FENCING RULES

1982 Edition

United States Fencing Association, Inc.

Rules for Competitions
USFA Operations Manual
USFA By-Laws
NCAA Rules
Club Directory

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FOREWORD

The English text of the international rules presented here is published by the United States Fencing Association, Inc., by arrangement with the Amateur Fencing Association of Great Britain, by and for which latter organization this translation was originally prepared and published in 1982.

The Operations Manual of the United States Fencing Association, as well as the Bylaws and Club Directory, and the NCAA Fencing Rules, have likewise been brought up to date to early 1982.

The publication in loose-leaf format, and the year-dating at the bottom of each page, are intended to simplify the identification of eventual changes in the rules, of which there will inevitably be many, if past experience can serve as a guide. Eventual replacement pages, with up-dated texts, will be issued with either new or modified dating (e.g., 1982-a, or 1983, etc., or something of the sort, as appropriate), and a dated master list will be supplied so that the user of the book can be sure that it is up to date.

The USFA, Inc. (founded as the Amateur Fencers League of America in 1891) is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization, composed of geographically distributed divisions and sections, and primarily engaged in increasing participation in the sport of fencing. Membership in the USFA, in an appropriate category, is open to anyone who has any interest in fencing. The USFA is the official governing body for amateur fencing activities in the United States, and is so recognized by the United States Olympic Committee and the International Fencing Federation (FIE). Accordingly, the authority to enact, amend, and repeal the rules governing amateur fencing in the United States rests solely with the Board of Directors of the USFA, Inc. As a matter of policy, the USFA normally follows the technical rules enacted for the sport by the International Fencing Federation, with occasional minor exceptions that are duly announced. The rules for fencing, as set forth in this book, therefore apply to all USFA championships and nationally-rated competitions, and, unless exceptions have been announced in advance by the appropriate authorities, apply also to all events scheduled by any section or division of the USFA, or held under USFA auspices.

A note on the translation

Having been prepared for use in Great Britain, the translation uses a number of terms not often encountered in the United States. In addition, a number of corrections or emendations have been found necessary or advisable. These corrections, and a table of the differences in terminology, follow immediately hereafter. In addition, it should be noted here that, for international fencing events, the official French text of the rules takes precedence.

The publication of the 1982 USFA Rules Book was accomplished by a Committee of the USFA Board of Directors consisting of Irwin Bernstein, Chairman, Joseph Byrnes, and Michael DeCicco. Material was prepared by Irwin Bernstein, Joseph Byrnes, Emily Johnson, William Latzko, Frank Nagorney, Al Peredo, Stephen Sobel, and Eleanor Turney.

Corrections, Explanations and Supplementary Notes for the USFA Printing

Note: a few minor typographical errors, not likely to mislead, have been ignored in these corrections.

Page 11	In "Abbreviations Used in the Text" replace the superscript 4's by equal signs (=).
Art. 5	The term "match." Fencers competing internationally should be aware that in English (British and American usage) the word "match" ordinarily means a meeting of teams; but the French word "match" means a bout between two fencers.
Art. 9	In the heading (III C), the footnote reference "(1)" at the end of the headline refers to the following note, accidentally omitted in the printing: (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.
Art 17 2.(a)	In the third paragraph, line 4, read "representative" for "representation."
Art. 21 (a)(3)(b)	In line 6, delete "negative."
Art. 21	In the top line of page 20, read "having" for "have."
Art. 27/2	In line 5, read "collar" for "collars."
Art. 34	In line 1, replace "remain" by "are."
Art. 47	At the end of the first paragraph, add the same sentence that ends the first paragraph of Art. 46: "Any hit arriving. . . ."
Art. 48	In line 2, insert, after "elimination," "or the final."
Art. 51	Note that the absence of article 51 is deliberate; the former allowance for indisposition has been eliminated.
Art. 59	In the last line, read "Presidents of Jury."
Art. 75	In line 3, read "or" for "of."
Art. 203	Correct the second paragraph to read: "One center line (which must be drawn the full width of the piste)." (From the minutes of the 1981 FIE Congress)
Art. 207	As an addition to the first sentence, add: "; the edges shall be smoothed so that they will not cut." (From the minutes of the 1981 FIE Congress) The same provision is presumably intended to apply to epee and sabre blades as well; it is already implied for epee in Art. 308.)
Art. 211	Note: the prohibition is of any action deliberately touching the piste/strip with a foil or epee point in any fashion—dragging, trailing, pushing, thrusting, slapping, or what you want to call it. Compare articles 316, 641 (d).
Art. 237/2	In the italic heading, read: "counted as hit," rather than "has."
Art. 302	In the last line, read "feet" for "feel," and "16" for "17."
Art. 303	Make the same change as in Art. 203 above. And in the top line on page 45, delete "again."
Art. 311	In the last line, read "1.5 mm" for "1.55 mm."
Art. 312	This article is to be understood as printed in italics (see the head note to Part Three on page 44).
Art. 314	In lines 3 and 5 on page 48, read "plug" for "plus."
Art. 316	Delete the present third paragraph: "Competitors must not . . . Article 641/2." The new text appears immediately following.
Art. 330	The second paragraph is to be understood as printed in italics (see the head note to Part Three, page 44).
Art. 403	Make the same change as in Art. 203 above. In the next to last line, delete "again"; in the last line, fill in: page "16."
Art. 413	In the last line, read "555a" for "555bis."
Art. 417/4	At the end of the paragraph, replace "but only after a return on guard," by "but only after a pause in the action."

Art. 418/2	In line 2, delete "or trompement."
Art. 422(e)	In line 3, delete "and."
Art. 502	In line 3, read "competitor" for "competitors"; in line 4, read "of" for "or."
Art. 505(a)	In line 3, read "members" for "numbers."
Art. 525/1	In line 2, read: ". . . fence against all the opponents whom . . ."
Art. 543	The formula in the middle of the article should read: "E = 2N − P." At the end of the article, fill in the missing page numbers: "87 and 88."
Page 85	In the bold face type in the margin, read "554a" for "55a."
Art. 555a	In line 14 on page 86, read "ten" for "twelve."
Art. 561	The present sixth paragraph, "It is, therefore, apparent . . . concentration (cf. 607)," has in effect been superseded by the new third paragraph added to Art. 557 (page 86.)
Art. 567a	Immediately below the sub-head, "Direct Elimination," delete the line referring to fencers placed 7th and 8th.
Art. 570	In line 1, read "1920" for "1950."
Art. 575	In line 3 of the second paragraph, read "twenty" for "eighteen."
Art. 584	In the footnote, change the final figure to read "20" instead of "18."
Art. 591	Delete the first three lines.
Art. 639	Add "(Cf. 635)" to the end of the article, and do the same for articles 640, 641, 642, 643, 644.
Art. 642(e)	Delete "intentionally" from the heading.
Art. 645	In the heading, 4.C., the text should read: "Offenses incurring a severe warning."
Art. 714/2	In the table, left column, and at the end of line 3 of the next paragraph, read the figure as "250 ohms" instead of "0.250" and "2,50" respectively.
Art. 716/1	In line 2, read "2 × 12" and "2 × 6"; in line 4, read "met with in. . . ."
Art. 719/3	In the second paragraph, line 2, read "± (plus or minus) 2 grammes."
Art. 720/4	In line 2, read "(thread SI 3.5 × 0.6)."
Art. 732/1	In the fifth paragraph, line 2, read "± (plus or minus) 0.05 mm."
Art. 732/3	In the second paragraph, line 2, read "± (plus or minus) 2.5 grammes."
Art. 733/4	In line 2, read "(thread SI 4.0 × 0.7)."

Table of Differences Between British and American Terms Encountered in This Book

British	American
Accumulator	Battery (automobile type, usually 12 volts)
Barrage	Fence-off
Control (of weapons and equipment)	Inspection
Directoire Technique	Bout Committee
Earth, earthing	Ground, grounding
Fight, fighting conditions	Fencing, fencing activity, bout
Hit	Touch; point; cut
Neutralisation	Grounding out
Piste	Strip
"Play" (as command)	"Fence"; "Allez"
Pool sheet	Score sheet (for a pool)
President (of Jury)	Director
Spool	Reel
Têtes de series (Art. 543)	Top seeds

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THE INTERNATIONAL FENCING FEDERATION

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

1982 EDITION

This edition was translated and edited for the Amateur Fencing Association by Steve Higginson, Peter Jacobs and James Noel. The Rule Book is published as a loose-leaf manual.

RULES FOR COMPETITONS

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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 without continuity from one Part to the next. The number of each part of the Rule Book corresponds to the first digit of each Article it contains.

Part I (GENERAL RULES) begins at Art. 1.
Part II (FOIL) begins at Art. 201.
Part III (EPEE) begins at Art. 301.
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Part VII (EQUIPMENT) begins at Art. 701.

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

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

CHAPTER I — HISTORICAL NOTE

1 The technical rules of the Fédération International 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 renamed "Technical Rules"; revised and modernised after the 1958 Congress and renamed "Rules for Competitions".

The amendments made by Congress held between 1964 and 1972 were incorporated in the new updated edition published in 1972. The amendments made by Congress between 1973 and 1977 inclusive were incorporated in the new updated edition published in 1978.

CHAPTER II — APPLICATION OF THE RULES

1. Obligatory use of the rules

1 These rules are obligatory without modification for the "Official Competitions of the F.I.E." viz.:

— The World Championships,

— The fencing events at the Olympic Games,

— The World Youth Championships.

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

2 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

III A — PRESIDENT

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

III B — COMPETITIONS

1. Assaults and bouts

4 A 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.) and 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, or after their second if the Rules specify a system "with repechage".

A pool, on the other hand, is the meeting of several competitors (or of all the competitors) each of whom fence each other in order to establish their classification.

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 a number of competitions held at the same place, at the same period and for the same reason.

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

1. Fencing time

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

2. Offensive and defensive actions

10 The different offensive actions are the attack, the riposte and the counter-riposte.

—*The attack* is the initial offensive action made by extending the arm and continuously threatening the opponent's target (Cf. 233ss, 417ss).

—*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 defensive actions are the parries.

—*The Parry* is the defensive action made with the blade to prevent the attack arriving.

Parries are simple, direct, when they are made in the same line as the attack.

They are circular (counter-parries) when they are made in the line opposing that of the attack.

11 The different offensive actions are:

(a) The Attack or Riposte:

The action is simple when it is executed in one movement and is
either *direct* (in the same line):
or *indirect* (in another line)

The action is *composed* when it is executed in several movements

(b) The Riposte:

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

Examples:

1. Simple direct riposte:

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 riposte:

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 Counter attacks are offensive actions or offensive-defensive actions made during the offensive action of the opponent.

(a) The stop hit:
A counter-attack made on an attack.

(b) The stop hit made with opposition: (formerly called the "time-hit"):
A counter-attack made by closing the line in which the opponent's attack will be completed (Cf. 233ss, 329ss, 418ss).

(c) The stop hit made with a period of fencing time i.e. "in time" (Cf. 236, 421).

4. Varieties of offensive actions.

13 **(a) The Remise:**
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:
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:
A new attack executed immediately after a return to the on guard position.

(d) Counter time:
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.

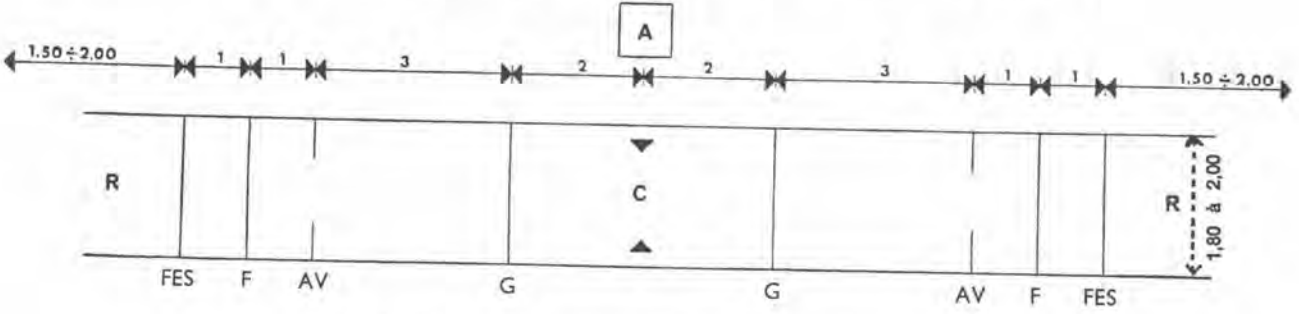
When announcing the particulars of a competition the organizers must always state the nature of the field of play on which the competition will be fought. In particular they should state when a competition is to be held in the open air.

15 That portion of the field of play which is used for fencing is called the piste. The piste may be made of various materials: earth, wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metallic mesh, metal or a compound with a metal base. (Cf. 201, 304, 401).

The width of the piste must be from 1.80 metres to 2 metres. 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 to 2 metres at each end, to enable a competitor who is about to cross the limit of the piste to retire over a continuous and even surface.

THE REGULATION PISTE FOR ALL THREE WEAPONS



A = Table for electrical apparatus **C = Centre (line)**

G = On guard lines **AV = Warning line (epee and sabre)**

F = Warning line foil **FES = Rear limit (all weapons)**

R = Extensions of Piste (run back)

For electric foil and epee the metallic piste must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the piste including its extensions (run back).

Note: All dimensions given in metres.

If the piste is mounted on a platform the latter must not be higher than .50 metres.

If it is impractical to have a piste of regulation length the length of the piste must not be less than 13 metres 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.

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. They cannot, therefore, involve 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.)

17 The fencers are responsible for their equipment (including weapons and clothes) at the moment when they present themselves on the piste.

The forms of control laid down by these Rules are only intended to help organizers who must apply the Rules and fencers who must always respect these Rules. These controls can, therefore, in no way absolve from their responsibility any fencers who break the Rules.

(a) Presentation of equipment to the Control Office

Fencers are obliged to present themselves at the Weapon Control Office at the time advised in the timetable of each official championship of the F.I.E., with the equipment they intend to use during the event referred to.

The number of articles handed to the Control Centre for each national team is limited to 20 weapons (4 per fencer), 10 body wires (2 per fencer), 10 electric foil jackets (2 per fencer), and 10 masks (2 per fencer).

If material or equipment presented to the Control Office appears to have been assembled in such a way that the fencer can control in a fraudulent manner the registering of hits or the malfunctioning of the judging apparatus, the representation of the Commission for the Electrical apparatus and Equipment may, after the examination of the irregular items, require a penalty against the person who submitted them. The fencers or the Team Captain can only insist on the return of the equipment which has been controlled one hour before the start of the event.

Weapons, equipment and clothing presented to the Control Office after 5 pm on the day before each event will not be accepted

Any repairs to equipment rejected during the control can be carried out in the repair workshop. Repaired equipment will, however, only be tested after the original control of fencers' equipment has been completed.

(b) Organization of the Control Office

The officers of the F.I.E., 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. This is obligatory in the official competitions of the F.I.E., where the control must 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 or each time a weapon is changed, ensure that the insulation of the wires inside the guard and the pressure of the spring in the point of electric weapons conforms with the rules.

At épée he will check the total travel and the residual travel of the pointe d'arret (Cf. 732/4).

— the total travel, by inserting a guage measuring 1.5 mm between the pointe d'arret and the button. This gauge, provided by the Organising Committee, must have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.05 mm, i.e. from 1.45 mm to 1.55 mm.

— the residual travel, by inserting a guage measuring 0.5 mm between the pointe d'arret and the button, at which moment the apparatus should not register when the point is depressed. This gauge, provided by the Organising Committee, must have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.05 mm, i.e. from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm.

For details of the control weight required for this purpose, see the description in Part VII (Cf. 719, 732).

19 Before the commencement of each pool, team match or bout by direct elimination, 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

— at electric foil, the metallic jacket conforms to the provision of Article 217 when each competitor is standing upright, is on guard and is in the lunge position.

— at épée (a) that the material from which the clothing is made has not too smooth a surface, and (b) that the competitor is wearing a jacket conforming to the regulations (Cf. 315).

— At Sabre, that the jacket worn by each competitor thoroughly covers all the valid target (Cf. 410).

— At all three weapons that each fencer is wearing, under his jacket, a regulation protective plastron (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

(c) Control equipment and staff

20 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.) and the personnel necessary to carry out this work.

3. Non-regulation equipment (Cf. 18, 639, 646, 648, 650).

21 Under whatever circumstances a fencer on the piste is found to be in possession of equipment which is non-regulation or defective, this equipment will be confiscated and submitted to the experts on duty for examination. The equipment in question will only be returned to the owner after the measures necessitated by this examination have been completed and, if appropriate, after the payment of any expenses of repairs. The equipment must be re-controlled before it is used again.

(a) If there has been an official equipment control before the event

(1) If a fencer appears on the piste:
— either with a weapon or bodywire which does not work or which does not conform with the rules
— or without his plastron (under-garment)
— or with a metallic over-jacket which does not fully cover the valid target:
— or with only one weapon
the president will give him a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should there be a repetition of any of the offences above, he will penalise him by awarding a hit against him (Cf. 635).

(2) When an irregularity is found in the equipment during a bout which could be caused by conditions during the bout:

Examples: — Metallic jacket with holes in which hits are registered as non-valid.
— Weapon or body-wire ceasing to function.
— Pressure of the spring in the point too weak.
— The travel in the point no longer regulation.

the President will apply neither warnings nor sanctions. On the contrary, any hit made with the equipment which has become defective will be valid.

(3) If when a fencer appears on the piste or during a bout it is established that the equipment used by the fencer:

(a) does not bear the marks applied by the preliminary control, the President will:
— annul the last hit, if any, scored by the fencer at fault.
— give him a SPECIAL warning valid for the bout. In the event of a repetition he will award a penalty hit against him which can cause him to lose the bout. In the event of a second repetition the fencer at fault will be excluded from the competition (Cf. 646).

(b) does not conform to the rules on a matter which could not be checked during the preliminary control.

— The President will give the fencer at fault a MINOR warning valid for the bout. This offence is grouped together with those listed in Article 21(a)1. and, should there be a repetition of any one of the offences in this group, the fencer at fault will be penalised with a negative hit (Cf. 639).

(c) has been passed by the preliminary control but presents irregularities which could have been made deliberately.

(d) bears the marks of the preliminary control which have been imitated or transferred.

(e) has been altered in any way to allow the recording of hits or the nonfunctioning of the apparatus at will:

— In the cases (c), (d) and (e), the President must immediately confiscate the equipment; (weapon, body wire and if necessary the metallic plastron) and have it examined by the technician appointed by the organisers.

After have obtained the opinion of the expert (a member of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment at official FIE events) who has established the facts (Cf. 509), the President will apply the following sanctions, without prejudice to the application of article 615 (d):

— In cases (c) and (d) at the first offence, penalty of one hit and in addition the anulment of the last hit, if any, scored by the fencer at fault.

— Should the fault be repeated, exclusion from the Tournament (in which case he will be reported to the Directoire Technique).

— In the case of (e) the immediate penalty is exclusion from the Tournament The Directoire Technique must be advised. While awaiting the decision of the President that bout will be suspended but the other bouts in the pool may continue.

(b) If no preliminary control has taken place:

Only the provisions above of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3(b) and (e) of Section (a) are applicable.

On the other hand, if as a fencer appears on the piste, or during a bout, irregularities concerning the dimensions or other characteristics of his equipment are found, the President will allow him the time necessary to conform to the regulations and will give him a warning valid for the whole pool or match or the bouts by direct elimination. Should the fault be repeated he will each time award a penalty hit, any hit the fencer may have made being annulled.

General

(c) The members of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment have the right at any time to seize a weapon, a body wire or a metallic plastron or any item of equipment or clothing for examination.

(d) Note:

In addition to the sanctions mentioned above, the rules for judging define for each weapon all the circumstances in which hits made during a bout are annulled or not annulled.

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 injure neither the user nor his opponent.

All methods of treating a blade with a view to altering its flexibility, either by grinding or filing or other methods, are forbidden (Cf. 207, 308, 406).

(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 onto 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. 206ss, 307ss, 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 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 length 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:

25 1. The maximum length of the hilt at foil and épée is 20 cm between lines *B* and *E* and 18 cm. between lines *B* and *D*. At sabre the maximum length of the hilt is 17cm.

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 nor 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.

However, at épée, orthopaedic grips, whether metal or not, may not be covered with leather or any material which could hide wires or switches.

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 or electrical socket which extends beyond the edge of the guard is expressly forbidden.

6. If the hilt (or the glove) includes any device or attachment which fixes the position of the hand on the hilt, such a device must conform to the 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 extermity of the thumb when completely extended must not be more than 2 cm. from the inner surface of the guard.

(d) The guard (Cf. 208, 310, 407).

26 1. The convex face of the guard must have a 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. and must not be arranged in such a way as to increase the protection which the guard affords the hand.

(e) Buttons and pointes d'arrêt (Cf. 210ss, 311ss, 406ss, 719ss, 732ss).

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

5. Equipment and clothing — general condition.

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

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 in 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 — and thus held or deflected. The jacket and its collars must be completely buttoned or done up.

3. All clothing must be white. It must be made of sufficiently robust material and be clean and in good condition.

In order that 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'arret, the button or the opponent's hit to glance off (Cf. 313, 408).

4. At sabre and foil, for men and ladies, the lower edge of the jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 10 cm. when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 212, 408).

At épée the fencer must wear a regulation jacket covering the whole of the trunk (Cf. 315).

The wearing of an under garment (plastron) is obligatory at all weapons (Cf. 216, 315, 408). The jacket and collar must be completely buttoned or closed.

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

5. The breeches must be fastened below the knees. If a fencer wears long trousers, these must be fastened or buttoned at the ankles. When breeches are worn, the fencer must wear white socks which must cover the legs right up to the breeches. These socks must be held up in such a way that they cannot fall down.

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

7. The mask must be made up with meshes (space between the wires) of maximum 2.1 mm and from wires with a minimum gauge of diameter 1 mm before tinning (which should be effected hot after the mesh has been shaped).

At foil, the mesh of the mask must be insulated inside and out. (Cf. 722/4). The bib and other trimmings must be white.

The mesh of the mask, both at the front and at the sides, must be able to withstand, without permanent deformation, the introduction into the mesh of a conical instrument, the angle of the surface of the cone being at 4 degrees to the axis and at a pressure of 7 kilos. All masks will be checked at every official championship of the F.I.E., and at the Olympic Games, using an instrument with a spring-loaded point.

However, a mask made from stainless steel mesh is permissable and need not be tinned.

CHAPTER VI — THE ASSAULT

1. Method of fencing. (Cf 16).

28 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).

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, (Cf. 645), or disorderly fencing, irregular movements on the piste, any action which the President considers dangerous — (for example, attacks made by running with loss of balance, hits delivered with undue violence) are expressly forbidden (Cf. 646 and 647).

A competitor must not remove his mask until the President has given his decision (Cf. 644).

2. Exactitude of the hit.

29 Every thrust with the point at foil and épée must reach the target clearly and distinctly to be counted as a hit. (Cf. 219 and 316).

At sabre, thrusts with the point and cuts with the edge and reverse edge must similarly reach the target clearly and distinctly to be counted as hits (Cf. 409).

3. Method of holding the weapon.

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

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, 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.

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 this offence is the anulment of any hit made by the fencer at fault, together with a SEVERE warning, which is valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition in the same bout of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit, which can cause him to lose the

bout, as well as having any hit, which he may have scored, anulled. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition.

At foil, it is, equally, forbidden to use the non-sword arm or hand during a fight to cover or protect the target area. The penalty for breaking these rules is a MINOR warning valid for the bout. Should there be a repetition, the fencer will be penalised with a hit. (Cf. 640).

During the fight, the fencer's non-sword hand must not, in any case take hold of any part of his electrical equipment. The penalty for this contravention is a MINOR warning valid for the bout. The penalty for a repetition is a hit (Cf. 641).

4. Putting on guard.

31 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, if the left-hander is called first.

The President places each of the two competitors in such a way that the front foot of each is 2 metres 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. At sabre, when the fencers are put on guard in the centre or at any other point on the piste, the President must make absolutely sure that the fencers are at least 4 metres apart.

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, or in the absence of a negative reply, he gives the signal for the assault to commence with the word "Play". The fencers must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until "Play" is given by the President. (1)

If during a bout the President notices that one of the fencers is making use of his unarmed arm or hand he can call for the help of two judges (if possible neutral) who will be appointed by the Directoire Technique. These judges, one on each side of the piste, will watch one fencer each and will signal, by raising their hand or when asked by the President, if the unarmed hand or arm has been used. The President alone then decides on the penalties to impose. (Cf. 222, 640, 645).

The President may also make the fencers change places so that the fencer breaking this rule does not have his back to the President.

5. Beginning, stopping and restarting the bout.

32 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).

(1) At foil and at sabre no fencer may come on guard with his point in line (arm straight and point threatening the target).

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 leaves the piste with one or both feet, or if, while 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. 31 and 552).

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 646.

6. Fencing at close quarters.

33 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 a corps.

34 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).

At foil and at sabre the fencer who causes corps-a-corps received a MINOR warning valid for the bout. Should he repeat the offence he will be penalised by having a hit awarded against him. (Cf. 642)

At all three weapons, the fencer who causes corps-a-corps intentionally to avoid being hit or so that he jostles his opponent, receives a SEVERE warning valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout (Cf. 645/2).

8. Displacing the target and passing the opponent.

35 Displacing the target and ducking is allowed including the action of ducking during which the unarmed hand may come into contact with the piste.

However, to turn one's back on one's opponent in order to retreat is forbidden; The penalty for this offence is a MINOR warning, valid for the bout; in the event of a repetition, the penalty of a hit (Cf. 643/1).

It is also forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during the bout. The penalty for this offence is the annulment of any hit which the fencer at fault may have scored on his opponent (with the action in question), and a MINOR warning valid for the bout; in the event of a repetition, the annulment of any hit which the fencer at fault may have scored on his opponent and the penalty of a hit (Cf. 643/2).

When a fencer passes his opponent during a bout, the President must immediately call "Halt" and replace the competitors in the positions which they occupied before they passed one another.

When hits are made during the movement of a fencer passing his opponent, the hit made immediately is valid; a hit made after passing his opponent by the competitor who has made the passing movement is annulled, but the hit made immediately, even by turning round, by the competitor who has been subjected to the offensive action is valid (Cf. 318, 637).

When during a bout a fencer who has made a flèche attack has a hit registered against him and he continues to run beyond the extreme limit of the piste sufficiently far to cause the spool or the connecting line to the spool to be torn out, the hit which he has received will not be annulled. (Cf. 625).

6. Ground gained or lost.

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

However:

37 (a) When the bout has been stopped on account of a corps à corps, the fencers are replaced 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 may not be replaced on guard in such a way that a fencer who was in front of the warning line at the moment when the assult was stopped is placed behind this line if this competitor has not already been warned (Cf. 38).

(c) The competitors may not be replaced 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 according to the rules laid down for each weapon, 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, having, meanwhile, advanced until his leading foot has reached the centre line, again reaches his warning line with his rear foot. Competitors are not advised of their position at any other part of the piste. (Cf. 203, 303, 403).

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.

41 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. But they are only warned when they reach the warning line for the last time (Cf. 302, 402).

42 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. 32, 38).

(c) Lateral boundaries.

43 When one of the competitors crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with one foot, he is not penalised but the President must immediately call "Halt" and replace the competitors on guard on the piste.

A competitor who crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with both feet is penalised. When the competitors are replaced on guard, the opponent of the competitor who has crossed the lateral boundary will step forward from the position which he occupied when the action occurred 1 metre at foil and 2 metres at épée and sabre; the competitor who is penalised must retire an equal distance. 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.

A competitor who crosses one of the boundaries of the piste with both feet — e.g., when making a flèche — to avoid being hit, will receive a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout. (Cf. 645/5).

(d) Leaving the piste accidentally:

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

11. Duration of the bout.

45 By duration of the bout is meant the effective 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.

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).

For the finals of all official competitions, as well as for all bouts for which a chronometer is visible to the spectators, the chronometer must be so placed that it is visible equally to the two fencers on the piste and to the president.

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 — 8 minutes;
for 10 hits — 10 minutes;

46 One minute before the expiry of the time allowed for actual fencing the time-keeper must stand up and call 'one minute' (without stopping the clock). This warns the President who should stop the fight and warn the fencers that they have *approximately* one minute before the expiry of the time allowed for actual fencing. Any hit arriving, "coup lancé", at the moment of the President's "Halt" is valid.

During the last minute of the bout, the fencers may be told, at *any* interruption of the bout, how much time they have left to fence.

At the expiry of the regulation fencing time, the time-keeper must shout "Halt" (or operate a sound signal) which stops the fight; in this case even a "coup lancé" is not valid. Should there be a failure of the clock or an error by the time-keeper, the President must himself estimate how much fencing time is left.

46a One minute before the end of time allowed, the President, warned by the clock which must automatically send off a buzzer, stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have approximately one minute before the expiry of the time allowed for actual fencing. Any hit arriving, "coup lancé" at the moment the President calls "Halt" is valid.

47 For the finals of official FIE competitions, the warning at one minute before the expiring of the permitted fencing time must be given automatically by the clock which must set off a sound signal. The president, alerted by the clock, must stop the fight and warn the fencers that they have *approximately* one minute before the expiry of effective fencing time (Cf. 46).

At the expiry of the permitted fencing time, the clock must set off automatically a powerful sound signal and automatically switch off the judging apparatus: any signals registered before the apparatus is switched off must, however, continue to be shown. As soon as the sound signal is heard, the bout is finished.

48 The President may, during the bout, after a SPECIAL warning valid for the pool, the match or the fights by direct elimination, penalise by a hit, and subsequently by exclusion from the event, the fencer who endeavours improperly to cause or to prolong interruptions in the bout (Cf. 646/4).

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 fencer has been the victim of an accident which has been duly recognized by the doctor on duty, the President may allow him a period of rest once only, and that for a maximum of ten minutes, on the same day, in order that he may recover sufficiently to continue the bout. (1) The rest shall be timed from the moment when the President stops the bout.

52 The President may on the advice of the doctor on duty, require the withdrawal of a competitor whose physical inability is obvious. (Cf. 647).

(1) Cramp is not considered by the FIE as an accident and therefore does not justify a period of rest.

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

VII A — OFFICIALS

1. President.

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

53 *(a)* He calls the role of the competitors (Cf. 604, 615, 650);

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

(c) He controls the equipment including the insulation of the wiring, particularly inside the guard (Cf. 18, 214, 314);

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

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

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

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

2. The Jury, Judges and Ground-Judges.

54 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 or two judges looking out for the use of the unarmed hand (Cf. 31).

Ground judges are obligatory when there is no metallic piste.

The President and the judges (or the ground-judges) constitute the 'Jury'. For all bouts in the quarter-finals, semi-finals and final and from the quarter-finals in direct elimination, the President must be assisted by two judges each watching one of the fencers in order to draw attention to any use of the non-sword arm (Cf. 30, 31).

— at foil, either to parry the opponent's blade or to cover part of the target;

—at épée, to parry the opponent's blade; at épée they will also fulfil the functions of floor-judges. (Cf. 30, 31, 71, 640).

Arm and floor judges at foil and épée must change ends halfway through each bout so as not to judge only the same fencer.

55 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.

56 In an official F.I.E. competiton all members of a jury must be licensed amateurs. In other international competitions they must, if they are amateurs, hold a licence.

57 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. 507).

58 For the finals of team competitions:-

— If the team captains agree to accept the President proposed by the Directoire Technique and the Commission for Judging, no drawing of lots will take place.

— If the team captains do not agree, the delegates of the commission for Judging and the Directoire Technique will choose three or four presidents who seem to them suitable from among the neutral Presidents present, and lots will be drawn between these Presidents.

For the finals of individual competitions comprising six fencers or more 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. 507).

3. Auxiliary personnel.

3.1. 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.) For finals, the Directoire Technique will choose the timekeeper from among the Presidents Jury, and he shall as far as possible be neutral.

3.2. 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 any 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 teasting 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 qualifed to act as experts.

(c) The repairers

The Organizing Committee must, for any international Tournament, 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.

VII B — JUDGING BY A JURY

1. The duties of the President.

61 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 must, for official F.I.E. competitions, use a microphone, preferably without a lead.

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

2. Position occupied by the judges.

62 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.

63 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 time-keeper stops the bout by calling "Halt!" when time expires.

64 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.

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

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

67 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.

68 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 occuring 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 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 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.

70 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).

VII C — JUDGING WITH A JUDGING APARATUS

1. Direction of the bout.

71 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.

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

2. At the beginning of each bout the President must check the weapon, clothes and equipment of each fencer. For the weapon control, which must also be carried out each time 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, the insulation of the wires inside the guard and in the case of epee, the total travel and residual travel of the point with the 1.5mm and 0.5mm guages (Cf. 18, 21, 719, 732).

When the apparatus is equipped with yellow lamps the President will, at foil, check that contact between the blade or guard of the foil and the same fencer's metallic lamé jacket causes the corresponding yellow lamp to light up.

