

FENCING RULES

1987 Edition

United States Fencing Association, Inc.



©United States Fencing Association, Inc. 1988

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. This American edition was adapted from the 1986 British edition, which was translated from the French, edited and produced by Steve Higginson, Peter Jacobs and James Noel and published by the Amateur Fencing Association.

Four appendices are included with this 1987 edition. The Fencers' Publicity Code is now part of the FIE Rules for Competitions and as such is referenced in the Index. The NCAA Rules for Men's Intercollegiate Fencing, a list of US National Individual Fencing Champions and a Penalty Reference Chart are provided for the information of US fencers and officials.

The publication in loose-leaf format with year-dating at the bottom of each page is intended to simplify the incorporation of future changes to the rules. Dated replacement pages will be published as necessary in the USFA National Newsletter, along with a master list so that users of the book can ensure 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 primarily engaged in increasing participation in the sport of fencing. Membership in the USFA, in an appropriate category, is open to anyone who has an 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. As a matter of policy, the USFA normally follows the technical rules enacted for the sport by the FIE, 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.

United States Fencing Association, Inc.
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909-5774

TEL: 719/578-4511 TELEX: 45-2424 CABLE: AMOLYMPIC-CSP

PREFACE

This American edition incorporates the most recent FIE rules changes, substituting terms and spellings more commonly used in American fencing for their British counterparts. Some changes of form have been made to increase the clarity of the text, without altering the original intent. The Table of Contents and Index have been extensively revised in an attempt to improve their usefulness.

Where appropriate, the text has been changed to agree with the current system of awarding touches "for" (as opposed to "against") a fencer. The term "negative touch" is used to indicate the penalty resulting from the repetition of an offense incurring a MINOR warning.

This project was carried out under the auspices of the USFA Fencing Officials Commission, Ralph A. Zimmerman, Chair. George Kolombatovich coordinated the efforts of the contributors and served as a resource on the most recent rules changes. Joseph Byrnes compared the text with the original French to ensure its accuracy. Doug Varney was responsible for typesetting, page layout and final copy preparation. Mary Frye spent many hours proofreading the text and keeping the editor in line.

For those who are interested in such things: The text was originally typed on an Atari 800XL computer using The Writer's Tool word processor from Optimized Systems Software, Inc. After several false starts, the text was converted to ASCII format, with formatting commands compatible with WordStar for the IBM PC. The ASCII text was transmitted via modem from Detroit to Manhattan, Kansas, where it was received on an IBM PC. It was then ported via null modem to an Apple MacIntosh and typeset using PageMaker from Aldus. The final copy was prepared on an Apple Laserwriter printer.

Ann McBain Ezzell
Editor
Birmingham, Michigan
January 1988

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

Cf. (followed by a number)	= see article number
f. (after a number)	= and the following article
ff (after a number)	= and the following articles

Please note the difference between

“327f.” - Articles 327 and 328

and

“327f” - section (f) of Article 327

A single digit enclosed in parentheses refers to a note, found at the end of each part: (1).

NUMBERING OF ARTICLES

The articles are numbered without continuity from one part to the next. The number of each part of the Rules corresponds to the first digit of each article it contains.

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

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

Table of Contents

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

	Article
CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES	
CHAPTER II - APPLICATION OF THE RULES	
1. Obligatory use of the rules	1
2. Exceptions to the rules	2
CHAPTER III - GLOSSARY	
IIIA - PRESIDENT	3
IIIB - COMPETITIONS	
1. Assaults and bouts	4
2. Match	5
3. Competition	6
4. Championship	7
5. Tournament	8
IIIC - EXPLANATION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS COMMONLY USED IN THE JUDGING OF FENCING	
1. Fencing time	9
2. Offensive and defensive actions	10
(a) The attack or riposte	11
(b) The riposte	
3. Counter-attacks	12
(a) The stop hit	
(b) The stop hit made with opposition	
(c) The stop hit made within a period of fencing time	
4. Varieties of offensive actions	13
(a) The remise	
(b) The redoublement	
(c) The reprise of the attack	
(d) Countertime	
CHAPTER IV - THE FIELD OF PLAY	14

CHAPTER V - THE FENCERS' EQUIPMENT

(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)

