchner	A. Spingarn	B. Santelli
C. Steinhardt	A. Skrobisch		D. Stack

1956-57 Season

S. Shurtz	A. Cohen	T. Nyilas	J. Y. Romary
A. Axelrod	W. J. Andre	A. Kwartler	M. Mitchell
D. Bukantz	S. Shurtz	G. V. Worth	J. Goodrich
N. Lubell	R. Goldstein	R. R. Dyer	B. A. Feig
B. Krieger	K. Hoitsma	A. Cohen	D. Funke
H. Goldsmith	F. Zechlin	A. Treves	H. Brewster
L. Turk	A. Wolff	R. Blum	I. Balint
C. Steinhardt	W. Farber	H. Kolowrat	M. Dalton
R. Pinchik	T. Bickley	E. Richards	M. Miyamoto
R. Goldman	R. Berry	N. C. Armitage	V. Sokol
A. Kwartler		J. Cameron	
A. Schankin		S. Gorlin	

1957-58 Season

D. Bukantz	R. Berry	D. Magay	J. Y. Romary
H. Goldsmith	R. Pew	T. Nyilas	L. Domolky
B. Krieger	J. Sakovitz	T. Orley	L. Dyer
A. Zombolas	E. Vebell	N. C. Armitage	A. Drungis
A. Schankin	P. Conomikes	D. Cetrulo	M. Mitchell
R. Pinchuk	A. Cohen	L. Pongo	I. Balint
J. Lampl	J. Margolis	W. Farber	T. Angell
F. Freiheit	R. Martinez	F. Rayser	I. Hoblit
N. Shapiro	G. Domolky	M. Greenwald	M. Miyamoto
J. Romary	T. Bickley	C. Pallaghy	J. Schoeck
	A. Musichuk	H. Spector	

1958-59 Season

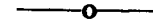
A. Axelrod	R. Berry	D. Magay	M. Mitchell
S. Giolito	R. Pew	T. Nyilas	J. Y. Romary
G. Glazer	W. J. Andre	T. Orley	J. Angell
E. Richards	L. Anastasi	R. R. Dyer	E. C. Siegel
H. Goldsmith	H. Kolowrat	A. Kwartler	G. A. Hillyer
G. Biagini	J. Margolis	C. Pallaghy	M. Dalton
N. L. Lewis	H. Fried	E. Hamori	S. Parker
N. Iazar	E. Vebell	A. Keresztes	I. Balint
B. Krieger	R. Goldstein	G. V. Worth	P. Sweeney

1959-60 Season

J. Paletta	H. Kolowrat	T. Orley	M. Mitchell
A. Axelrod	A. Keresztes	V. Sokol	H. King
G. Glazer	P. Levy	A. Kwartler	T. Angell
H. Goldsmith	R. Wommack	G. Domolky	J. Goodrich
L. Silverman	R. Berry	R. Blum	J. Dardia
B. Krieger	P. Pesthy	T. Nyilas	M. Miyamoto
E. Richards	M. Dasaro	C. Pallaghy	B. Santelli
B. Szentivanyi	H. Fried	G. V. Worth	I. Hoblit
A. J. Keane	R. Gates	W. Farber	B. Brill
	W. J. Andre	W. Goering	
	J. Mooney	D. Magay	
		A. Orban	

APPENDIX C

U. S. INTERNATIONAL RECORDS



Cl. U. S. Olympians and Olympic Performances

Fencing is one of the original sports of the modern Olympic Games, but no U.S. fencers participated in the first Olympiad in Athens, 1896, nor the second in Paris, 1900.

1904—*St. Louis*—William Grebe, W. Scott O'Connor and Charles Tatham. Also a "junior foil" entry of Theodore Carstens, A. G. Fox and W. G. Holroyde.

1908—*London*—U.S. fencers did not participate.

1912—*Stockholm*—Dr. G. M. Hammond, Captain; William L. Bowman, Scott D. Breckinridge, George H. Breed, John E. Gignoux, Sherman Hall, Marc W. Larimer, John A. MacLaughlin, James M. Moore, Lt. George E. Patton, A. Van Z. Post, Lt. Harold M. Rayner, Alfred E. Sauer and Frederic Schenck.

1916—*War*—No team picked.

1920—*Antwerp*—Maj. F. W. Honeycutt, Captain; Ens. R. J. Bowman, Col. Henry Breckinridge, Ens. F. S. Cunningham, John W. Dimond, Ray W. Dutcher, C. Bradford Fraley, Ens. E. G. Fulinweider, Arthur S. Lyon, J. Brooks B. Parker, Capt. Harold M. Rayner, William H. Russell, Leon M. Schoonmaker, Lt. Col. Robert Sears, Ens. C. J. Walker.

1924—*Paris*—Arthur S. Lyon, Captain; Lt. P. W. Allison, Harold Bloomer, Burke Boyce, Col. Henry Breckinridge, George H. Breed, Lt. George C. Calnan, Lt. L. V. Castner, Lt. E. G. Fulinweider, Lt. P. T. Jeter, Chauncey McPherson, Allan B. Milner, J. Brooks B. Parker, William H. Russell, Leon Shore, Albert Strauss, Harold Van Buskirk, Donald Waldhaus, A. P. Walker. Leon M. Schoonmaker was Manager and Julio M. Castello and Francois Darrieulat were Coaches.

1928—*Amsterdam*—Col. Henry Breckinridge, Captain; Ervin S. Acel, Norman C. Armitage, Edward M. Barnett, Lt. George C. Calnan, Dernel Every, Ralph B. Faulkner, John R. Huffman, Joseph L. Levis, Arthur S. Lyon, Dr. Allan B. Milner, Nickolas Muray, Rene Peroy, Maj. Harold M. Rayner, Harold Van Buskirk, Irma Hopper, Marion Lloyd. Dr. G. M. Hammond was Manager and Rene Pinchart and George Santelli were Coaches.

1932—*Los Angeles*—Lt. George C. Calnan, Captain; Hugh V. Alessandroni, Norman C. Armitage, Peter W. Bruder, Harold M. Corbin, Miguel A. de Capriles, Dernel Every, Ralph B. Faulkner, Lt. G. M. Heiss, John R. Huffman, Tracy Jaeckel, Joseph L. Levis, Theodore Lorber, Nickolas Muray, Frank S. Rigeimer, Curtis C. Shears, Ens. Richard C. Steere, Harold Van Buskirk, Muriel Guggolz, Marion Lloyd, Dorothy Locke. Leon M. Schoonmaker was manager and Samuel J. Cole Assistant Manager. Rene Pinchart and George Santelli were Coaches.

1936—*Berlin*—Joseph L. Levis, Captain; Hugh V. Alessandroni, Norman C. Armitage, Andrew L. Boyd, Peter W. Bruder, Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Warren A. Dow, Lt. G. M. Heiss, John R. Huffman, John Hurd, Tracy Jaeckel, Bela de Nagy, William T. Pecora, John F. Potter, Frank S. Rigeimer, Lt. Thomas J. Sands, Samuel T. Stewart, Lt. Fred R. Weber; Marion Lloyd, Dorothy Locke, Joanna de Tuscan. J. Howard Hanway was Manager and John W. Dimond, Robert M. Grasson and George Santelli were Coaches.

1940—*War*. Since tryouts had been held, the Olympic Committee picked a team limited to four men in each weapon: Harold Van Buskirk, Captain;

1960-61 Season

Foil	Epee	Sabre	Women
A. Axelrod	D. Micahnik	E. Hamori	J. Y. Romary
J. Paletta	R. Spinella	T. Orley	E. Terhune
H. Goldsmith	R. King	M. Dasaro	H. King
E. Glazer	R. Beck	G. V. Worth	J. Schoeck
H. Cohen	W. J. Andre	T. Nyilas	M. Mitchell
M. Davis	F. Duncan	C. Pallaghy	T. Angell
D. Bukantz	J. Halpern	R. R. Dyer	L. Dyer
L. Silverman	P. Levy	A. Kwartler	J. Goodrich
B. Krieger	J. Mooney	G. Biagini	D. O'Connor
A. Kwartler	R. Pew	R. Blum	V. Sokol
		A. Orban	

1961-62 Season

L. Anastasi	R. Beck	D. Magay	J. Y. Romary
E. Richards	F. Anger	E. Hamori	T. Angell
M. Davis	R. King	H. Resch	H. King
R. Spinella	R. Stoll	J. Twardokens	P. Singelakis
J. Mooney	D. Micahnik	E. Richards	M. Mitchell
A. Zombolas	S. Mutschenbacher	C. Pallaghy	D. O'Connor
A. David	R. Spinella	L. Pongo	A. Gerakin
F. Anger	L. Anastasi	A. Orban	B. Linkmeyer
D. Micahnik	D. Von Oppen	A. Witt	B. Filerman
S. Giolito	M. Alexander	G. Biagini	P. Bernhard
H. Goldsmith	A. Jackson	M. Dasaro	J. Despars
L. Silverman	J. Powell	W. Goering	V. Sokol