If the lamp or lamps remain permanently lit without it being possible to cancel them by pressing the reset button, the bout must not be started or continued until the insulation fault in the circuit has been repaired.

If the yellow lamp of one fencer is lit by momentary contact between that fencer's foil and his jacket, and if his opponent hits him at the same moment, and if it proves possible to cancel the yellow lamp, the President may, if he considers that the fencer caused the contact deliberately while fencing, give a warning.

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 team captain or 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. 230ss, 325ss).

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 (i.e. if there are 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) of 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 Monsier 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 and modified by various later congresses up to the present date.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ss).

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

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.) (Cf. 711).

202 The width of the piste must be from 1 m 80 to 2 metres.

The length of the piste must be 14 metres so that each competitor being placed at 2 metres from the centre line has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 5 metres without it being necessary for him to cross the limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 15, 38ss and Plan, page 17).

203 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 on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste).

Two *lines at the rear limits* of the piste, which must be drawn across the whole width of the piste, at a distance of 7 metres when possible, from the centre line, but which may be less when sufficent space is not available but never less than 5 metres (Cf. 15).

Two *warning lines* drawn 1 metre in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which may be drawn only 30 cm. from each side of the piste).

When the rear foot of a competitor reaches his warning line, 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 (Cf. 39b).

204 The table on which the judging apparatus is placed should stand level with the centre line and at least 1 metre 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)

III A. — WEAPONS (Cf. 16ss, 22ss)

1. General specification for foils.

205 **(a) Weight**

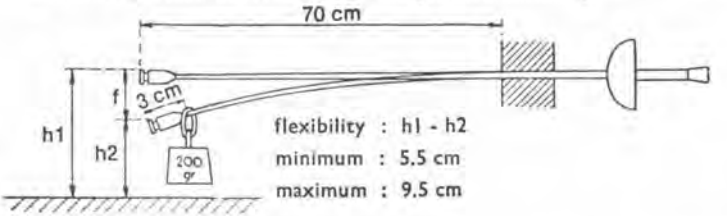
The total weight of the foil ready for use must be less than 500 grammes.

206 **(b) Length.**

The maximum total length of the foil is 110 cm.

(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.

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of minimum 5.5 cm. and maximum 9.5 cm. measured in the following way:

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

2. A 200 gramme weight is suspended 3 cm. 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 positions.

4. All methods of treating a blade with a view to altering its flexibility, either by grinding, filing or other methods, are forbidden. (Cf. 22).

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

208 The guard must be able to pass through a straight cylindrical guage having a diameter of 12 cm. and a length of 15 cm., the blade being parallel with the axis of the cylinder.

Eccentric mounting is forbidden, that is to say that the blade must pass through the centre of the guard. The diameter of the guard must be greater than 9.5 cm.

(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-metalic material.

2. Specification 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, that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 719).

The distance which the pointe d'arrêt must travel back in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a hit may be infinitely short: the total stroke must be less than 1 mm.

Sharpening the edges or surface of the point is forbidden.

It is absolutely forbidden during a bout for fencers intentionally to thrust or push the tip of the electric weapon into the metal piste.

Any breaking of this rule will be punished according to Article 641/d.

(b) Insulation

The body of the tip, apart from any parts which may be insulated, and the foil blade for a length of 15 cm. from the tip, as well as the pommel or the extremity of the grip, must be entirely covered with some insulating material (insulating tape, sellotape or even varnish). (Cf. 721).

III B — EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

1. General Specifications for all foil equipment.

(a) The jacket.

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

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

In addition the wearing of a plastron (under-garment) made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. is obligatory; this must:-

(1) Be of a least two thicknesses of cloth.

(2) Include a sleeve down to the elbow without sewn seam or opening in the region of the armpit.

(3) Ensure the best possible protection.

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

(b) The glove.

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

(c) Mask (Cf. 27, 722/4).

214 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. below the collar and in any case not below the prominences of the collar bones (clavicles).

(d) 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 and equipment required to fence with the electrical judging apparatus.

(a) Metallic plastron (overjacket).

216 The conducting surface of the metallic plastron which is worn over the jacket must cover the valid target of the fencer entirely and without omission both when in the "on guard" position and when lunging (Cf. 220). Whatever the means of fastening used, the metallic material must cover a sufficent area to ensure that it covers the valid target in all positions of the fencer. The overlap at the closure or fastening point must always be attached on the sword arm side.

The metallic collar must have a minimum height of 3 cm.

The lamé material must satisfy the conditions 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 band of *non-metallic* material passing between the legs must be at least 3 cm. wide.

(b) Body wire and attachment plugs.

217 The conducting wires of the body wire (fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated electrically from each other, twisted or joined together, and not be affected by humidity. The body wire has a connecting plug at each end. The electrical resistance of each of these conducting wires (plug to plug and plug to crocodile clip) must not exceed 1 ohm.

At the spool-end the three pronged male connection, which must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly laid down in section 7 (Cf. 710, 717), will be attached to the wires in the following manner:

— the prong at 15 mm.: to the metallic plastron

— the central prong: to the wire in the weapon

— the prong at 20 mm.: to the foil blade and the metallic piste.

The wire which joins the rear connection of the body wire to the metallic plastron by a crocodile clip must be separate for a least 40 cms. This wire must be soldered to the crocodile clip and this soldering must not be covered by any insulation or any material whatever. However, any method of fixing which presents the same guarantees as soldering may be used, provided it has been accepted by the Commission de la Signalisation Electrique et de Matérial. The crocodile clip must be robust and ensure perfect contact with the metallic plastron. Its width at the point of contact must be at least 10 mm.; the inside of the clip must leave a free space at least 8 mm. long by 3 mm. high. It should be clipped onto the back of the metallic jacket on the sword-arm side.

At the end nearest the foil, inside the coquille, any method of attachment is allowed but the method adopted must always conform to the specification laid down in Article 712. Further, the male plugs of the connection must in no circumstances be able to touch the metal part of the guard. The wire from the point will be protected by an insulated sheath from the place where it enters the coquille to the insulated socket of the plug.

Under no circumstances may the non-insulated wire extend beyond this insulated socket. (Cf. 26, 208, 712).

(c) Mask

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

CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS OF FOIL FENCING

IV A — METHOD OF MAKING A HIT

219 The foil is a thrusting weapon only. Offensive actions with this weapon must be made with the point and with the point only. Any hit with the point must arrive cleanly and openly to be counted as a hit. (Cf. 29).

IV B — TARGET

1. Limitation of the target.

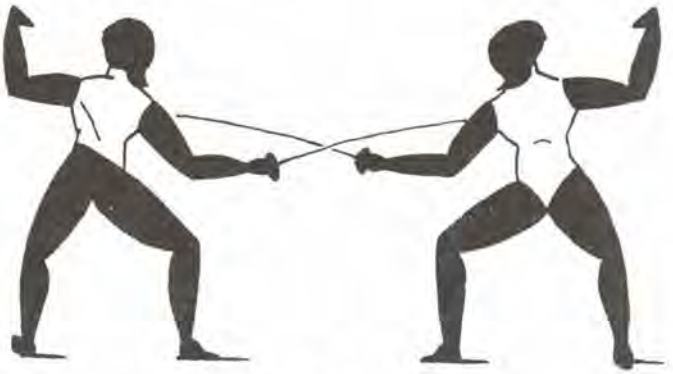
220 At foil, only hits which arrive on the target are counted as valid.

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. above the prominences of the collar bones; at the side 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 (illium) thence following in straight lines the the junction of the lines of the groin.

221 The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 214, Cf. illustration below).

2. The possible extension of the valid target.

222 However, hits which arrive off the target are counted as valid whenever, by reason of an abnormal position, the fencer who is hit has substituted a part of his body which is not counted as the target for a part which is. The President may question the judges or arm-judges about this, but he alone must decide whether the hit is valid or not.



The Target: Foil
For Ladies and for Men

3. Hits off the target.

223 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).

IV C — CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

224 At foil, when a fencer causes corps à corps (even without brutality or violence) he receives a MINOR warning valid for the bout. Should the offence be repeated, he will be penalised with a hit (Cf. 642).

The fencer, who intentionally causes corps a corps either to avoid being hit or in such a way that the opponent is jostled, is given a single severe warning, valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout (Cf. 645).

IV D — NUMBER OF HITS DURATION OF A BOUT

225 At foil, for men and for ladies, bouts are for five hits, with a time limit of six minutes in pools: in direct elimination, either two bouts for five hits, with a deciding bout if necessary, time limit six minutes per bout, or bouts for any specified number of hits (Cf. 544, 555 bis).

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

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

IV 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 organisers are obliged to make an announcement in advance if it is intended that they should be judged by a jury (Cf. Is).

IV E 1 — MATERIALITY OF THE HIT

1. With a jury (Cf. 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 actions:

— started 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 receive a single severe warning valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout (Cf. 645/6). The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition.

Fencers are forbidden to place a non-insulated part of their weapon in contact with their metal jacket with the intention of jamming the electric equipment and thus avoiding being hit.

— the penalty for this offence is the annulment of any hit made by the fencer who caused the jamming; he will receive a severe warning, valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 645/3).

When the judging apparatus is equipped with yellow lamps, the President may penalise a fencer only if the yellow lamp lights up and the audible signal sounds, indicating that one of the fencers placed an uninsulated part of his weapon in contact with his own metallic lamé jacket at the moment he was hit. The President alone, however, decides if the fencer concerned commits an offence or not.

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 any of the equipment in use having been changed (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;

(1) The fact that the President has called "Play," or even that thereafter 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.

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

(g) the President must pay particular attention to hits which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask a member of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or an expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to the rules. The President must ensure that nothing is altered either in the competitor's equipment or in the whole of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the control.

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 no longer able 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).

IV E 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) Every attack, that is every initial offensive action, which is correctly executed must be parried or completely avoided and the phrase must be followed through — that is to say, co-ordinated (Cf. 10).

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

1. The simple attack, direct or indirect, (Cf. 11) is correctly executed when the straightening of the arm, the point threatening the valid target, precedes the initiation of the lunge or of the fleche;

2. The composed attack (Cf. 11) is correctly executed when the arm is straightened in the presentation of the first feint, with the point threatening the valid target, and the arm is not bent during the successive actions of the attack and the initiation of the lunge or of the flech;

3. The attack with a step-forward-lunge or step-forward-fleche is correctly executed when the straightening of the arm precedes the end of the step forward and the initiation of the lunge or the fleche;

4. The attack, simple or compound, which is executed with a bent arm is an incorrectly performed attack which lays itself open to the initiation of the offensive or offensive/defensive action of the opponent (Cf. 12);

To judge the priority of an attack when analysing the fencing phrase, it should be noted that:—

5. If the attack is initiated when the opponent is not "in line", that is to say with the arm extended and the point threatening the valid target, it may be executed either with a direct thrust, or by a disengage, or by a cut-over, or may even be preceded by a beat or successful feints obliging the opponent to parry.

6. If the attack is initiated when the opponent is "in line", that is to say with the arm straight and the point threatening the valid target, the attacker must, first, deflect the opponent's blade.

7. If the attacker, when attempting to deflect the opponent's blade, fails to find it (derobement), the right of attack passes to the opponent.

8. If the attack, the step or the feints are executed with the arm bent the right of way passes to the opponent.

234 (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.

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

236 (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.

3. Judging of hits

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

When, during a phrase, both fencers are hit simultaneously, there is either a simultaneous action or a double hit.

The first of these conditions is due to simulataneous 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. Only the fencer who is attacked is 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. Only the fencer who attacks is counted has 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 (*derobement*) 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 stop hit in the 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 à l'Epée de Paris; l'Académie d'Epée; the Société d'Entrainement 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 and subsequently modified by various Congresses.

CHAPTER II — FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ss)

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

302 The width of the piste must be from 1.80 metres to 2 metres and its length is 18 metres. If for practical reasons the actual length of the piste must be 14 metres each fencer must be allowed to retire on the piste in such a way that, being placed at 2 metres from the centre line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 7 metres 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 on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste);

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

Two *warning lines* drawn 2 metres in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which may be drawn for only 30 cm. from each side of the piste).

When a competitor has reached the rear limit of the piste with his rear foot, he is replaced on guard with his rear foot on his warning line, and one hit

is scored against him if he again crosses the rear limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 39b).

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.). (Cf. 711).

305 The table on which the judging apparatus is placed should stand level with the centre line and at least 1 metre 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)

III 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.

(b) Length.

307 The total maximum length of the épée shall be 110 cm.

(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., and is only allowed in the vertical plane.

The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm.

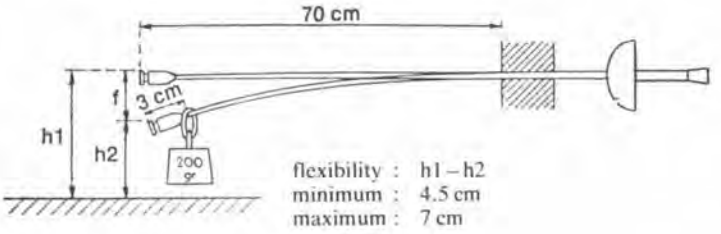
The maximum width of any of the three sides of the blade is 24 mm.

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of 4.5 cm. minimum and 7 cm. maximum measured in the following way:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm. from the extremity of the button;

2. A 200 gramme weight is suspended 3 cm. 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 positions (see illustration).



4. All methods of treating a blade with a view to altering its flexibility either by grinding or filing or other methods are forbidden. (Cf. 22).

(d) The martingale.

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

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

310 The guard, which must have a circular edge, must be able to pass through a cylindrical guage having a diameter of 13.5 cm. and a length of 15 cm. the blade being parallel to the axis of the cylinder.

The depth of the guard (the distance between lines (b) and (c) must be between 3 cm. and 5.5 cm. (Cf. 24).

The total length between lines (a) and (c) must never be greater than 95.5 cm. (Cf. 24).

Eccentric mounting (the distance between the centre of the guard and the point where the blade passes the guard) is allowed provided it does not exceed 3.5 c.

2. Pointe d'arret and button

(a) For the electrical épée.

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

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

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

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

5. The distance 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 greater than 1 mm. The further distance which the point d'arrêt may travel must be less than 0.5 mm. This condition is as vital as that dictating the length of the "lighting stroke". The total travel must be greater than 1.55 mm (Cf. 18 and 732).

(b) for the non-electrical épée.

312 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., by waxed thread and, then, the points, which must be parallel, must not be exposed for more than 2 millimetres.

III B — EQUIPMENT.

1. The Mask.

313 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.

314 The conducting wires of the body-wire (the fencer's own equipment)

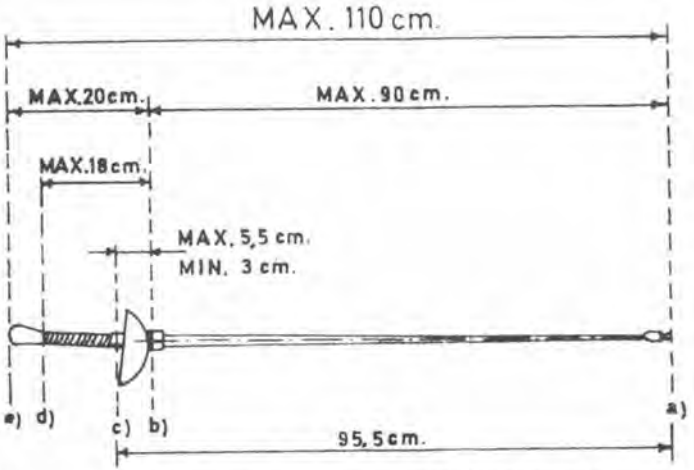


Fig. 1. EPEE DIMENSIONS (EPEE POINT NOT DEPRESSED)

Fig. 2. CROSS SECTION OF BLADE

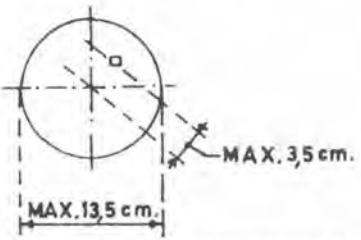


Fig. 3. ECCENTRICITY OF GUARD

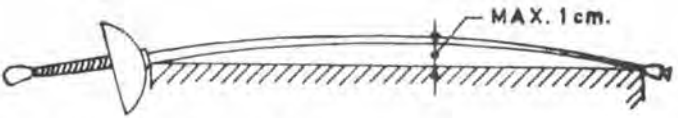


Fig. 4. CURVATURE OF BLADE

must be well insulated from each other, insensitive to humidity, and either joined or twisted together. The maximum electrical resistance allowed for each of these conducting wires from plug to plus is 1 ohm.

The body wire has a connecting plug at each end.

At the spool end, a three-pin male plus is connected to the wire as follows:

the pin 15 mm. from the centre pin, to whichever wire is most directly connected to the pointe d'arrêt;

the centre pin to the other wire on the épée;

the pin 20 mm. from the centre pin, to the épée's earth circuit and to the metallic piste. This plug must conform to the conditions of manufacture and mounting specified in Chapter 7 (Cf. 710 & 717).

Inside the guard the choice of system is free but the system chosen must comply with the conditions of article 712.

In addition, the pins of the plug must not on any account permit contact with the metal of the coquille.

The two wires coming from the tip must be protected by two insulating sheaths, one for each wire, from the point where they enter the coquille up to the two insulated plug holes on the plug socket. In no case may uninsulated wire extend beyond the plug connections. (Cf. 26, 310, 712, 730).

III 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 of the sword arm and covering the flank in the region of the armpit. The collar must have a minimum height of 3 cm.

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 thickness of cloth;
2. Include an upper part of the sleeve down to the elbow with neither an opening nor a seam at the armpit:
3. Ensure the best possible protection (Cf. 27):
4. It may be fixed to, but not be entirely sewn to, the jacket.

CHAPTER V — THE CONVENTIONS OF EPEE FENCING

V 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.

Any hit made with the point must arrive clearly and distinctly to be counted as a hit (Cf. 29).

Competitors must not allow the point of their weapon to drag along the metal piste for a prolonged period of time. The penalties for non-observance of this rule are enumerated in Article 641/2.

Fencers are forbidden from allowing the point of the weapon to drag along the metal piste.

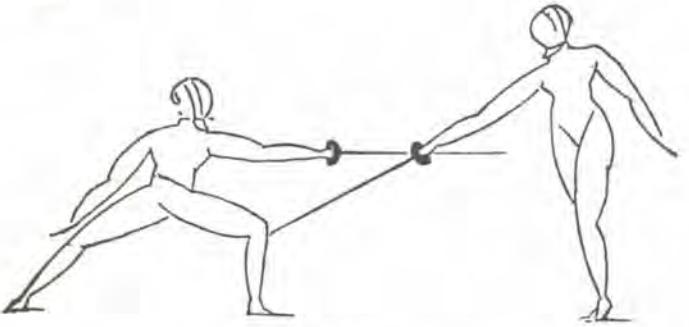
It is also absolutely forbidden during a bout for fencers intentionally to thrust or push the tip of the electric weapon into the metal piste.

Any breaking of this rule will be penalised according to Article 641/d.

V 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

V C — CORPS A CORPS AND FLÈCHE ATTACKS.

318 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 (without brutality or violence) does not transgress the basic conventions of fencing and commits no fault thereby(Cf. 34, 37) (1).

The fencer who intentionally causes corps-à-corps either to avoid being hit or in such a way that the opponent is jostled, will receive a single SEVERE warning valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offence, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout. The same penalty applies in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 645/2).

(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. (Cf. 649).

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.

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

319 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. 554s, 555 bis).

320 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 bouts is for five hits, the score entered on the score sheet will be D/5 and V/5) (Cf. 321-*b*).

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

(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 maxiimum 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 having received the maximum number of hits being fought for and a defeat is scored against each, except in direct elimination, where the fight goes on, without any limitation of the time, until there is a result. (Cf. 545).

V E — THE JUDGING OF HITS AT ÉPÉE

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

V E1 — MATERIALITY OF THE HIT

1. Basic principle.

323 Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into consideration for judging the materality 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 judgement, the President will disregard hits which are registered as a result of actions:

— started 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 receive a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit, which can cause him to lose the bout. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 73, 645/6).

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

(a) If a hit made on the guard (coquille) of the competitor against whom the hit was registered or on the insulated piste 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.

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

(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) With these tests, one is trying only to establish whether there is material possibility of a mistake in the judgement as a result of a fault. The localisation of this fault of the electrical equipment, including that of either of the fencers, 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 judging 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

(1) The fact that the competitors have been again put on guard and the order "Play" has been given does not mean that the bout has effectively recommenced, if the two fencers maintained a passive attitude after this order. 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.

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 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, or that the electric tip is badly fixed to the end of the blade so that it can be unscrewed or tightened by hand, cannot justify the annulment of hits registered against that competitor.

(h) When a competitor against whom a hit has been registered has broken his blade, the hit must be annulled unless the breaking of the blade has occurred clearly after the hit has been registered.

(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).

(k) The President must pay particular attention to hits which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask a member of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or an expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to the rules. The President must ensure that nothing is altered either in the competitor's equipment or in the whole of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the control.

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 effect the proper registering of hits. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the rapid repair or replacement of the metallic pistes.)

V E 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 justifies a priority or a double hit. If he has no opinion he must declare a double hit.

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

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) and a hit made after leaving the piste (Cf. 43ss)), 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 and modified by subsequent Congresses.

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, or any metal-based material.

402 The width of the piste must be from 1.80 metres to two metres and its length is 18 metres. For practical reasons the length of the piste is expected ro be 14metres. Each fencer will be allowed to retire on the piste in such a way that, being placed at two metres from the centre line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of seven metres without it being necessary for him to cross the rear limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 15 and diagram page).

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 on each side of the centre line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the piste);

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

Two *warning lines* drawn 2 metres in front of the rear limits of the piste (and which need be drawn only 30 cm. from each side of the piste).

When a competitor has reached the rear limit of the piste with his rear foot he is replaced on guard with his rear foot on his warning line, and one hit is scored against him if he again crosses the rear limit of the piste with both feet (Cf. 39b).

CHAPTER III — SABRE EQUIPMENT
(Weapons — Equipment — Clothing) (Cf. 16ss)

III A — WEAPONS (Cf. 22ss)

General specification for sabres.

(c) Length.

404 The total maximum length of the sabre shall be 105 cm.

(b) Weight.

405 The total weight of the sabre ready for use shall be less than 500 grammes.

(c) The blade.

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

The maximum length of the blade is 88 cm. The minimum width of the blade, which must be at the button, must be 4 mm; its thickness, also immediately below the button, must be at least 1.2 mm. The end of the blade must be folded over onto itself to form a button which, viewed end on, must have a square or rectangular section of 4 mm. minimum and 6 mm. maximum. The maximum dimension must be not more than 3 mm. from the end of the blade. 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. 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 (Cf. 22).

The sabre blade must have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of minimum 7 cm. and maximum 12 cm. measured in the following way:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm. from the tip of the blade.
2. A 200 gramme weight is hung 1 cm. from the tip.
3. The curve is measured at the tip of the blade between the weighted and unweighted positions.

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

407 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.

It must be able to pass through a rectangular gauge measuring 15 × 14 cm. in section, with a length of 15 cm., the blade being parallel with the axis of the gauge.

III B — EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

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

2. The wrists 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 jacket must cover the valid surface of the trunk, its lower part overlapping the breeches by at least 10 cm. when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 19, 410).

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

6. In addition the wearing of a plastron (under-garment) made of hempcloth, nylon etc. is obligatory. This must:—

a. Be of at least two thicknesses of cloth.
b. Include a sleeve down to the elbow without seam or opening in the region of the armpit.
c. Ensure the best possible protection.

It may be fixed to, but not entirely sewn to the jacket (Cf. 27).

CHAPTER IV — THE CONVENTIONS OF SABRE FENCING

IVA — METHOD OF MAKING A HIT

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

(a) Hits made with all parts of the cutting edge, the side or the back edge of the blade are called "cuts", except those made with the first third of the back edge of the blade which are called "back edge cuts"; hits made with the point are called "point hits". All these are counted on valid limits.

(b) Hits with the point which graze the target or hits with the cutting edge or back edge which slip along the opponents body ('passé' hits) do not count.

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

IV B — TARGET

1. Limitation of the target.

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

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, below).

2. Hits off the target.

411 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 were scored thereafter.

IV C. — CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS.

412 At sabre, when a fencer causes corps-à-corps even without brutality or violence, he will be given a MINOR warning valid for the bout. If the offence is repeated he will be penalised by a hit (Cf. 642).

The fencer who intentionally causes corps-à-corps either to avoid being hit or in such a way that his opponent is jostled, receives a single SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offence is one of a group of six (Cf. 645), for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offences, the fencer at fault will be penalised by a hit which can cause him to lose the bout (Cf. 34, 37, 645/2).

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

413 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. 554, 555bis).

Target: Sabre

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

(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).

(c) However, if the President has had to draw lots to give attacking priority (Cf. 423) either before or at the expiry of the time limit, the measures specified in Article 423/h, Scoring of the Bout, must be applied.

IV E — JUDGING OF HITS AT SABRE

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

IV E I — MATERIALITY OF THE HIT

(See Part I articles 68ss.)

IV E II — VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE HIT

1. Preface.

416 When the President, assisted by his judges, has made a decision regarding the materiality of a hit, 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 sabre fencing.

2. Observance of the Fencing Phrase

417 (a) Any attack properly executed (Cf. 10) must be parried, or completely avoided, and the phrase must be followed through.

(b) The attack is the initial offensive action, carried out by straightening the arm and threatening continuously the valid surface area with the point or the cutting edge.

1. An attack with a lunge is correctly carried out:

— in a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm is straightened with the lunge and the hit arrives at the latest when the front foot hits the piste.

— in a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm straightening in the correct forming of the first feint (Cf. 419), the hit arrives at the latest when the front foot hits the piste or immediately afterwards.

2. A flèche attack is correctly carried out:

— as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm is straightened as the flèche is carried out and when the hit arrives at the latest before the rear foot again touches the piste or as it does so.

— as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm straightening in the correct forming of the first feint (Cf. 419), the hit arrives at the latest as the front foot again makes contact with the piste.

3. An attack made with a step-forward-lunge or a step-forward-flèche is correctly carried out:

— as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm is straightened before the completion of the step-forward and when the hit arrives at the latest at the end of the lunge or the flèche (Cf. 417a & b).

— as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm straightening in the correct forming of the first feint (Cf. 419) during the step-forward, the hit arrives at the latest at the end of the lunge or the flèche (Cf. 417a & b).

4. The attack should in no case finish with a corps-à-corps (Cf. 412). It may be followed by a reprise of the attack, but only after a return on guard (Cf. 13c).

418 (c) 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).

2. If, when attempting to find the opponent's blade to defect it, the blade is not found (derobement or trompement), the right of attack passes to the opponent.

3. 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 (Cf. 419) which oblige the opponent to form a parry.

419 (d) In compound attacks the feints must be correctly carried out, i.e.

1. a feint with the point, the arm straightened with the point threatening the target continuously.

2. a feint of a cut, the arm straightened, the blade and the arm forming an obtuse angle of about 135 deg., with the cutting edge threatening a valid part of the target.

(e) In a compound attack, if the opponent finds the blade in one of the feints, he has the right to riposte.

(f) In a compound attack the opponent has the right to stop-hit; but, in order to be valid, the stop-hit must precede the last movement of the attack

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

by one period of fencing time, i.e. the stop-hit must arrive before the attacker has started the last movement of the attack itself.

420 (g) Attacks by beats on the blade.

1. In an attack by beating on the blade, this attack is correctly carried out and retains its priority when the beat is made on the "foible" of the opponent's blade, i.e. the two-thirds of the blade furthest from the guard.

2. In an attack by beating on the blade, when the beat is made on the "fort" of the opponent's blade, i.e. the one-third of the blade nearest the guard, the attack is badly executed and the beat gives the opponent the right to an immediate riposte.

421 (h) The parry gives the right to riposte; a simple riposte may be direct or indirect, but in order to annul any subsequent movement by the attacker, it must be carried out immediately, without any hesitation or pause.

Against cuts, the object of the parry is to prevent hits made by the opponent arriving on the valid target, therefore:

1. the parry is properly carried out when, before the completion of the attack, it prevents the arrival of that attack by closing the line in which that attack is to finish:

2. When a parry is properly executed, the attack by the opponent must be declared parried, and judged as such by the jury, even if, as a result of its flexibility, the tip of the opponent's weapon makes contact with the target.

The President, when he is analysing the phrasing of the fencing, must obtain precise answers from the judges, i.e. "Yes", or "Yes, but off target", "No" or "Abstention". He must consistently refuse to accept answers such as "badly parried", "insufficiently parried", "laid on", etc.

3. Judging of hits.

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

When during a phrase both fencers are hit simultaneously there is either a simultaneous action or a doublt hit:

I. 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 (But Cf. 423).

II. 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;

(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 defects his blade, he attacks or places his point in line again and instead of parrying a direct hit made by his opponent.

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

(a) If he initiated his attack when his opponent has his point in line (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon (2).

(b) If he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed (derobement 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 bends his arm or makes a momentary pause, during which time the opponent makes a stop hit or an attack while the attacker continues his own attack;

(e) If, during a composed attack, he is stopped one period of fencing 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.*

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).

423. 4. Simultaneous attacks.

It is forbidden to cause, deliberately and repeatedly, simultaneous attacks. Therefore, following two successive (i.e. one immediately after the other) decisions of "simultaneous attack" the President must apply the following rules:

(a) "Simultaneous attacks" shall be counted as such, even when there is doubt as to the materiality or validity of the hit (Cf. 69/5), if

— both fencers are hit either on or off target,

— one fencer is hit on target and the other is hit off target (Cf. 69/5),

— neither of the fencers is hit; in this case the President must annul any action which follows the simultaneous attack in which no hit was scored, except an immediate remise by one of the fencers which arrives before the order "Halt".

On the other hand, a simultaneous attack shall not be counted as such if only one fencer is hit, whether on or off target.

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

(b) Following two successive decisions of "simultaneous attack" the President must warn each of the fencers. This warning remains in force, even if followed by the exchange of one or several hits, valid or not valid.

(c) If, following the warning, there should be another decision of "simultaneous attack" (Cf. a) the fight will continue, the offensive priority being given in turn to each of the two fencers, the fencer who has not got the offensive priority being careful not to provoke a "simultaneous attack". Should he do so, he shall be declared hit, unless in that action he hits his opponent without himself being hit.

(d) The decision as to which fencer shall first benefit from the offensive priority shall be made by the President by drawing lots.

(e) Following the first exchange after the drawing of lots which produces a valid hit (Cf. c), the roles of the two fencers are reversed, the priority passing to the other fencer on the resumption of the fight.

(f) In the case of either a non-valid hit or a non-decision in the course of an exchange, the fencer who has the offensive priority maintains that priority when the fencers are put on guard.

(g) after the second exchange which follows the changing of the offensive priority and which gives a valid hit, (Cf. c) the fight shall start again as normal. But, in the case of two further simultaneous attacks, the President shall each time apply these rules.

(h) Scoring of the bout.

At the moment of the drawing of lots, if the score in the bout is 4-3, 4-2, 4-1 or 4-0, each fencer must in turn benefit from the offensive priority, even if the first valid hit after the drawing of lots brings the score to 5-3, 5-2, 5-1, or 5-0 and even after the expiring of normal fencing time.

If the application of these rules brings the final score to 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 or 6-0, the bout is terminated and the score entered on the pool-sheet shall be 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 or 5-0 in favour of the winning fencer; otherwise the actual score should be entered.

At 4-all, the rules must also be applied in turn for each fencer, even after the expiring of normal time.

If the application of the rules brings the score to 6-4, the bout is ended and the score on the pool-sheet shall be 5-4 in favour of the winner.

If the application of these rules brings the score to 5-5, the bout must then continue normally for the last hit. But if in the continuation of the fight, three new simultaneous atacks oblige the President again to draw lots for the offensive priority, the result of the first valid hit to be scored shall end the fight and the score entered on the pool-sheet shall be 5-4 in favour of the winner.

The same shall be applied when the number of hits is greater than five.

PART FIVE: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I — COMPETITIONS

501 The official competitions of the F.I.E. are organized according to special rules (Cf. 570ss).

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

— ladies at foil;

— men at all three weapons.

These tournaments may be organised according to rules other than those for official competitions of the F.I.E.

502 Official competitions of the F.I.E., as well as other international tournaments, are open to all the competitors (individual or team) of all countries affiliated to the F.I.E.; every competitors or participator in a competition, irrespective of his status, is required to be a holder or a current international licence (CF. Statute 95).

In particular, every competitor (individual or team) from a National Federation affiliated to the F.I.E. may not participate in official competitions of the F.I.E. or other international tournaments if he refuses to fence against any competitors whatsoever (individual or team) who have been correctly entered in the event.

Should this rule be broken, the competitor concerned, individual or team, shall immediately be disqualified and the Executive Committee shall consider whether there are grounds, and to what extent, for taking sanctions against the National Federation to which the disqualified competitor belongs (Cf. Statutes 14/J).