1962-63 Season

E. Richards	G. Eisner	M. Dasaro	H. King
M. Davis	E. Richards	D. Magay	J. Y. Romary
A. Axelrod	L. Anastasi	E. Hamori	M. Mitchell
P. Pesthy	J. Margolis	R. Blum	B. Linkmeyer
H. Goldsmith	P. Pesthy	T. Ovley	E. Johnson
A. Zombolas	M. Dasaro	J. Twardokens	L. Dyer
M. Grafton	H. Kolowrat	H. Mayer	T. Angell
R. Spinella	R. Beck	A. Morales	V. Wade
N. Cohen	D. Von Oppen	C. Pallaghy	R. Culotta
G. Glazer	S. Mutschenbacher	A. J. Keane	P. Schwabe
U. Jones	J. R. de Capriles	E. Richards	C. Carter
A. Kwartler	J. Melcher	R. Garbatini	B. Kolenda
	A. Seeman	W. Farber	D. O'Connor
	R. Spinella	A. Keresztes	P. Singelakis
		A. Kwartler	
		L. Pongo	

1963-64 Season

E. Richards	L. Anastasi	E. Hamori	H. King
A. Axelrod	P. Pesthy	A. Keresztes	M. Mitchell
M. Dasaro	F. Anger	A. Morales	A. Gerakin
R. Russell	D. Micahnik	W. Farber	J. Y. Romary
H. Cohen	J. Melcher	M. Dasaro	T. Angell
U. Jones	S. Mutschenbacher	B. Pariser	D. O'Connor
D. Micahnik	H. Arp	G. Biagini	B. Linkmeyer
R. Spinella	D. Von Oppen	A. J. Keane	V. Smith
L. Anastasi	T. Hirose	E. Richards	A. Drungis
F. Anger	J. Farrell	T. Balla	B. Brill
J. Paletta	R. Pew	R. Blum	M. Huddleson
	P. Schwartz	H. Mayer	M. Miyamoto

1964-65 Season

H. Cohen	P. Pesthy	A. Keresztes	J. Romary
A. Axelrod	D. Micahnik	E. Hamori	H. King
G. Glazer	H. Kolowrat	A. Morales	T. Angell
L. Anastasi	L. Bleamaster	T. Orley	V. Sokol
U. Jones	A. Morales	A. Kwartler	D. O'Connor
R. Spinella	F. Anger	W. Farber	J. Moore
E. Richards	R. Beck	R. Blum	C. Abby
A. Zombolas	J. Powell	D. Magay	M. Miyamoto
M. Davis	L. Anastasi	M. Dasaro	A. Drungis
H. Goldsmith	J. Melcher	J. Keane	E. Johnson
J. Paletta	J. Mooney	L. Pongo	
R. Russell	R. Pew	G. Worth	

Norman C. Armitage, Edward Carfagno, Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Warran A. Dow, Dernel Every, John R. Huffman, Norman Lewis, Ralph E. Marson, Fred W. Siebert, Alfred Skrobisch, Loyal Tingley, Helena Mroczkowska, Mildred Stewart. George Santelli, Coach, Alvar Hermanson, Assistant Coach.

1944—*War*—No team picked.

1948—*London*—Warren A. Dow, Captain; Norman C. Armitage, Andrew L. Boyd, Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Dean Cetrulo, Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Dernel Every, Dr. James H. Flynn, Silvio Giolito, Ralph M. Goldstein, Norman Lewis, Nathaniel Lubell, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Austin Prokop, Donald G. Thompson, Albert Wolff, George V. Worth, Maria Cerra, Helena M. Dow, Janice Lee York. Salvatore Giambra was Manager and Rene Pinchart and George Santelli were Coaches.

1952—*Helsinki*—Miguel A. de Capriles, Captain; Norman C. Armitage, Albert Axelrod, Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Jose R. de Capriles, Silvio Giolito, Harold Goldsmith, Byron Krieger, Allan S. Kwartler, Nathaniel Lubell, Dr. Paul T. Makler, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Alfred Skrobisch, James Strauch, Alex Treves, Edward Vebell, Albert Wolff, George V. Worth, Polly Craus, Maxine Mitchell, Janice Lee York. Stanley Sieja was Manager and Rene Pinchart and George Santelli were Coaches.

1956—*Melbourne*—Jose R. de Capriles, Captain; Lt. William Andre, Norman C. Armitage, Albert Axelrod, Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Abram Cohen, R. Richard Dyer, Harold Goldsmith, Ralph M. Goldstein, Kinmot Hoitsma, Byron Krieger, Allan S. Kwartler, Nathaniel Lubell, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Richard Pew, Sewall Shurtz, George V. Worth, Judy Goodrich, Maxine Mitchell, Janice Lee Romary. George V. Worth was Manager and Lajos Csiszar was Coach.

1960—*Rome*—Ralph M. Goldstein, Captain; Albert Axelrod, Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Michael Dasaro, R. Richard Dyer, Gene Glazer, Harold Goldsmith, Henry Kolowrat, Allan S. Kwartler, Lt. James Margolis, David Micahnik, Ens. Alfonso Morales, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Ens. Joseph Paletta, Ralph Spinella, Ens. Roland Wommack, George V. Worth, Judy Goodrich, Harriet King, Maxine Mitchell, Janice Lee Romary, Evelyn Terhune. George V. Worth was Manager, Dr. Daniel Bukantz Assistant Manager, Andre Deladrier was Coach, and Edwin Purdy was Armorer.

1964—*Tokyo*—Dr. Paul T. Makler, Captain; Lawrence Anastasi, Frank Anger, Albert Axelrod, Leslie Bleamaster, Robert Blum, Herbert Cohen, Eugene Glazer, Eugene Hamori, Attila Keresztes, David Micahnik, Alfonso Morales, Thomas Orley, Paul Pesthy, Edwin Richards, Tommy Angell, Anne Drungis, Harriet King, Denise O'Connor, Janice Romary. Robert Blum was Manager, Michel Alaux and Chaba Elthes were Coaches, and Joseph Byrnes was Armorer.

U. S. Olympic Performances

1904

C. Tatham—2nd in epee, 3rd in foil (Cuba the only other entry in fencing).

1920

Foil Team 3rd, Sabre Team 4th.

1928

Lt. G. C. Calnan 3rd, A. B. Milner finalist, in epee.

1932

J. L. Levis 2nd in foil; Lt. G. C. Calnan 6th in epee; J. R. Huffman 6th, N. C. Armitage 9th, in sabre; M. Lloyd (Vince) 9th in women's foil; Foil Team 3rd; Epee Team 3rd; Sabre Team 4th.

1948

M. Cerra (Tishman) 4th in women's foil; G. V. Worth 5th, Dr. T. Nyilas 7th, in sabre; N. Lewis 9th in epee; Sabre Team 3rd, Foil Team 4th.

1952

J. York (Romary) 4th, M. Mitchell 6th, in women's foil; Sabre Team 4th.

1956

J. York (Romary) 4th in women's foil; R. Pew 4th in epee; Foil Team 4th.

1960

A. Axelrod 3rd in foil; Sabre Team 4th.

C2. U. S. Pan American Teams and Pan American Performances

Pan American Team Members

- 1951—*Buenos Aires*: Miguel A. de Capriles, Captain; Byron Krieger, Nathaniel Lubell, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Edward Vebell, Col. F. R. Weber, Albert Wolff, George V. Worth.
- 1955—*Mexico City*: Jose R. de Capriles, Captain; Grace Acel, Albert Axelrod, Abram Cohen, R. Richard Dyer, Harold Goldsmith, Allan S. Kwartler, Dr. Paul T. Makler, Maxine Mitchell, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Sewall Shurtz, Eve Siegel, George V. Worth.
- 1959—*Chicago*: Ralph M. Goldstein, Captain; Albert Axelrod, Richard Berry, Michael Dasaro, Walter Farber, Howard Fried, Gene Glazer, William Goering, Harold Goldsmith, Harriet King, Henry Kolowrat, Allan S. Kwartler, Paul Levy, Maxine Mitchell, Ens. Alfonso Morales, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Ens. Joseph Paletta, Edwin Richards, Lawrence Silverman, Vivienne Sokol, Ens. Roland Wommack, George V. Worth.
- 1963—*Sao Paolo*—Dr. Paul T. Makler, Captain; Lawrence Anastasi, Tommy Angell, Frank Anger, Albert Axelrod, Herbert Cohen, Michael Dasaro, Martin Davis, Anne Drungis, Gil Eisner, Walter Farber, Harriet King, Bonny Linkmeyer, James Margolis, Harold Mayer, James Melcher, Maxine Mitchell, Lt. Alfonso Morales, Chaba Pallaghy, Edwin Richards, Janice Lee Romary, Anthony Zombolas.

Pan American Performances

1951

Dr. T. Nyilas 1st, G. V. Worth 2nd, B. Krieger 6th in sabre; N. Lubell 3rd, B. Krieger 6th in foil; E. Vebell 3rd, A. Wolff 5th in epee; Foil Team 1st; Epee Team 2nd; Sabre Team 1st.

1955

H. Goldsmith 1st, A. Axelrod 2nd, A. Kwartler 5th in foil; M. Mitchell 1st, E. Siegel 3rd in women's foil; G. V. Worth 2nd, R. Dyer 3rd, Dr. T. Nyilas 5th in sabre; S. Shurtz 2nd, A. Cohen 3rd in epee; Foil Team 2nd; Epee Team 2nd; Sabre Team 1st.

1959

H. Goldsmith 1st, A. Axelrod 2nd, J. Paletta 3rd in foil; A. Kwartler 1st, W. Farber 2nd, G. V. Worth 5th in sabre; R. Wommack 1st, M. Dasaro 2nd, H. Kolowrat 5th in epee; M. Mitchell 2nd, V. Sokol 4th in women's foil; Foil Team 1st; Epee Team 1st; Sabre Team 1st.

1963

M. Dasaro 1st, W. Farber 2nd, C. Pallaghy 3rd in sabre; F. Anger 1st, L. Anastasi 3rd in epee; A. Axelrod 2nd, and H. Cohen 3rd, E. Richards 5th in foil; H. King 2nd, J. Romary 3rd, B. Linkmeyer 7th in women's foil; Foil Team 1st; Epee Team 1st; Sabre Team 1st; Women's Team 1st.

APPENDIX D

OLYMPIC AND WORLD CHAMPIONS

A—Austria; B—Belgium; C—Cuba; CZ—Czechoslovakia; DK—Denmark; F—France; GB—Great Britain; G—Germany; GR—Greece, H—Hungary; I—Italy; L—Luxembourg; NL—Netherlands; N—Norway; P—Poland; R—Rumania; S—Sweden; SWI—Switzerland; USA—United States; USSR—Russia. Ap—Stateless.

*—indicates Olympic Games.

1896—Athens*

Foil: Gravelotte, F; Callot, F; Dankla, GR
Sabre: Giorgiades, GR; Karakalos, GR; Nielsen, DK; Schmall, A

1900—Paris*

Foil: Coste, F; Masson, F; Boulenger, F; Debax, F
Epee: Fonst, C; Perree, F; See, F; de la Falaise, F
Sabre: de la Falaise, F; Thiebaud, F; Flesch, A; Gregorich, H

1904—St. Louis*

Foil Team: Cuba; USA
Foil: Post, C; Fonst, C; Tatham, USA; Casmir, G
Epee: Fonst, C; Tatham, USA; Post, C; Casmir, G
Sabre Team: Cuba; USA
Sabre: De Diaz, C; Grebe, USA; Post, C

1906—Athens

Foil: D. Cavanagh, F; Casmir, G; D'Hughes, F
Epee Team: France; Great Britain; Germany; Belgium
Epee: de la Falaise, F; D. Cavanagh, F; Van Blyenburg, NL; Montgommery, GB
Sabre Team: Germany; Greece; Netherlands
Sabre: Giorgiades, GR; Vasimir, DK; Ceserano, I

1908—London*

Epee Team: France; Great Britain; Belgium; Italy
Epee: Alibert, F; Lippmann, F; Anspach, B; Olivier, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Czechoslovakia; France
Sabre: Fuchs, H; Zulawski, H; Gappold, CZ; Szantay, H

1912—Stockholm*

Foil: N. Nadi, I; Speciale, I; Verderber, A; Berti, H
Epee Team: Belgium; Great Britain; Netherlands; Sweden
Epee: Anspach, B; Osier, DK; de Bieulieu, B; Boin, B
Sabre Team: Hungary; Austria; Netherlands; Bohemia
Sabre: Fuchs, H; Bekessy, H; Meszaros, H; Schenker, H

1920—Antwerp*

Foil Team: Italy; France; USA; Denmark
Foil: N. Nadi, I; Cattiau, F; Ducret, F; Labattut, F
Epee Team: Italy; Belgium; France; Portugal
Epee: Massard, F; Lippmann, F; Gevers, B; Buchard, F
Sabre Team: Italy; France; Netherlands; Denmark
Sabre: N. Nadi, I; A. Nadi, I; de Jong, NL; de Weil, NL

1921—Paris

Epee: Gaudin, F; Cornereau, F; Daniels, NL

1922—Paris

Epee: Heide, N; Liottel, F; Cornereau, F

—Ostend

Sabre: de Jong, NL; Taillandier, F; Tom, B

1923—The Hague

Epee: Brouwer, NL; de Jong, NL; Ducret, F
Sabre: de Jong, NL; Perredon, F; Daniels, NL

1924—Paris*

Foil Team: France; Belgium; Hungary; Italy
Foil: Ducret, F; Cattiau, F; Van Damme, B; Cautrot, F
Women: Osier, DK; Davis, GB; Heckscher, DK; Freeman, GB
Epee Team: France; Belgium; Italy; Portugal
Epee: Delporte, B; Ducret, F; Hellsten, S; Cornereau, F
Sabre Team: Italy; Hungary; Netherlands; Czechoslovakia
Sabre: Posta, H; Ducret, F; Garay, H; Schenker, H

1925—Ostend

Sabre: Garay, H; Uhlyarick, H; Petschauer, H

1926—Budapest

Foil: Chiavacci, N; Berti, H; Pignotti, I
Sabre: Gombos, H; Petschauer, H; Bini, I

—Ostend

Epee: Tainturier, F; de Montigny, B; Tom, B

1927—Vichy

Foil: Puliti, I; Cattiau, F; Guaragna, I
Epee: Buchard, F; Jourdan, F; de Beukelaer, B
Sabre: Gombes, H; Terztianski, H; Glykais, H

1928—Amsterdam*

Foil Team: Italy; France; Argentina; Belgium
Foil: Gaudin, F; Casmir, G; Gaudini, I; Puliti, I
Women: Mayer, G; Freeman, BG; Oelkers, G; Sondheim, DK
Epee Team: Italy; France; Portugal; Belgium
Epee: Gaudin, F; Buchard, F; Calnan, USA; Tom, B
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Poland; Germany
Sabre: Terztianski, H; Petschauer, H; Bini, I; Marzi, I

1929—Naples

Foil Team: Italy; Belgium; Hungary
Foil: Puliti, I; Cattiau, F; Gaudini, I
Women: Mayer, G; de Boer, NL; Dany, H
Epee: Cattiau, F; Riccardi, I; Bertinetti, I
Sabre: Glyckais, H; Marzi, I; Petschauer, H

1930—Liege

Foil Team: Italy; France; Belgium
Foil: Gaudini, I; Marzi, I; Guaragna, I
Women: Addams, B; Schwaiger, I; Venables, GB
Epee Team: Belgium; Italy; France
Epee: Cattiau, F; Pezzena, I; Rossignol, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Poland
Sabre: Piller, H; Petschauer, H; Daros, H

1931—Vienna

Foil Team: Italy; Hungary; Austria
Foil: Lemoine, F; Marzi, I; Lloyd, GB
Women: Mayer, G; Bogathy, H; Preiss, A
Epee Team: Italy; France; Sweden
Epee: Buchard, F; Schmetz, F; Rousset, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Germany
Sabre: Piller, H; Kabos, H; Petschauer, H

1932—Los Angeles*

Foil Team: France; Italy; USA; Denmark
Foil: Marzi, I; Levis, USA; Gaudini, I; Guaragna, I
Women: Preiss, A; Guinness, GB; Bogathy, H; Addams, B
Epee Team: France; Italy; USA; Belgium
Epee: Cornaggia, I; Buchard, F; Agostoni, I; Ragno, I
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Poland; USA
Sabre: Piller, H; Gaudini, I; Kabos, H; Casmir, G

—Copenhague

Women's Team: Denmark; Austria; Germany

1933—Budapest

Foil Team: Italy; Austria; Hungary
Foil: Guaragno, I; Gaudini, I; Lloyd, GB
Women's Team: Hungary; Great Britain; Austria
Women: Neligan, GB; Bogathy, H; With, DK
Epee Team: Italy; France; Sweden
Epee: Buchard, F; Ragno, I; Schmetz, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Great Britain
Sabre: Kabos, H; Marzi, I; Gaudini, I

1934—Warsaw

Foil Team: Italy; France; Germany
Foil: Gaudini, I; Marzi, I; Bocchino, I
Women's Team: Hungary; Germany; Great Britain; Italy
Women: I. Elek, H; M. Elek, H; Hass, DK
Epee Team: France; Italy; Sweden
Epee: Dunay, H; Dyrssen, S; Drakenberg, S
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Great Britain
Sabre: Kabos, H; Gaudini, I; Rajcsanyi, H