CHAPTER II — BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL

1. The Organizing Committee (Cf. 616).

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

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

504 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 582.

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

505 (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 numbers for the Olympic Games, six for the World Championships and five for the World Youth Championships. The Directoire Technique includes one member representing the country which is organizing the meeting, the other members belonging to as many different countries (Cf. 581).

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) For all other 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.

(f) For the official competitions of the F.I.E., when the Directoire Technique has to make a judgement in the case of an appeal against a President's decision, the decisions of the Directoire Technique may be made by the majority of the members present (who must be at least three) at the moment of the appeal.

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.

The Court of Appeal 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.

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. 505d); it can only consider complaints and demands which are submitted to it in accordance with the Rules.

(d) Meetings.

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

Committe 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 Committe 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, 1971 edition) (Cf. 619).

(f) Deposit.

When submitting a complaint to the Court of Apeal, the appellant must deposit 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).

5. Juries.

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

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).

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

For the finals of individual competitions which contain six or more 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).

6. Auxiliary personnel.

508 Auxiliary personnel who function at competitions include:

(a) Score-keeper.

(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 article 45ss, 59);

(c) The Superintendent of the Electrical 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).

7. Control of Equipment

509 The control of the el;ectrical equipment used to ensure the perfect organization of official F.I.E. competitions and the control of competitors' equipment must be supervised by the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E.

In order to effect this supervision, two members of this Commission must be appointed to undertake this work at each championship.

However, when a person competent to undertake the control of the electrical apparatus, and approved for this purpose by the F.I.E. Commission, is present in the organizing country, only one member of the Commission will be appointed (Cf. 17, 53, 60b, 508, 708).

CHAPTER III — ENTRIES FOR COMPETITIONS

510 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).

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

511 In order to prevent undue fatigue for the competitors, the Organizers must arrange their programme in such a way as to complete one type of competition before commencing another.

512 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.

Whatever programme is adopted, the final should start at a time which, having regard to local customs, will ensure that the results can be communicated to the press etc. in sufficient time to allow them to be published.

The organizers must allow sufficient time in the programme for the control of competitors' equipment to be effected. This requires a a minimum of one day, for each weapon. If events at two weapons are begun on the first day of the programme, the control must begin two days previously.

513 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.

Those fencers who have actually fought in a team in the final of a team

competition at 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 — INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

514 Individual competitions may be organized:

A. Under the pool system.

B. By pools with the mixed formula of pools of four, with the last 48, 24 or 12 fencers who qualify from the preliminary rounds.

C. By direct elimination for the entire competition.

D. By direct elimination with a mixed system of one or several rounds of pools followed by direct elimination with repêchage to qualify six fencers who will fight in a final pool.

E. By direct elimination with a mixed system of qualifying pools, and direct elimination with repêchage to qualify eight fencers for the final by direct elimination.

VI A — UNDER THE POOL SYSTEM.

1. The number of fencers in a pool.

515 (a) For one hit (épée) pools consist, in principle, of a minimum of 10 fencers.

(b) For several hits, pools may consist of a lesser number, with a minimum of 4 fencers.

(c) However, final pools must be composed of a minimum number of 6 competitors.

2. Composition of pools.

516 For the first round, the competitors must be seeded. The Directoire Technique alone decides which competitors are to be seeded, it being understood that, for the information of the Directoire Technique, each national Federation should indicate on its entry sheet the seeded order of its fencers.

In each pool there may be first, second, and third "seeds".

From the second round onwards, each pool must have the same number of competitors, so as to result in four quarter final pools of six fencers or three pools of six fencers. In either case, twelve fencers must qualify to form two semi-final pools of six fencers, from each of which three fencers will qualify for the final.

517 In the second qualifying round and in following round, the seeding of fencers in each pool will be made based on an order of classification established solely from the indices gained by each fencer in the previous round.

1. The first index, serving as the first classification, will be obtained by dividing the number of victories of each fencer by the number of bouts he has fought in the pool. (Formula V/M); the highest index (maximum 1.00) being the highest classified (see page 91).

2. In cases of a tie in the first index, and to separate fencers with the same index, a second index will be established by calculating the difference between the number of hits given and the number of hits received by each

fencer in the course of the pool (Formula Hits Scored — Hits Received: HS — HR).

In cases of a tie with both indicators, the fencers will be separated by a count of hits received. Should there still be a tie the position of the fencers in the classification will be fixed by drawing lots.

In cases where a fencer, because of his place in the order, would be placed in a pool where there is already a fencer of the same nationality, he will be moved down the classification order one or more places.

In each pool the order of fencers in the pool will be decided by lot (however, taking into account Article 519), except in pools of 4.

Example of the Composition of a Pool.

Starting with the second round, the pools must be made up based on the classification of fencers by the indices of the previous round and in line with the following example:—

Pool	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
Fencers classified No:	1	2	3	4	5
	10	9	8	7	6
	11	12	13	14	15
	20	19	18	17	16
	21	22	23	24	25
	30	29	28	27	26

3. Order of bouts.

518 The order of bouts in each pool is as follows:

Pool of 4 fencers	Pool of 5 fencers	Pool of 6 fencers	Pool of 7 fencers	Pool of 8 fencers	Pool of 9 fencers	Pool of 10 fencers	
1-4	1-2	1–2	1-4	2-3 8-5		1-4	3-8
2-3	3-4	4–5	2-5	1-5 7-2	1-9 3-1	6-9	4-9
1-3	5-1	2–3	3-6	7-4 1-3	2-8 2-4	2-5	6-5
2-4	2-3	5–6	7-1	6-8	3-7 5-9	7-10	10-2
3-4	5-4	3–1	5-4	1-2	4-6 8-6	3-1	8-1
1-2	1-3	6–4	2-3	3-4	1-5 7-1	8-6	7-4
	2-5	2–5	6-7	5-6	2-9 4-3	4-5	9-3
	4-1	1–4	5-1	8-7	8-3 5-2	9-10	2-6
	3-5	5–3	4-3	4-1	7-4 6-9	2-3	5-8
	4-2	1–6	6-2	5-2	6-5 8-7	7-8	4-10
		4–2	5-7	8-3	1-2 4-1	5-1	1-9
		3–6	3-1	6-7	9-3 5-3	10-6	3-7
		5–1	4-6	4-2	8-4 6-2	4-2	8-2
		3–4	7-2	8-1	7-5 9-7	9-7	6-4
		6–2	3-5	7-5	6-1 1-8	5-3	9-5
			1-6	3-6	3-2 4-5	10-8	10-3
			2-4	2-8	9-4 3-6	1-2	7-1
			7-3	5-4	5-8 2-7	6-7	4-8
			6-5	6-1	7-6 9-8	3-4	2-9
			1-2	3-7		8-9	3-6
			4-7	4-8		5-10	5-7
				2-6		1-6	1-10
				3-5		2-7	
				1-7			
				4-6			

519 The time allowed to a fencer for a rest between two consecutive bouts in a pool is three minutes.

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 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.

(d) Examples of the order of fencers of the same nationality in a pool of 6:

1. When a pool contains, among its 6 qualified fencers:
   - — two fencers of the same nationality A or
   - — two fencers of the same nationality A and two of the same nationality B or
   - — two fencers of the same nationality A, two of the same nationality B and two of the same nationality C,
   - — three fencers of the same nationality A or
   - — three fencers of the same nationality A and two fencers of the same nationality B or
   - — three fencers of the same nationality A and three fencers of the same nationality B.

The fencers' names are placed on the pool sheet in such a way that those of the same nationality fence each other in their first bout and the order of bouts of a pool of six is that shown in Article 518.

2. When the pool contains, amongst the six fencers, four fencers of the same nationality A and two others of different nationalities, the four fencers of the same nationality A are listed on the pool sheet as numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the order of bouts in the pool is as follows:

3-1 4-2 1-4 2-3 5-6 1-2 3-4 1-6 2-5 3-6 4-5 6-2 5-1 6-4 5-3.

(e) Example of the order of fencers of the same nationality in a pool of seven:

1. When this pool contains among the seven fencers:
   - — two fencers of nationality A
   - — two fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationaity B
   - — two fencers of nationality A, two fencers of nationality B and two fencers of nationality C.

The fencers of the same nationality are listed on the pool sheet so that they fence their first bout against each other whilst following the order of fights laid down in Article 518 for a pool of seven fencers.

2. When the pool includes among the seven fencers:
   - — three fencers of nationality A
   - — three fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationaity B
   - — three fencers of nationality A, two fencers of nationaity B and two fencers of nationality C.

The three fencers of nationality A must be listed 1, 2 and 3 on the pool sheet, the two fencers of the same nationality B, 4 and 5, and the two fencers of nationality C, numbers 6 and 7.

The order of bouts for the pool of seven, detailed in Article 518, is no longer valid and must be replaced by the following order:

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

520 If a bout in a pool or a team match is interrupted by an accidential 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 in pools (qualifying rounds).

521 The classification in each pool is determined by the number of victories obtained by each fencer. If there is equality of victories between two or more competitors, the classification is determined by the index HS — HR (the difference between the total number of hits scored and the total number of hits received in the pool).

In cases of a tie on both indices, the fencers will be separated by counting the hits received during the course of the pool, the fencer having received the least hits being classified the highest.

In cases of an absolute tie between two or more fencers, they will fight a barrage, following the same rules as for the pool, if this barrage is necessary for their qualification: if not, they will be classed as equal.

In cases of a tie of victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be determined by applying formula HS — HR, and hits received, on the hits of the barrage, the fencer having received the least hits being classified the highest.

There shall be only one barrage. But if, in the barrage, there is again an absolute tie of victories, indices HS — HR and hits received, the fencers must fight a further barrage.

At épée, in a barrage between only two fencers, these two will fight only one bout for five hits. There will be no double defeat at the expiring of time. The fencers will fight for a deciding hit. On the other hand, in a barrage with more than two fencers, the rule of the pool and the preceding rules shall apply.

5. Promotion to the next round (qualification)

522 The classification of fencers in each pool determines their promotion to the next round, and this is related to the number of fencers qualifying per pool.

(a) At épée for one hit, 50% of the competitors in the pool will be promoted to the next round.

(b) For all three weapons for bouts of more than one hit, three or four fencers per pool, depending on the circumstances, will be promoted, and a minimum of 50% of the pool. In pools of four at least two fencers will be promoted.

6. Barrages (Ties).

523 The classification of competitors who have tied is determined after further bouts have been fought between them; these bouts are fought according to the rules of the original pool.

In individual competitions, barrages must be fought off immediately after the original pool (Cf. 507).

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

For the first bout lots are drawn, unless there are two competitors of the same nationality, etc. (Cf. 519).

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 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 the 1st bout;

3rd bout: between C and the winner of the 1st bout. (However, if the barrage is for promotion and C has won the 2nd bout, the 3rd about 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 the 1st bout;

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

7. Classification in the final.

524 In the case of a tie on victories in the final pool, classification, for first place only, will be by means of a fight off (barrage). This barrage will be fought according to the rules of the original pool and will determine the placing of the fencers who take part in it.

There shall only be one barrage. In cases of a tie of victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the final classification will be determined by calculating the index HS — HR obtained by the addition of the hits scored and of the hits received in the pool and in the barrage. Should the two indices be equal, the fencers will be separated according to the number of hits received, the fencer who has received the least hits being placed higher in the classification. If there is a complete tie of victories, indices HS — HR and hits received, the fences will fight a further barrage.

For places other than the first place, should there be a tie of victories, the classification shall be determined according to the index HS — HR of each of the fencers in the course of the final pool. In cases of a tie in indices the fencers will be separated according to the number of hits received. In cases of an absolute tie, the fencers shall be classified as equal, except in the Olympic Games, where fencers who have tied on victories, indices HS — HR and hits received must fight a barrage to obtain a result without a tie for second and third place.

At épée, if only two fencers are involved in a barrage for first place they will fight a barrage of one bout of five hits. There will be no double defeat on the time limit; the fencers will fight for a deciding hit. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rule for the pool and the rules previously stated will apply.

8. A competitor abandoning a competition.

(a) Fundamental principles.

525 1. No one can be placed at a disadvantage because he has been unable to fence against whom he would normally have fenced.

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

526 **(b) When only one competitor retires.**

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 be taken).

Introduction

527 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 credited to the competitor who does not retire). In all other cases that bout or match will be considered as not having been fought at all.

528 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 scores is: X 9 victories (or even only 6 victories); Z 2 victories, team Z withdraws; the official score of the 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 bout is annulled.

Rule One.

529 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 order (following the general rules of classification according to the formula which the competition is following):

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.

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

Rule Three.

1. For the final pool.

531 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 and 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: Pool of 6 fencers (see Table 1, page 73).

SCORE SHEET A

1st G	victories 4;	Index +8
2nd V	victories 3;	Index +3
3rd X	victories 1;	Index –6

SCORE SHEET B

1st H	victories 3;	Index +3
2nd L.	victories 1;	Index –4

In score sheet B (fencers who have not fenced K, who scratched) H is the best placed, with one victory less than G who is best placed in score sheet A (fencers who have fenced K, who scratched). H must, therefore, fence a barrage with G for first place.

(a) If H is the winner of the barrage:
1st H, 2nd G, 3rd V.

(b) If G is winner of the barrage:
1st G., but for second place, there must be a barrage between V and H (3rd rule of 531) who both have the same number of victories.

If H is the winner of this barrage:
1st G, 2nd H, 3rd V.

If V is the winner of this barrage:
1st G, 2nd V, 3rd H.

(c) For the fourth and fifth places similarly there must be a barrage (3rd rule, Cf. 531) between L and X.

If L wins he is 4th, X 5th.

If X wins he is 4th, L 5th.

However, barrages between fencers of each score sheet A and each score sheet B who have the same number of victories are not necessary when the index HS — HR of the fencer in score sheet B is sufficiently better than that of the fencer on score sheet A that it would remain better even if he had lost 5-0 the bout which he did not fence against the competitor who abandoned the competition. When the fencer on score sheet A has a victory more than the fencer on score sheet B, the barrage will not be necessary if the index HS — HR of the fencer on score sheet B would still be lower than that of the fencer on score sheet A, even if he had won 5-0 the bout he did not fence against the competitor who abandoned the competition (Cf. 533/6).

(d) For the classification of K, who scratched, the 4th rule applies (Cf. 532) if the scratching is a case of "force majeure".

2. For eliminating rounds.

Subject to the proviso that the classification of each score sheet remains unalterable for the competitors on that score sheet, the procedure is as for the final, observing however the additional rules listed below.

SCORE SHEET A

1st G	4 victories	Index + 8
2nd V	3 victories	Index + 3
3rd X	1 victory	Index – 6

SCORE SHEET B

1st H	3 victories	Index + 3
2nd L	1 victory	Index – 4

1st case: 4 fencers are to be promoted to the next round.

In this case G, V and H are already qualified and a barrage must be fought between L and X to decide on the 4th fencer to qualify.

If L wins he qualifies, but L has fought one match fewer because he has not met K, who scratched. To balance up his classification in the classification by indices, which must be established between the fencers promoted to provide the basis for the drawing of the pools for the following round, L's indices V/M and HS/HR must take account of the barrage fought against X.

If X wins he qualifies, and retains his indices from the pool, as he has fought all his fights.

Equally, to regularise the classification of H, a barrage is fought between V and H who both have the same number of victories. Whatever the result of this barrage, V retains his indices from the pool, as he has fenced all his bouts. But the indices, V/M and HS-HR, of H, who has fenced one bout fewer because of the scratching of K, must take account of the result of this barrage, as in the case of L.

2nd case: 3 fencers are to be promoted to the next round.

In this case, G, V and H qualify but a barrage must be fought between V and H, in order to be able to balance up the classification by indices of H, including the barrage in the indices for H but leaving V with the indices he achieved in the pool.

Rule four.

532 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 of scratching, he loses the right to any classification whatever, without this affecting possible disciplinary penalties to be inflicted later.

(c) When more than one competitor abandons a competition (Cf. 525).

533 In order to apply the fundamental principles to these circumstances (Cf. 525ss), 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) (based on the index HS — HR).

3. To determine the first place in the final pool, each score sheet having its definitive 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 on Score Scheet 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.

6. In order to balance up the classification by indices of the fencers from Score Sheet B, and possibly from Score Sheet C, who have not fought the fencers who scratched from the competition with the classification of the fencers from Score Sheet A who have fought all their bouts, the Directoire Technique, when calculating the indices of the fencers in Score Sheet B, and

possibly C. will take account of the score from the barrage bout(s), while the fencers from Score Sheet A will maintain their basic indices from the pool.

Should a competitor abandon a competition in the final, the classification will be made in the same way as above.

VI B — BY POOLS WITH THE MIXED FORMULA OF POOLS OF FOUR

1. Formula of the event.

534 The Directoire Technique will organise one or two qualifying rounds of pools, dependent on the numbers of fencers taking part, to arrive at either 48 or 24 fencers. In either case several rounds of pools of four fencers will be held, with two fencers qualifying for promotion, to arrive at a final of six fencers.

In the first qualifying round, the pools can be composed of from four to seven fencers, depending on the number of fencers taking part; it should be noted that the size of the pools can only differ by one fencer.

From the second round onwards, the pools must all have the same number of fencers; be it six for qualifying rounds or four for the pools from 48 or 24 fencers.

The bouts will be fought for five hits, time limit six minutes (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of the pools.

535 In the first round, the competitors must be seeded. The Directoire Technique alone decides what fencers it seeds; it being understood that each national Federation must indicate, on the entry form, the order of strength of their fencers, to inform the Directoire Technique.

In the second and subsequent qualifying rounds, fencers are placed in pools according to a classification based on the indices obtained by each fencer in the preceding round only. (Cf. 517, definition of indices).

In the case of equality of the 2 indices between two or more fencers, the placing in the classified order is decided by drawing lots.

When a fencer would be placed, because of his classification, in a pool where there is already a fencer of his nationality, he drops down the order of classification by one or several places.

In placing fencers in quarter- and semi-final pools on the basis of their indicators, should there be fencers with the same indicator, the Directoire Technique, instead of drawing lots to decide the order, must take into account the nationality of the fencers.

Example of the composition of pools.

536 From the second round onwards, following the order of classification of fencers promoted and noting the number of pools which the round should have:—

Pool	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fencer classified no:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	12	11	10	9	8	7
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	24	23	22	21	20	19

1st EXAMPLE: TABLE
Pool of 6 fencers, for 5 hits

F'cer	G	H	K	L	V	X	Table A V	D	TD	TR	TD/TR	Table B V	D	TD	TR	TD/TR
G	x	V.4	V.2	V.3	D	V.2	4	1	24	16	1·500					
H	D	x		V.4	V.4	V.3						3	1	19	16	1·187
K	D		x		V.4	D	Scratches									
L	D	D		x	D	V.4						1	3	15	19	0·789
V	V.4	D	D	V.3	x	V.3	3	2	23	20	1·150					
X	D	D	V.3	D	D	x	1	4	17	23	0·739					

ANOTHER EXAMPLE: TABLE II

Pool of 9 Competitors, for 5 hits. Score Sheets A, B and C

	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T		A	B	C
L	x	—	—	—	V.2	D	—	—	V.2	abandons			
M	—	x	V.3	V.0	—	V.3	D	V.1	D				4V. 7.5
N	—	D	x	V.4	V.2	D	D	V.1	D			3V. 7.13	
O	—	D	D	x	—	V.3	V.2	V.2	D				3V. 7.4
P	D	—	D	—	x	V.4	D	—	—	abandons			
Q	V.3	D	V.3	D	D	x	V.2	V.3	D		4V. 11.12		
R	—	V.1	V.3	D	V.3	D	x	D	D			3V. 7.10	
S	—	D	D	D	—	D	V.3	x	V.4				2V. 7.7
T	D	V.4	V.4	V.0	—	V.2	V.3	D	x			5V. 13.6	

3. Classification in the pools.

(a) Qualifying rounds.

537 In each pool, the number of victories each fencer gains establishes the classification.

In cases of a tie in victories between two or more fencers, the classification is established by using the index HS — HR. In cases of a tie on the index HS — HR, the number of hits received by each fencer during the pool will be taken into account.

When two or more fencers tie exactly on victories and indices HS — HR and a barrage is necessary to decide on promotion, then they will fence a barrage. If the barrage is not necessary they will be considered as having tied equal.

In the case of a tie of victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be obtained by the indices HS — HR, adding together the hits scored and the hits received, in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of a tie on HS — HR, the fencers will be separated by taking into account the hits received in the pool and in the barrage.

There will be only one barriage, but in the case of a further tie of victories, indices HS — HR and hits received, the fencers must fight a further barrage.

At épée, in a barrage between only two fencers, they will fight only one bout of five hits. There will be no double-defeat on the expiring of the time limit but the fencers will fence for a deciding hit. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the previous rules will apply.

(b) Pools of four.

538 In each pool, it is the number of victories obtained by each fencer which establishes the classification.

The classification of two or more fencers with the same number of victories will be decided by a barrage bout.

Should the barrage between more than two fencers result in a further tie on victories, they will be separated by means of the indices HS — HR and hits received determined by adding together their hits scored and their hits received in the pool and in the barrage.

There will only be one barrage, unless there is a complete further tie in victories and in the indices HS — HR and in hits received, in which case the fencers will fight a supplementary barrage.

At épée, in pools of four, there will be no double-defeat because of the expiration of time. If, at the end of the official time limit the two fencers have been hit the same number of times, they will each be assumed to have received the maximum number of hits — five. They will then fight for one further deciding-hit (annulling double hits therefore), without any time limit.

The pool sheet will show a result V5 and D5, as the case may be (Cf. 320).

4. Promotion to the next round.

539 The classification of the fencers in each pool decides their promotion to the next round, consistent with the number of fencers being promoted per pool.

This number will be 3 or 4, as the case may be, with a minimum of 50% of the fencers in the pool; in pools of 4 a minimum of 2 fencers will be promoted.

In the pools of four, in the case of a tie on victories, promotion to the next round must be decided by fighting a barrage (Cf. 538).

5. Order of bouts in the pool.

540 For the qualifying rounds and the final pool of six, the order of bouts is that laid down in article 518 (however Cf. 519).

(1) In the official championships of the F.I.E. the pools of four will be fought on one single piste and the order of bouts will be the following:

1st bout	1-4 — except when Article 519 applies
2nd bout	2-3 — except when Article 519 applies
3 minutes rest	(Cf. 518)
3rd bout	The winner of the 1st bout versus the loser of the 2nd bout
4th bout	The winner of the 2nd bout versus the loser of the 1st bout
3 minutes rest	(Cf. 518)

If at the end of the first four bouts only one fencer already has two victories then, his 3rd bout must be fought before the other remaining match.

5th bout	The fencer already having won two victories versus the fencer he has not met
6th bout	The remaining bout

If at the end of the first four bouts, the four fencers each have one victory, the order of the last two fights shall be decided by drawing lots (Cf. 519).

(2) In other championships the organisers may, at their choice apply the following rules for the pools of four:

The pools of four may be run in series of two bouts fought simultaneously in two pistes.

To allow fencers in one pool to have a rest between bouts, the bouts of a second pool may be fought, alternating with those of the first pool, on the same two pistes.

The order of bouts will be as follows:—

1st series: 1-4 and 2-3, simultaneously on two pistes.

2nd series: The winners against the losers, simultaneously on two pistes.

3rd series: The two remaining bouts. If at the end of the first two series of bouts only one fencer already has two victories, his third bout must be fought before the other bout in the third series.

In the pool of four the third series must be fought out even if a result has already been obtained, to establish the indices, and to calculate points for the seeding of teams.

6. Final Pool: Classification.

541 In the case of a tie on victories in the final pool, the classification will be determined by barrage, but only for the first place. This barrage will be fought in accordance with regulations for the pool and will determine the classification of the fencers who take part in it.

There shall only be one barrage. In the case of a further tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification shall be determined by applying the formula HS — HR and the hits received, taking into account the hits in both the pool and the barrage; if there should be a further absolute tie of victories, HS — HR and hits received, the fencers shall fight a further barrage.

For positions other than first place, the classification when victories are equal will be established from the indices HS — HR and the hits received of each of the fencers in the pool. In the case of a tie on these indices, the fencers

will be judged as having tied equal, except in the Olympic Games where, for second and third places, a barrage will be fought if victories and indices HS — HR and the hits received are equal, so as to ensure a result without a tie for second and third places.

At épée, if a barrage for first place is between only two fencers, they will fight one bout for five hits. There will not be a double-defeat at time but the fencers will fight for a deciding hit. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than 2 fencers, the rules of the pool and the previous rules will apply.

VI C — BY DIRECT ELIMINATION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPETITION

1. Application

542 The general provisions of the Rules apply without any exception, insofar as they do not conflict with those special rules contained in this part C.

2. Organization of the Competition.

543 The Directoire Technique will organize a first eliminating round taking account of 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:

$$E \leq 2N - P$$

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 seeding 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 on pages

544 At all three weapons each individual bout is for a given number of hits or consists of two bouts for five effective hits with a deciding bout if required.

4. Duration of bouts (Cf. 45).

545 Six minutes for each bout.

When the best of three bouts of five effective hits are fought, there will be a compulsory period of rest of two minutes' duration between each of the three such 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.

5. Withdrawal of a competitor.

546 When, for any reason whatever, a competitor cannot fence, or cannot complete a match, his opponent wins that match.

6. Order of bouts.

547 Bouts are always fought off according to the order of the match plan, starting at the top and finishing at the bottom.

In order to gain time, the organizers may fence off several bouts simultaneously on different pistes, but the fencers must always be called in the same order.

A fencer must always be allowed a rest period of ten minutes between two consecutive bouts.

7. Classification.

548 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 eighth-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.

VI D — BY DIRECT ELIMINATION, WITH THE MIXED SYSTEM OF TWO ROUNDS OF QUALIFYING POOLS FOLLOWED BY A DIRECT ELIMINATION MATCH PLAN WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY SIX FENCERS FOR A FINAL POOL.

1. Rules: organization of the competition.

549 The Championships will be fought with a mixed system of one, two or several rounds of qualifying pools, and a direct elimination tableau, with a repechage tableau, to qualify the six fencers who will fence in the final. The direct elimination tableau, from 64, 32 or 16 fencers, will qualify four fencers for the final pool and the repechage tableau will qualify two. In the qualifying rounds and the final the bouts will be for five hits for men as well as for ladies — actual fencing time will be six minutes maximum (Cf. 45). In the direct elimination and repechage tableau the bouts will be fought for ten hits, ten minutes maximum for the men, and for eight hits, eight minutes maximum for the ladies (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of the pools: qualifying rounds.

550 (a) The first qualifying round will be fought in pools; each pool may have five, six or seven fencers, according to the number of entries, it being understood that there may not be a difference of more than one fencer between any of the pools.

The number of fencers who qualify from each pool shall be three or four according to the circumstances, but must be at least 50% of the fencers making up the pool.

The composition of the first round pools is made the responsibility of the Directoire Technique, who must however, take into account the ranking of the fencers established on the basis of the results of the World Championships of the previous year and its 'A' category competitions of the current year, and, if necessary, of any information provided by the team captains. The order of the fencers on the pool-sheet shall be established by drawing lots, except when Article 519 is applied where there are fencers of the same nationality.

Pools must be completed, even if the qualifying results have already been determined beforehand.

(b) From the second round onwards, all pools must have the same number of fencers.

For the composition of the pools in the second and subsequent rounds, the Directoire Technique will take into account a classification order established according to the indices V/M and HS — HR obtained by each fencer in the preceding round only. In case of equality in both indices, the fencer who has been hit less often will be placed higher. In a case of absolute equality, lots will be drawn between the equal fencers.

As in the first round, the second and subsequent round pools will qualify three or four fencers according to the circumstances, but at any rate 50% of the fencers. The pools must be completed. (Example of pool composition: Cf. Article 517).

3. Classification in the pools: promotion.

551 In each pool it is the number of victories won by each fencer which decides the classification.

In cases of equality of victories between two or more fencers, the classification is decided by applying the index HS — HR. In cases of equality of indices HS — HR, account will be taken of the number of hits received, the fencer having been hit least often being the higher placed.

In cases of absolute equality in victories, indices HS — HR and hits received between two or more fencers, they will fight a barrage, following the normal rules for the pool, if this barrage is necessary to decide promotion: if not, they will be classified as equal.

In a barrage between more than two fencers, if there is again equality of victories, they will be classified according to the indices HS — HR obtained by taking the difference between the total number of hits scored and the total number of hits received in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of equality of indices HS — HR the hits received by the fencers in both the pool and the barrage will be taken into account, the fencers having been hit least often being the higher placed.

There shall be only one barrage, but in the case of another absolute equality in the barrage, the fencers will fight a further barrage.

At épée, in a barrage between only two fencers, they will fight a single bout for five hits. There will be no double defeat at the expiring of fencing time; the fencers will fight for one more hit until there is a result, with no time limit. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the preceding rules will be followed.

It is the classification of the fencers in each pool which determines their promotion to the next round, according to the number of fencers promoted from each pool.

4. Direct Elimination Tableau: composition.

552 The results of the fencers promoted from the last two rounds of qualifying pools shall be written on a tableau which summarises the number of bouts fought, bouts won, hits given and hits received by each fencer in each of those rounds.

A seeding order of the 32 or 16 qualified fencers shall be made in the following way:

(a) the results written up on the summarising tableau will be added up to ascertain the two indices required.

(b) the first index, for the initial classification, shall be obtained by dividing the number of victories by the number of bouts fought, formula V/M.

(c) the fencer with the highest index (maximum 1) will be seeded first.

(d) in cases of equality in this original index, and to separate fencers with equal indices, a second index will be established, formula HS — HR, the difference between the total number of hits scored and hits received.

(e) in cases of equality of the two indices V/M and HS — HR, the fencer who has been hit less often will be the higher seed.

(f) in cases of absolute equality between two or more fencers, their seeding order will be decided by drawing lots.

(g) the Directoire Technique will then make up the direct elimination tableau by placing, as defined in Article 556 of the Rules, each fencer at the position in which his seeding order puts him, the best classified fencer being put as No. 1, the next best as No. 2, and so on.

(h) a single exception shall be made for fencers of the same nationality. In principle, they should not be in the same quarter of the tableau. Each time the application of the rules puts two fencers of the same nationality in the same quarter of the tableau, whichever of the fencers has the lower classification will drop to the next position in the order, which will put him into a different quarter of the tableau.

This rule will not apply to the fifth fencer from a country, in cases where five fencers from any one country should happen to qualify for the direct elimination tableau.

Moreover, this exception will not be observed for the last few fencers to qualify if the number of places available does not allow enough flexibility to permit it.

Should a fencer retire before the Direct Elimination tableau has been established, it is the lowest place on the tableau (the 32nd, the 16th or the 8th) which must remain unfilled.

5. Organisation of the bouts: formula.

553 All the bouts of the direct elimination tableau will be fought off in the order of the tableau, beginning at the top and finishing at the bottom, up to the quarter-finals which qualify four fencers for the final pool of six.

The bouts will be for:

— ten hits, time limit ten minutes per bout, for the men (Cf. 45).

— eight hits, time limit eight minutes per bout, for the ladies (Cf. 45).

A rest period of ten minutes must always be allowed between two bouts fought by the same fencer.

6. Repechage: principles, tableaux, organization of the bouts.

554 The principles for the repechage are as follows:

— a fencer cannot be eliminated until he has been beaten twice, once in the direct elimination tableau and once in the repechage tableau.

— all bouts in the repechage tableau are fought off in the same way as in the direct elimination tableau.

— the repechage tableau for a direct elimination tableau of 32 fencers is made up of five rounds to establish the two fencers who, with the four fencers from the quarter-finals of the direct elimination tableau, will fight off the final pool of six.

(a) In the first round of the repechage tableau (Tableau D), the sixteen

fencers who were beaten in the first round of the direct elimination (Tableau A) will fight off in the order established by the latter.

(b) The second round of the repechage tableau (Tableau E) will be made up of sixteen fencers, the eight fencers beaten in the second round of the direct elimination tableau (Tableau B) who shall be placed nos 1-8, and the eight winners from the first round of the repechage tableau (Tableau D) who shall be placed nos 9-16. The allotting of nos 1-8 and 9-16 is done by maintaining the original classification order of the 32 fencers who qualified. However, in drawing up this tableau of sixteen fencers, the Directoire Technique must not take into account the nationality of the fencers but rather the possibility of bouts between the same two fencers being repeated.

In a repechage tableau of 16 fencers, if once the tableau has been drawn up according to Article 554b above, one or more bouts which have already been fought would be repeated, the fencer in such a bout who has the lower number in the seeding in his quarter of the tableau must change places with the fencer who, in the opposite quarter of the tableau, has the nearest seeding number to his.

The changes will be made between quarter A of the tableau on the one hand and quarter B of the tableau of the other, and in the same way between quarter C and quarter D (Cf. 568).