1935—Lausanne

Foil Team: Italy; France; Hungary
****Foil:** Gardere, F; Bocchino, I; Marzi, I; Lemoine, F
Women's Team: Hungary; Austria; Germany
Women: I. Elek, H; Preiss, A; Addams, B
Epee Team: France; Sweden; Germany
Epee: Drakenberg, S; Deydier, F; Ragno, I
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Germany
Sabre: Gerevich, H; Rajczy, H; Rajcsanyi, H

1936—Berlin*

Foil Team: Italy; France; Germany
Foil: Gaudini, I; Gardere, F; Bocchino, I; Casmir, G
Women: I. Elek, H; Mayer, G; Preiss, A; Hass, G
Epee Team: Italy; Sweden; France; Germany
Epee: Riccardi, I; Ragno, I; Cornaggia, I; Drakenberg, S
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Germany; Poland
Sabre: Kabos, H; Marzi, I; Gerevich, H; Rajcsanyi, H

—San Remo

Women's Team: Germany; Hungary; Austria

** All four declared tied for first by Jury of Appeal

1937—Paris

Foil Team: Italy; France; Austria
Foil: Marzi, I; Gardere, F; Lemoine, F
Women's Team: Hungary; Germany; Denmark
Women: Mayer, G; I. Elek, H; Preiss, A
Epee Team: Italy; France; Sweden
Women's Team: Hungary, Germany; Denmark
Epee: Schmetz, F; Coutrot, F; Stasse, B
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Germany
Sabre: Kovacs, H; Bercelli, H; Rajcsanyi, H

1938—Piestanyi

Foil Team: Italy; France; Czechoslovakia
Foil: Guaragna, I; Bucchino, I; Gardere, F
Women: Sediva, CZ; Slabochova, CZ; Addams, B
Epee Team: France; Sweden; Italy
Epee: Pecheux, F; E. Mangiarotti, I; Schmetz, F
Sabre Team: Italy; France; Netherlands
Sabre: Montano, I; Masciotta, I; Pereno, I

1939-1946—War

1947—Lisbon

Foil Team: France; Italy; Belgium
Foil: d'Oriola, F; D. Rosa, I; E. Mangiarotti, I
Women's Team: Denmark; France; Italy
Women: Preiss, A; Strukel, I; Malherbaud, F
Epee Team: France; Sweden; Italy
Epee: Artigas, F; Ljungquist, S; Henkart, B
Sabre Team: Italy; Belgium; Egypt
Sabre: Montano, I; de Bourguignon, B; Dare, I

1948—London*

Foil Team: France; Italy; Belgium; USA
Foil: Buhan, F; d'Oriola, F; Maszlay, H; Lloyd, GB
Women: I. Elek, H; Lachmann, DK; Preiss, A; Cerra, USA
Epee Team: France; Italy; Sweden; Denmark
Epee: Cantone, I; Zapelli, SWI; E. Mangiarotti, I; Guerin, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; USA; Belgium
Sabre: Gerevich, H; Pinton, I; Kovacs, H; Lefevre, F

—The Hague

Women's Team: Denmark; Hungary; France

1949—Cairo

Foil Team: Italy; France; Egypt; Belgium
Foil: d'Oriola, F; R. Nostini, I; G. Nostini, I; E. Mangiarotti, I
Women: Preiss, A; Lachmann, DK; Garilhe, F; Boisson, F
Epee Team: Italy; Sweden; Egypt; France
Epee: D. Mangiarotti, I; Bougnol, F; Carleson, S; Pecheux, F
Sabre Team: Italy; France; Egypt; Belgium
Sabre: Dare, I; Pellini, I; Stagni, I; Pinton, I

1950—Monte Carlo

Foil Team: Italy; France; Egypt; Belgium
Foil: R. Nostini, I; Buhan, F; Lataste, F; Bougnol, F
Women's Team: France; Denmark; Great Britain; Italy
Women: (tie) Garilhe, F; Preiss, A; Filz, A; Glen Haig, GB
Epee Team: Italy; France; Sweden; Belgium
Epee: Luchow, DK; Forssell, S; D. Mangiarotti, I; Rufenacht, SWI
Sabre Team: Italy; France; Egypt; Belgium
Sabre: Levavasseur, F; Pinton, I; Dare, I; Lefevre, F

1951—Stockholm

Foil Team: France; Italy; Egypt; Belgium
Foil: Di Rosa, I; E. Mangiarotti, I; Buhan, F; Lataste, F
Women's Team: France; Hungary; Denmark; Italy
Women: I. Elek, H; Lachmann, DK; Nyari, H; Filz, A
Epee Team: France; Italy; Sweden; Denmark
Epee: E. Mangiarotti, I; Pavesi, I; Fahlman, S; Carleson, S
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Belgium; Egypt
Sabre: Gerevich, H; Kovacs, H; Dare, I; R. Nostini, I

1952—Helsinki*

Foil Team: France; Italy; Hungary; Egypt
Foil: d'Oriola, F; E. Mangiarotti, I; Di Rosa, I; Lataste, F
Women: Camber, I; I. Elek, H; Lachmann, DK; York, USA
Epee Team: Italy; Sweden; Switzerland; Luxembourg
Epee: E. Mangiarotti, I; D. Mangiarotti, I; Zapelli, SWI; Buck, L
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; France; USA
Sabre: Kovacs, H; Gerevich, H; Bercelli, H; Dare, I

—Copenhagen

Women's Team: Hungary; France; Italy; Denmark

1953—Brussels

Foil Team: France; Italy; Hungary; Belgium
Foil: d'Oriola, F; E. Mangiarotti, I; D. Rosa, I; Tilli, H
Women's Team: Hungary; France; Italy; Germany
Women: Camber, I; Garilhe, F; Keydel, G; I. Elek, H
Epee Team: Italy; France; Switzerland; Sweden
Epee: Sakovicz, H; Berczenyi, H; Marini, I; Mouyal, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; Poland; France
Sabre: Kovacs, H; Gerevich, H; Karpati, H; Mikla, Ap

1954—Luxembourg

Foil Team: Italy; France; Hungary; Belgium
Foil: d'Oriola, F; E. Mangiarotti, I; Bergamini, I; Di Rosa, I
Women's Team: Hungary; Italy; France; Germany
Women: Lachmann, DK; I. Elek, H; Garilhe, F; Camber, I
Epee Team: Italy; Sweden; France; Switzerland
Epee: E. Mangiarotti, I; Pavesi, I; Bertinetti, I; Huet, F
Sabre Team: Hungary; Poland; France; Italy
Sabre: Karpati, H; Kovacs, H; Bercelli, H; Pawlowski, P

1955—Rome

Foil Team: Italy; Hungary; Great Britain; Poland
Foil: Gyuricsa, H; d'Oriola, F; Lataste, F; Spallino, I
Women's Team: Hungary; France; Italy; USSR
Women: Domolki, H; Colombetti, I; I. Elek, H; Delbarre, F
Epee Team: Italy; France; Hungary; Sweden
Epee: Anglesio, I; Bertinetti, I; Paresi, I; Balthazar, H
Sabre Team: Hungary; Italy; USSR; Poland
Sabre: Gerevich, H; Karpati, H; R. Nostini, I; Zablocki, P

1956—Melbourne*

Foil Team: Italy; France; Hungary; USA
Foil: d'Oriola, F; Bergamini, I; Spallino, I; Jay, GB
Women: Sheen, GB; Ozbane, R; Garilhe, F; York-Romary, USA
Epee Team: Italy; Hungary; France; Great Britain
Epee: Pavesi, I; Delfino, I; E. Mangiarotti, I; Pew, USA
Sabre Team: Hungary; Poland; USSR; France
Sabre: Karpati, H; Pawlowski, P; Kouznetsov, USSR; Lefevre, F

—London

Women's Team: USSR; France; Hungary; Italy

1957—Paris

Foil Team: Hungary; France; Italy; USSR
Foil: Fulop, H; Midler, USSR; Jay, GB; Netter, F
Women's Team: Italy; Germany; Austria; Rumania
Women: Zabelina, USSR; Schmidt, G; Camber, I; Kisselena, USSR
Epee Team: Italy; Hungary; Great Britain; Luxembourg
Epee: Mouyal, F; Baranyi, H; Bertinetti, I; Delfino, I
Sabre Team: Hungary; USSR; Poland; France
Sabre: Pawlowski, P; Karpati, H; Mendelenyi, H; Lefevre, F

1958—Philadelphia

Foil Team: France; USSR; Italy; Hungary
Foil: Bergamini, I; Cznikovsky, H; Baudoux, F; Gyuricza, H
Women's Team: USSR; Germany; France; Hungary
Women: Kissaleva, USSR; Gitnikova, USSR; Rejto, H; Colombetti, I
Epee Team: Italy; Hungary; France; USSR
Epee: Hoskyns, GB; E. Mangiarotti, I; Tchernouchevitch, USSR; Pellegriano, I
Sabre Team: Hungary; USSR; Poland; Italy
Sabre: Rylskii, USSR; Tychler, USSR; Twardokens, P; Lefevre, F

1959—Budapest

Foil Team: USSR; Germany; Hungary; France
Foil: Jay, GB; Netter, F; Midler, USSR; Jdanovich, USSR
Women's Team: Hungary; USSR; Germany; France
Women: Efimova, USSR; Gorokhova, USSR; Petrenko, USSR; Colombetti, I
Epee Team: Hungary; USSR; France; Italy
Epee: Khavarov, USSR; Jay, GB; Delfino, I; Glos, P
Sabre Team: Poland; Hungary; USSR; Italy
Sabre: Karpati, H; Mendelenyi, H; Pawlowski, P; Calarese, I

1960—Rome*

Foil Team: USSR; Italy; Germany; Hungary
Foil: Jdanovich, USSR; Sissikin, USSR; Axelrod, USA; Woyda, P
Women's Team: USSR; Hungary; Italy; Germany
Women: Schmid, G; Rastvorova, USSR; Vicol, R; Gorokhova, USSR
Epee Team: Italy; Great Britain; USSR; Hungary
Epee: Delfino, I; Jay, GB; Khabarov, USSR; Sakovitz, H
Sabre Team: Hungary; Poland; Italy; USA
Sabre: Karpati, H; Horvath, H; Calarese, I; Arabo, F

1961—Turin

Foil Team: USSR; Hungary; Poland; Germany
Foil: Parulski, P; Kamuti, H; Midler, USSR; Jdanovich, USSR
Women's Team: USSR; Hungary; Rumania; Italy
Women: Schmid, G; Zabelina, USSR; Rastvorova, USSR; Gorokhova, USSR
Epee Team: USSR; France; Sweden; Italy
Epee: Guitet, F; Lagerwall, S; Gabor, H; Khabarov, USSR
Sabre Team: Poland; USSR; Hungary; Italy
Sabre: Rylskii, USSR; Ochyra, P; Zablocki, P; Pawlowski, P

1962—Buenos Aires

Foil Team: USSR; Hungary; Poland; France
Foil: Sveshnikov, USSR; Woyda, P; Brecht, G
Women's Team: Hungary; USSR; Italy; Argentina
Women: Szabo, R; Gorokhova, USSR; Juhasz, H
Epee Team: France; Sweden; USSR; Italy
Epee: Kausz, H; Gabor, H; Dreyfus, F
Sabre Team: Poland; Hungary; USSR; Italy
Sabre: Horvath, H; Pawlowsky, P; Arabo, F

1963—Gdansk

Foil Team: USSR; Poland; France; Hungary
Foil: Magnan, F; Parulski, P; Franke, P; Midler, USSR
Women's Team: Hungary; USSR
Women: Rejto, H; Sakovitz, H; Juhasz, H; Szabo, R
Epee Team: Poland; France; Hungary; USSR
Epee: Losert, A; Dreyfus, F; Kostava, USSR; Saccaro, I
Sabre Team: Poland; USSR; Hungary; Italy
Sabre: Rylskii, USSR; Pawlowski, P; Calarese, I; Bakonyi, H

1964—Tokyo

Foil Team: USSR; Poland; France; Japan
Foil: Franke, P; Magnan, F; Revenu, F; Losert, A
Women's Team: Hungary; USSR; Germany; Italy
Women: Rejto, H; Mees, G; Ragno, I; Gorokhova, USSR
Epee Team: Hungary; Italy; France; Sweden
Epee: Kriss, USSR; Hoskyns, GB; Kostava, USSR; Saccaro, I
Sabre Team: USSR; Italy; Poland; France
Sabre: Pezsa, H; Arabo, F; Mavlikhanov, USSR; Rylskii, USSR

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

(All references are to page number. ff means "and pages following")

- Accident, case of, 18, 28, 71, 109
Accidental (incidents), 27, 44, 55ff
Accident, responsibility, 18, 145ff
Accoustical Signals, 115ff, 118ff, 124
Accumulators (see Batteries)
Acknowledgment of hits, 31, 98, 111ff, 199ff
Action after "Halt", 24, 196
Action before "Fence", 24, 196
Actions, defensive, 15ff, 195, 198
Actions, offensive, 15ff, 192ff, 197ff
Actions, simultaneous, 45ff, 62ff, 191
Actions "under way," 24, 26ff, 28, 196
Active Members, 218ff
Advance, 192ff
Alternates, for Nationals, 158
AAU, vii, 228
AFLA, By-Laws, 217ff
AFLA, History & Structure, viiff
AFLA, International Activity, ixff
AFLA, Jurisdiction & Affiliations, vii
AFLA, Officers, viii, 220ff, 223ff
AFLA, Publication (see American Fencing)
Amateur Coaching, xiiff, xviii, 166
Amateur Code, xff, 219, 222
Amateurism, Competitors, xff, 110, 219, 222
Amateurism, Judges, 29, 149
Amateur License, 139
Amendments, AFLA By-Laws, 227
Amendments, to Rules, xvi, 13, 222
American Fencing, x, xvi, 141, 155, 167
Announcement of Touches, 31, 34, 98, 199ff
Annual Meeting, AFLA, 224
Annual Meeting, Board of Directors, 221, 223
Annual Meeting, Divisions, 226
Annual Report, 168, 226
Annulment of hit, 34, 41ff, 45, 54ff, 62ff, 101
Annulment of penalty, 104, 153
Apparatus (see Electrical)
Apparatus Manager, 30, 68, 189ff
Appeal, 100ff, 112, 148, 152, 192
Appeal, frivolous, 67, 100
Appeal, right of, 103, 112, 151ff, 192, 222ff
Application of Rules, vii, 2, 13, 139
Approval of Apparatus, 114ff, 204ff
Armed Hand, 23
Assault (see Bout)
Assistance, medical & technical, 99
Associate Members, 218ff
Assumption of Risk, 18, 145ff
Attaching the point, 121ff, 214ff
Attachment, hand to weapon, 21ff
Attacks, 15ff, 44ff, 62ff, 191, 193ff
Attention, of Judges, 29, 200
Authorities, disciplinary, 100ff, 151ff, 165, 222ff
Authorized Competitions, 139
Authorized Strips (see Strips)
Automatic Qualifiers (AFLA), 156
Auxiliary Personnel, 30, 36, 48, 67ff, 99, 111, 173
Avoiding Actions, 25, 45ff, 62ff, 196
Avoiding a Riposte, 27, 108, 197
Award of Touches, 26ff, 28, 41ff, 53ff, 61ff, 104ff, 107ff, 191ff, 196ff
Awards, 187
Barrages (see Fence-offs)
Batteries, 116, 120, 124ff, 205ff
Beat Parry (tac-au-tac), 195
Benefit of Doubt, 32, 34, 42ff, 56ff, 63, 198
Bib, 22ff, 38ff, 59
Bid for National Championship, 154
Bid for World Championship, 91, 95
Blade, epee, 48ff, 127, 206ff
Blade, foil, 36, 121ff, 206ff
Blade, sabre, 59, 206
Board of Directors, xvi, 152, 164, 221ff, 225
Body Contact, 25ff, 41, 53, 61, 108, 198
Body Cord, 38, 51, 116ff, 120, 125, 207ff, 211ff, 213ff
Bout, 14, 23ff, 26ff, 41, 53, 61, 69, 73, 83, 86
Bout Committee (Directoire Technique), 29, 65ff, 99ff, 148, 150, 155, 164, 171ff
Bout, Interruption of, 28, 74
Breach of discipline, 104ff, 188, 199ff
Breach of ground rules, 26ff, 197
Breach of rules, 97, 107ff, 151ff, 222ff
Breach of time limits, 28, 41ff, 53ff, 61
Breaking of Blade, 43ff, 56
Breast Protectors, 22, 38
Brutality, 23, 97, 105, 109, 151
Bureau of F.I.E., ixff, 65ff, 94, 100, 103, 107
Button (Point), 21ff, 37, 51, 59, 114, 121ff, 125ff, 211ff, 213ff
Byes, 84, 181
By-Laws, AFLA, 217ff