The bouts in this second round (Tableau E) will be fought off in the order of the tableau to qualify eight fencers.

(c) The third round of the repechage tableau (Tableau F) is made up of the eight winners of the second round of the repechage, who will fight off, in the order of the tableau, to qualify four fencers for the fourth round of repechage.

(d) The fourth round of repechage (Tableau G) will be a tableau of eight fencers made up from the four losers from the quarter-finals of the direct elimination tableau (Tableau C) who will be nos 1-4 according to their original classification, and the four winners from the third round of repechage (Tableau F) who will be nos 5-8, also according to their original classification order.

The Directoire Technique, in establishing Tableau G of 8 fencers, must not take into account the nationality of the fencers, but rather the possibility of bouts being repeated, and must apply the same system of exchanging fencers as in the tableau for 16 fencers where repeating bouts occur (Cf. 554b).

The bouts in Tableau G (fourth round of repechage) will be run off in the order of the tableau to qualify four fencers.

(e) The fifth and last round of repechage (Tableau H) will be made up of two bouts between the winners of Tableau G to identify the two fencers who, with the four winners of the quarter-final round of the direct elimination tableau, will fight off the final pool of six.

(f) In the case of a fencer withdrawing before the drawing up of the repechage tableau, it is the lowest place on the tableau which remains unfilled.

7. Final Pool: classification

555 The order of the fencers on the pool sheet is established by drawing lots by the Directoire Technique, who must, however, apply the exceptions set down in Article 519 of the Rules for F.I.E. competitions.

The rules for the final pool of six fencers are as follows:

Each fencer in the pool will fight all the other fencers in the pool in bouts for five hits, time limit six minutes (Cf. 45) for the ladies and for the men, in the order of bouts set out in Articles 518 and 519 of the Rules, whichever applies.

At épée, double defeats at time will be counted.

In cases of equality of victories in the final pool, classification will be established by means of a barrage for the first place only. The barrage will be fought off following the rules of the pool, and will determine the placing of the fencers who take part in it.

There will be only one barrage. In cases of equality of victories in barrages between more than two fencers, the final order will be obtained by taking into account the indices HS — HR, the difference between the total number of hits given and the total number of hits received in the pool and the barrage. In cases of equality of indices HS — HR, the fencers will be separated by taking into account the number of hits received in both pool and barrage. Should there be absolute equality of victories, indices HS — HR and hits received, the fencers will fight a further barrage.

For places other than the first place, where there are equal victories, the order will be established according to the indices HS — HR for each of the fencers in the final pool; in cases of equality of indices HS — HR placings will be according to the number of hits received.

In cases of equality of victories, indices HS — HR and hits received, the fencers will be classified as equal except in the Olympic Games where a barrage must be fought between fencers equal on victories, indices HS — HR and hits received in order to get an order for the second and third places. At épée, if a barrage for first place is between two fencers only, they will fight a single bout for five hits. There will be no double defeat at 'time', the fencers will continue for one more hit until there is a result. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules of the pool and the preceding rules will be observed.

VI E — MIXED SYSTEM — QUALIFYING POOLS AND A DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLEAU WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY EIGHT FENCERS FOR A FINAL RUN BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

Articles 549 to 554 (d) are valid for this formula. Then follows:

55a The bouts in Tableau G (4th round of repechage) will be fought in the order on the plan to qualify four fencers who, with the four fencers qualifying in Tableau C of the direct elimination, will compete in the final of eight fencers, by means of direct elimination.

Should a fencer retire before the repechage tableau has been established, it will be the lowest place in the tableau which must remain empty.

The definition and classification of the fencers in the various rounds are as follows:

(a) The eight fencers who constitute the final will be classified 1st to 8th in the final, as a result of the bouts in the final.

(b) The four fencers defeated in Tableau G will be classified equal 9th to 12th. This round will be called the semi-final.

(c) The four fencers defeated in Tableau D (for a tableau of 16 fencers) or in Tableau F (for a tableau of 32 fencers) will be classified equal 13th to 16th. This round will be called the quarter-final.

555a THE FINAL OF EIGHT FENCERS, BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

The order of the direct elimination tableau of eight fencers is determined on the one hand by the four fencers qualified through the direct elimination

tableau (Tableau C); these occupy places 1 to 4, based on the initial order of classification in the summary table of classification of fencers qualified for the direct elimination. On the other hand, the order is determined by the four fencers qualified through the repechage Tableau G; these occupy places 5–8, based on the initial order of classification.

In the establishment of this tableau, no account will be taken either of the nationality of fencers or of bouts being repeated.

Should a fencer retire before this tableau has been established, it will be the lowest placed on the tableau which must remain empty.

The bouts will be fought according to the order of a tableau of eight, starting at the top, on a single piste.

Each bout will be fought:

— for men, for ten hits, with a difference of two hits up to 12 hits, and with a time-limit of twelve minutes.

— for ladies, for eight hits, with a difference of two hits, up to ten hits and with a time-limit of eight minutes.

All bouts must be fought to a result; there will be no double-defeats at épée.

Should the match not be completed when the regulation time has expired:

(a) If one of the fencers has received more hits than the other, the number of hits required to reach the maximum are added to this score, and the same number of hits are added to the score of his opponent.

(b) At foil and sabre, if the scores of the two fencers are equal, they are both assumed to have scored the maximum number of hits minus one, and they fence for a last hit without time-limit. They are placed on guard at the place they occupied when the bout was stopped. (Cf. 226 and 414).

(c) At épee, if the scores of the two fencers are equal, they are both assumed to have scored the maximum of hits, and they fence for a deciding hit without time-limit, double-hits being annulled (Cf. 321).

The bout to decide 3rd and 4th places will be fought before the last bout of the final.

For 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places, the fencers will be classified according to their intial indicators.

Ten minutes rest must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

CHAPTER VII — TEAM COMPETITIONS

1. Methods of organizing.

557 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. 559).

When drawing up the pools for a team competition (Cf. 6), the Directoire Technique will establish the seeding by assembling all the facts which may enable them to determine the relative strengths of the teams (Cf. 565ss).

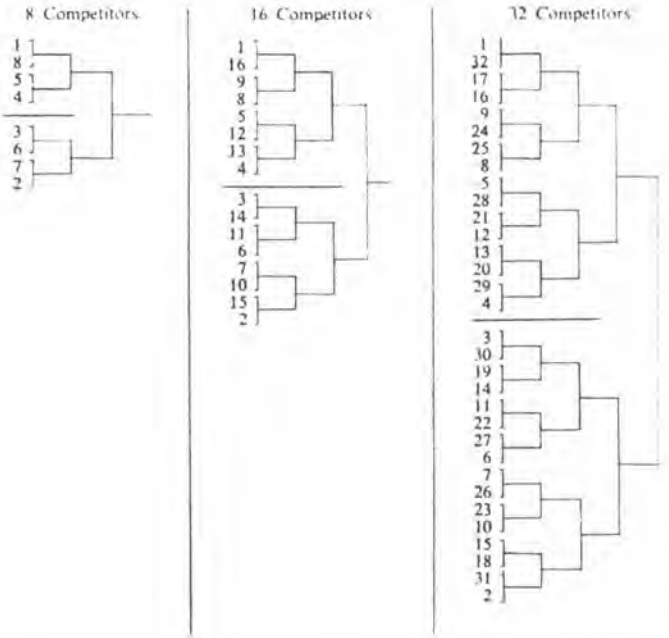
In pools in team competitions, matches should be stopped as soon as a result has been achieved.

In cases where two or more teams have tied on the same number of points from match victories, they will be classified according to the difference between the number of individual victories and individual defeats over the whole of the pool (V—D).

In cases where teams have the same indices V–D, they will be separated by applying the indices hits given — hits received over all the hits given and received in the whole pool. In cases where the indices HG—HR are the same, the team which has received the least hits will be classified higher.

8. Match Plan for:

556



2. The composition of teams.

558 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.

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 with less than four fencers a match which it has already started.

Exceptionally, if as a result of an accident or 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 may authorise a fencer properly entered for another weapon to make up the team.

Article 556 continued.

64 Competitors

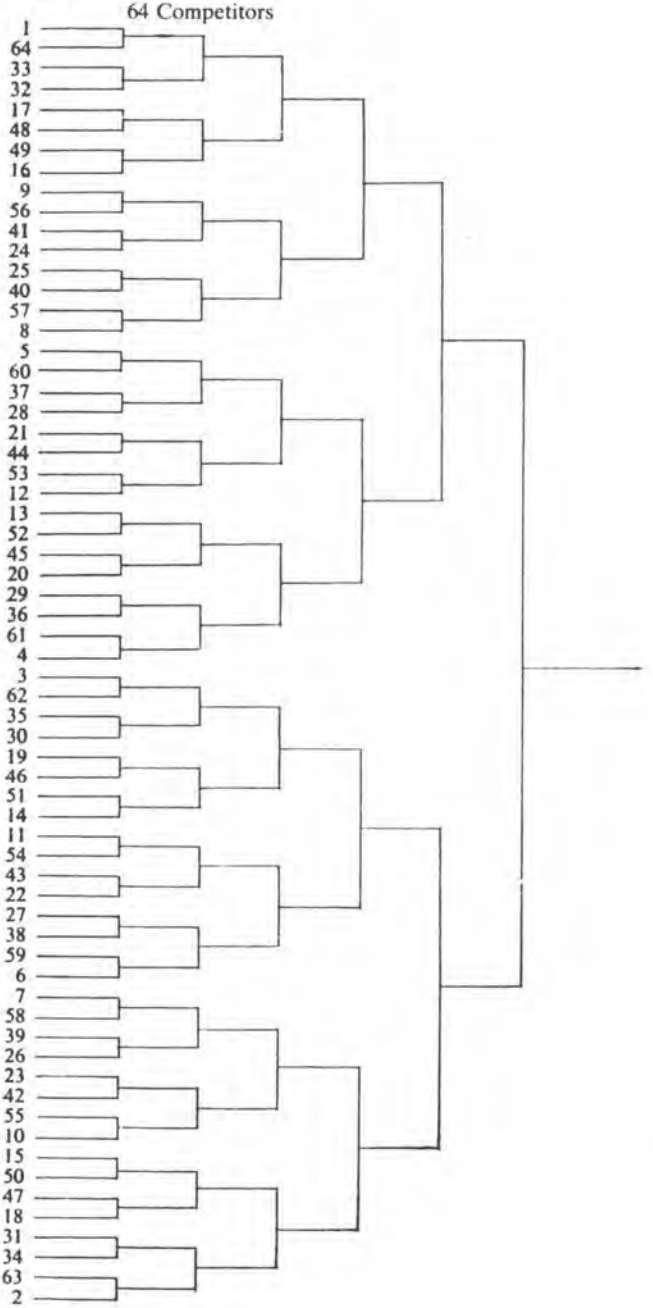


TABLE FOR INDICATORS

INDICATOR	$\frac{V}{M}$ = ratio between the number of victories obtained and the number of bouts fought													
$\frac{V}{M}$	NUMBER OF BOUTS FOUGHT													
NUMBER of VICTORIES OBTAINED	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	0,750	0,600	0,500	0,428	0,375	0,333	0,300	0,272	0,250	0,230	0,214	0,200
4			1	0,800	0,666	0,571	0,500	0,444	0,400	0,363	0,333	0,307	0,285	0,266
5				1	0,833	0,714	0,625	0,555	0,500	0,454	0,416	0,384	0,357	0,333
6					1	0,857	0,750	0,666	0,600	0,545	0,500	0,461	0,428	0,400
7						1	0,875	0,777	0,700	0,636	0,583	0,538	0,500	0,466
8							1	0,888	0,800	0,727	0,666	0,615	0,571	0,533
9								1	0,900	0,818	0,750	0,692	0,642	0,600
10									1	0,909	0,833	0,769	0,714	0,666
11										1	0,916	0,846	0,785	0,733
12											1	0,923	0,857	0,800
13												1	0,928	0,866
14													1	0,933
15														1

3. Order of bouts.

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

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.

(a) Match between two teams.

560 The winner of the match is the team the members of which have scored the greater number of 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 term concerned.

Each defeat counts zero.

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

561 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 team throughout the pool.

If there should be equality in the number of individual victories, the winning team will be the one whose index HS — HR for all the hits scored and all the hits received over the whole of the pool is the greatest.

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 equal.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams, a barrage (tie) will be fought off immediately after the original event between fencers chosen by their respective team captains from among those who have just fenced in the match.

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 sporting 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.

562 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.

The fencer who retires will retain the benefit of the victories he has won before his retirement, as well as the hits given and received in the bout in which he retires.

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 bout in progress.

Nevertheless, a competitor who is thus replaced cannot again take his place in the team during the same match.

In the course of a match, the captain of a team may ask to substitute for a fencer the reserve nominated before the start of the match (Cf. 558).

This substitution may only be made at the end of a bout. The fencer who has been replaced may not fence again during that match, even in the case of an accident or unavoidable circumstances in order to replace a fencer on the piste. The announcement that a fencer is to be substituted must be made, at the latest, before the beginning of the bout preceding the next bout of the fencer who is to be replaced.

(d) A Team not completing an event.

563 I. — When for any reason whatever a team does not complete an event in which it is taking part, the Directoire Techniques 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 articles 525ss).

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. 527ss).

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

VII A — TEAM EVENTS BY DIRECT ELIMINATION ONLY

(a) basic principle.

564 When organizing team competitions by direct elimination, the same rules should be applied as for individual competitions, each team being considered as equivalent to a single competitor. (Cf. 542 to 548 and 556).

(b) System for matches

Each match shall be fenced so that each fencer in one team shall fight each member of the other team following the order of bouts shown in article 559.

(c) Barrages.

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.

VII B — TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS WITH A MIXED SYSTEM OF POOLS AND DIRECT ELIMINATION

565 At the official events of the F.I.E. — World Championships and Olympics — the team events will be fought with at least one round of pools, followed by a match plan of direct elimination.

The following rules spell out:-

— the way the pools of teams must be made up, taking account of the results obtained in the individual events by the fencers enrolled to take part in the team events.

— the way the direct elimination match plan must be prepared, taking into account the first round of pools in the team event.

— the rules for classification of the teams as a result of the fencing-off of the match plan of direct elimination.

1. Composition of the pools.

566 The pools are made up by the Directoire Technique, taking account of the seeding, of the classification in the individual event of the fencers of each nation, considering at the most the results of the 4 best fencers for each team, according to the following system.

2. Points system.

567 The following points are allocated:

TABLEAU OF 16 FENCERS

To fencers in the final placed:

1st — 1 point
2nd — 2 points
3rd — 3 points
4th — 4 points
5th — 5 points
6th — 6 points

Direct Elimination:

To fencers placed 7th & 8th (eliminated in tableau H) — 8 points
To fencers placed 9th to 12th (eliminated in tableau G) — 12 points
To fencers placed 13th to 16th (eliminated in tableau D)— 16 points

Eliminating Rounds

To fencers eliminated in the rounds preceding the Direct Elimination

with 0 victories — 24 points
with 1 victory — 22 points
with 2 victories — 20 points
with 3 victories — 18 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round mentioned above

with 0 victories — 36 points
with 1 victory — 34 points
with 2 victories — 32 points
with 3 victories — 30 points

The progression of 12 points per round will always be observed for any extra rounds.

TABLEAU OF 32 FENCERS

To fencers in the final placed: 1st — 1 point
2nd — 2 points
3rd — 3 points
4th — 4 points
5th — 5 points
6th — 6 points

Direct Elimination:

To fencers placed 7th & 8th (eliminated in tableau H)— 8 points
To fencers placed 9th to 12th (eliminated in tableau G)— 12 points
To fencers placed 13th to 16th (eliminated in tableau F) — 16 points
To fencers placed 17th to 24th (eliminated in tableau E) — 24 points
To fencers placed 25th to 32nd (eliminated in tableau D)— 32 points

Eliminating Rounds

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the Direct Elimination

with 0 victories — 48 points
with 1 victory — 46 points
with 2 victories — 44 points
with 3 victories — 42 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round mentioned above

with 0 victories — 60 points
with 1 victory — 58 points
with 2 victories — 56 points
with 3 victories — 54 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round last mentioned

with 0 victories — 72 points
with 1 victory — 70 points
with 2 victories — 68 points
with 3 victories — 66 points

The progression of 12 points per round will always be observed for every extra round.

Fencers who have not taken part will be allocated 4 points more than the highest score that could be allocated, taking into account the number of rounds of the competition.

In the case of the exclusion of a fencer from the individual event, the points obtained by that fencer remain valid for the classification of his team in the team event on condition that he is in fact taking part in that event.

When the points for the seeding of the teams have been established, in cases where teams have the same number of points, they will be separated according to the position of any of the fencers in the final. For other teams having no fencers in the final, in cases of equal points, the order will be established by drawing lots.

The team whose score of points is the smallest is seeded No. 1, the other teams following in reverse order to their number of points. The pools for teams are made up in the same way as those for individual events, the teams taking No. 1 place in each pool becoming thus first seed, the teams taking No. 2 place in each pool becoming the second seed, etc. even if the number of teams is not divisible by the number of pools.

If the results of the pools confirm the seeding, the same order of seeding will be used by the Directoire Technique to make the match plan of direct elimination for the teams promoted.

If the results of the pools do not confirm the seeding, the Directoire Technique will modify the seeding established to draw the pools by means of the following rules:-

(a) If in any pool the team seeded first loses its first place to another team and comes second in the pool, it becomes seeded top amongst the teams seeded second; the team that wins the pool on the other hand is seeded bottom of the teams seeded first in their pools.

(b) If in a pool the team seeded 2nd loses its second place to another team which was seeded 3rd or 4th, this latter team replacing it in 2nd place takes over the bottom position of the teams seeded 2nd.

(c) These changes can make it necessary for the Directoire Technique to modify the seedings, upwards or downwards, of the teams promoted whose results have confirmed the original seeding.

(d) If the results of several pools require changes to the original seeding of the teams, the Directoire Technique must make the changes, promotions and demotions required following the following order of priority of the pools:-

1 — results of pool A
2 — results of pool B
3 — results of pool C
4 — results of pool D

Examples.

16 teams arranged in the following way after the establishment of the different seedings:-

	Pool A	Pool B	Pool C	Pool D
Teams seeded 1st	1	2	3	4
2nd	8	7	6	5
3rd	9	10	11	12
4th	16	15	14	13

1. In pool B team No. 7 wins the pool as a result of which team No. 2 is placed second; the order of teams is changed as follows:-

The team placed No. 7 becomes No. 4
The team placed No. 2 becomes No. 5

The changes in order of the other teams will be:-

The team placed No. 3 moves up to No. 2
No. 4 moves up to No. 3
No. 5 drops to No. 6
No. 6 drops to No. 7
Nos. 1 and 8 do not change their positions.

2. In pool C team No. 11 wins the pool, team No. 3 is placed second as a result of which team No. 6 is eliminated; the order of teams changes as follows:-

The team placed No. 11 becomes No. 4
No. 3 becomes No. 5

Changes to the other teams will be:-

The team placed No. 4 moves up to No. 3
No. 5 drops to No. 6
Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 do not change.

3. In pool D team No. 12 is placed second in the pool as a result of which team No. 5 is eliminated: the team placings change as follows:-

The team placed No. 8 moves up to No. 7
No. 7 moves up to No. 6
No. 6 moves up to No. 5

Teams placed 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not change.

The above examples cater for cases where the results of only one pool call for modifications, be it pool B or C or D. But if at the end of the round of pools the result of pools B and C call for changes, the Directoire Technique will make the necessary changes to the original classification by taking account of the results of pool B and then, based on the new classification arrived at, by taking account of the results of pool C.

Example

After the changes following the results of pool B the classification of teams is as follows:-

Team No.	1	3	4	7	2	5	6	8
Classified No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

But after the changes made following the result of pool C the classification will be as follows:-

Team No.	1	4	7	11	2	3	5	8
Classified No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

567a Points system for the final of 8 fencers:
The following points are allocated:

TABLEAU OF 16 FENCERS

To fencers in the final placed:

1st — 1 point
2nd — 2 points
3rd — 3 points
4th — 4 points
5th — 5 points
6th — 6 points
7th — 7 points
8th — 8 points

Direct Elimination:

To fencers placed 7th & 8th (eliminated in tableau H) — 8 points
To fencers placed 9th to 12th (eliminated in tableau G) — 12 points
To fencers placed 13th to 16th (eliminated in tableau D)— 16 points

TABLEAU OF 32 FENCERS

For finalists: the same points as in the case of a tableau of 16 fencers
Direct Elimination:

To fencers placed 9th–12th (eliminated in tableau G) — 12 points
To fencers placed 13th–16th (eliminated in tableau F) — 16 points
To fencers placed 17th–24th (eliminated in tableau E) — 24 points
To fencers placed 25th–32nd (eliminated in tableau D) — 32 points

In the case of a tableau of 16 and a tableau of 32 fencers, the points system for the eliminating rounds of pools remains the same as that laid down in Article 567 of the Rules.

3. Tableau for Direct Elimination.

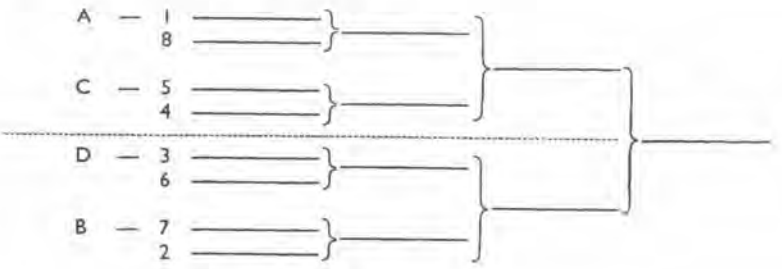
568 When the classification of teams has been established, dependent on the result of the round of pools, the Directoire Technique will put the teams who have been promoted into the direct elimination tableau according to the following system of drawing lots:-

1. Between the teams seeded 1st and 2nd respectively.
2. Between the teams seeded 3rd and 4th respectively.
3. Between the teams seeded 5th and 6th respectively.
4. Between the teams seeded 7th and 8th respectively.
5. Between the teams seeded 9th and 10th respectively.
6. Between the teams seeded 11th and 12th respectively.
7. Between the teams seeded 13th and 14th respectively.
8. Between the teams seeded 15th and 16th respectively.

But under no circumstances may two teams promoted from the same pool meet each other again in the first round of direct elimination. In any case where the rules do not allow this rule to be applied, the teams placed second in their pools will be switched over on match plan either between quarters A and B of the match plan, or between quarters C and D.

Additional matches by direct elimination, necessary for the establishment of the direct elimination match plan, shall still be considered as being the first round of direct elimination. In consequence, for matches in this first round only, the changes defined above shall take place in order to avoid having teams who have already met in the qualifying pools meeting again in the first round of direct elimination.

Direct Elimination Match Plan (team):



4. Classification of Places other than 1st and 2nd.

569 A supplementary match between the two teams beaten in the semi-finals will enable the 3rd and 4th place to be decided. This match should be fought before the match to decide the first place. Further, if needed, 5th and 6th places can be decided as follows:-

— the 4 teams eliminated in the quarter-final of the direct elimination match plan will meet each other in two matches, seeding following the match plan.

— the two winners of these two matches will then fence a match to decide on 5th and 6th places.

These 3 matches will be fought on a piste other than that to be used for the semi-finals and final of the event, and must, under all circumstances, he finished before the match to decide the first place.

For those teams which still have to be classified below 6th place the classification will be established as follows:

— the two teams beaten in the matches to decide 5th and 6th places will meet to decide 7th and 8th places.

— for the other teams, the classification will be established

(1) by taking into account the number of points for team victories in the pools. However, where there have been pools of three teams and pools of four teams, the Directoire Technique will not take into account the matches with the team placed fourth in the pool, so as to put classification in pools of three teams and pools of four teams on the same footing.

(2) In cases of a tie on points, the teams will be classified according to the indices V/M, HS — HR and hits received. These indices will be worked out on the total of victories, bouts, hits given and hits received in all the matches in the pools.

If there are several pools of four teams, the order of teams classifed fourth in these pools must be established taking into account the team points and the indices V/M, HS — HR and hits received.

CHAPTER VIII — SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1)

VIII A — INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Annual Championship.

570 In accordance with decisions taken at the Congresses at Antwerp 1950, the Hague 1927, Amsterdam 1928, Brussels 1937, Antwerp 1939, Brussels 1947 and at Madrid 1962, 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.

The fencing events at the Olympic Games are under the direction of the F.I.E. and constitute the World Championships in the Olympic years.

2. Candidature.

571 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

(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 Statues.

Should it contain errors or differences in between the texts, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

Congress, within the time limit laid down for the submission of items for the agenda in the book of Statutes (Cf. Book of Statutes).

The Congress will decide to which national Federation the organization of these Championships will be entrusted for the following year or years, 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.

572 Entries are limited to five fencers of any one nation for each event. (Three for the Olympic Games.)

4. Formula for the Championships.

573 The individual championships will take place by direct elimination with the mixed formula of one or more rounds of eliminating pools, a direct elimination match plan followed by repechege plan in order to qualify eight fencers to fight in a final by Direct Elimination. The rules of this system are outlined in article 549 to 556 of the Rule Book.

VIII B — TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Simultaneous events.

574 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 (I).

2. Entries.

575 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 captains for each match.

In the Olympic Games each country has the right to enter sixteen competitors, four for each weapon plus one substitute (man) and one substitute (woman), giving a total of eighteen competitors. For the men's teams, at each weapon, the fifth team member may be either the substitute entered or any of the fencers entered in either of the other two weapons.

The names of the five members of a team must be announced on the eve of the event and cannot thereafter be altered. (Cf. 558).

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

(I) 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 the ladies' event.

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.

3. Formula. (Cf. 565ss and Statutes 129 and 130).

576 Team events will be fenced with, at a minimum, one round of pools, followed by a match plan of direct elimination.

The Directoire Technique draws up the pools taking account in seeding them of the results of the individual fencers of each nation in the equivalent individual event, considering as a maximum the results of the best four fencers of each country entered to fence in the team event, according to the points system defined in article 567.

Article 567 also spells out the effect the results of the team event pools may have on the seeding, if these results do not support the seeding made by the Directoire Technique.

Articles 568 and 569 control the establishment of the match plan of direct elimination following the round or rounds of pools and direct how the direct elimination matches must be fought.

VIII C — CONDITIONS COMMON TO TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Participation.

577 The World Championships are open to all national Federations affiliated to the F.I.E.

2. Entries.

578 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 delegations 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 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. Change of names by countries, due to reasons beyond their control, can only be made up to 24 hours before the start of each event. (Cf. 535).

Nations taking part in the Olympic Games, the World Championships and the World Youth Championships who do not send the number of international presidents of juries specified above are required to send to the organising Federation the sum of 2,500 French francs for each president it fails to provide, three months before the beginning of the events, and to advise the Central Office of the F.I.E. accordingly. With this money the F.I.E. will invite substitute presidents.

Any Federation which fails to observe the time limit for remitting the required sum or for informing the F.I.E. will be obliged to pay on pain of suspension, double the specified amount to the Central Office of the F.I.E. before the end of the calendar year following the time limit which has not been observed in accordance with Article 85 of the Statutes.

(1) Unless there is cause beyond the control of the Federation in question which justifies it.

(2) The Executive Committee of the F.I.E. will examine in each case the reasons for the failure to send presidents and the violation of Article 132 of the Statutes and may decide on measures other than the imposition of a financial penalty.

3. F.I.E. Rules

579 The F.I.E. Rules must be strictly applied during the World Championships, in addition to the Special Rules of the present chapter.

4. Order of events.

580 The events will be held in the following order:-

1st day	Men's Foil Individual eliminating rounds
2nd day	Men's Foil Individual continuation and final Ladies' foil individual eliminating rounds
3rd day	Ladies' Individual continuation and final Sabre Individual eliminating rounds
4th day	Sabre Individual continuation and final Men's Foil team eliminating rounds
5th day	Men's Foil team continuation, final and matches for 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th places Ladies' Foil team eliminating rounds
6th day	Ladies' foil team continuation final and matches for 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th places. Epée individual eliminating rounds.
7th day	Épée individual continuation and final Sabre team eliminating rounds.
8th day	Sabre team continuation final and matches for 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th places
9th day	Épée team eliminating rounds
10th day	Epée team continuation final and matches for 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th places.

5. Directoire Technique (Executive Committee).

581 The technical organization of the championships is undertaken by a Directoire Technique composed of six 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.

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.

582 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 him 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, Cf. 506).

7. Number of hits.

583 The number of hits to be fenced for at all three weapons is as follows:

For pools:

— Ladies (foil) five effective hits.
— Men (three weapons); five effective hits.

For direct elimination

— Ladies (foil): two bouts for four effective hits with a third deciding bout if necessary, or one bout for eight effective hits, or one bout of eight effective hits with a difference of two hits up to ten effective hits (Cf. 555a).
— Men: two bouts for five effective hits with a third deciding bout if necessary, or one bout for ten effective hits (Cf. 45) or one bout of ten effective hits with a difference of two hits, up to twelve effective hits (Cf. 555a).

VIII D — THE OLYMPIC GAMES

584 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.

585

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.

(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 18.

(2) Chapter IX is inserted in the 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.

The Control of the F.I.E. is assured, as is the Technical Direction, under the same conditions as for the World Championships, the Directoire Technique consisting of 5 members (Cf. 505).

2. Candidatures.

586 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 Statues (Cf. Book of Statutes, article 50).

The Congress will decide to which national Federation the organization of these Competitions 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. 571).

3. Entries.

587 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 24 hours before the beginning of each event (Cf 535).

4. Age of competitors.

588 Competitors must be less than 20 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which the World Youth Championship is held. The age check should be carried out by the Directoire Technique.

5. Rules.

589 The rules for World Championships apply to the World Youth Championships.

However, the Directoire Technique will decide, dependent on the size of the entry for each event, whether the Direct Elimination tableau will begin from the last 8, 16 or 32 fencers.

590 The Directoire Technique for a World Youth Championship consists of only five members of different nationalities, of which one is a representative of the organizing country.

6. Timetable of events.

591 The events will be fenced in the following order: in case of each weapon, the first qualifying rounds, the direct elimination and the repechage will be fought on the first day; the final on the second day.

1st day: Men's Foil (preliminary round)

2nd day: Men's Foil (remaining rounds and final
Sabre (preliminary rounds)
3rd day: Sabre (final)
Ladies Foil (preliminary rounds)
4th day: Ladies Foil (final)
Epée (preliminary rounds)
5th day: Epée (final)

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. 646/6).

(b) Presence on time.

604 The fencers, completely equipped, with all equipment conforming with the Regulations (Cf. 21) and ready to fence, must be present at the time and place appointed for the beginning of the pool, match, or round of direct elimination, and equally, during the competition, whenever the President requires it (Cf. 646/6).

They must arrive on the piste, to fight their matches, with two weapons (one spare) which satisfy the Regulations and are in perfect working order (Cf. 21 and 639).

(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. 219, 316, 409); all breaches of these rules will incur the penalties laid down hereinafter (Cf. 637s, 640ss).

(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).

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. 645, 647 and 649).

(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. 647).

4. Doping.

608 The use of substances intended to increase artificially and temporarily physical and mental ability in the course of sporting activity is forbidden by the F.I.E.

Any breaking of this rule will incur disciplinary action.

(a) Doping is the use or application in any form of products foreign to the body and organic products in abnormal doses, in order to increase performance abusively. (Definition established by the World Congress on Doping, Tokyo, 1964).

Because of the serious danger which doping presents to the health of licensed fencers, the President of the F.I.E., or any other person authorised by the F.I.E. for this purpose, may, under medical supervision, and at any competition organised under the aegis of the F.I.E., enforce the taking of sample of solids, liquids or gases absorbed or secreted by the body of any licensed member of the F.I.E. in order to have it analysed.

(b) The list of forbidden substances is revised by the Commission Médicale of the F.I.E. at its periodic meetings. This list is compiled from the regulations adopted by such international sporting organizations as I.O.C., the Fédération Internationale Médico-Sportive, and the U.C.I.

The list is submitted for the approval of the F.I.E. at its annual Congress and must be published before the start of the competitions. It cannot be modified during competitions.

(c) The licences issued by Federations affiliated to the F.I.E. should contain the following clause: "The holder of this licence undertakes not to make use of drugs and to accept any form of check."

(d) Should a fencer refuse to submit to the taking of samples as allowed for above, this refusal must be signed by the fencer, sealed and handed to the organisers responsible for making a decision. All fencers should know that in this case they will be assumed, *a priori*, to have made use of some forbidden substance.

(e) The organisers of any competition must make provision for the taking of samples in their regulations. The costs of anti-doping checks are the responsibility of the Association or Federation organising the competition.

(f) An athlete is considered as being doped when any forbidden substance or one of its derivatives with the same characteristics can be found (in his body) by the unbiassed use of methods of biological analysis employed within the framework of the giving of expert opinion and of a second and independent expert opinion.