- Cables (see Reels)
- Captain, of Club or Team, 69, 99, 102, 182, 192
- Center Line, 17, 24, 35, 48, 58, 147
- Central Apparatus (see Electrical)
- Central Office of F.I.E. (see Bureau)
- Certificate of Merit, xvi
- Certification for Nationals, 158, 168
- Chairman, Bout Committee (see Bout Committee)
- Chairman, Divisional, 163ff, 168, 221, 226
- Chairman, Jury of Appeal, 66, 148ff
- Champions, Metropolitan, 255ff
- Champions, National, 229ff
- Champions, Sectional, 248ff
- Championship, general, 14, 143
- Championship, Divisional, 143
- Championship, National, 143, 153ff
- Championship, Sectional, 143, 226
- Championship, World, 91ff, 95ff
- Changing Ends (sides), 25, 83
- Changing Hands, 24
- Characteristics of Weapons, 20ff, 36ff, 48ff, 59
- Charter, Divisions, 163, 226
- Checking Apparatus, 204ff
- Checking Competitors, 18ff, 101, 173, 189
- Checking Weapons, 18ff, 206ff
- Classification, of competitions, 141ff
- Classification, of contestants, 74ff, 83ff
- Classification, of fencers (AFLA), 139ff
- Classification, of teams, 69ff, 84ff
- Clinch (corps-a-corps), 25ff, 41, 53, 61, 108ff, 197ff
- Closing In, to avoid riposte, 41, 61, 197ff
- Clothing, 22ff, 38ff, 52, 59ff
- Club Mates in same pool, 175ff
- Club Representation, 145
- Coaching, amateur, xiiff, xviii, 166
- Code of Discipline (see Discipline)
- Collar, metallic, 39
- College Representation, 145
- College Competitions, 139
- Collegiate Membership, 218ff
- Collision of fencers, 109, 198
- Collusion, 98, 108
- Combat at close quarters, 25, 197ff
- Combat, duration of, 27ff, 41, 53, 61, 83; 108, 191
- Commands of President, 24ff, 190ff
- Commission, electrical equipment, 18, 30, 114ff, 119, 121ff, 127, 230ff
- Committees of Board of Directors, xviff, 223ff
- Commutation of penalty, 113, 153
- Competence, 100ff
- Competition, 14
- Competition, individual, 72ff, 172ff
- Competition, team, 69ff, 181ff
- Competitions, designation of, 142ff
- Competitions, rating of, 141ff
- Competitor, 97ff, 139ff, 145ff, 151ff, 156, 158ff, 173ff
- Composite Teams, 150ff, 158
- Composition of Pools, 72ff, 172ff
- Composition of Teams, 69, 150ff, 159
- Confirmation of penalty, 103, 152ff, 222ff
- Confused Fencing, 24, 44, 191, 197ff
- Congress of F.I.E., xiff, 100, 104, 113
- Connecticut Trophy, 168ff
- Connectors (Plugs), 38, 51, 55, 116ff, 120, 125, 207, 211ff, 213ff
- Constitutional Committee, xvii
- Contact, bodily, 25ff, 41, 53, 61, 108, 198
- Contestant (see Competitor)
- Contested Election, xviii, 224ff
- Control of equipment, 18ff, 36, 49, 115, 189ff, 203ff
- Control by F.I.E., 65, 94ff
- Conventions of Fencing, 31, 39ff, 52ff, 60ff, 191ff
- Corps a Corps (see Clinch)
- Counter Attack, 16, 193ff
- Counter Riposte, 15, 195
- Counter Time, 16, 193ff
- Coupe (Cut-over), 15, 45, 62, 194
- Court of Appeal (see Jury of Appeal)
- Courtesy, 23, 97, 199ff
- Covering Body of Point, 37
- Covering the Target, 39ff, 199, 201ff
- Cramp, 28, 109
- Cross Bar, 21
- Crossing Lateral Boundary, 43, 104, 107ff, 197
- Crossing Rear Boundary, 26ff, 105, 197
- Current, electric, 120, 124ff, 205ff
- Curve of Blade, 49, 59
- Cuts, 60, 193ff, 198, 200ff
- Cut-Over (See Coupe)
- Dangerous Play, 23, 109, 191ff, 198
- Deciding Bout, 72, 83, 174
- Defects, apparatus, 34, 42ff, 54ff, 208ff, 212ff
- Defects, personal equipment, 42ff, 54ff, 109ff, 190, 206ff
- Defence (see Defensive Actions)
- Defence, right of, 112ff
- Defensive Actions, 15, 23, 191, 195ff, 198, 201ff
- Delayed Attack (temps perdu), 194ff
- Delayed Riposte, 195ff
- Delays Permitted, 28, 68ff, 83ff, 189ff
- Deliberations of Jury, 31ff, 189ff
- Deliberations, appeal bodies, 112ff, 148ff, 151ff, 222ff
- Denial of Appeal, 151ff, 222ff
- Denial of Touch, 24, 26ff, 28, 34, 42ff, 45, 54ff, 62ff, 104, 108ff, 192, 196ff
- Depth of Guard, 37, 49, 59
- Derobement, 45ff, 62, 196
- Designation of Competitions, 142ff
- Dimensions, strip, 17, 35ff, 47ff, 58, 146ff
- Dimensions, weapons, 20ff, 36ff, 48ff, 59, 206ff
- Direct Elimination, 14, 71ff, 83ff, 179ff
- Direct Hits, 15, 45, 62, 193ff, 198, 200ff
- Direction of Bout, 31ff, 42ff, 54ff, 61ff, 188ff
- Directoire Technique (see Bout Committee)
- Director of Combat (see President of Jury)
- Discipline, 97ff, 112ff, 151ff
- Disciplinary Authorities, 100ff, 151ff, 165, 222ff
- Disconnection, at reel end, 55ff, 116, 190
- Disconnection, at weapon, 55ff, 190
- Discourtesy, 97ff, 110ff, 188, 190, 199ff
- Disengage, 15, 45, 62, 193ff
- Displacement of Target, 25, 199
- Disqualification, 101, 104, 106, 151ff, 222ff
- Division, how to form and run, 163ff, 221, 225ff
- Division Secretary, 167ff
- Doping, 98ff, 110
- Double Hits, 45, 56ff, 62ff, 124, 192
- Doubtful Hits, 32ff, 44ff, 56ff, 62ff, 198
- Draw (team match), 70, 72
- Drawing Lots, 73, 75
- Ducking, 25, 199
- Dues, 219ff
- Duration of Bout, 24ff, 27ff, 41, 53, 61, 83, 108, 191
- Duty of Fencers, 97ff, 111ff, 141, 145, 173, 199ff
- Duty of Jury, 29, 31ff, 99, 149, 174, 190ff, 200ff
- Eccentric Mounting, 37, 49ff
- Elbow Guard, 60
- Elections (AFLA), 221, 224ff
- Electrical Apparatus, 30, 42, 54, 114, 119, 204ff
- Electrical Apparatus, repairers (see Technicians)
- Electrical Apparatus, resistance & sensitivity, 116ff, 119, 124, 204ff
- Electrical Apparatus, timing, 124, 204ff
- Electrical Current (source), 116, 120, 124ff, 205ff
- Electrical Epee, 51, 117ff, 125ff, 206ff, 212ff
- Electrical Foil, 37, 121ff, 206ff, 209ff
- Electric Point, 121, 125ff
- Eligibility, of individuals, 145, 156ff
- Elimination Rounds (pools), 72ff, 160ff, 172ff, 181ff
- Enquiry, 112
- Entries, in general, 68, 91ff, 96, 143ff, 150ff
- Entries to Nationals, 159ff
- Entry Fees, 143ff, 145, 150, 159
- Epee, 47ff, 207ff
- Epee Apparatus, 123ff, 205ff
- Epee Equipment, 48ff, 125ff, 213ff
- Epee Point, 125ff
- Epee Undergarment, 22, 52, 189
- Equipment Control (see Control)
- Equipment of Fencers, 18ff, 36ff, 48ff, 59ff, 114, 123, 189, 206ff
- Equipment, seizure of, 19, 109ff
- Events (see Competitions)
- Exceptions to Rules, 13, 66
- Exclusion of a contestant, 20, 71, 101, 104ff, 108ff, 151ff, 198, 222ff
- Executive Committee, AFLA, xvi, 222
- Executive Committee, Division, 152, 164ff
- Executive Committee, Section, 152, 226
- Exhibitions, rules governing, xviff, xviii
- Expenses, amateur coaching, xiiff, xviii
- Expenses, Exhibitions, xv, xviii
- Expenses, travel to Nationals, 155
- Experts, 30, 33, 68
- Expulsion, 104, 106, 151ff, 198, 222ff
- Extension of valid target, 39ff, 199, 201ff
- Fact, question of, 100, 112, 191ff
- Falsification of equipment, 20, 109ff
- Fatigue, competitor, 68ff
- Faults in apparatus or equipment (see Defects)
- Faults, localization of, 43ff, 55ff, 206ff
- Favoring Opponent, 98, 108, 199ff
- Feints, 45, 62, 194ff, 198
- Fence-Offs, 72, 74ff, 84, 174
- Fencers (see Competitors)
- Fencing, 23ff
- Fencing at close quarters, 25, 197ff
- Fencing, confused, 24ff, 42ff, 196ff
- Fencing, dangerous, 23ff, 109, 198

Fencing, incorrect, 23, 97ff, 108, 191ff
Fencing Time (tempo), 14, 45, 62ff, 191, 194
F.I.E. (see Bureau, Congress), vii
F.I.E. License, 139
Field of Play (see Strip)
Financial Assistance, 155
Finals, 29, 68, 72, 74ff, 84ff, 87ff, 160ff
Fiscal Year, 143, 218
Fleches, 26ff, 41, 53, 61, 109, 193, 198
Flexibility of blades, 36, 49, 59
Foil, 35ff, 206ff
Foil Apparatus, 42, 118ff, 204
Foil, electrical, 37, 121ff, 207, 211ff
Foil equipment, 36ff, 114, 123
Foil Mask, 39
Foil, metallic vest, 38ff, 114, 123, 189, 207
Foil Point, 37, 121ff, 211
Foreign Competitions, 139
Forfeit (see also Withdrawal), 71, 75ff, 111, 189ff
Formula, for byes, 84, 181
Formula, direct elimination, 84ff, 179ff
Formula, seeding, 72ff, 172ff, 174ff, 181ff
Fortuitous Circumstances, 27, 44, 56

Gaining Ground, 25ff
Gauge, 19, 21, 37, 49, 59, 206, 208
Glossary, 14ff, 191ff
Glove, 21, 23, 38, 60
Good Order, 97, 111, 188
Graze, 46, 62ff, 201ff
Ground Judges, 29, 33ff, 67, 99
Grounding the strip, 35, 48, 117, 204, 206
Grounding the weapon, 121, 124ff, 205ff
Guaranty, 67, 100
Guard, 20ff, 37, 49, 54ff, 59, 117ff, 207
Guard Lines (strip), 17, 24, 26ff, 35ff, 47ff, 58, 146ff
Guard, placing on, 24, 26, 41ff, 46, 53, 61ff, 190

Halt, 24, 28, 108, 190ff, 196ff, 200
Hand, armed, 23, 193
Hand, unarmed, 39ff, 105, 108, 199
Handle, 20ff
Hilt, 20ff
History, AFLA, viiif
Hits, acknowledgment of, 31, 98, 111ff, 199ff
Hits, double, 45, 56ff, 62ff, 124, 192
Hits, doubtful, 32ff, 44ff, 56ff, 62ff, 198
Hits off target 41ff, 54ff, 61ff, 200ff
Hits on ground, 34ff, 42, 48, 115

Hits, method of making, 39, 52, 60, 190ff
Hits, not valid, 41ff, 54ff, 61ff, 196ff, 200ff
Hits, number of, 28, 41ff, 53ff, 61, 83, 88, 94
Hits over steel, 201
Hits, seeking or offering, 98, 108
Honorary Members (AFLA), 218
How to Form a Division, 163ff, 221

Impartiality to effort, 98, 108
Impartiality of Jury, 29, 99, 174
Improper Conduct, 109ff, 111, 151ff
Increase of Penalties, 101ff, 151ff, 222ff
Indicators (for Match Plan), 90ff
Indisposition, 28, 109
Individual Competitions, 72ff, 83ff, 141ff, 172ff
Infighting, 25, 197ff
Injury, 20, 23, 28, 109, 145ff
In Line (point), 45ff, 62ff, 194
Instructors, xiif, xviii, 99, 166
Insulation, foil, 37, 122, 207
Insulation of guard, 124, 206ff
Insulation of strip, 35, 48, 117, 204, 206
International Events, entry to, 91ff, 96, 139
International Fund, 144
International License, 139
International Olympic Committee, ix, 67, 100, 102ff
Interruption of combat, 28, 74
Invalid Target, 39ff, 61ff

Jacket (see also Metallic Vest), 22, 38, 52, 61
Judges, 29, 31ff, 61ff, 99, 174, 191, 200ff
Judges, license for, 29
Junior World Championships, 95ff
Jurisdictional Bodies, 100, 112, 146ff, 151ff
Jurisdiction, principles of, 100, 112, 151ff
Jury, 29, 31ff, 61ff, 67, 99, 149, 174, 191, 200ff
Jury of Appeal, 66ff, 100, 102, 141, 148ff, 151, 155
Jury of Honor, 100, 102

Lamé vest (see Metallic vest)
Lamps, electrical, 115ff, 124, 190, 205
Lamps, extension, 114ff, 120
Lamps, warning, 120, 125, 205
Leaving the Strip (permission), 25
Life Members, 218, 220
Lighting Stroke, 37, 51, 207ff

Lights, apparatus (see Lamps)
Lighting for competitions, 154
Limits of Strip, 16ff, 35ff, 47ff, 58, 146ff
Limits of Time (see Duration of Bout)
Line-up team members, 69, 182, 184
Loss of Ground, 25ff, 104, 107ff
Loss of Touch, 196ff
Lunge, 192

Mail Vote, 221ff, 225
Martingales, 21ff, 37, 49
Mask, 23, 39, 51, 59, 123
Match, 14, 69ff
Match Null (see Draw)
Match Plans, 88ff, 179ff
Materiality of Hit, 31ff, 42ff, 54ff, 61, 191ff
Meetings, 221ff, 223ff
Member of Jury (see Jury)
Member of Team, 69, 145, 150ff, 158ff
Membership, Types of, 218ff
Metallic Strip, 16, 29, 35ff, 44, 48, 54ff, 114, 117, 203, 206
Metallic Vest, 19, 38ff, 114, 123, 189, 207
Method of Fencing, 23, 108ff, 190ff
Method of Holding Weapon (see also Attachment), 23ff
Method of Making Touches, 39, 52, 60, 97, 108ff, 191ff
Minimum Length of Strip, 146ff
Mixed Bouts, 139
Mixed Plan of Competition, 84ff
Mounting of weapons, 20ff, 117ff, 214ff

National Billing, 167
National Championships, 153ff, 222
National Federation, 91, 95, 100, 103, 107
National Rankings, 265ff
National Rotating Fund, 143ff
Nationality of fencers, 73, 75, 91ff, 96
Neutralization of guard or strip (see Grounding)
Neutrality of Jury, 29, 174
Nominating Committee (National), xvii, 224
Non-Amateur Members (see Associate)
Non-Divisional Group, 221, 227
Non-Registration of apparatus, 124, 204ff
Non-Regulation Equipment, 18ff, 42ff, 109ff, 204
Number of Hits, 28, 41, 53, 83, 88, 94

Number of Fencers in a pool, 72, 172ff
Number of Fencers, on a team, 69, 150, 181, 184

Obedience, 97, 99, 111ff, 188ff
Obligation of Fencers, 97ff, 139, 145ff, 159ff, 173, 189ff
Offenses, 107ff, 151ff, 222ff
Offensive Actions, 15ff, 191ff
Officers, AFLA, viiif, 220ff
Official F.I.E. Championships, 13, 18, 27, 29ff, 35, 42, 47ff, 54, 58, 65, 67, 69, 72, 91ff, 95ff, 100ff, 104, 120
Official Publication, x, xvi, 141, 155, 167
Olympic Games, 13, 65ff, 91, 95, 102ff, 107
Olympic Teams & Records (US), 271ff
Order, Barrages, 75
Order of Bouts, Individual, 73, 83ff, 87ff, 175ff, 178ff
Order of Bouts, team, 69, 87ff, 184ff
Order of Business (AFLA meetings), 223
Order of Competitors, 69, 72ff, 172ff, 174ff
Order of Events, 93ff, 143ff
Order of Team Members (see Line-Up)
Orders of President, 24ff, 188ff
Organization, Direct Elimination, 83ff, 179ff
Organization, competitions, 65ff, 139ff, 146ff, 150ff, 171ff
Organization, Individual event, 72ff, 83ff, 172ff
Organization, team event, 69ff, 181ff
Organizing Committee, 65, 100ff, 107, 146, 154ff
Organizing a Division, 163ff, 225ff

Padding inside guard, 20, 22, 117ff, 207
Pan American Teams & Records (US) 274ff
Pardon, 113
Parry, 15, 44ff, 62ff, 195, 198
Pass, in foil and sabre, 201ff
Passing to Next Round, 74ff, 83ff, 160ff, 174ff
Penalties, 101, 104ff, 107ff, 151ff, 222ff
Penalties, procedure, 112ff, 152ff, 223
Penalty, Remission of, 113, 152, 223
Personal Effort, 98, 108
Petition for new division, 163, 225ff
Phrase D'Armes, 32ff, 44ff, 62ff, 191
Piste (see Strip)
Pivoting, 25, 193
Placement in a Pool, 172ff, 174ff