(g) On the basis of the results of an analysis proving the use of a forbidden

substance, the Association or Federation organising the competition must set in motion the procedure for applying penalties through the F.I.E., who will decide what penalties to impose.

(h) The method for selecting fencers who shall be examined must in every case be decided in advance, at the beginning of the competition, by the Commission Médicale of the F.I.E. in consultation with the President of the F.I.E., and must not be divulged to the Federations taking part in the competition.

Normally, this check will be carried out firstly on the first two or three classified fencers, secondly on one or several fencers picked at random from the remainder of the classification. For team competitions the check will be carried out either on the entire team, or on odd members of the team picked at random just before the end of the competition

Besides this, the responsible doctors in attendance have the right to examine any athlete suspected of being doped, but this decision can only be taken by the Members of the F.I.E. Commission Médicale, who must be three in number, after they have notified the President of the F.I.E.

(i) Fencers, as well as non-medical trainers and assistants, are forbidden to bring or have in their possession any dope-substance at the venue of the competition. Normally, no attention will be paid to denunciations.

(j) Any treatment administered during the 72 hours preceding the beginning of the competition should be notified to the doctor in attendance by means of an official form.

Anaesthetic administered by a doctor in the case of an accident is permitted.

(k) The result of the examination is strictly confidential. Neither the doctor responsible, not the laboratory personnel who carry out the analysis, are authorised to give any information, particularly to the Press.

(l) If the result of the analysis is positive, the head of the laboratory must immediately inform the President of the F.I.E. Commission Médicale through the person responsible for the dope check, and communicate to him within 48 hours the report of the analysis.

The President of the Commission Médicale shall at once call a meeting, and shall invite to it the doctor responsible for the fencer, or another doctor authorised by that fencer's Delegation. The President of the Commission Médicale is responsible for passing the report of the analysis to the President of the FIE and the fencer in question.

(m) The fencer may, in the following 12 hours, demand, in writing, to the President of the Commission Médicale, a check of the results using the second sample. (Cf. Administrative rules).

This check shall be carried out by the same laboratory. The second analysis shall be carried out by different personnel. The check will be carried out under the supervision of one of the members of the Commision Médicale. The Federation to which the fencer concerned belongs may also send an observer, qualified if possible, also supervise the carrying out of the check.

(n) In the case of a positive result, the cost of the check will be paid by the fencer or Federation concerned.

(o) The Member of the Commission Médicale will pass on the result of the second check to the President of the Commission. The latter will inform the President of the F.I.E., whose responsibility it is to call a meeting of the disciplinary Commission and to issue an official communiqué.

(p) If a fencer is accused of doping as a result of the first checks, he may continue to fence but the team managers are warned that, should this fencer

take part in the team event and should the second analysis confirm that he was doped, his team will immediately lose its place in the ranking and be eliminated from the event.

Sanctions.

The sanctions to be applied to fencers who are proved to have taken drugs are as follows:

(a) First Offence.

— expulsion from the competition, i.e. from all events of the Championship concerned.

— loss, if applicable, of any title won by the fencer, and his team if it has profited from the use of dope.

— automatic undergoing of a dope check at subsequent competitions.

(b) Second offence.

— disqualification from all international competitions until the end of the same competition the following year.

(c) Third offence.

— definitive withdrawal, for life, of the fencer's international licence.

The publication of the decisions will be made by the Executive Committee of the F.I.E., which alone shall have the right to communicate them to the Federation of the fencer concerned.

The article relating to the Protocol of the taking of samples and the analysis of these samples, appear as an annexe to the Administrative Regulations in the book of Statutes. The list of forbidden products shall appear each year in the Minutes of the Ordinary Congress.

5. The Team Captain.

609 In all competitions between nations, all 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 President of the Directoire Technique, Organizing Committee, the juries, etc., in order to decide technical matters, register protest, or make observation.

The members of the team who strictly carry out his instructions may not be held responsible for them before competent authorities. However, they always remain personally responsible for all actions which they may commit other than by the intervention of their captain, and for all actions which they commit which violate the provisions of these regulations.

6. The Members of the Jury.

610 The members of the jury must fulfill their duties not only with total impartiality but also with the utmost attention (Cf. 652).

The Directoire Technique (or the Organizing Committee), even if convinced of their perfect good faith, has the power to replace immediately a President or member of the jury, if they believe that this replacement is necessary either for technical reasons or to maintain the good order of the competition.

7. The instructors, trainers and technicians.

611 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 authorised by the President to do so (Cf. 651).

8. The spectators.

612 Spectators are obliged not to interfere with the good order of a competition, to do nothing which may tend to 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. 651).

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, 506, 619);
— The National Federation (Cf. 620);
— The Central Office of the F.I.E. (Cf. 504, 582, 621);
— The Congress of the F.I.E. (Cf. 622);
— The Executive Committee of the F.I.E.

2. Principle of jurisdiction.

614 (a) Whatever juridical authority has taken a decision, this decision may be subject 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).

The appeal should be sent to the President of the F.I.E., by registered post, within a month of the decision which is being appealed against taking effect.

When it concerns a decision made during a competition, the public announcement of the decision is considered sufficient notification.

The appeal should consist of a resumé of the facts, the justification of the appeal and the desired conclusion.

The appeal is communicated to the other interested parties who may, within a month, present their own view point. These responses will be communicated, for information, to the party who has made the appeal.

(c) No decision on a question of "fact" can be the subject of an appeal. (Cf. 661).

(d) An appeal against a decision only suspends that decision when it can be judged immediately. On the other hand an "ultimate appeal" does not

suspend the decision except when the juridical authority which has made the decision, agrees that it should be suspended.

(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 French francs, or the 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. 506, 661s).

3. The President of the Jury.

615 (a) The President of the Jury is responsible not only for the direction of the bout, the judging of hits and the checking 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, with or without prior warning. In these circumstances, and if he has judged on a matter of *fact*, his decisions are irrevocable (Cf. 661). All warnings as well as all penalties imposed must be noted on the pool sheet and carried forward by the Directoire Technique on to all pool sheets on which the competitor penalised subsequently appears.

(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. 651).

(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 Committtee) is the authority competent to deal with appeals against the decisions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 616s, 661).

4. The Organizing Committee (Cf. 503).

616 In disciplinary matters, the Organizing Committee is only competent to act when there is no Directoire Technique, and it assumes the functions of the Directoire Technique; in these circumstances it must undertake all the obligations incumbent on the Directoire Technique (Cf. 617).

5. The Directoire Technique (Cf. 505).

617 (a) The Directoire Technique has jurisdiction over all 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 laid down during 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 form.

(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 any 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. 582).

(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 (I.O.C.) 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, 1971 edition) (Cf. 505, 506).

8. The National Federation.

620 (a) The National Federation is the competent body for all fencing events organized in its territory; it has jurisdiction through its normal disciplinary procedure, over all fencers who reside, even transiently, within its territory.

(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.

(When a foreign fencer, not normally under its jurisdiction, is concerned, the Federation can inflict the penalty only after consultation with 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 disagree-

ment 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, 582).

621 (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.

(b) In particular it is the authority which judges the ultimate appeals against the decisions against which an appeal is made during international competitions other than the official competitions of the F.I.E. (Cf. 614b).

(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 at foil and two metres at épée and sabre.

(b) Refusal to award a hit actually made:

625 Although a competitor may (in fact) have 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. 230s, 237, 324ss, 422, 637ss, 645).

(c) Award of a hit which has not in fact been received:

626 A competitor may have a hit which he has not in fact received awarde against him, either because the time limit for the bout has expired (penal 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, 34, 40, 48s, 224, 226, 321, 326, 412, 414, 637, 645, 648).

(d) Exclusion from the competition:

627 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.

The 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; but the points obtained by the fencer up to the moment of h expulsion remain valid for the classification of the team in the team event, providing that he actually takes part in that team event.

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 th matches which his team has still to fence (in which case this competitor m be replaced by a reserve for the other matches remaining) (Cf. 562).

3. Disciplinary penalties:

(e) Exclusion from the competition:

628 The exclusion from a competition may also be inflicted for a disciplinar offence (failure to appear on the piste as required, weapons not in accord ance with the rules, reprehensible attitude towards a judge etc.).

The consequences of such exclusion for the competitor are the same a those described in sub-paragraph (d) above.

(f) Exclusion from participation in the whole meeting:

629 A competitor who is excluded from a meeting will no longer be allowe to participate in any competition during that meeting, either at the sam weapon or with another.

When this penalty is inflicted on a team, the position of each memb may, according to the circumstances, have different penalties inflicted 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 provision for clemency as laid down in article 667 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 (Cf. 647).

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. 525ss).

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 venue of the competition or meeting:

633 All participants or 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.

634 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.

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

1. Preliminary Remarks

635 Warnings

The various offences are distinguished by 3 types of warning:

1. The MINOR warning, valid for the bout:

— it may be "specific", i.e. applying only to the offence for which it was given;

— it may be given for a group of offences, that is, there is only one warning, and the committing thereafter of any one of that group of offences is penalised by a hit.

After a minor warning, at the first repetition of the offence, the sanction imposed on the fencer at fault shall be either the removal of one hit from his score or the annulment of any valid hit he may have scored in that same fencing phrase.

If the fencer being penalised has not yet scored a hit, the sanction will be the annulment of the first valid hit (and if necessary of any subsequent valid hits) which that fencer may score on his opponent in the course of the bout.

2. The SEVERE warning, valid for the bout:

There is one warning only. It is general for all fencing offences in the same group, i.e. if (after the warning) *any one* of those offences is committed, a penalty hit will be awarded, which can cause the loss of the bout. In the case of any further infringement, the same penalty will be applied.

3. The SPECIAL warning is valid for the pool, match, the whole of the direct elimination or the final of eight fencers by direct elimination. It is specific, i.e. it applies only to the offence for which it has been given.

In cases where a valid hit is scored by the offending fencer, the hit is annulled *and* the fencer is given a SPECIAL warning. At the first repetition of the same offence, any hit scored by the offending fencer will be annulled and a penalty hit will be given against him, which may cause the loss of the bout. On any second repetition of the offence, the offending fencer will be excluded from the competition.

Classification of Offences

The offences and their penalties are classified as follows:

A. offences concerned with the piste and the duration of the bout
B. offences incurring a minor warning
C. offences incurring a severe warning
D. offences incurring a special warning
E. offences which can lead to exclusion
F. offences which can lead to expulsion
G. offences which can lead to disqualification

636 Competence

All these offences are within the competence of the President.

2. A. Offences concerned with the piste and the duration of the bout

637 (a) Offences concerned with the piste

1. For merely crossing the lateral boundaries of the piste, both:—

— loss of ground (foil, 1 meter; sabre and epée 2 meters) without a warning (Cf. 43)

— *and* the annulment of any hit scored by the fencer who leaves the piste which arrives after he has left the piste, as well as any hit aimed at that fencer after he has left the piste, (other than an immediate riposte), without a warning (Cf. 38)

2. For crossing the lateral boundaries in order to avoid being hit. (Cf. 43, 645/5).

3. For crossing the rear limit of the piste: (Cf. 39)

— penalty of one hit after a warning given at the warning line. (Cf. 40)

638 (b) Offences relating to the duration of the bout

1. For any hit initiated before "Play" or after the "Halt" (Cf. 32):

— annulment of that hit, without a warning.

2. At the time limit of the match:

— the giving of a certain number of hits against both the fencers, after a warning 1 minute before the end of the bout, (Cf. 49, 226, 321, 414) or a double defeat (Cf. 321).

3. B. Offences incurring a minor warning

639 (a) Fencers' equipment not conforming with the rules

1. In all cases, confiscation of the non-conforming equipment.

2. When the non-conformity could have been caused by fighting conditions, and is detected during the fight, neither warning nor penalty.

3. When the non-conformity could have been caused by fighting conditions, but is noticed as the fencer presents himself on the piste, a single MINOR warning for the group of offences set out in Article 21(a) (1) for any fencer who presents himself on the piste either:

— with a weapon which does not work or which does not conform with the Rules, or

— without a protective plastron, or

— with a metallic jacket which does not completely cover the valid target, or

— with only one weapon which conforms with the Rules

Should the President, at any moment, before or during a bout, notice:

— that any equipment does not conform in some respect which is not subject to a preliminary control (21(a) (3b), or

— that any equipment does not conform, when there has been no preliminary control (21 b),

for all these faults, the President will give the offending fencer a MINOR warning valid for the bout. Should any one of these offences be committed thereafter, he will penalise him each time with a hit.

640 (b) Irregular use of the unarmed arm or hand

At foil, for protecting or covering the target with the unarmed arm or hand, during the bout, (Cf. 30)

— a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit.

641 (c) For taking hold of the electric equipment with the unarmed hand. (Cf. 30)

During the bout, the fencer must not at any time take hold of any part of the electric equipment with the unarmed hand.

— a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit.

(d) For allowing the tip of the weapon (at épée) to drag along the metallic piste, or for intentionally thrusting the point of the electric weapon (at foil and epée) into the metalic piste during the bout (Cf. 316)

— a MINOR warning valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit.

642 **(e) For intentionally causing corps-à-corps at foil and sabre.** (Cf. 34)

— a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit. (Cf. 224, 412)

643 **(f) For turning one's back towards one's opponent during the fight.** (Cf. 35)

1. It is forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent in order to retreat:

— a MINOR warning valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit.

2. It is equally forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during a fight.

The penalty for an offence against this rule is the annulment of any hit which may have been scored by the offending fencer and a MINOR warning valid for the bout. For any repetition, annulment of any hit which may have been scored by the offending fencer, as well as the penalty hit.

644 **(g) For removing one's mask before the President has given a decision** (Cf. 28)

— a MINOR warning valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offence, penalisation by a hit.

4. C. Offences incurring a special warning

645 The SEVERE warning, valid for the bout

It is general for all the offences in this article, which are all offences committed while fencing ("fautes de combat").

In any one bout, a fencer who commits *any* of these "combat offences" will receive one warning only. Should he repeat that fault, or commit any of the others, in that same bout, he will be penalised by one hit which can cause him to lose the bout.

(1) Use of the unarmed hand and arm for an offensive or defensive action (Cf. 30).

(2) Deliberate corps-à-corps to avoid being hit, or corps-à-corps with jostling (Cf. 34, 224, 318, 412).

(3) For bringing an uninsulated part of the weapon (foil) into contact with the metallic lamé jacket (Cf. 230).

(4) For a fleche attack which jostles the opponent (Cf. 28, 224, 318, 412).

In cases 1,2,3,4, in every case, any hit scored by the offending fencer will be annulled, quite apart from any penalty hit given in the case of a repetition of the offence.

(5) Crossing the lateral boundaries of the piste to avoid being hit (Cf. 43).

(6) For deliberately making a hit on some surface other than on one's opponent (Cf. 230, 325).

5. D. Offences incurring a special warning

646 The SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, the whole of the direct elimination or the final of eight fencers by direct elimination. It is specific, i.e. it concerns only the offence for which it has been given.

In the case of a first repetition of the offence, penalisation by one hit, which can cause the loss of a bout. On any subsequent repetition, exclusion of the offending fencer.

(1) For acts of violence resulting from disorderly fencing and irregular movements on the piste, any action which the President considers dangerous or a hit made with undue violence (Cf. 28).

In any of these cases, annullment of any hit scored by the offending fencer with the action which provokes the warning, and in the case of a repetition, annulment of any hit scored as well as the giving of the penalty hit.

(2) for the absence of any control markings on the equipment (Cf. 21a 3a).

(3) For leaving the piste without permission (Cf. 32/4).

(4) For improperly causing or prolonging interruption of the bout (Cf. 48).

(5) For not presenting oneself on the piste at the first call by the President in the course of the competition (Cf. 604).

(6) For refusing to obey immediately the instructions of the President or of other officials (Cf. 602, 609).

6. E. Offences which can cause exclusion

647 **I. After a preliminary warning**

A SPECIAL warning valid for the pool, the match the whole of the direct elimination or the final of eight fencers by elimination. It is specific.

In the event of a repetition, exclusion from the competition.

(1) For dishonest fencing (Cf. 28).

In the case of (1) and (4) below, annulment of any hit the offending fencer may have made, and a warning.

(2) For seeking to favour an opponent (Cf. 607).

(3) For benefiting from collusion with an opponent (Cf. 607).

(4) For causing corps-à-corps with deliberate violence (Cf. 34), or for striking an opponent with the grip, the pommel, or the guard of one's weapon during close-quarter fencing (Cf. 28).

A warning given for either of the offences in (4) is valid for both offences, i.e., if the fencer commits either of these offences after a warning given for one of them, he will be excluded from the competition.

II. When a penalty hit has already been given

648 The first offence is immediately punished by a penalty hit which can cause the loss of a bout. If the same offence is committed again, the fencer is excluded from the competition.

(1) Equipment bearing control markings which have been imitated or transferred (Cf. 21a 3d).

(2) Equipment which has been passed by weapon control, but which has irregularities which could have been caused deliberately (Cf. 21A 3c).

In both cases the last hit scored by the offending fencer is annulled, even if the bout has been restarted. The non-conforming equipment is confiscated and examined by the Experts.

III. Exclusion, with the option of a preliminary warning

649 Exclusion following a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match or the whole of the direct elimination, or even without a warning, depending upon the judgement of the President.

(1) For any vindictive action, hit made with violence, or, at sabre, deliberately hitting off-target (Cf. 28).

(2) For a fencer who disturbs the maintenance of order (Cf. 602).

IV. Exclusion without any preliminary warning

650 These offences cause the immediate exclusion from the event or the whole competition without preliminary warning.

(1) Doping (Cf. 608).

(2) A fencer or complete team failing to present themselves on being called at the advertised time, after two repetitions of the call at one minute intervals (Cf. 604).

(3) Offences against sportsmanship.

(4) For having equipment which is irregular in an obvious attempt to cheat (Cf. 21a 3e).

7. F. Offences which can lead to expulsion

651 The President, the Directoire Technique or the Organising Committee may expel from the competition venue, with or without warning, any fencer, spectator, trainer, coach, auxiliary personnel or official who by action, attitude or word are disturbing the order or smooth running of the competition (Cf. 612).

8. G. Offences which can lead to disqualification

652 A fencer may be declared disqualified by the Directoire Technique or by the office of the F.I.E., according to the circumstances either on its own initiative or upon receipt of a complaint, for:

(1) Failing to observe the rules of the competition (Cf. 632).

(2) Failing to satisfy the rules defining amateurism (Cf. 619).

(3) Being convicted of judging with deliberate partiality (Cf. 610).

CHAPTER V — PROCEDURE

1. Basic principle.

660 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 663s).

2. Protests and appeals.

(a) Against a decision of the President:

661 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:

662 Complaints and protest 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 the Organizing Committee.

Protests over the composition of the pools may only be made up to 2 p.m. of the day before the event, the official posting of these pools being obligatory 22 hours before the beginning of the competition (Cf. 505).

3. Investigation — Right of defence.

663 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.

664 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.

665 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.

666 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, remissions and commutation of penalty.

667 In exceptional cases, the Central Office and 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.

PART SEVEN: AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER I — RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AUTOMATIC JUDGING EQUIPMENT

1. Authorised designs.

701 Only 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); or cables suspended overhead (Cf. 710-7).
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. 710-2).
3. The metallic plastron (for foil only) (Cf. 722).

3. Approval of design of apparatus.

703 Judging apparatus for use in an official competition must have been 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 its construction.

704 Approval is given for the use of the apparatus in one specific 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.

705 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 any manufactuer. 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.

706 The approval of an apparatus by the Commission as well as its acceptance (see 4 below) implies no guarantee against possible faults of construction.

707 All expenses incurred by the Commission for the examination of apparatus are the responsibility of the persons concerned.

4. Control of apparatus before each competition.

708 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 checked 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).

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).

709 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.

2. The apparatus must not have any device whereby anyone other than the person detailed to supervise it 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 signal lamps are alight, they must so remain until the apparatus is reset, without their having any tendency to go out or 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 of cable to be unwound without straining the springs.

4. The socket 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 the plug is correctly put in;

— that it is impossible for it to become separated during the bout;

— that it is possible 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 plug 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. diameter arranged in a straight line. The external pins must be spaced 15 and 20 mm. from the centre pin. The body wire and the connecting cables have plugs, the spool wires and the electrical central apparatus have sockets to them.

7. The use of suspended cables instead of spools is permitted, provided that the conditions already mentioned are satisfied.

(c) The metallic piste.

711 1. The conducting piste must be made from metal, metallic mesh or some substance with a metal base. The resistance of the piste, from one end to the other, must not exceed 5 ohms.

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 long; an extension of 1.50 to 2 metres 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.

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 conductibility, so that a hit made on it at a point where a line occurs is also neutralised.

6. The organisers 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).

712 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).

On foils, the wire must be protected by an insulating sheath. On épées, the two wires must be protected by two insulating sheaths, one on each wire.

The wire and the insulating sheath must go right up to the socket. In no case may uninsulated wires project beyond the point where they are attached to the socket (Cf. 217, 314).

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 the body wire;

— 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 the earth circuit connected to the blade;

— 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.

It must not include any part which allows electrical contact to be made between the plug sockets.

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 careful in his work.

They are advised:—

— 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 THE ELECTRICAL FOIL EQUIPMENT

II 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 foil circuit is broken when a hit is made.

2. The apparatus will show a red signal on one side and a green signal on the other when a hit is registered on target; a white signal will indicate hits off the target on both sides.

3. The audible signals will consist either of a short ring, or of a continous 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 target, the apparatus must be able to register a subsequent hit on target on the same side of the apparatus.

5. Conversely, after a hit has been registered on target, the apparatus must not register any subsequent hit which arrives off 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.

714 1. Any hit must cause a signal whatever the resistance of the circuits external of the apparatus. The duration of the break of contact which must always ensure that a signal is registered must be of 5 milliseconds

Depending on the increase in the resistance, the apparatus may register:

(1) valid hit only

(2) valid hit and non-valid hit simultaneously

(3) non-valid hit only.

The resistance must always be less than 500 ohms for (1) and (2).

2. A valid hit must always be signalled under the following conditions:

Resistance of the return circuit by the opponent's plastron:	*Duration of the break of contact which must cause the signal:*
— 0.250 ohms	-must not be less than 1 millisecond and must not be more than 5 milliseconds.
— greater than 250 ohms	-no time limit

An apparatus will be rejected if it allows the registration of a hit with a speed of less than one millisecond. On the other hand, it must always register hits at under 5 milliseconds, even with an exterior resistance of up to 2,50 ohms.

3. A non-valid hit must be signalled for a break of contact of 2–10 milliseconds when the exterior resistance is between 0 and 200 ohms.

4. The apparatus must be capable of supporting an increase in the resistance in the closed circuit of the foils of up to 200 ohms, without causing a "non-valid" signal to register.

5. Even if the resistance of the foil earth circuit is increased up to 100 ohms, none of the following irregular phenomena must occur:

— that hits are registered on the guard or on the piste;

— that it is possible to obtain the registration of a hit merely by contact of the blade or 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 metallic plastron on the one hand and his weapon or the metallic piste on the other, corresponding to a resistance which could go down to 250 ohms, even so the apparatus must continue normally to register the hits exchanged, valid or non-valid.

7. When the blades are in contact, irrespective of the resistance in ohms between them, the apparatus must be capable of registering normally the hits exchanged, valid and invalid.

8. 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.

9. A specification for tests also includes the control of functioning of the yellow lamps.

10. 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 above the piste. The two lamps of the same group must not be further apart than 15 cm. and each group must be at least 50 cm. from the other.

The white and coloured extension lamps must be arranged on either side of the apparatus, either horizontally or vertically, and must be visible from all directions (Cf. 713/2).

Yellow extension lamps should be included on the extension lamp stand but they must not be placed near the lamps which record valid and non-valid hits. (Cf. 747)

Lamps recording the number of hits scored may not be located alongside the extension lamps.

(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 for each side of the apparatus 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 within the construction of apparatus for foil).

2. The supply must be 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 lights should be colourless.

2. Spools, cables and their connections (Cf. 710).

717 At foil, the connection of the various wires 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.

— the wire joining the crocodile clip to the plug at the rear of the body wire must be separate from the other wires over a length of at least 40 cm. and be soldered to the crocodile clip. This soldering must not be covered by any insulation or any other substance. The body wire and the plugs must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly in Article 217.

1. Principle.

718 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.

2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons.

719 1. The diameter of the pointe d'arrêt is between 5.5 and 7 mm.; the diameter of the body of the button including its exterior insulation must not be more than 0.3 mm. less than that of the pointe d'arrêt.

2. The pointe d'arrêt must be cylindrical; its front surface is flat and perpendicular to its axis. Its edge will either be rounded for a radius of 0.5 mm. or have a chamfer of 0.5 mm. at 45 deg. The diameter of the crown of the point — d'arrêt must be between 5.5 mm and 7 mm. The diameter of the body of the button, including its exterior insulation, must not be more than 0.3 mm less than that of the point d'arrêt.

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, that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 211).

The weight of 500 grammes supplied by the Organizing Committee may have a tolerance of ± 2 grammes i.e. from 498 to 502 grammes.

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.

5. The pointe d'arrêt must be retained in the button at at least two places equidistant from each other, or by any other method which has been approved by the Commission for E.A. and E.

3. Method of affixing the button.

720 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:

1. Affixing only by metal to metal is normally allowed.

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. Only soldering with soft solder, used with a soldering iron, to prevent the tip from coming loose, is 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., 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. (thread S.I 3.5 ³ 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. 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 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 for 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., and its depth must not exceed 0.6 mm. 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 for 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 for a length of 15 cm, 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.

II C — METALLIC PLASTRONS, MASKS AND BODY-WIRES.

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. 216, 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 conductibility it must conform to the following requirements:

(a) the electrical resistance measured between any two points of the lamé material must not be greater than 5 ohms. The resistance will be measured by using a 500 gramme copper or brass weight which has a hemispherical end with a radius of 4 mm. This weight, placed on this end and moved about on the lamé, must maintain continuous contact with a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.

(b) 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.

(c) a metallic plastron which is considered to be unusuitable will be so marked by very visible coloured paint by a member of the Commission for the Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the F.I.E.

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.

The body wire, its connecting plugs and its crocodile clip, must comply with the requirements for manufacture and assembly specified in Article 217.

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

III A. — THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central judging apparatus.

(a) Principle.

723 The apparatus registers when contact is established between the wires forming the circuit in the épée thus completing the circuit.

(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 (1/25th of a second), the apparatus must register a double hit (both signal lamps must light up simultaneously). When the interval is greater than 50 milliseconds (1/20 of a second) 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 (1/25 and 1/20th of a second).

(c) Sensitivity.

725 When the external resistance is normal, that is 10 ohms, the apparatus must register hits when these are made with a duration of contact of 2–10 milliseconds. With an exceptional external resistance of 100 ohms, the apparatus must still register a hit, but without any specific duration of contact. The apparatus must not register signals of less than 2 milliseconds duration.

(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 100 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 should have a pilot light to show that it is switched on. This light should be dim and not coloured.

4. The apparatus may include lights which indicate shorts to the coquille circuit, such lights should be of an orange colour.

5. The light-bulbs 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 make 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.

2. Spools, cables and their connections (Cf. 710)

730 At épée, the connection of the various parts by three-pin plugs and sockets on spools and connecting cables is as follows:

— 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.

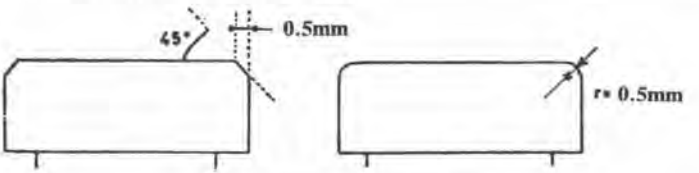
The épée wire and its connecting plugs must comply with the requirements for manufacture and assembly laid down in Article 314.

III B — WEAPONS (Cf. 712)

1. Principle

731 The épée has two electrical wires, glued in a groove in the blade, which connect, as stated, 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.

2. Pointes d'arrêt and buttons (Cf. 311)



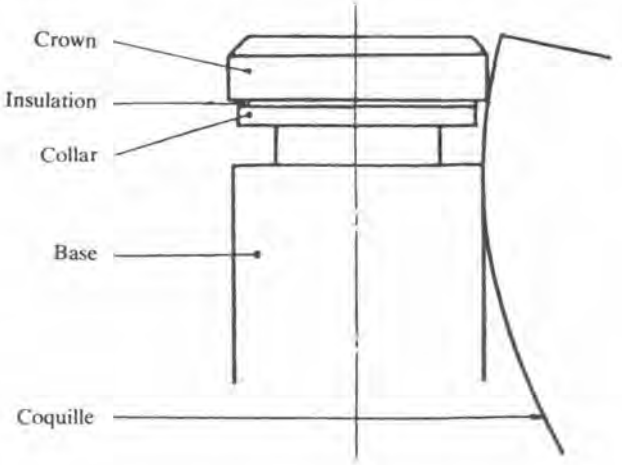
DESIGN OF POINTES D'ARRÊT

732 1. The pointe d'arrêt is cylindrical. Its front surface is flat and perpendicular to its axis. Its edge will either be rounded with a radius of 0.5 mm. or have a chamfer of 0.5 mm. at 45 deg.

The diameter of the crown of the pointe d'arrêt is 8 mm. with a tolerance more or less of 0.05 mm. The diameter of the base must not be less than 7.7 mm.

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.) 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).



The Tollbom point, quite different in conception from that specified above, may be used in official competition of the F.I.E. and in other international competitions.

The diameter of the crown of this pointe d'arrêt (i.e Tollbom) must be 8 mm. with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm.

Its lighting stroke (travel) must be greater than 1 mm. as for the normal point (Cf. 732–4).

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, 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 insulating lining to prevent its metallic parts coming into contact with the épée blade which would then give a false result to the test.

The weight of 750 grammes supplied by the Organizing Committee may have a tolerance of ± 2.5 grammes.

4. The course or stroke of the pointe d'arrêt, required to cause the apparatus to register a hit by the circuit of épée, called the "lighting stroke", must be greater than 1 mm. The further course which the pointe d'arrêt may travel must be less than 0.5 mm. (this requirement is just as essential as that for the lighting stroke).

To enable a control to be made on the piste, the total course or stroke of the point must be greater than 1.5 mm. (Cf. 18).

5. The pointe d'arrêt must be retained in the button, at least two points equally spaced, or by any other system approved by the Commission for E.A. & E.

733 **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 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:

1. Normally, only fixing by metal to metal is allowed.

However, fixing by any insulating of great mechanical strength may be authorised after approval by the Commission E.A. & E.

2. All methods of soldering or brazing or in general any heating which may effect the temper of the blade are forbidden. Only soft solder, used with a soldering iron, to prevent the tip from coming loose, is 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. and this without anything being wrapped round it, a process which is strictly forbidden.

4. The diameter of the core of thread at the end of the blade must not be less than 3.05 mm. (thread S.14 ¹ 0.70).

The part of the blade on which the button is fixed should be of a length of 7 to 8 mm. 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. 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. & E. or the Directoire Technique can require the verification of the above points.

CHAPTER IV — SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ELECTRIC FOIL EQUIPMENT (following on from Chapter II)

VIA — STATIONARY APPARATUS

1. Main recording apparatus with the addition of yellow lamps. (For the detection of faults in the insulation.)

741 This apparatus must satisfy the requirements of Articles 701 to 709 inclusive and 713 to 716 inclusive.

742 The addition of yellow lamps to the foil apparatus allows the implementation of the measures laid down in Article 230, paragraph 3.

743 **Basic Principles**

1. The yellow lamps, called warning lights, will function whenever the metal parts of the foil of one of the fencers, or the metallic piste, come into electrical contact with that fencer's metallic jacket.

2. However, if this contact is only momentary, the yellow lamp or lamps should light up automatically without a sound signal and should go out again as soon as the contact is broken.

3. On the other hand, when there is contact between a fencer's foil and his metallic jacket at the moment when his opponent makes

— a hit on the target
— a hit off the target
— a hit even on the guard

the yellow lamp or lamps should light up automatically and activate a sound signal.

The yellow lamp or lamps should then remain lit up.

4. They may only be switched off manually.

5. Only the signals of the yellow lamp which are accompanied by sound signals can cause the President to apply penalties.

6. To allow the resetting of the yellow lamps, the apparatus must have a special manual switch, visible to the President, which must be positioned either on top of or on the front of the apparatus.

7. The signals of the yellow lamps must not cause or influence the registering or non-functioning of the lamps which register hits, whatever the external resistance may be.

8. In the same way, the lamps for registering hits must not cause or influence the registering or non-functioning of the yellow lamps, whatever the external resistance.

744 Settings

1. The yellow lamp on the side of either fencer must automatically light up and remain alight as soon as the resistance between the metallic jacket of that fencer and his weapon is less than 450 ohms.

2. The yellow lamp on the side of either fencer must automatically light up and remain alight as soon as the resistance between the metallic jacket of that fencer and the metallic piste is less than 150 ohms.

3. When the blades of both fencers touch and remain in contact with a resistance of less than 150 ohms, the yellow lamps should not indicate contact between the metallic piste and either the metallic jacket or the metal parts of the foil of one of the fencers. Tests of the apparatus will be carried out with a resistance of 100 ohms.

4. The yellow lamp should not light up if the contact is of less than 5 milliseconds.

It should light up if the contact is longer than 10 milliseconds.

This difference between 5 and 10 m.s. represents the permitted technical tolerance.

5. *No hit, either valid or non-valid* may be registered if a fencer hits his opponent's coquille.

745 Light Signals

1. The yellow light shall have at least two lamps placed on the side of each fencer in such a way that if one fails to function, this neither prevents the lighting up of, nor overloads, the other.

2. The yellow lamps may be part of the central apparatus, or in a separate piece of apparatus connected to the central apparatus.

3. In this latter case, the apparatus must be equipped with an indicating light to show that it is switched on. This indicating light must be dim and uncoloured.

4. The yellow lamps must be placed either on the top or on the two sides of the apparatus, easily visible to the President, *but quite separate from the light for registering hits.*

746 Electricity Supply

As far as the power source is concerned, any separate yellow lamp apparatus must respect Articles 709/7, 716 and 729 of the Rules.

747 Extension Light

Extension yellow lamps should be fitted to the extension lamp standards, but they must not be next to the lamps registering valid and non-valid hits (Cf 715)

Match Plan for Direct Elimination with Repechage between 32 Competitors (Cf. 554)

Qualifiers Classification			*Tab F Seeding*	
			Losers of B	
1.	Vladimir	URS	1. (7)	Jean
2.	Nikolai	URS	2. (12)	Felix
3.	Eric	BEL	3. (14)	Jules
4.	Alan	GER	4. (15)	Dieter
5.	Hans	GER	5. (16)	Andrew
6.	Imre	HUN	6. (17)	Pedro
7.	Jean	BEL	7. (25)	Koko
8.	Marco	ITA	8. (28)	Lucien
9.	Bella	HUN		
10.	Lewzuk	POL	*Winners of D*	
11.	Kasec	POL	9. (5)	Hans
12.	Felix	BEL	10. (9)	Bella
13.	Julien	BEL	11. (18)	Jorgen
14.	Jules	FRA	12. (19)	Luke
15.	Dieter	RDA	13. (20)	Jakov
16.	Andrew	GBR	14. (21)	Roberto
17.	Pedro	SPA	15. (24)	Ivan
18.	Jorgen	GER	16. (32)	Anatol
19.	Luke	GBR		
20.	Jakov	ROU		
21.	Roberto	CHI	*Tab G Seeding*	
22.	Alberto	CUB	*Losers of C*	
23.	Patrick	IRL	1. (6)	Imre
24.	Ivan	HUN	2. (8)	Marco
25.	Koko	JAP	3. (10)	Lewzuk
26.	Jana	RDA	4. (30)	Juan
27.	Thomasz	POL		
28.	Lucien	FRA	*Winners of F*	
29.	Romeo	ITA	5. (5)	Hans
30.	Juan	CHI	6. (7)	Jean
31.	Pablo	SPA	7. (14)	Jules
32.	Anatol	URS	8. (15)	Dieter

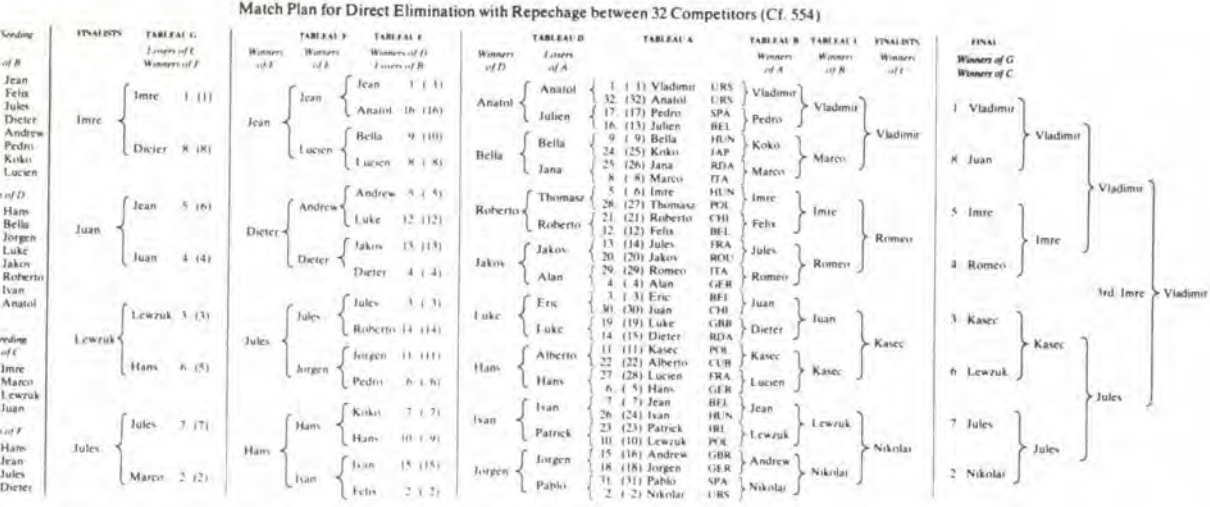


Tableau A To avoid placing two fencers of the same nationality in the same quarter of the tableau, Article 552/h is applied. Thus:

1. Hans (No. 5) is moved down to No. 6 because there is already a fencer of his nationality (Alan) in the second quarter of the tableau: Imre (No. 6) takes Hans's place.
2. Julien (No. 13) is moved down three places to No. 16 in the first quarter of the tableau since he cannot occupy places No. 13, 14, or 15 because of Felix (in the second quarter of the tableau), Eric (in the third quarter) and Jean (in the fourth quarter) who are of the same nationality.
3. The bout between compatriots Vladimir and Anatol is unavoidable because Anatol is the bottom seed and cannot be moved any lower.

Tableau E In drawing up Tableau E, no account is taken of nationality, but any bouts which would be repeated must be avoided (Cf. 554/b). Thus:

1. The fencers Andrew and Luke (both GBR) must fight each other.
2. Hans (No. 9) must be moved down to No. 10 in the relevant tableau because he has already fenced against Lucien (see Tableau A). Bella (No. 10) takes his place at No. 9.

Tableau G As in Tableau E, bouts which would be repeated must be avoided. Thus Jean (No. 6) who has already met Lewzuk (see Tableau B) is moved to the neighbouring situation in the quarter of the corresponding Tableau (No. 5).

Final In drawing up the Tableau for the final, no account is taken of nationality (Kasec at No. 3 versus Kewzuk at No. 6) or of bouts which are repeated (Imre No. 5 versus Romeo at No. 4).

FINAL PLACINGS

1.	Vladimir	URS
2.	Jules	FRA
3.	Imre	HUN
4.	Kasec	POL
5.	Nikolai	URS
6.	Lewzuk	POL
7.	Romeo	ITA
8.	Juan	CHI

USFA Operations Manual

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The 1982 Operations Manual is a major revision of the 1974 edition. Policy matters acted upon by the Board of Directors through October 1, 1981 are incorporated in this manual.

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

1. Authorized Competitions

A. Except as herein provided, competitive members of the USFA 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 USFA. Violations of this rule are punishable by disciplinary penalties according to the gravity of the offense.

B. Members of the USFA 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 USFA.

C. Members of the USFA are authorized to participate in foreign individual competitions when such events are organized by or under the sponsorship of a national federation that is a member of the FIE. Members are also authorized to compete in international collegiate or scholastic competitions which are held without any objections thereto by the federation of the country in which the event is held. Members of the USFA who wish to participate in foreign or international competitions must be holders of FIE licenses and should be certified by the USFA as to eligibility. Junior, Senior and Life Members of the USFA may obtain FIE licenses free of charge by applying to the Secretary of the USFA. Other members must pay $1.00. Members of the USFA may not compete in foreign or international competitions as a team representing the U.S. except upon specific approval of the Board of Directors.

D. Amateurs may compete against professionals in all competitions, as long as the professional is a competitive member of the USFA, except in those competitions specifically limited to amateurs only by the Board. No purse, however, may be awarded to either amateur or professional in any competition.

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 immediately 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 an individual competition rated as Group 1 (see section 4, Rating of Competitions, below); or

(2) by being a finalist in the U.S. National Championships; or

(3) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the Olympic or Pan American Games; or

(4) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the World Championships and having achieved the round of 32 or better; or

(5) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the World Under-20 Championships and having achieved the round of 8 or better; or

(6) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the World University Games and having achieved the round of 16 or better; or

(7) by attaining distinction in another country as a competitive fencer which in the judgement 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 finishing second or third in an individual competition rated as Group I (see section 4 below); or

(2) by winning an individual competition rated as Group II (see section 4 below); or

(3) by competing as a member of a team that wins the U.S. National Team Championships or by placing in the top 12 of the Individual U.S. National Championships; or

(4) by achieving first, second or third place in the Modern Pentathlon Epee event at the Olympic, Pan American or World Championships; or

(5) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the World Championships (excluding the World Under-20 Championships and the World University Games); or

(6) by being officially selected to represent the U.S. in the World Under-20 Championships and having achieved the round of 16 or better; or

(7) by attaining distinction in another country as a competitive fencer which in the judgement 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 an individual competition rated as Group I (see section 4 below); or

(2) by finishing second or third in an individual competition rated as Group II (see section 4 below); or

(3) by winning an individual competition rated as group III (see section 4 below); or

(4) by competing as a member of a team that places second or third in the U.S. National Team Championships or by placing in the top 24 of the Individual U.S. National Championships; or

(5) by having attained an A classification in another weapon.

D. A fencer is classified as XA by obtaining an A classification and thereafter failing for a period of seven years to achieve a fencing result which would have given him an A classification had he not previously been so classified. XA fencers will be classified with B fencers for the purpose of rating competitions.

E. For purposes of classification, in rated competitions (see section 4 below), professionals will be treated the same as amateurs.

F. A fencer remains unclassified as long as he does not qualify for Class A, Class B or Class C rating under the foregoing rules.

G. 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, invitation meets, intercollegiate events, or unofficial club and interclub competitions.

H. Every member of the USFA is personally responsible for ascertaining his own classification in each weapon.

To avoid questions with respect to individual fencers, each division, through its Executive Committee or other designated officer or committee, should certify the classification of all fencers in the division at the END of its fencing season or prior to the National Championships. 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 USFA and the editor of *American Fencing* three weeks prior to the National Championships.

I. Whenever, at a competition, a question is raised concerning the classification of a fencer, the Bout Committee in charge shall decide 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, based upon their standings in the most recent National Championship, have been selected by the Board as the strongest national competitors in that weapon. Such a classification will entitle that fencer to a seeded draw in individual competitions during the next succeeding fencing season.

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

A. In order to qualify as a Group I Competition, a competition must meet all of the following requirements:*

(1) There must be a minimum of 15 participants in the competition, at least six of whom must have a classification of Class C or higher.

(2) There must be at least two rounds.

(3) The final shall consist of no fewer than six fencers of whom no fewer than two must be Classified as Class A and two as Class B (or higher).

B. In order to qualify as a Group II Competition, a competition must meet all of the following requirements:

(1) There shall be a minimum of 15 participants in the competition.*

(2) There must be at least two rounds.

(3) The final shall consist of no fewer than six fencers of whom no fewer than two must be Class B fencers and two Class C (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 6, if to a final of 6) shall be considered finalists for the purposes of these rules.

C. In order to qualify as a Group III competition, a competition must meet *one* of the following requirements:

(1) There must be no fewer than 12 participants in the competition and the final shall consist of no fewer than six fencers, at least two of whom must be Class C (or higher), or

(2) There shall be a minimum of 18 participants. For each additional 18 participants one more "C" classification will be awarded.

D. The New York International sponsored by the USFA may be rated as Group I, II or III in accordance with the strength of its field, with international fencers of stature considered as "A" in evaluating the field.

E. Sectional and National Youth events may be rated as Group III if they meet one of the criteria in section C. above. In addition, every division is authorized to schedule competitions between men and women and competitions restricted to fencers under or over a certain age, or to unclassified fencers as are novices or relatively inexperienced; provided that if some fencers are barred from such events, an appropriate description of the basis of eligibility of contestants must be announced in the schedule. Such events may not be rated.

5. Designation of Competitions

A. An open competition is one in which all competitive members in good standing of the

*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.

USFA, and of the same sex, are eligible to compete without regard to their classification, rank, age, or divisional membership.

B. A closed competition is a sectional, interdivisional, or divisional competition open to members of the same sex in which eligibility is limited on the basis of sectional or divisional membership.

C. A restricted competition is one in which the eligibility of competitors is limited on the basis of classification, rank, age, sex, academic status, or special invitation.

(1) A Class A competition is one open to Class A and Ranking fencers; it may be open to other members of the USFA only to the extent noted in the schedule.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 invitational events.

(4) Competitions restricted to members of the International Squad may be classified.

D. A mixed competition is a competition in which members of both sexes may compete. A mixed competition must be clearly designated as such in the schedule. Only members of the same sex may compete in the Divisional or Sectional Championships in any weapon. No change in classification will be made based upon a fencer's results in a mixed competition.

E. The title "Championship" shall be limited to the most important competitions or tournaments in national, sectional, interdivisional or divisional schedules.

(1) National Championships include the individual open foil, epee, sabre and women's foil championships, the corresponding team events and women's epee championship. The Board of Directors reserves the right to designate other competitions as national championships, open or restricted.

(2) Sectional Championships include the Midwest, North Atlantic, Pacific Coast, Southeast, Southwest, Metropolitan, Mid-Atlantic and Rocky Mountain open interdivisional championships in all weapons. No restricted competitions shall be designated as sectional championships without the express approval of the Board of Directors. Sectional Championships must be held at least four weeks prior to the day of the opening event of the National Championship.

(3) 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.

F. 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 August 1 and continues through July 31 of the next calendar year.

A. At the beginning of each season (and not later than October 1) each section and division through appropriate officers or committees, 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 notice of the withdrawal of a fencer is received not less than 72 hours before the competition is scheduled to start.

C. All foil and epee competitions shall be held with electrical equipment unless

specifically identified as "non-electric" in the schedule.

D. The schedule should include the following information:

(1) The title and classification of each event.
(2) The date, hour and place.
(3) The entry fee, method and conditions for entries.
(4) The terms for admission of spectators, if any.
(5) Any special regulations or conditions.

7. Eligibility of Individuals

A. Only competitive members of the USFA in good standing are eligible to compete in team or individual events scheduled by or under the auspices of the USFA, except by special invitation of the appropriate divisional or sectional officers of committees for events under their jurisdiction, or as restricted by the Board of Directors for the National Championships (see CHAPTER V, Eligibility for the Tournament).

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 USFA. Consequently, if a member's division is not in good standing, the Board of Directors may transfer his membership to the National Division and make such rules respecting eligibility to enter competitions and for the holding of additional competitions as may be appropriate.

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 USFA for the amount of the entry fee and shall be ineligible to enter any subsequent USFA competitions until restored to good standing by payment of the sum due.

D. Every entry certifies the entrant's eligibility for the particular event not only with respect to USFA membership in good standing but also as to compliance with every other requirement.

8. Club Representation

The term "club" as used in these rules includes any organized fencing group of individual members. The group may be affiliated with a club, industrial institution, association or other entity. A recognized club is one which has a relatively stable organizational structure and membership, a place for regular fencing activity and preferably a professional fencing master for lessons and training.

A. A fencer may at any time resign from one club and join another, or join or hold membership in two or more clubs. However, within the same fencing season, no fencer may represent in competition more than one club without special permission of the Board of Directors. The fencer's first stated club affiliation at an USFA competition in each fencing season will determine his club representation for that year.

B. A college or scholastic fencer, who is also a member of another recognized club, may represent his school in dual meets and other interscholastic or intercollegiate events, and also represent the other club in USFA events. In addition, if the rules of his school conference require it, he may represent his school in all USFA individual events held during the school fencing season, while representing his club during the other portions of the USFA year.

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 over 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 regardless of whether or not there has been compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed herein, whether or not any official has waived or failed to enforce strict compliance therewith.

CHAPTER II–MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

1. Responsibility for Events

A. National events (including the annual National Championship Tournament) are under the supervision of the President and the Board of Directors. (See Chapter V)

B. Sectional events are limited to the annual Sectional Championships and are under the supervision of the Section Chairmen and Executive Committees pursuant to Sectional by-laws. The Sectional Chairmen, after consultation with the Chairman or Executive Committee of the host division, appoint the Organizing Committee, the Bout Committee, and their respective Chairmen subject to the approval of the Sectional Executive Committees.

C. Divisional events are under the supervision of the Chairman and the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee of the division, pursuant to the divisional by-laws. The Chairman, with the approval of the appropriate divisional committee, appoints the Organizing Committee, the Bout Committee and their respective chairmen.

2. Organizing Committee

The organization of a competition or tournament is the responsibility of an Organizing Committee which shall provide the facilities, equipment and personnel indicated in Chapter V, Section 3, to the maximum extent possible, as well as any awards.

3. Bout Committee

Each Bout Committee, through its Chairman, is responsible for and in complete charge of all competitions within its jurisdiction, including all officials, contestants and spectators.

A. The Chairman

The Chairman is responsible for review of plans and programs set up by the Organizing Committee, the conduct of the competition, assignment of officials, seeding of pools, and maintenance of discipline.

B. Decision-making Procedure

The Bout Committee itself is not a parliamentary body which makes administrative decisions by majority 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 cases, the Chairman has only one vote.

C. Requirements for Committee Membership

(1) The Bout Committee for USFA events shall consist of members of the USFA in good standing.

(2) The minimum requirement for a place on the Bout Committee is a thorough knowledge of the rules.

(3) Any member of the Bout 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.

D. Scope of Authority

The Bout Committee has no power to amend the rules of fencing. In emergency cases it may waive or modify the rules or 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.

E. Appeal

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 Bout Committee, the aggrieved person or team may appeal, in writing, to the Jury of Appeal.

4. Jury of Appeal

The Jury of Appeal is responsible for hearing a protest against a decision of the Bout Committee or of a Director (where permitted under the Fencing Rules) which has been properly filed and overruled. Such an appeal to the Jury of Appeal must be in writing. Further, notice of appeal must be given to the Bout Committee.

A member of the Jury of Appeal may not act if he is personally involved or if by reason of his affiliation he is confronted with a potential conflict of interest; no proxy votes are permitted. The decisions of the Jury of Appeal are final. (For appeals from imposition of disciplinary penalties see Chapter IV, 2.)

A. Composition of the Jury of Appeal at a National Event

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, 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. Each member of the Jury of Appeal, including the Chairman, shall cast one vote. In the event of a tie vote, the Chairman shall have an additional vote.

B. Composition of the Jury of Appeal at a Section Event

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 Section Chairman. In his absence, the Jury of Appeal shall elect a chairman from among its members. Each member of the Jury of Appeal, including the Chairman, shall cast one vote. In the event of a tie vote, the Chairman shall have an additional vote.

C. Composition of the Jury of Appeal at a Divisional Event

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 or team 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. Each member of the Jury of Appeal, including the Chairman, shall cast one vote. In the event of any tie vote, the Chairman shall have an additional vote.

5. Juries

All members of the Jury shall be members of the Association in good standing. A Jury may contain one or more professional members of the USFA, if permitted by the Bout Committee for that event.

6. Spectators

"Spectators" include any and all persons attending a competition who are not at the moment engaged in active participation therein either as contestants, or any 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 Director or the Bout Committee.

7. Competitors Check List

A. Associate members of the USFA and members not in good standing are not eligible to compete.

B. It is the responsibility of the fencer to insure that his entry for a competition is filed in accordance with the Organizing Committee's regulations for that event.

C. Unless otherwise specified, all USFA competitions are governed by the USFA Rules and it is the responsibility of the fencer to familiarize himself with them.

D. It is the responsibility of the fencer to provide himself with the necessary equipment to compete in accordance with the Rules of the USFA.

E. Unless otherwise provided, a fencer who violates any of the above directions is subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

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). National Championship entries must be submitted at least three weeks prior to the opening of the event.

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. (See special rules for National Championship.)

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 specified limit is fixed in advance by the appropriate governing body. (See special rules for National Championships.)

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 13.A.).

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 four 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. A composite team is one whose members do not represent the same club (they may all be unattached). Such teams are permitted unless notice to the contrary is included in the schedule of events. Further, a fencer may be part of a composite team in an event in which his club is formally represented with the approval of the appropriate division. Composite teams may compete hors concours in the National Championship qualifying round, but will not count in determining qualifiers to 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 judgement, the conditions of subsections A. and B. have not been complied with in every respect.

D. A fencer who is a member of a club may fence on a composite team without prejudice to his right to represent his club during the same season. (See Chapter I, Section 8.)

CHAPTER IV–DISCIPLINE

The principles set forth in the International Code of Discipline 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 USFA and to any provisions contained in this chapter.

1. Vindictive Act 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. The determination of whether a "vindictive act" has been committed or "intentional misconduct" has occurred lies within the discretion of the Director.

2. Jury of Appeal (See Chapter II, Section 4)

A. Appeal Procedure

If a protest against a decision of the Bout Committee or the Director (where permitted under the Fencing Rules) has been properly filed and has been overruled, an appeal may be taken to the Jury of Appeal for that competition. Notice of the appeal must be given to the Bout Committee.

B. Penalties

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 one of 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 reason therefor must be filed with the Secretary for presentation to the National Board of Directors. In addition, the Jury of Appeal 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 USFA.

CHAPTER V–SPECIAL RULES FOR THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

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 USFA members in good standing; Second, a subsequent championship competition limited to duly qualified contestants. The championship competitions shall constitute the National Championship Tournament and shall include open individual events in men's foil, epee, sabre and women's foil and epee; and team events in men's foil, epee, sabre and women's foil; and individual U-19 events in men's foil, epee, sabre and women's foil.

2. Date and Place of Tournament, Qualifying Competitions and Sectional Championships

A. The date and place of the National Tournament shall be determined at or before the National Tournament in the second year preceding the event. Bids for the Tournament shall be submitted to the Board of Directors by interested divisions at least one month prior to the start of the Tournament at which the decision is to be made. Bids should include a full description of the facilities and personnel available and a plan for financing the necessary expenses of the Tournament. In the absence of divisional bids the Championships are automatically assigned to the Metropolitan Division.

B. The divisional qualifying rounds are to be held at least six weeks prior to the opening date of the National Championships. Sectional Championships are to be held at least four weeks prior to the opening date of the National Championships.

C. The date and place of the USFA National Junior Olympic Tournament (JO) shall be determined at or before the JO Tournament in the second year preceding the event. Bids for the Tournament shall be submitted to the Board of Directors by interested divisions at least one month prior to the start of the Tournament at which the decision is to be made.

3. Organization

A. The Organizing Committee is responsible for providing all physical facilities, necessary equipment, supplies and personnel. The Chairman and additional members are appointed by the President of the USFA after consultation with the Chairman and Executive Committee of the host division subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(1) 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. A closed room must be available for the Bout Committee deliberations. A public address system must be available.

(2) A minimum of ten 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 15 combination foil-epee, or 15 each of separate foil and epee indicators and batteries (or equivalent power source); not less than 40 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 and epee strip are required. Each strip must have a stop watch or stop clock as well as weights and travel gauges. There should be a public scoreboard for at least the final round.

(3) A Technician and assisting Technicians (6 to 8) shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee shall provide the equipment and space 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.

(4) 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 Organizing Committee shall nominate and obtain the services of a full-time Press Officer whose sole function shall be activities related to publicity and press releases, and who shall prepare a summary of the events for AMERICAN FENCING.

C. The Bout Committee, subject only to the Jury of Appeal, has the ultimate authority for conducting the National Championships. It is in charge of all personnel, competitors, officials, and other persons present, including the audience. The Chairman and other members of the Bout Committee are appointed by the President of the USFA after consulting with the Chairman and Executive Committee of the host division subject to approval of the Board. The Bout Committee shall be responsible for the assignment of directors and judges. In this they must follow the approved list of officials published by the Fencing Officials Commission. The Bout Committee must assign the highest ranked directors before they assign lower ranked directors. (The rankings are "C", the highest, 3, 2, 1A, 1 lowest). Once assigned, directors may be reassigned or relieved at the discretion of the Bout Committee.

The elected National Officers of the League are automatically members of the National Bout Committee.

D. The Jury of Apeal at the National Championships 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. Each member, including the Chairman, shall cast one vote. In the event of a tie vote the Chairman shall also cast the deciding vote.

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 to individual open fencers:

A. No allowance is made to any competitor residing within 300 miles of the site of the Tournament or to members of the hosting Division.

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. Fencers who placed second or third in the previous year's tournament shall receive travel allowances equal to ⅔ round trip fare by air.

D. Fencers who placed fourth, fifth, or sixth in the previous year's tournament shall receive travel allowances equal to ½ round trip fare by air.

E. Individuals qualifying for 2 or 3 allowances under sections C. and D. above shall receive a total allowance equal to one full round trip fare by air.

F. Unused allowances detailed above may not be transferred to others.

G. No individual may receive more than a total of one full round trip fare by air from a

combination of national and sectional sources, but may also receive specially earmarked contributions from divisional or other sources.

H. The travel subsidy for the Junior Olympic Championships will be given to the U-19 finalists only, and not to the previous U-20 finalists who were not U-19 finalists. This subsidy, up to $100 per fencer, will be paid by the host division. No subsidy shall exceed the cost of air coach fare.

5. Schedule of Events

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 USFA, AMERICAN FENCING.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE TOURNAMENT

6. Membership

A. Only members in good standing at the time the entries for the Nationals are closed are entitled to compete in the National Championship Competition.

B. Entry to the individual events of the National Championship Competition and USFA National Junior Olympics is limited to qualified U.S. citizens and permanent residents only.

7. Automatic Individual Qualifiers

A. The following members of the USFA who are U.S. Citizens or permanent residents and 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 national division to which they belong.

(1) Finalists in each weapon of the immediately preceding National Championship are eligible to participate in the event in which they were finalists.

(2) Former national champions in each weapon.

(3) Members of the U.S. Olympic or Pan American Team, whichever team was selected most recently, provided, however, that such selection did not occur more than four years prior to the current Tournament, are eligible to participate in the weapon(s) in which they were selected for the team.

(4) Current Sectional champions in each weapon are eligible to participate in the weapon in which they won their championships.

(5) Not more than six members of the U.S. Pentathlon Squad in epee 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 Penathletes for the purpose of exercising this privilege in the Tournament.

(6) The top 24 in points on the International Squad as of February 1 of the year of the National Championships.

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 (including the National Division) 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 USFA who are U.S. Citizens.

D. The first six finalists of the National Under-19 Championships in the prior year are automatically qualified for the National Under-19 Championships provided they meet the requirements of age and residence and citizenship.

8. Qualifying Competitions

A. The divisional qualifying competitions shall be held at least six weeks prior to the date set for the opening of the Tournament and shall be open to all amateur members of the USFA in good standing, who meet the requirements hereinafter set forth.

Unless otherwise provided by the division, only members of the 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 if he is eligible under Section 6 above.

B. In exceptional cases, subject to specific approval by the Board of Directors, a member of the USFA in good standing may be permitted to qualify directly.

The guidelines are as follows:

(1) Appeals may be filed by fencers who were qualifiers (by means of competition or appeal) or alternates in the prior season and either were unable to compete in local qualifying events this season or did compete and had to withdraw because of a disabling injury or illness.

(2) All appeals must be received by the National Secretary by the deadline for entry in the Nationals and must be accompanied by a $25.00 filing fee.

(3) All appeals must include specific details as to the dates, reason for absence and other pertinent facts. Any medical reasons must be substantiated by written confirmation from a doctor.

(4) All appeals must be accompanied by a summary of the fencer's competitive results during the current season.

(5) Appeals will be reviewed by the National Executive Committee. Decisions will be based on the validity of reasons for absence or withdrawal and the probability of the fencer having qualified through competition, based on results achieved in other events.

C. In the event that the winner of a recognized inter-collegiate conference is unable to qualify from his USFA division by virtue of a conflict between his collegiate schedule and his division qualifying round, he shall be eligible for automatic qualification as provided in the rules notwithstanding his failure to qualify in the preceding year.

D. Entries for the qualifying competition shall be timely sent to the Chairman of the Divisional Bout Committee or other person according to the divisional schedule.

E. All qualifying competitions shall conform strictly to the rules governing USFA 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 succeeding rounds of the qualifying competition and to the championship competition shall be determined by the use of indicators.

F. Subject to the limitations in the preceding paragraph, each division at its discretion may designate its divisional championships as its qualifying competition.

G. In the event that the number of entries for a qualifying competition is less than the number of authorized qualifiers (see Sections 9 and 10 following), the qualifying competition need not be held and all entries shall be automatically qualified for the tournament.

H. 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 for the National Tournament shall schedule a preliminary competition to determine the qualifiers for the Tournament.

I. An aggrieved fencer may appeal from the local bout committee and/or the Jury of Appeal for qualifying competition any decisions involving a possible violation of the rules to the Board of Directors by forwarding said appeal to the National Secretary

within three days after the qualifying round.

J. The qualifying competitions for the Under-19 Championships are open to all who have not reached their 19th birthday as of Jan. 1 of the year in which the final rounds of the Championships are held.

(1) Each Section is required to set up divisional qualifying criteria in the manner of the regular Sectional Championship.

(2) Each Section shall conduct an Under-19 qualifying tournament to determine qualifiers and alternates in each weapon.

K. Each division is required to hold a USFA Junior Olympic qualifying tournament to determine qualifiers and alternates in the Under-20 (open to all who have not reached their 20th birthday as of Jan. 1 of the year in which the final rounds of the championships are held) and Under-16 (open to all who have not reached their 16th birthday as of Jan. 1 of the year in which the final rounds of the championships are held) categories.

L. Divisions may combine Under-19, Under-20, and Under-16 qualifying events providing arrangements are made to determine qualifiers and alternates in order for each of the three categories.

9. Number of Individual Qualifiers

A. In all the 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 or, (3) are not themselves eligible to fence in the National Tournament.

B. The minimum number of qualifiers from a division shall be three if eight or fewer 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 ten eligible competitors in excess of 36 (e.g., 37-46, 7 additional; 47-56, 8 additional; etc.).

D. Notwithstanding the limitations set forth above, the host division shall be allowed to qualify double the number it would normally be allowed with a minimum of ten for each individual event, in addition to automatic qualifiers.

E. Each Section shall qualify members in each weapon to the Under-19 Championships as follows:

(1) Automatic qualification: first six finalists of the previous National Under-19 Championships and first six finalists of the National Junior Olympics Under-20 of the current season and all previous champions in either event shall qualify automatically provided they still meet the requirement of age.

(2) Qualification from Sections: Each Section (and the Metropolitan Division) shall be entitled to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 8, determined by the number of eligible fencers in the Section Under-19 Qualifying Championships in each weapon as follows: less then 7 = 3 qualifiers; 7-12 = 4 qualifiers; 13-18 = 5 qualifiers; 19-24 = 6 qualifiers; 25-30 = 7 qualifiers; 31 or more = 8 qualifiers. Automatic qualifiers who fence in the Section Championships shall not be counted as "eligible fencers" for this purpose.

(3) By appeal: A fencer may petition the National Executive Committee for permission to fence in the Under-19 Nationals if he fulfills ALL of the following conditions:

a. That he qualified for the Under-19 Section Championships the year in question through the Division qualifying rounds.

b. That he was physically unable to compete in the Section Under-19 Qualifying Championships, and he furnishes written evidence of the fact. (Mere attendance at an out-of-town school during the championships shall not be considered as physical inability to compete.)

c. That he has done at least one of the following:

(i) Competed in the Under-19 Section Championships the previous year and reached the final round.

(ii) Competed in the Under-19 Nationals in the past year.

(iii) Competed in the Senior Nationals the past year and reached the second round.

(iv) Qualified for the Senior National Championships for the current year.

d. That he makes his petition in writing to the National Secretary, with a copy to the Section Chairman no later than one week prior to the National entry deadline.

If a fencer is permitted to enter under the appeal procedure, his entry shall not in any way affect the number of qualifiers from the section qualifying round.

F. Each division shall qualify members in each weapon to the Under-20 USFA Junior Olympic Championships as follows:

(1) Automatic qualification: the first six finalists of the previous National Under-19 and the first six finalists of the previous USFA National Junior Olympic Under-20 and all previous champions in either event and members of the prior year's Under-20 team shall qualify automatically provided they still meet the requirement of age.

(2) Qualification from division: Each division shall be entitled to a minimum of two and a maximum of five, determined by the number of eligible fencers in the divisional Under-20 qualifying event in each weapon as follows: less than 12 = 2 qualifiers; 12-20 = 3 qualifiers; 21-30 = 4 qualifiers; 31 or more = 5 qualifiers.

(3) The host division shall be entitled to double the number of qualifiers it would normally be allowed.

(4) Automatic qualifiers do not count in the calculations involved in (2) and (3) above.