Placement, Upon Withdrawal, 71, 75ff
 Plan of Competition, 172ff, 181ff
 Planes, measuring weapons, 20ff
 Plastron, epee (see Undergarment)
 Plastron, foil (see Metallic Vest)
 Plug (body cord), 38, 51, 55ff, 120, 207ff
 Plub (reel), 116, 120, 205ff
 Plug (weapon), 20, 117ff, 125, 207
 Point D'Arret, 37, 51, 121, 125ff, 207ff, 214ff
 Point, covering of, 37
 Point in Line, 44ff, 62ff, 194
 Point Travel, 37, 51, 207ff
 Pommel, 20, 207
 Pools, 69, 72ff, 84, 172ff, 174ff
 Position of Judges, 31, 188ff
 Preliminary Rounds, 72ff, 172ff, 181ff
 President of Jury, 14, 29, 101, 107ff, 112, 188ff
 President's Duties, 19, 31ff, 42ff, 44ff, 54ff, 61ff, 188ff
 Priority Between Hits, 33ff, 42, 44ff, 56ff, 61ff, 191ff
 Professionals, vii, 166, 218
 Promotion (see Qualification)
 Protests, 67, 100ff, 112, 148ff, 151ff
 Protection of fencers, 22ff, 188ff
 Prototype of apparatus, 115
 Publicity, 164ff, 187
 Publishing Penalties, 107, 151ff
 Punctuality, 97, 111, 173, 189ff

Qualification, 74ff, 84ff, 156ff, 174ff, 179ff, 181ff
 Qualifiers for Nationals, 156ff
 Qualifying Competitions (Nationals), 153, 156ff
 Quillion (see Cross Bar)
 Quorum, 221ff

Ranking Fencers, 141, 160, 172ff
 Rankings, National, 265ff
 Rating of Competitions, 141ff
 Readiness on Time, 97, 111, 189ff
 Rear Limit, strip, 16ff, 35ff, 47ff, 58, 146ff, 197
 Redoublement, 16, 45ff, 62ff, 194, 198
 Reels, 38, 51, 114, 116, 120, 125, 205, 214
 Refusal to Award Touch, 24ff, 26ff, 28, 34, 42ff, 45ff, 54ff, 62ff, 104ff, 107ff, 109ff, 196ff
 Regaining Ground, 26
 Registration Apparatus (see Electrical)
 Registration of Touches, 42, 54, 115ff, 118ff, 124ff
 Reinstatement Committee, xvii, 222
 Remise, 16, 45ff, 62ff

Repair of Strip, 42ff, 56, 117, 204, 206
 Repair of Weapons, 203, 208ff
 Repairers (see Technicians)
 Repetition of Offense, 19ff, 113, 198
 Replacement of Competitor, 71
 Replacing on Guard, 24ff, 41ff, 45ff, 53, 61, 62ff
 Reprise of Attack, 16, 45ff, 62ff, 198
 Reserves, 71
 Resistance of Point, 37, 51, 126, 207ff
 Respectfulness, 97, 112, 188ff
 Responsibility of Fencers, 97ff, 111ff, 141, 145ff, 150ff, 159ff, 173, 189ff, 196, 199ff
 Responsibility of Judges (see Duty of Jury)
 Rest Periods Permitted, 28, 68ff, 83ff
 Result Established, 70ff, 174ff
 Results of Competition, 187
 Retaking the Attack, 16, 45ff, 62ff, 198
 Retirement, Competitor, 28, 71, 75ff, 111
 Retirement, Team, 71
 Retreat, 193
 Reversal of Positions, 25
 Right of Way (see Phrase d'Armes)
 Riposte, 15ff, 45ff, 62ff, 195
 Roughness, 109, 198
 Round Robin, 172ff
 Rules Committee, xvi
 Rules, Ignorance of, 2

Sabre, 58ff, 206
 Safety Measures, 18ff, 20, 22ff, 38ff, 52, 59ff, 122, 145ff, 149, 154, 190, 197ff
 Schedule, 143ff, 155, 165
 School Representation, 145
 Score Board, 30, 67ff, 154
 Score Keeper, 30, 36, 48, 67, 154ff, 189ff
 Score Sheets, 30, 67ff, 154, 173
 Sections, 225ff
 Security Measures, 18, 20, 22ff, 38ff, 59ff, 122, 145ff, 154, 190, 203ff
 Seeding, 69, 72ff, 84ff, 172ff, 181ff
 Sensitivity of apparatus, 119, 124, 205
 Sequence of Play (see Phrase d'Armes)
 Side Stepping, 25, 193
 Signal Buzzers, 116, 118, 124, 205
 Signal Lights, 115ff, 118ff, 124, 205
 Simultaneous Actions, 45ff, 62ff
 Sleeve, lining & size, 38, 52
 Soldering Equipment, 117, 204
 Soldering, when forbidden, 122
 Source of Current, 120, 124ff, 205ff
 Spectator Pamphlets, 165, 167
 Spectators, 99ff, 111, 145ff, 149, 190
 Spools (see Reels)
 Sportsmanship, 97, 109ff, 188, 199ff

Spring of Point, 19, 33, 51, 121, 125ff, 207ff, 214ff
 Starting of Bout, 24ff, 189ff
 Stay of Execution, 113; 152ff, 222ff
 Stateless Persons, 74
 Stimulants, 98ff, 110
 Stop Hit, 16, 45ff, 62ff, 191ff
 Stopping Before Halt, 190, 196
 Strip, Dimensions & Marking, 16ff, 35ff, 47ff, 58, 146ff, 189ff
 Strip, Metallic, 117, 203, 206
 Stroke of Point, 37, 51, 121, 125ff, 207ff
 Student Members, 218ff
 Substitutes (see Reserves)
 Substitution of Target, 39ff, 199, 201ff
 Superintendent of Apparatus (see Apparatus Manager)
 Supplies, Promotional, 166ff
 Supplies, Technical, 204
 Supporters, 99, 111, 145ff, 149
 Suspension, 101ff, 106, 151ff, 222ff

Tac-Au-Tac (Beat Parry), 195
 Tang of Blade, 20
 Target, 39, 41, 52, 60ff
 Target, Displaced, 25, 193, 199
 Target, Extension of, 39ff, 199, 201ff
 Target, Substituted, 39ff, 199, 201ff
 Team Captain, 69, 99, 102, 182
 Team Competitions, 69ff, 150ff, 181ff
 Team, Composite, 150ff, 158
 Team, Composition of, 69, 150, 159
 Team Mates in Same Pool, 175ff
 Team Match, 14, 69ff, 181ff
 Team, Order of Bouts, 69, 184ff
 Team, Order (see Line-up)
 Technicians, 30, 68, 99, 111, 154, 203, 208ff
 Tempo, 14, 45ff, 62ff, 191, 194
 Temps Perdu (tempo perduto), 194
 Terminology, 14ff, 191ff
 Tests, of apparatus, 33, 42ff, 55ff, 115ff, 118ff, 204ff
 Tests, of weapons, 117ff, 206ff
 Threading, Points and Blades, 121ff, 127
 Thrusts, 39, 52, 60, 192ff
 Throwing Weapon, 21, 23ff
 Tie Match (see Draw)
 Ties, Individuals, 74ff, 174
 Ties, Teams, 70ff, 174
 Timetable, 68ff, 97, 111, 172ff

Time, Expiration of, 27ff, 31, 41ff, 53ff, 61
 Time Hit, 16, 45ff, 62ff, 191, 194
 Time Keeper, 27ff, 30ff, 36, 48, 67, 99, 111, 154, 189
 Time Lag, of apparatus, 124, 204ff
 Time Limits, 24, 27ff, 41ff, 53ff, 61, 83, 86, 108
 Touches (see Hits)
 Tournament, 14, 65, 143, 153ff
 Trainers, 99, 111
 Travel Allowance, 155
 Travel of Point, 37, 51, 207ff
 Trompement, 45ff, 63ff, 196
 Turning Movements, 25, 193

Unarmed Hand, Use of, 24, 108, 199
 Undergarment, Epee, 22, 52, 189
 United States Olympic Committee, vii
 Unnecessary Roughness, 109, 198
 Unplugging, 33, 55ff, 190

Vacancies, National Offices, 225
 Valid Target, 39, 41, 52, 60ff
 Validity of Hits, 33ff, 44, 56ff, 61ff, 191ff, 198ff, 200ff
 Vest, Metallic, 19, 38ff, 114, 123, 189, 207
 Veterans, 141
 Vindictive Acts, 97, 109, 151
 Violence, 23, 97, 109, 151, 198
 Voltage, 120, 124ff, 205ff
 Voting, AFLA, 221ff, 224ff
 Voting, Jury, 31ff, 34, 191ff
 Voting, Bout Committee, 188
 Voting, Jury of Appeal, 66, 148ff

Warning, Before penalty, 101, 107ff, 197ff
 Warning, ground rule, 26ff, 197
 Warning Line, 26ff, 35ff, 48, 58, 146ff
 Warning, Time limit, 28
 Weapon Hand, 23ff
 Weapons, General specifications, 20ff
 Weights for electrical weapons, 19, 33, 36ff, 49, 51, 121, 126, 190ff, 207ff
 Withdrawal, of competitor, 28, 71, 75ff, 111, 143, 150
 Withdrawal, of team, 71
 Wire Mesh of Mask, 23, 39, 51, 59
 World Championships, 91ff
 World Junior Championships, 95ff