G. Prior year finalists in the Under 16 USFA Junior Olympic Championships shall qualify automatically provided they still meet the requirement of age. In addition each Division shall qualify members in each weapon who meet the requirement of age for the Under 16 in accordance to the rules set forth in Section 9.F. (above) for the Under-20.

H. Starting with the 1982 Nationals, only regular qualified fencers are permitted to enter the National Championships. The previous practice of allowing alternates to take the place of a qualified fencer who does not enter the Nationals has been discontinued.

10. Number of Team Qualifiers

A. Teams will consist of 4 members plus one alternate. Each division will be allowed the following number of teams, based on the number of clubs represented in the qualifying round: 1-5 clubs, 1 team; 6-10 clubs, 2 teams; more than 10 clubs, 3 teams. The 3 medalist teams of the previous Nationals qualify automatically.

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.

D. Only teams located within the territorial limits of the division shall qualify from that division.

E. Composite teams may enter the qualifying rounds but must compete hors concours.

11. Certification of Qualifiers

A. Immediately upon the completion of the qualifying competition in each weapon, the Secretary of each division shall transmit to the Secretary of the Association the following information:

(1) A certified list of the number of eligible fencers taking part in each qualifying competition, the number of automatic qualifiers in each weapon in the division, and the total number of fencers in each qualifying event.

(2) A certified list of the qualifiers from the division (including automatic qualifiers who are members of that division) in order of their placement in the qualifying event.

(3) A certified list of the teams authorized to represent the division.

B. This information must reach the Secretary of the League at least four 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 Sectional secretaries must submit the list of Sectional Champions, finalists and Under-19 qualifiers to the National Secretary four weeks prior to the opening of the National Championship.

D. The Secretary of the League shall check the certified lists against the list of USFA 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.

ENTRIES

12. Procedure for Entries

A. Every individual or team qualifier, including every automatic qualifier, 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 USFA. 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 to those 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 ten days prior to the Tournament.

13. 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 is a bona fide member and represented that club at least once during that regular season in a competition held by the division where the club is located.

FORM OF COMPETITION

14. General

The format for the National Championships will be the same format as used at the current World Championships.

15. First Round

A. If the first round of the championship competitions, team and individual, shall be held by the pool method, 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 championship competition shall be governed by the list of National point standings of the top 16 fencers at the time of the National Championships, then by the list of National Ranking fencers and fencers of International rating, and then 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.

C. Seeding for team competitions shall be in accordance with the Fencing Rules for Competition of the FIE. The Bout Committee may assign quality points to a competitor who did not fence in the individual event in accordance with its best judgment with the proviso that the competitor cannot be deemed to have attained the semi-final or final rounds.

16. Subsequent Rounds

A. Unless otherwise specifically announced in the schedule, at least three fencers shall qualify from each elimination round in individual events. The final round shall consist of at least six fencers. Ties for qualifications shall be determined by the use of indicators in all rounds of the Tournament.

After the first round, indicators will be the ONLY method of placement in pools. This method will be used in all National events, including circuit events. No consideration at all will be given to clubs or divisions or to having met in the previous round.

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.

E. Fencers who have been eliminated are required to report to the Bout Committee for assignment as officials in the subsequent round. Failure to report will make the individual subject to disciplinary action, which may include exclusion from subsequent National Championships.

CHAPTER VI—THE ASSOCIATION

1. Jurisdiction and Affiliations

The United States Fencing Association, Inc. (USFA) is the official governing body for

amateur fencing in the United States and its exclusive jurisdiction is recognized by the Federation Internationale d'Escrime (FIE), the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and other organizations. It is the officially designated National Governing Body (NGB) of the USOC.

The USFA 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 and qualification by the USFA.

The USFA is a member of the USOC and its representatives are members of the House of Delegates and the Executive Committee of the USOC.

The USFA works in close cooperation with the USOC in the selection and training of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Teams. It selects the members of all international fencing teams. Every member of such teams must be a member of the USFA.

The USFA maintains close relations with other sports organizations. Most of the active fencing coaches in the U.S. are members of the USFA.

2. Brief History

A. Foundation and Officers

The USFA was founded in New York City on April 22, 1891 as the Amateur Fencers League of America (AFLA). Prior to that date fencing events had been conducted by the AAU. The organizers 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, Dernell Every, Miguel de Capriles, Jose de Capriles, Donald S. Thompson, Dr. Paul T. Makler, Norman Lewis, Alan Miles Ruben, Stephen B. Sobel, Irwin F. Bernstein and Emily B. Johnson, 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, Dernell Every, John R. Huffman, Ervin S. Acel, Warren A. Dow, Dernell Every, Ralph M. Goldstein, Allan S. Kwartler, Anthony J. Orsi, William J. Latzko, Irwin F. Bernstein and Eleanor Turney, incumbent.

The office of Treasurer was discharged by the Secretary prior to 1936. Since then the Treasurers have been J. Howard Hanway, George Cochrane, Robert S. Driscoll, Rudolph Ozol, Leo Sobel, Peter Tishman, Howard Goodman and William Latzko, incumbent.

The office of Foreign Secretary was an elective position from 1951 to 1968, when it was discontinued. It was reinstated as an appointive position effective September 1, 1973.

In 1968 the new office of Executive Vice President was authorized.

In 1973 the new offices of two National Vice-Presidents were authorized.

B. International Activity

Under the leadership of the AFLA, United States fencers have achieved considerable prestige on and off the strip. Despite financial and geographical handicaps to participation in most major international competitions, U.S. fencers have competed with distinction in international events since 1904.

In 1958 the AFLA was host to the World Championships in Philadelphia. The event attracted 22 nations, and 203 different individuals competed. Started in 1961, the annual International Sabre Tournament in New York has become a premier international event that brings many of the ranking world fencers to the United States. In 1971 and 1979 the AFLA was host to the World Under-20 Championships in South Bend, Indiana.

Two fencers have served on the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The first was Frederick R. Coudert of New York, who was succeeded in 1952 by J. Brooks 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 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 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 de Capriles in the 1951 Pan American Games. In the 1968 Olympic Games, Mrs. Janice Romary became the first woman ever to carry the flag of the U.S. delegation, this signal honor recognizing her sixth competitive appearance in the Olympic Games.

CHAPTER VII–ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. The Corporation

The USFA is a non-profit corporation 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. The Internal Revenue Service has recognized the League as a tax-exempt organization, and all contributions qualify as charitable deductions for the donor. Information about such contributions may be obtained from the National Secretary.

2. The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, which is the final authority on all fencing questions in the United States, consists of the national officers, the Chairman of each Division and Section and a number of "Additional Directors" from the divisions fixed each year on the basis of the number of members in each division, and the President of the United States Fencing Coaches Association (USFCA).

All national officers are elected at the Annual Meeting of the USFA held at the site of and during the National Championship Tournament, in even numbered years.

3. Committees of the Board

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

A. Executive Committee, consisting of all elected National Officers and no fewer than two other Directors, which is empowered to act for the Board of Directors in the interval between meetings, when rapid action is required and will report to the Board at its next meeting.

B. Policy Board on AMERICAN FENCING which consists of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the USFA, and the Publisher and Editor of the magazine. All questions of policy affecting the publication of AMERICAN FENCING are referred for decision to this Policy Board.

C. Junior Olympic Development Committee–which, under standards developed by the Board of Directors, reviews requests from divisions for funds and authorizes disbursements for development activities. It also distributes information on how to organize Junior Olympic Development Programs and otherwise assist in the build-up throughout the country of this most important USFA activity.

D. Law Committee–which, under the supervision of the Association Counsel who serves

as its Chairman, handles all legal matters affecting the Association. It also advises on the interpretation of the Eligibility rules.

4. The National Nominating Committee

The National Nominating Committee is elected by the membership at the Annual Meeting of the USFA held in odd numbered years. It must consist of voting members who come from at least 5 different divisions. The recent practice has been to select committee members representing several different sections.

The function of the committee is to select candidates for national office and present a slate to the Secretary of the USFA 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 two year term and there are no restrictions as to the number of terms in the By-Laws. The recent practice has been for the President to serve for four years.

5. The U.S. Commission on Fencing Rules and Officials

The Commission is composed of all USFA members who hold a valid current FIE officials license, plus other appointed members of the USFA. It functions through its Executive Committee which has responsibility for developing and assigning U.S. international officials, preparation of clinic formats, examination development, rules legislation and interpretation, the conducting of hearings on matters referred by the Board of Directors, the administration of examinations for Class 2 and 3 ratings, and liaison with schools and colleges.

Five classes of officials are recognized by this commission: 1, 1A, 2, 3, and C (FIE license). Classes 1 and 1A are awarded at the divisional level, and indicate that the holder is qualified to officiate at the preliminary and final levels, respectively, of divisional competitions. Class 2 rating is awarded by the Commission after recommendation by the division and an examination. The Class 2 official is qualified to officiate through the finals of the Sectional Championships, as well as any lower ranked competition. The highest domestic rating, Class 3, is awarded by the Commission, after examination by at least three ranking officials and at least one Commission member. The Class 3 official is qualified to direct at any level of competition in the U.S., including the finals of the National Championships. Divisions may develop their own criteria for awarding Class 1 and 1A, but should require at least one full season of successful officiating activity prior to receiving each designation.

The U.S. Fencing Officials Commission publishes periodically a list of Class 2, 3 and C officials, and is responsible for maintaining the quality of this list. In any Group 1 competition, it is mandatory that the highest-classified available officials be used, except they may be relieved by the Bout Committee as required to avoid overwork. The Commission is the sole authority for requests to the FIE for examination as an International Director.

6. Official Publication

In order to promote better communication among fencers throughout the United States, the USFA in 1949 designated the magazine AMERICAN FENCING as the official publication of the USFA. AMERICAN FENCING was founded by Jose de Capriles and William L. Osborn who served 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, and is often used to make official announcements to the League members. Subscriptions also circulate throughout the fencing world.

Persons having articles they wish printed in the magazine should send them to the Editor as listed in AMERICAN FENCING.

7. Trustees of Investment and Development Funds

The President of the USFA and two other individuals who may not be officers of the League serve as managers of two investment accounts looking towards the long term development of USFA activities. One fund is earmarked for domestic development

programs and the other is dedicated to improving our international efforts. While the investment income of each account is available for current activities, the principal and any additions thereto can not be expended until the account reaches $100,000 or has been in existence for at least fifteen (15) years.

8. Geographical Organization

At first, membership in the USFA 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. There are over 50 active divisions as well as a National group composed of members who do not belong to an active division.

Non-administrative regional units, called Sections, were created for the purpose of conducting annual regional championships among divisions within a section. The first sectional championship was organized on the Pacific Coast in 1925, and has been held annually ever since.

There are 8 sections whose names indicate their general boundaries: North Atlantic, Metropolitan, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Pacific Coast.

For further information regarding the boundaries of Divisions and Sections, please contact the Secretary, USFA or the Chairman of the Division or Section concerned.

9. Professional Certificate of Merit

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 USFA by developing among their students the qualities of technical skill and love of fencing, as well as the spirit of sportsmanship. This award does not purport to certify the professional competence of fencing instructors, but the USFA believes that outstanding instructors are deserving of recognition by the national governing body for fencing in the United States.

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 in USFA competition of at least two of his recognized pupils.

CHAPTER VIII–THE ELIGIBILITY RULES AND RULES GOVERNING EXHIBITIONS

1. Constitutional Definition

The By-Laws of the USFA (Article VII, Section 11) 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 or who has been reinstated as an Amateur by the Board of Directors.

The By-Laws 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 FIE.

2. Precedents in the United States

A. Under the precedents of the USFA 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 weapon or equipment repair, or manufacture; the guiding principle in these cases being that the fencer is capitalizing upon his skill as an author, designer, speaker or electrical technician, rather than upon his skill or

reputation as a fencer. Compensation received as an official at collegiate fencing meets must not substantially exceed actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection therewith and must conform to a basic plan of general application that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The policies of the USFA with respect to fencing exhibitions are stated in a separate portion of this chapter.

3. International Precedents

It is the policy of the USFA to be as liberal as possible within the limitations of the FIE Statutes.

4. Amateur Coaching

A. Policy

The USFA recognizes 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. Procedures: In furtherance of this policy the following procedures have been enacted:

(1) An amateur coach may not, without specific authorization from the USFA Board of Directors or the National USFA Executive Committee, receive direct or indirect compensation for coaching services from any school or college.

(2) An amateur coach may receive money in excess of the coaching expense reimbursement from a college or school for coaching a team provided that the contract or arrangement has the approval of the National Board of Directors or the National USFA Executive Committee, and provided that the Amateur Coach maintains records subject to USFA inspection indicating all monies received and all monies spent for competitive and coaching expenses, and provided that the total money in excess of the coaching expense reimbursement received and retained does not exceed any of the following limitations:

a. Not more than the net competitive expenses of the amateur coach, which may include the cost of the following less any reimbursement received from any source: usual transportation cost to and from competitions and training; food and lodging; personal sports equipment and clothing; fees for competition, instruction and training; cost of medical treatment and physiotherapy; insurance coverage for accidents, illness, personal property and disability; and incidental expenses.

b. Not more than the total amount authorized by the IOC or FIE consistent with the retention of amateur standing.

c. Not more than each of the following: $25.00 per session, $100 per week, $2,000 per year.

(3) Any amount received by an amateur coach from a college or school in excess of any limitation stated in Paragraph 2(a) through 2(c), shall be remitted to the USFA. Failure of an amateur coach to receive the approval of the USFA, maintain records, file a financial statement upon request, and remit excess monies may result in the loss of amateur standing.

C. Prohibitions

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

(1) An amateur coach may not receive direct or indirect compensation for his services.

(2) An amateur coach may not, without specific authorization from the Board of Directors or the National USFA 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. The teaching of basic skills in a recreation program or similar type of program where such instruction does not prepare for competition, shall not be considered a violation. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prohibit mutual instruction or coaching by members of a club for their common benefit.

(3) An amateur coach may not receive reimbursement for expenses for giving private lessons or for private training of an individual for fencing competition. An amateur coach may receive reimbursement for his actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel and subsistence and for actual out-of-pocket expenses for personal equipment specifically purchased for use in connection with group coaching and in connection with the teaching of basic skills in a recreation program or a similar type of program. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the payment of compensation for instruction under the guise of reimbursement expenses.

D. Exceptions

Notwithstanding the preceding prohibitions, the following are regarded as amateur fencers unless otherwise disqualified:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Teachers of basic skills in a recreation program, sports camp, or similar type of program where instruction does not primarily prepare for formal competition and where the compensation is not more than the normal stipend received by other teachers of similar age and experience.

E. Discontinuance of Amateur Coaching

The Board of Directors or its Executive Committee, may upon its own motion or upon the 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 USFA 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. However, such persons are not eligible to compete in competitions held under the auspices of the FIE or The Olympic or Pan-American games.

6. Administration of the Eligibility Rules

Each case in which there has been an alleged violation of the letter or spirit of the Eligibility Rules 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, it must be preceded by notice to the alleged violator and a hearing on the issue, if requested by the alleged violator.

7. Rules Governing Exhibitions

A. Requirement of Official Permission

No amateur member of the USFA may participate in an exhibition without permission from the Board of Directors or the division Executive Committee, or an authorized representative of these governing bodies. Violation of this rule may result in severe disciplinary penalties.

B. It is the policy of the USFA that any fencing exhibition must be conducted in a manner which will properly publicize 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 USFA. The wearing of masks is required.

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

C. 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. If identified as a fencer on the program, he or she may donate the fees (if any) involved in the appearance to the USFA or the USOC to preserve amateur status.

D. 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.

Appendix A

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE IOC
(International Olympic Committee)

IV. THE OLYMPIC GAMES
1. Participation in the Olympic Games

26. Eligibility code

To be eligible for participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must:

observe and abide by the Rules of the IOC and in addition the rules of his or her IF, as approved by the IOC, even if the federation's rules are more strict than those of the IOC;

not have received any financial rewards or material benefit in connection with his or her sports participation, except as permitted in the by-laws to this rule.

Appendix B

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS OF THE IOC TO RULE 26

A. Each IF is responsible for the wording of the eligibility code relating to its sport, which must be approved by the Executive Board in the name of the IOC.

B. The observation of Rule 26 and of the eligibility codes of IFs are under the responsibility of IFs and NOCs involved. The Eligibility Commission of the IOC will ensure the application of these provisions.

C. All cases of infringement of Rule 26 of the IOC and of the eligibility codes of IFs shall be communicated by the respective IF or NOC to the IOC to be taken in consideration by its eligibility commission. In accordance with Rule 23 and its by-law, the accused competitor may request to be heard by the Executive Board whose decision will be final.

GUIDELINES TO ELIGIBILITY CODE FOR THE IFs

A. The following regulations are based on the principle that an athlete's health must not suffer nor must he or she be placed at a social or material disadvantage as a result of his or her preparation for and participation in the Olympic Games and international sports competitions. In accordance with Rule 26, the IOC, the IFs, the NOCs, and the national federations will assume responsibility for the protection and support of athletes:

B. All competitors, men or women, who conform to the criteria set out in Rule 26, may participate in the Olympic Games, except those who have:

1. been registered as professional athletes or professional coaches in any sport;
2. signed a contract as a professional athlete or professional coach in any sport before the official closing of the Olympic Games;
3. accepted without the knowledge of their IF, national federation or NOC, material advantages for their preparation or participation in sports competition.
4. allowed their person, name, picture, or sports performances to be used for advertising, except when their IF, NOC or national federation has entered into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payment must be made to the IF, NOC or national federation concerned, and not to the athlete;
5. carried advertising material on their person or clothing in the Olympic Games and Games under the patronage of the IOC, other than trademarks on technical equipment or clothing as agreed by the IOC with the IFs;
6. in the practice of sport and in the opinion of the IOC, manifestly contravened the spirit of fair play in the exercise of sport, particularly by the use of doping or violence.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES FENCING ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I
Organization and Name

The name of this Corporation shall be "The United States Fencing Association." The Corporation is chartered and exists under the Nonprofit Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is qualified as a tax-exempt organization under the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

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 competition 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 direction 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 competitions preliminary thereto designed to awaken and maintain interest in competitive fencing as well as in the art of fencing as a cultural promotion and 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

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall commence on 1 August and end on 31 July following.

ARTICLE IV
Membership

Section 1. Classes. The membership of this Corporation shall consist of four classes: individual, club, affiliate and business:

(a) All individuals who have met their obligations with respect to the payment of dues as hereinafter provided in Article V shall be individual members of the Corporation. There shall be five types of individual members: Honorary, Senior, Junior, Associate and Life:

(i) Honorary Membership shall be open to any person who shall have rendered distinguished service to the cause of fencing. A candidate shall be elected an Honorary Member of the Corporation by the Board of Directors of the Corporation upon a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting. Honorary Members shall have all the rights and privileges of Life Members.

(ii) Senior Membership shall be open to all persons who have attained 20 years of age as of January 1 following the beginning of the current fiscal year upon payment of the dues for the current year as specified in these By-Laws.

(iii) Junior Membership shall be open to all persons who have not attained 20 years of age as of January 1 following the beginning of the current fiscal year upon payment of the dues for the current year as specified in these By-Laws.

(iv) Associate Membership shall be open to all persons upon payment of the dues for the current fiscal year as specified in these By-Laws. Associate Members shall have all the rights and privileges of Senior Members, subject to the limitation that they shall not be entitled to fence in competitions.

(v) Life Membership shall be open to all persons upon payment of the Life Membership fee specified in these By-Laws. Life Members shall have all the rights and privileges of Senior Members, but shall be exempt from the obligation of paying dues subsequent to the payment of the Life Membership fee.

(b) Club Membership shall be open to any organization or group of permanent character which (i) actively promotes or offers instruction in or provides facilities for engaging in the sport of fencing, (ii) consists of at least 10 individual members, and (iii) has met its obligation with respect to the payment of dues for the current fiscal year as specified in these By-Laws. Any organization or group meeting the Club Membership requirements shall submit a list of its individual members to the Secretary prior to December 1 of each year and, upon the payment of the Club Membership fee, the Secretary shall notify the organization or group that its Club Membership has been approved.

(c) Affiliate Membership shall be open to any amateur sports organization which (i) conducts, on a level of proficiency appropriate for the selection of amateur fencers to represent the United States in international amateur fencing competition, a national program or regular national amateur fencing competition and (ii) has met its obligation with respect to the payment of dues for the current fiscal year as specified in these By-Laws. Any such amateur sports organization shall submit an application to the Secretary which shall set forth its qualifications to be an Affiliate Member and include the payment of the Affiliate Membership fee. The qualifications of the organization shall be reviewed by the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee shall either accept or reject the application. The Secretary shall notify the organization of the decision of the Executive Committee.

(d) Business Membership shall be open to any corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or other business entity which has an interest in supporting the development and growth of fencing in the United States upon the payment of the dues for the current fiscal year as specified in these By-Laws.

Section 2. All individual members, except Associate Members, shall be entitled to participate in any competition held under the auspices of the Corporation, subject to the limitations of these By-Laws and 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 or competitions.

All individual members who have paid their dues, as specified in these By-Laws on or before February 1st of each fiscal year and who have attained their 18th birthday as of that date and whose dues have been received by the National Secretary on or before that date shall have the right to vote on all matters that may be voted on by the Corporation pursuant to these By-Laws and to hold any office to which they may be elected or appointed provided that only amateurs may be elected as officers of the Corporation. The date of admission to membership is determined according to the provisions of Article V.

Section 3. 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 By-Laws. All rights and privileges of membership shall cease upon death, resignation, expulsion or failure to pay dues.

ARTICLE V
Fees, Dues and Arrears

Section 1. The schedule of annual dues of the Corporation shall be as follows:

Class of Membership	Annual Dues	Dues Prepaid for a 3-Year Period
Senior	$20.00	$55.00
Junior	10.00	25.00
Club	30.00	N.A.
Affiliate	30.00	N.A.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be allocated according to the following schedule, and divisional and sectional shares of dues shall be paid by the Secretary of the Corporation to the Treasurers of the sections and divisions to be retained by them.

Allocation of Dues

Class of Membership	Annual Dues		Dues Prepaid for a 3-Year Period	
	Divisional	Sectional	Divisional	Sectional
Senior	$4.00	$1.00	$7.50	$2.50
Junior	1.00	1.00	2.50	1.50
Club	–0–	–0–	N.A.	N.A.
Affiliate	–0–	–0–	N.A.	N.A.

Where the division is not a member of any specific section, the sectional share of dues shall be retained by the Corporation.

Section 3. *Associate Membership Fee.* Associate membership in the Corporation shall be divided into the following categories:

Class of Associate Membership	Annual Dues	Dues Prepaid for a 3-Year Period
Regular	$ 10.00	$ 25.00
Sponsor	25.00	65.00
Patron	100.00 (or more)	250.00

Thirty percent (30%) of this fee shall be paid by the Secretary of the Corporation to the treasurer of the division to which the member belongs to be retained by the division.

Section 4. *Life Membership Fee.* The Life membership fee shall be Three Hundred Dollars ($300). Ninety Dollars ($90) of this fee shall be paid by the Secretary of the Corporation to the treasurer of the division to which the member belongs to be retained by the division, except that if the member also belongs to a section, the Secretary of the Corporation shall pay to the treasurer of the section Fifteen Dollars ($15) to be retained by the section and Seventy-Five Dollars ($75) shall be paid to the treasurer of the division.

Section 5. *Business Membership Fee.* Business membership in the Corporation shall be divided into the following categories:

Class of Business Membership	Annual Dues	Dues Prepaid for a 3-Year Period
Regular	$ 100.00	$ 250.00
Sponsor	500.00	1,250.00
Patron	1,000.00	2,500.00

Ten percent (10%) of this fee shall be paid by the Secretary of the Corporation to the treasurer of the division to which the business member belongs to be retained by the division.

Section 6. All dues are payable on application for membership and thereafter on or before August 1 of each fiscal year.

Section 7. All dues paid to the Secretary of the Corporation shall be recorded by the Secretary and unless allocated to a section or division paid over to the Treasurer of the Corporation for general Corporation purposes.

Section 8. A new member is not admitted to membership and an old member is not in good standing until the member's dues and fees have been received by the Secretary of the Corporation or by a duly authorized agent. Payment of dues to a divisional secretary or other duly appointed agent will render a fencer eligible to fence. However, no person will be eligible to vote in Corporation affairs at the national level until the person's dues for the fiscal year in which the person seeks the right to vote are received by the Secretary of the Corporation and only if received by the Secretary of the Corporation prior to February 1 of that fiscal year.

ARTICLE VI
Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, an Executive Vice President, two additional Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

The President shall appoint as Foreign Secretary a member of the Corporation with the consent of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation, and of the Board of Directors, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to that office and which are not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

Section 3. The Executive Vice President and the two additional Vice Presidents shall perform such duties as the President shall delegate to them. They shall be members of the Executive Committee. (See Article VII, Section 8.)

Section 4. In the absence of the President, the Executive Vice President shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the President and the Executive Vice President the additional Vice Presidents in order of their seniority (or if of equal service then by drawing lots) shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors.

Section 5. The Secretary shall conduct all official correspondence of the Corporation, 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 duties as may be assigned to the Secretary by these By-Laws or by the President. If the Board appoints a Recording and/or Corresponding Secretary, the Secretary shall prescribe their duties and supervise their activities.

Section 6. 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 7. 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 report all activities of the FIE and make periodic reports thereon to the President; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the President, the Board of Directors or these By-Laws.

Section 8. Before exercising their offices the President, the Secretary, and Treasurer shall each file such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, require.

ARTICLE VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. Responsibility for the general management and policies of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors composed of the officers of the Corporation, the Chairman of each Section, the Chairman of each Affiliate Member, the Chairman of each Division and Additional Directors from the Divisions of the number hereinafter specified:

(a) Each Division shall be entitled to one Director for the first 75 members (who shall be the Chairman of the division) and an Additional Director for each succeeding 75 members or major fraction thereof. Members, for the purpose of entitlement to Additional Directors, shall be members in good standing as of the end of the fiscal year preceding the year in which the Directors take office.

(b) The President of the U.S. Fencing Coaches Association of America ex-officio shall be a director of the Corporation.

(c) Not less than twenty percent (20%) of the voting membership of the Board of Directors shall be athletes (a) who are actively engaged in amateur fencing competition; or (b) who have represented the United States in international amateur fencing competitions within the preceding ten (10) years. Whenever this does not occur, the number of persons constituting the Board of Directors shall be automatically increased, and the Board shall elect athletes meeting the foregoing qualifications to fill the new vacancies until the 20% requirement is met. The athletes so elected shall serve until the next annual meeting of the Board. The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors whose members are selected without regard to race, color, religion, national origin or sex. It is the policy of the Corporation that there shall be reasonable representation of both sexes on its Board of Directors.

Section 2. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected bi-annually by the membership of the Corporation in the manner specified in these By-Laws.

The Divisional Chairmen and Additional Directors, if any, of each Division shall be elected annually by the membership of each Division in the manner specified in the By-Laws of the Corporation and of the Division.

(a) In the election 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.

(b) Each Division is authorized to elect alternate Directors, the number of which shall not exceed twice the number of Directors representing the Division. The Division shall notify the Secretary of the Corporation of the names of the alternate Directors and the order in which they substitute for absent Directors and shall establish procedures for

notifying alternates when their presence at meetings is needed. In the absence of a Director from a meeting of the Board, the alternate so designated may attend and exercise at such meeting the powers of the absent Directors. The alternate shall not receive notices from the Secretary of the Corporation and shall not be placed on the mailing list of the Board of Directors for any purpose.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall be vested with full powers of management of the Corporation subject to these By-Laws.

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 the 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 14 days' notice, during the month of September.

Section 6. Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may, and upon written request of seven or more members must, be called by the President on 14 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.

(a) Any specific question or matter which might be passed at a Special Meeting of the Board shall be submitted to a vote by mail at the discretion of the President, or upon written request of any seven members of the Board of Directors who hold membership, in the aggregate, in three or more Divisions.

(b) On vote 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 14 days after the mailing of the question.

Section 8. The Board of Directors shall have power to constitute an Executive Committee composed of not less than five members which Committee shall include the President, the Executive Vice President, the additional Vice Presidents and the Secretary. 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.

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 President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Section 10. The Board of Directors shall appoint annually legal counsel to advise and represent the Corporation, its directors and officers.

Section 11. The Board of Directors shall have power to define amateur status and in the absence of action to the contrary the Board of Directors shall be deemed to have adopted 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 or who has been reinstated as an Amateur by the Board of Directors.

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; 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, and to grant reinstatement hereunder. Members of the Armed Forces of the United States duly appointed or assigned as instructors of fencing are exempt from the provisions of

this section when in the discharge of such official duty.

Section 12. The Board of Directors shall have power to formulate, establish, and publish the rules governing all amateur member 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 amateur fencing competitions in the United States, its territories and possessions, shall be conducted only under the rules and sanction of the Corporation.

(b) An amateur fencer willfully competing in fencing competition in the United States, its territories and possessions, not held under the rules and sanction of the Corporation, 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.

(c) Any amateur knowingly competing in fencing competition with any one who has been suspended or disqualified by the Board of Directors of this Corporation renders himself 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) Professionals shall be permitted to compete in amateur competition only under such rules and conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 13. *Board of Directors to arrange for National Championships.* 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 14. *Disciplinary Powers of the Board of Directors.* 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 three 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 of the charge and, after completing its investigation, must file a report favoring the action proposed to be taken by the Board.

Section 15. The Board of Directors may at their discretion, and upon the same vote as is provided for the election of Honorary Members in Article IV of the By-Laws, 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.

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. Proposed Amendments to By-Laws (when appropriate)
4. Elections (when appropriate)
5. Unfinished Business
6. New Business

ARTICLE IX
Procedure for Meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Corporation

Unless otherwise provided for in these By-Laws or in the Pennsylvania Nonprofit Corporation Law, procedure at meetings and procedure relating to contested elections shall be governed by the provisions of Roberts Rules of Order.

ARTICLE X
Committees of the Board of Directors

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of these By-Laws, 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 standing and special committees as he may deem necessary or appropriate, designate the chairmen thereof, and assign functions thereto.

Section 2. 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 3. 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 President, or the Board of Directors at a time and place of which there shall be at least 30 days' notice. Business not specified in the notice of any such meeting shall not be acted upon.

Section 3. At the Annual Meeting held in odd numbered years there shall be elected by the membership a Nominating Committee of not less than five voting members of the Corporation which shall nominate candidates for the offices of President, Executive Vice President, additional Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and for the National 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 five 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 April 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.

Section 4. Additional nominations may be made on written petition of not less than 50 voting members of the Corporation provided such petition is presented to the Secretary of the Corporation by May 1st.

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 By-Laws. Where three or more nominations have been duly filed for any office, the ballots shall be prepared and counted in accordance with a system for preferential voting approved by the Board of Directors. 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 Secretary of the Corporation on or before June 10th.
(c) The envelopes so received are to be opened by the tellers only after the polls for election of officers are declared open on the first day and at the site of the National Championship Tournament.

Section 6. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast and shall hold office for a period of two years thereafter until 31 July of that year and until their successors are elected and qualified. This provision shall become effective as of the fiscal year commencing August 1, 1974.

Section 7. At any meeting of the Corporation a quorum shall consist, unless specifically otherwise provided for particular purposes of meetings, of 25 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 the By-Laws unless the proxy specifies whether it is to be cast for or against the amendment.

Section 8. Vacancies in the offices of President, Executive Vice President, additional Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, or National Divisional Directors, occurring between Annual Meetings shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII
Notices and Mailing of Ballots

Section 1. Any notices of 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 31 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 By-Laws 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 By-Laws, 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 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 By-Laws.

Section 3. Subject to the directives and limitations contained in these By-Laws, each division and section is empowered to draft the By-Laws 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 persons, accompanied by the dues and fees for the current year prescribed in these By-Laws 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, adopt rules for the administration of local affairs not inconsistent with these By-Laws and submit a copy to the Secretary of the Corporation.

Section 6. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Division, of which there shall be at least 15 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 Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen, Secretary, Treasurer (or Secretary-Treasurer), Additional Directors and members of the Executive Committee. The casting of ballots for officers, directors and members of the executive committee may be made in person or by proxy and nominations from the floor at the time of meeting may be made unless the By-Laws of the Division specify to the contrary.

Section 8. The management of the Division shall be vested in an Executive Committee which shall consist of the elected officers and directors and other annually elected members in accordance with Section 7 of this article.

Section 9. The Division Chairman shall, within the time and format specified by the Secretary of the Corporation file a complete report of the membership, finances and activities of the Division for the current year.

Section 10. Membership in a Section is limited to members of the component Divisions.

Section 11. The management of a section shall be vested in an Executive Committee composed of the Chairmen of the Divisions which comprise the Section, one other representative from each Division, any Additional Directors from a Division in the Section, and the Section Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer. The additional representative shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of each Division. The Section Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer shall be appointed by the Section Executive Committee from among members of the Section. The Chairman of the Section shall become a member of the National Board of Directors but will not be entitled to more than one vote. He shall within the time specified by the Secretary of the Corporation file with the Secretary of the Corporation a report of the finances and activities of his section for the year.

Section 12. 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 National Division

Section 1. All members of the Corporation who are not eligible, or do not apply for membership in a division shall be members of the National Division.

Section 2. The National Division 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

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Corporation or at any special meeting of the Corporation called for that purpose by a vote of the majority of those present in person or by proxy. Voting at such meetings is subject to the provisions of Section 7 of Article XI of these By-Laws. Notice of any proposed amendment setting forth its general tenor shall be given by publication in the official publication of the Corporation or by direct mailing to all voting members of the League at least 90 days in advance of the meeting.

ARTICLE XVII
Taking Effect of Revision

These By-Laws 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. Unless otherwise specified, amendments to these By-Laws shall take effect on August 1 next after their adoption. Copies of the amendments so adopted shall be mailed to every Division of the Corporation within 30 days after their adoption and notice of their adoption shall be given to all members by publication in the official publication of the Corporation or by direct mailing. All members of the Corporation who shall not have tendered a resignation prior to the effective date of these By-Laws 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 By-Laws in effect prior to the taking of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVIII
Separate Accounts

Section 1. International Development Account. The Board of Directors is directed to establish and maintain one or more International Development Accounts for the purpose of providing for the travel and related expenses of competitors, coaches, and officials, as selected by the Board of Directors, to participate in the following events:

(a) World Olympic Games

(b) Pan-American Olympic Games

(c) World Fencing Championships

(d) World Junior Fencing Championships

(e) Such other major international competitions as may be approved for participation by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. United States Development Account. The Board of Directors is directed to establish and maintain one or more United States Development Accounts for the following purposes:

(a) Development of promotional materials useful in publicizing fencing and fencing activities among students and the general public.

(b) Organization of programs for the holding of fencing clinics throughout the United States.

(c) Award of Scholarships for fencing instruction in designated salles, clubs, schools, and institutions, or with selected coaches, to promising fencers in all weapons as chosen by the Board of Directors.

(d) Production and purchase of films and other instructional material as an aid to the teaching of fencing and as a means of promoting interest in, and understanding of, the sport.

(e) Creation of facilities and development of programs for the training of professional and amateur coaches and instructors.

(f) Establishment of the full-time, salaried post of Executive Secretary of the Corporation.

(g) Establishment of a permanent headquarters and office for the Corporation.

(h) Such other similar domestic development purposes as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Contributions to Separate Accounts. Any contributor to the Corporation may direct that his gift be placed, in whole or in part, in one or more of the Separate Accounts provided for in these By-Laws and his instructions shall be carried out by the Board of Directors.

Contributions to such accounts qualify as a deductible charitable contribution under the Internal Revenue Code.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to place all or part of any contribution made to the Corporation in one or more of the Separate Accounts when the donor provides no instructions for the application of his gift.

Subject to the provisions of these By-Laws, the Board of Directors shall have the right to place revenue, income, and property of the Corporation in one or more of the Separate Accounts.

Section 4. Management of the Separate Accounts.

(a) The management of the Separate Accounts provided for in these By-Laws shall be vested in a board of three fiduciaries, one of whom shall be the President of the Corporation and two of whom shall not be directors or officers of the Corporation.

(b) The President of the Corporation shall serve as fiduciary for the term of his office and until his successor has been elected and qualifies.

(c) One of the remaining two fiduciaries shall be elected by the Board of Directors to serve for a term of two years and until his successor has been elected and qualifies. Thereafter, the term of this office shall be four years.

(d) The remaining fiduciary shall be elected by the Board of Directors to serve for a term of four years and until his successor has been elected and qualifies. Thereafter, the term of this office shall be four years.

(e) At least six months prior to the expiration of the term of a fiduciary other than the President of the Corporation, the fiduciary shall give notice to the Board of Directors of his willingness to serve for another term of office. In the event the fiduciary notifies the Board of his willingness to serve, the Board shall vote on the question whether to elect the fiduciary to another term of office. In the event the fiduciary does not receive a majority of the votes cast, or in the event the fiduciary is unwilling to serve for another term of office, then the remaining fiduciaries shall nominate another candidate for the approval of the Board of Directors. In the event that such nominee does not receive the approval of the Board of Directors, the remaining fiduciaries shall nominate additional candidates until the Board of Directors elects one of such nominees to office.

(f) In the event of the death, resignation, or inability to serve of a fiduciary, the remaining fiduciaries shall nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term for the approval of the Board of Directors in accordance with the procedure set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(g) The board of fiduciaries shall have power to invest and reinvest the corpus of each such Account with due regard for both the earning of income and the appreciation of capital. The Treasurer of the Corporation shall be fully informed as soon as practicable but in any case within 30 days of any transaction involving the corpus of any special account.

(h) The board of fiduciaries shall manage the Account in accordance with the principles of prudent management set forth in the Laws of Pennsylvania respecting fiduciaries, trusts

and estates, except that the fiduciaries shall not be limited to investing in what are commonly known as "legal investments."

(i) The income from each Separate Account shall be paid over to the Corporation semi-annually and shall be expended for the purposes prescribed for each Separate Account.

(j) The principal of each Separate Account shall remain intact and not be subject to invasion or distribution by the fiduciaries for a period of 15 years from the date of its creation or until the market value of the principal of the Separate Account shall equal $100,000. Thereafter, at the direction of the Board of Directors, the board of Fiduciaries shall have the power to invade principal and pay over to the Corporation an amount not to exceed in any one year 10% of the market value of the principal of the Separate Account.

ARTICLE XIX

The Corporation shall submit to binding arbitration conducted in accordance with the commercial rules of the American Arbitration Association in any controversy (1) involving its recognition as a national governing body for the sport of fencing, as provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws of the USOC and Section 205 of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-606), or (2) involving the opportunity of any amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator, or official to participate in amateur athletic competition in the sport of fencing, as provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws of the USOC.

NCAA RULES

(Men's Intercollegiate Fencing)

PREFACE

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules for men's collegiate fencing printed in the 1974 AFLA (USFA) Fencing Rules have been amended several times and these changes have been publicized in several national fencing magazines. The following chapters comprise the most up-to-date compilation of rules applicable to men's intercollegiate fencing. Part Five, "Organization of Competitions", is unique to intercollegiate and interscholastic fencing. It sets forth the rules for the most current NCAA Men's Fencing Championships, and a general procedure that is recommended for use in men's collegiate and scholastic meets. Part Six, "Disciplinary Rules", is an adaptation of the USFA Rules, but the changes specified should be duly noted. Future amendments to these rules may be made by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee and if so, will be appropriately publicized.

The 1982 NCAA Men's Fencing Committee:

Michael A. DeCicco, Notre Dame, Chairman
Neale R. Stoner, Illinois
Arthur T. Taitt, California State University, Northridge
Richard F. Oles, Johns Hopkins
Maxwell R. Garrett, Penn State
Alfred R. Peredo, Baruch, Secretary-Rules Editor

Fencing Rules For Competition

PART ONE–GENERAL RULES, AND RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL WEAPONS

These rules are the same as are found in the appropriate chapters of the United States Fencing Association Fencing Rules and Manual, 1982 edition, covering terminology, field of play, fencer's equipment, combat, direction and judging. Any further changes made by the FIE and/or the USFA will be incorporated into these rules, unless otherwise determined by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee.

It is presumed that all competitors, coaches and officials are cognizant of the rules.

1 These rules are obligatory for the NCAA Championships. Their adoption for use in regional or conference tournaments, intercollegiate dual and multiple meets, and interscholastic tournaments and meets is recommended to the appropriate authorities.

2 Once so adopted, they shall apply, with only such exceptions as are agreed upon in writing in advance of the start of the event by the participating coaches and/or the constituted governing authority, (e.g., Bout Committee).

3 Articles pertaining to this section are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules Book except: The duration of the regulation men's collegiate bout for five touches is four minutes of fencing time.

4 The rules of safety and safe equipment currently in force and effect by the USFA shall be applicable to and enforced in the NCAA championships, specifically and including the following:

(a) Fencing jackets should be properly fitted for size to the individual fencers. The rules specify the proper coverage of the largest area (torso) and also includes the overlap of material from both the jackets and trousers so that the body is not exposed when in the extended or stretched position.

(b) Metallic jackets are specified in the fencing rules. It must cover the target area completely. Jackets too small for the wearer or which have been modified in shape are not permitted. Jackets with corroded areas or with exposed nonconductive fasteners are not permitted. That is, zippers and buttons must not cause an off-target light to be registered.

(c) Masks must meet USFA-NCAA requirements.

(d) All competitors must have an underarm protector providing double protection under and around the weapon arm. Jackets should be so fitted as to allow for the wearing of the innersleeve. Improper fit is no excuse for this omission.

(e) The rules provide for the proper protection of the legs by trousers of sufficiently sturdy material. When knee length trousers are worn, stockings shall protect the lower part of the leg and must be identified with the institution's colors. When full length trousers are worn, they are to be secured at the ankles.

PART TWO–FOIL

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as articles in the USFA Rules Book.

PART THREE–EPEE

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules Book except:

320 If the score in a bout is tied at 4-4, and a double touch is scored, the score then becomes 5-5, and the contestants fence for a final touch with no intervening double touches being scored. When a single deciding touch has been landed, the score for the contestant who was touched is recorded D/5, and for the contestant who landed the touch, V/5.

321 **(b)** If the bout score is tied when the regulation time limit expires, the score is raised to 5-5 and the contestants fence for one touch.

PART FOUR–SABRE

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules Book.

PART FIVE–ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

501 The NCAA Men's Fencing Championships are under the control, direction, and supervision of the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee subject to such requirements, standards, and conditions as may be prescribed by the NCAA's executive regulations and Executive Committee. The Championships are organized according to a set of rules which it reviews each year by the Men's Fencing Committee at its annual meeting. These rules are then circulated to NCAA member institutions eligible to enter the meet.

502 (a) It is recommended that regional and conference tournaments be organized under the general provisions of the following articles which pertain, subject to specific modifications as required by the various intercollegiate conferences, or by the executive committees for the various regional tournaments.

(b) Similarly, collegiate invitational tournaments for individuals, but not for team honors, should be organized under the general provisions as required by the various collegiate conferences, or by the host organization.

(c) It is recommended that intercollegiate dual and multiple meets should be organized and conducted under the general provisions of the following articles which pertain. Specific articles may be modified for specific meets by clearly understood mutual agreement of the participating coaches.

503 (a) The Games Committee for the NCAA Championships shall consist of the director of athletics of the host institution or his appointed representative, the fencing

coach of the host institution, and the chairperson of the Men's Fencing Committee. The latter shall serve as the chairperson of the Games Committee and may appoint additional members to the committee at his/her discretion.

(b) The Games Committee appoints a sub-committee, the Organizing Committee, whose members are usually from the host institution and are responsible for preparing the championship's site and for handling details necessary for the administrative conduct of the championships.

504 The NCAA MEN'S FENCING COMMITTEE consists of six members, appointed sequentially for three year terms by the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETE ASSOCIATION. This committee is the final authority on the rules of competition and on the conduct and organization of the NCAA Championships, and is responsible for the revision of this portion of the Rules Book.

505 (a) THE BOUT COMMITTEE is the operating committee of each annual NCAA Championship Tournament. The five members are appointed by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee each year for the following year's tournament. The host coach may not be appointed to the Bout Committee. At least one of the five Bout Committeemen must also be a member of the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee. The host coach of the succeeding year's NCAA Championships, and the Rules Editor of the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee must be included in the Bout Committee. The Chairman of the Bout Committee is appointed by the NCAA Fencing Committee, and is responsible to them for the overall conduct of the tournament of which his committee has charge.

(b) For Regional and Conference tournaments, with some detailed variations, the Bout Committee is customarily appointed by the participating institution or organizations, and is responsible to the appointing authority for the overall conduct of the tournament. Many of these committees elect their own chairperson.

(c) For multiple meets, the participating coaches are encouraged to agree to a three member bout committee consisting of coaches and/or officials.

(d) For dual meets a bout committee usually is not appointed. However, should representatives of the participating institutions so agree, there is no reason why they should not appoint one. A bout committee should not be appointed unilaterally by the host institution without agreement as to its members by the visiting institution.

506 (a) THE SEEDING COMMITTEE FOR THE NCAA Championships is appointed for each tournament by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee, and is responsible to the appointing authority. It should include at least one member of the Fencing Committee, and a number of members sufficient to represent the various regions and conferences from which entries will come. The host coach may not be appointed to the Seeding Committee. One member of this committee should be located close enough to the host institution to facilitate quick communication.

(b) Seeding Committees for the regional and conference tournaments are customarily appointed by the various conference executives, or by representatives of the participating institutions.

(c) Seeding Committees for invitational tournaments are usually appointed by the host organizations and institutions.

507 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:
NCAA Championships:

(a) Selecting the dates for the NCAA Championships, subject to the final approval of the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee.

(b) Preparation of the site and facilities for contestants, coaches, officials and spectators.

(c) Securing and preparation of strips, electric apparatus, scoring equipment; securing of experts and technicians to keep this equipment operating at maximum

efficiency during the course of the tournament. In situations where participating institutions bring in equipment (machines and reels) for use during the tournament, the host institution MAY voluntarily repair those which become defective while in use, but is NOT RESPONSIBLE for doing so.

(d) Preparation of and operation of scoreboards, scorecards, and the scorekeeping system; training of scorekeeping and timekeeping personnel. Operation of the scorekeeping system during the tournament, with the approval of the Bout Committee. (However, in the final accounting of the scores and breaking of ties, scoring personnel are responsible to the Bout Committee.) Publication of final standings and results to participating institutions.

(e) Preparation of the Bout Schedule, subject to Bout Committee approval.

(f) Securing of competent directors and side judges from among the amateur and professional fencers within a practical distance of the site. Such selections must be approved by the Men's Fencing Committee.

(g) Handling of all press relations and public relations connected with the tournament.

(h) Conduct of opening and closing ceremonies.

508 Responsibilities of the Organizing Committee for regional and conference tournaments, invitational tournaments, multiple and dual meets: All of the eight functions in Art. 507 should be the responsibility of the Organizing Committee or its counterpart for the specific event. In many cases the host coach serves as the organizing committee for dual or multiple meets.

509 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOUT COMMITTEE:
NCAA Championships:

(a) Supervision, with the Organizing Committee, of the time schedule for conducting the Championships. Seeing to it, along with the Organizing Committee, that the competition progresses as closely as possible to the predetermined time schedule. Ultimate responsibility for these functions rests with the Bout Committee.

(b) Assignment of directors and side judges and ground judges to all strips in all weapons at all times. The Bout Committee can organize the conduct of this function in any one of several ways, but it cannot delegate its responsibility to anyone not a member of the Bout Committee. The Committee is empowered to assign, replace or remove any director, side judge or ground judge without explaining to anyone the reasons for its actions.

(1) However, a director cannot be replaced until the bout he/she is then directing has been completed, unless it is a situation involving personal injury to the director, or at the director's own request.

(2) A side judge or ground judge may be replaced during a bout, so long as the action is stopped and the request for replacement originates with the judge himself.

(c) Arbitration of directors' decisions which are formally and properly protested to the Bout Committee. This committee is the FINAL AUTHORITY regarding protested decisions made during the competition over which it has charge.

(d) Certification of the scoring, and of the final standings at the end of the tournament.

(e) At the end of the tournament the Bout Committee ceases to exist.

510 The responsibilities and functions of Bout Committees for regional and conference tournaments and for individual tournaments are customarily similar to those outlined in Art. 509. However, they are sometimes more broadly shared with the organizing committee than is the case in the NCAA Championships. For dual and multiple meets, the major function of the bout committee is to serve as the final jury of appeal for protested decisions of individual officials.

511 **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SEEDING COMMITTEE:**
NCAA Championships:

The assignment of individual fencers to each of a predetermined number of preliminary pools shall be the responsibility of the Seeding Committee. The assignment of fencers who advance from the preliminary pools to the Final Round of 24 fencers to their various positions in that pool will be made by the Bout Committee.

512 The responsibilities of the Seeding Committee for regional and conference tournaments and for individual tournaments are customarily similar to those in the NCAA Championships, with specific variations. In multiple meets the host coach usually has the responsibility of determining the order in which participating teams will meet. This function may be performed in some cases within specific parameters established by various athletic conferences. It is highly desirable that all participating teams be informed of the time schedule of events and designation of "visiting" and "home" teams at least ten days before the date of competition.

521 (a) A DUAL MEET is a three weapon meet between two teams of nine men each for a total of 27 bouts. Since no collegiate bouts end in ties, there can be no tie meets.

(b) A MULTIPLE MEET is more than one dual meet involving more than two teams at one site on one date.

522 (a) ORGANIZATION: DUAL MEET: Each of the 3 foil fencers of Team A will meet each of the three foil fencers of Team B in one bout, for a total of 9 bouts. The same procedure is followed in Epee and Sabre for a total of 27 bouts.

(b) The "visiting" team will be assigned the Direct bout order (Arabic numerals, below) while the "home" team will be assigned the Indirect bout order (Roman numerals below) for all of the 27 bouts.

(c) Order of Bouts: visiting team, Arabic numerals; home team Roman numerals: 1-I; 2-II; 3-III; 1-II; 2-III; 3-I; 1-III; 2-I; 3-II;. The same order is followed in all three weapons.

523 (a) When a dual meet is conducted on one strip, the order of fencing should be: 3 bouts sabre, then 3 bouts foil, then 3 bouts epee; 3 sabre, 3 foil, 3 epee, 3 sabre, 3 foil, 3 epee.

(b) When a dual meet is conducted on two strips, the order of fencing should be: 3 bouts sabre, then 3 foil and 3 epee simultaneously, this order followed three times.

(c) When a dual meet is conducted on three strips, then nine bouts in one weapon are run consecutively on each strip simultaneously.

524 (a) Starting line-ups should be submitted to the scorers ONLY by the coaches or the team captains, and only in writing. If the coach or captain of the VISITING team requests it, the coach or captain of the HOME team must submit his starting lineup to the scorers first. Following the submission of starting lineups to the scorers, they may not be changed until AFTER the first round in each weapon has been fenced.

(b) One fencer may not compete in more than one weapon in one meet. If a team consists of fewer than 9 men, the opposing coach or captain may claim as forfeit any bouts the deficient team is unable to fence under these rules. Scores of forfeited bouts are 5-0 against forfeiting team.

525 SUBSTITUTIONS: It is the explicit responsibility of the coach or captain of the team desiring to substitute into the team's starting line-up that ANY substitution made conform to these rules. A "substitute" is a fencer whose name is on the institution's official eligibility list, but who does not fence the first three bouts in any weapon.

(a) Even after a bout has been called, a coach or captain may ask for one minute time out to substitute another fencer into that bout: Cf. 525f. The coach or captain

who has asked for this one minute time out MUST proceed with the substitution. If he leaves the fencer originally scheduled for the bout in to fence it, then the opposing team has the right to claim that bout as forfeit.

(b) Once the director has called "On Guard" to begin a bout, no substitution may be made for either fencer. (Exception Cf. 647)

(c) The substitute fencer cannot have fenced in another weapon in that dual meet.

(d) The substitute cannot have met his opponent previously in that dual meet.

(e) Two fencers may fence the three bouts in a specific numbered position, e.g., A may fence the first and third bouts in the number 2 position while B fences the second bout in that number 2 position. This means that a fencer who has been replaced may return to the line-up, but *only* in the numbered position he originally occupied.

(f) When a substitute has been entered into the lineup, and his bout has been called, he must be on the strip ready to fence within one minute, or the opposing team may claim the bout forfeit. The substitute MAY NOT be replaced in the line-up for that bout by the original fencer, or by a second substitute, once his bout is called.

(g) After the outcome of the meet has been decided, a substitute may fence two bouts in a row providing he does not fence the same person twice. The first right of two consecutive bouts is given to the visiting team, however, the home team may have the same option but not if the substitutes will fence each other twice.

(h) The scorer must accept instructions only from the team's coach or captain when writing a substitution onto the scoresheet.

(i) A substitution not in accordance with these Rules can result in that bout being claimed as forfeit by the opposing team. The jury of final appeal is the bout committee for the dual or multiple meet, or, lacking a bout committee, the director of the bout.

526 A BOUT COMMENCED OUT OF ORDER: The director may, with explicit approval of the opposing coaches, deliberately call for a bout to be fenced out of order for the specific purpose of saving time.

(a) If a bout which has been called out of order is "effectively commenced," the director can declare the bout forfeit to the offended team if BOTH of two conditions are met:

(1) The director can determine beyond his own doubt that one team is clearly at fault for the situation, e.g., the use of a fencer other than the one whose name is on the scoresheet without proper substitution.

(2) The opposing coach requests that the bout be declared forfeit. The jury of final appeal is the same as Art. 525i.

(b) If the director cannot determine beyond his own doubt that the miscall is clearly the fault of one team, then the bout must be completed, its score entered in its PROPER place on the scoresheet, and then skipped as it comes up in the sequence. Bouts called out of order are usually the result of confusion on the part of inexperienced scorers. It is the directors' responsibility to be aware of such conditions, and to guide the scorers and timers in keeping things orderly on his strip.

527 The use of a fencer who is not eligible to compete under the applicable rules of his college, university or school must result in the forfeiture of the entire meet to the opposing team by the maximum possible score.

528 If a fencer fails to appear on the strip ready to fence within one minute of the time his bout is called, without having first secured the specific permission of the director, then the opposing team may claim that bout as forfeit.

529 **INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS may be organized:**

(a) by pools

(b) by double elimination

(c) by a combination of these two

530 The format for each NCAA Championships is established by the Men's Fencing Committee at its annual meeting. This format is then published in the NCAA Fencing Handbook and distributed to NCAA member institutions.

531 **THE NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS:**

(a) The NCAA Men's Fencing Committee determines the selection procedure each year, establishes the number of fencers to be selected from each region, and appoints the members of the Advisory Committees and any sub-committees which are responsible for recommending selections. The final authority for approval of recommendations rests with the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee.

(b) The advisory committees' recommendations will be based upon a subjective selection procedure that will consider the following criteria:

(1) Eligibility of the student-athlete for post-season competition.

(2) Results of post-season intercollegiate tournaments.

(3) The individual's season record.

(4) The strength of the dual meet schedule.

(c) Once individuals have been selected, no substitutions may be made by a coach or institution. If a selected fencer cannot enter the championships, the regional advisory committee chairperson must be so informed and the chairperson will recommend the next qualified fencer.

(d) A fencer may compete only in the weapon event in which he was selected by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee.

(e) The results of the championships determine the individual NCAA Champion in each weapon and the individual rankings of the competing fencers.

(f) The championships also determine NCAA team rankings based upon a point system established by the Men's Fencing Committee and published in the NCAA Fencing Handbook. Except for 1st, 2nd, or 3rd places, team ties are not broken.

(g) TIES:

(1) When two teams tie for 1st, 2nd, or 3rd place, they must fence-off in a 3 bout match—1 bout sabre, 1 bout foil, 1 bout epee.

(2) When a tie involves 3 teams, the match order is determined by drawing lots. The team which loses the first match will then fence the third team.

(3) When a tie involves more than 3 teams, a round robin will be fenced in each weapon simultaneously with the order determined by drawing lots.

(4) Should there continue to be a match score tie at the conclusion of such team fence-offs, indicators from the fence-off matches will be used.

(5) Individual ties for 1st place are fenced off. Ties for all other places are broken by the use of the indicator. Indicator ties WILL NOT be fenced off.

533 Placement into rounds beyond the preliminaries will be done by the Bout Committee in accordance with the format established for the competition by the NCAA Men's Fencing Committee.

534 Conference and regional tournaments for individuals, which are also conducted for team honors, are customarily operated along lines similar to those of the NCAA Championships, but with specific variations according to the needs and customs of the regions or conferences.

535 Invitational tournaments for collegiate fencers, but not for team honors, may be, but are not required to be, operated along lines similar to those of the NCAA Championships.

536 ORDER OF BOUTS:

(a) For pools of competitors from 4 to 10 in number, bout orders may be found in the USFA Rules Book.

(b) To develop bout orders for round robin pools of moe than 10 contestants, the total entry can be broken into groups or "sets" of 3 or 4 fencers each, and the "sets" fenced against each other, MAKING SURE that each set fences against itself, and that each set meets EVERY other set.

537 WITHDRAWAL FROM COMPETITION:

(a) In a final round of 12 or more, if a fencer withdraws because of illness or injury, or for other reasons beyond his control, all of his earned team points will be retained. His bouts won in the final round shall determine his final ranking. The withdrawing fencer will lose any ties for placement which would regularly be determined by indicators. The official score will show 5/0 victories over the withdrawing fencer for all finalists, regardless of whether or not they have fenced him and regardless of whether or not they were defeated by him.

(b) In final or other rounds consisting of less than 12 fencers, FIE Rules applicable to a fencer not finishing a competition shall apply.

538 SCORING PROCEDURES:

(a) In the NCAA Championships, if the final pool consists of 10 or more fencers, the bouts are scored on small two-part cards which are given to the scorer as part of a pack arranged in the proper bout order. At the conclusion of the bout, the director MUST certify the score by initialing the card, and the WINNER must then take that card to the master scoring table. There the card is split, and the "V" part is stuck to the master scoreboard in its proper place for the winner, and the "D" part of the card is stuck to the master scoreboard in its proper place for the loser. The card then serves both as part of the scoreboard, and part of the permanent record. At the scoring table for the strip, a printed bout schedule is used to double check the order of cards in the pack.

(b) Conference and regional tournaments use scoring systems which best meet their needs.

(c) In dual meets between teams, various types of score sheets are used. The simplest type, which facilitates operation by inexperienced scorekeepers, is similar to what follows:

A.B. College	SABRE		**S.T. University**		
Name	Score		Name	Score	
1. Joe Josephs	///	V	1. Al Alberts	~~////~~	D
2. Mike Michaels	~~////~~	D	2. Fred Fredericks	//	V
3. Jack Johns	////	V	3. Tom Thomas	~~////~~	D
1. Josephs	~~////~~	D	2. Fredericks	0	V
2. Michaels	/	V	3. Thomas	~~////~~	D
3. Johns	~~////~~	D	1. Alberts	//	V
1. Josephs	0	V	3. Thomas	~~////~~	D
2. Michaels	~~////~~	D	1. Alberts	////	V
3. Johns	//	V	2. Fredericks	~~////~~	D
Total Victories		5	Total Victories		4

Similar score sheets are used for each weapon, and the three sheets give a record of the meet, which is given to EACH team. The process is repeated as many times as necessary in multiple meets.

PART SIX–DISCIPLINARY RULES

603 By the fact of their involvement in a fencing competition, all persons pledge their honor, AND THE HONOR OF THE INSTITUTIONS THEY REPRESENT, to observe the regulations, and the decisions of directors and judges, to be respectful

toward members of the Jury, and to obey the orders and instructions of the director.

609 (a) In all competitions, if more than one contestant represents the same institution, then they MUST be under the direction of a coach, or a team captain. This individual is directly responsible to the Bout Committee for the good behavior, conduct and sportsmanship of all of the members of his team.

(b) The coach, or the captain, has the right to deal with the director, or with the Bout Committee regarding technical matters, to register protests, or to make observations.

610 The Director, Side Judge and Ground Judges must perform their functions with COMPLETE IMPARTIALITY and with continuous and conscientious attention to the action on the strip.

611 Coaches, trainers, technicians and team-mates are allowed to remain near the strips on which their contestants are fencing. However, they are forbidden to intervene in any way with the progress of the bout.

(a) They may not go on the strip to give medical or technical help to a contestant without the expressed or clearly implied permission of the director.

(b) In Championships and Tournaments, no visual or audible instructional communication between a contestant and any person other than the director is permitted.

(c) No person may communicate instructions to a contestant by either visual or audible means, even when the bout is stopped. As an exception, in dual meets only, the director may grant permission to a coach or team captain to take one minute time out for that purpose. Such permission may be granted only once for each contestant during a bout.

612 Spectators may not interfere in any way with the good order of a competition.

(a) They may do nothing which may tend to influence or intimidate the fencers or the jury. They must respect decisions, whether or not they approve of them.

(b) They must obey any instructions a director may deem it necessary to give them.

(c) They may not communicate instructions to a contestant by either audible or visible means.

636 **WARNINGS AND PENALTIES:**

(a) When the infliction of a penalty requires prior warning, this warning must be given distinctly, in such manner as to be clearly understood by the fencer warned. It must clearly state the duration of the warning (for the bout, pool, meet, or tournament). Repetition of the offense for which the warning was given, during the period under warning, results in the penalty laid down in the rules for the specific infraction. After the warning period has expired, a new warning, not the penalty, must be given for repetition of the infraction.

(b) IN THE NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS: Any warning which carries for more than the length of one bout shall have a maximum duration of five (5) bouts, if the infraction occurs during a Final Round of 24. If an offense is committed in the Preliminary or Repechage round, and the standard warning is for the duration of the pool, then the warning should be issued for the duration of the round.

646 For indisposition, including cramp: a rest period of up to 10 minutes (one only) and a warning for the dual meet or pool; on repetition of the indisposition within the warning period, the director must require the withdrawal of the contestant from the dual meet or tournament. The bout from which the fencer is withdrawn is scored as a loss against the fencer. In a dual meet, the fencer may be replaced in the lineup for any subsequent bouts scheduled for his numbered position. In a tournament he may not be replaced.

647 If a fencer in a dual meet is injured to an extent that it is deemed unwise for him to continue fencing, he may be replaced in the lineup for that bout by a substitute who assumes the score earned by the injured fencer. If there is no substitute available, the bout is defaulted. The opposing team may also replace its fencer in the lineup for that bout under the substitution rules and the dual meet may then continue under the rules of organization.

PART SEVEN–EQUIPMENT FOR THE AUTOMATIC REGISTRATION OF TOUCHES

All articles that apply to this section are identical to the articles of the appropriate section of the USFA Rules Book.

Directory of Fencing Clubs

ARIZONA

Tucson Fencers Club 135½ S. Sixth Ave. Tucson, AZ 85701	Monday-Friday Dorothy Donovan 602-882-8649

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Halberstadt Fencers Club 621 South VanNess Ave. San Francisco, CA 94109	Monday-Thursday, Saturday Craig Cummings 415-863-3838
Letterman Fencers Club Presidio of San Francisco San Francisco, CA	Monday and Thursday William G. O'Brien 415-221-1749
Pannonia Athletic Club 625 Polk St. San Francisco, CA	Monday-Thursday Joseph Shamash 415-441-9393

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Faulkner School of Fencing 5526 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood, CA 90028	Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday Ralph P. Faulkner 213-462-9356

GULF COAST

Sebastiani Fencing Academy 3708 Main Houston, TX 77006	Monday-Thursday Nancy Sebastiani 713-522-2825

METROPOLITAN

Santelli School of Fencing 412 Sixth Ave. New York, NY 10011	Monday-Friday Miklos J. Bartha 212-254-4071

NEW ENGLAND

Tanner City Fencers Club Central School, Martha Road Peabody, MA 01960	Monday and Thursday Sheila Higgs-Culthard

NEW JERSEY

Geraci Fencing Club 279 E. Northfield Rd. Livingston, NJ 07039	Monday-Saturday A. John Geraci 201-992-0202
Orsi Fencing Village 395 Union Ave. Rutherford, NJ 07070	Tuesday-Saturday Anthony J. Orsi 201-684-3379

NORTHERN OHIO

Alcazar Fencing Club 13437 Cedar Road Cleveland Hts., OH 44118	Monday-Saturday William Reith 216-932-8004

Northern Ohio Fencing Club Amherst HS Amherst, OH	Tuesday-Thursday Erwin G. Howell P.O. Box 293, Amherst 44001
Salle D'Armes Kadar 7217 Brecksville Rd. Independence, OH 44131	Monday-Saturday Menyhert, Kadar

PHILADELPHIA

Salle Csiszar Fencers Club 5355 W. Diamond St. Philadelphia, PA 19131	Monday and Thursday Charles J. Chisholm 215-878-3223

CAPITOL

D.C. Fencers Club Chevy Chase Community Center Washington, D.C.	Monday and Wednesday Jim Adams 202-340-0554
Georgetown University Fencing Georgetown University Washington, DC 20007	Tues. and Thurs. and Sunday Craig Lewis 202-337-9702
Montgomery Cty. Rec. Fencing 12210 Bushey Drive Silver Spring, MD 20902	Thursday Harry Stenger 301-468-4176

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Fencers Club Audubon School New Orleans, LA 70115	Tues. and Thurs., Saturday Dr. Eugene Hamori 504-283-5175
Baton Rouge Fencing Club 1940 Birch St. Baton Rouge, LA 70808	Ben Price
LSU Fencing Club 2110 Pollard Pky. Baton Rouge, LA 70808	Tuesday and Thursday Nan Anderson 504-766-8695

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