1. Responsibility of fencers	16
2. Inspection of fencers' equipment	17
(a) Presentation of equipment for inspection	
(b) Organization of the Inspection Office	18
(c) Inspection equipment and staff	20
3. Nonregulation equipment	21
(a) If there has been an official equipment inspection before the event	
(b) If no preliminary inspection has taken place	
(c) General	
(d) Note	
4. Specifications common to all weapons	22
(a) General description	23
(b) Dimensions	24
(c) The hilt	25
(d) The guard	26
(e) Buttons and points	
5. Equipment and clothing - general condition	27

CHAPTER VI - THE ASSAULT

1. Method of fencing	28
2. Correctness of the touch	29
3. Method of holding the weapon	30
4. Putting on guard	31
5. Beginning, stopping and restarting the bout	32
6. Fencing at close quarters	33
7. Corps à corps	34
8. Displacing the target and passing the opponent	35
9. Ground gained or lost	36
10. Crossing the limits of the strip	
(a) Stopping the bout	38
(b) Rear limits and warning lines	39
(c) Lateral boundaries	43
(d) Leaving the strip accidentally	44
11. Duration of the bout	45
12. Accidents - withdrawal of a competitor	50

CHAPTER VII - THE DIRECTION OF A BOUT AND THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES

VIIA - OFFICIALS

1. President	53
2. The jury, judges and floor judges	54
3. Auxiliary personnel	

(1) Scorers and timekeepers	59
(2) Specialist personnel	60
(a) A superintendent of the apparatus	
(b) One or more experts	
(c) The technicians	
VIIIB - JUDGING BY A JURY	
1. The duties of the President	61
2. Positions occupied by the judges	62
3. Method of judging	
(a) Procedure	63
(b) Materiality of the touch	68
(c) Validity or priority of the touch	70
VIIIC - JUDGING WITH A SCORING MACHINE	
1. Direction of the bout	71
2. Method of judging	
(a) Materiality of the touch	72
(b) Validity or priority of the touch	75

PART TWO: FOIL

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY 201

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

IIIA - WEAPONS

1. General specifications for foils	
(a) Weight	205
(b) Length	206
(c) The blade	207
(d) The guard	208
(e) The martingale	209
(f) Buttons and points	210
2. Specifications for the electric foil	211
(a) The tip	
(b) Insulation	

IIIB - EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

1. General specifications for all foil equipment	
(a) The jacket	212
(b) The glove	213

(c) The mask	214
(d) Specifications for clothing for women's foil	215
2. Specifications for clothing and equipment required to fence with the electrical scoring apparatus	
(a) Metallic vest	216
(b) Body cord and attachment plugs	217
(c) Mask	218

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF FOIL FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH	219
IVB - TARGET	
1. Limitation of the target	220
2. The possible extension of the valid target	222
3. Touches off the target	223
IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS	224
IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT	225
IVE - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN FOIL	227
IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH	
1. With a jury	
2. With an electrical scoring apparatus	228
IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH	
1. Preface	232
2. Observations of the fencing phrase	233
3. Judging of touches	237

PART THREE: EPEE

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY 301

CHAPTER III - EPEE EQUIPMENT (Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)

IIIA - WEAPONS

1. General specifications for épées	
(a) Weight	306

(b) Length	307
(c) The blade	308
(d) The martingale	309
(e) The guard	310
2. Buttons and points	
(a) For the electrical épée	311
(b) For the nonelectrical épée	312

IIIB - EQUIPMENT

1. The mask	313
2. The body cord	314

IIIC - CLOTHING 315

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF EPEE FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH 316

IVB - THE TARGET 317

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS 318

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF THE BOUT 319

IVE - THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN EPEE 322

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle	323
2. The annulment of touches	324

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle	329
2. Judging of touches	330

PART FOUR: SABRE

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY 401

CHAPTER III - SABRE EQUIPMENT (Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)

IIIA - WEAPONS

1. General specifications for sabres	404
(a) Length	405
(b) Weight	406
(c) The blade	407
(d) The guard	408
III B - EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING	408
CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF SABRE FENCING	
IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH	409
IV B - TARGET	
1. Limitation of the target	410
2. Touches off the target	411
IV C - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS	412
IV D - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT	413
IV E - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN SABRE	415
IV E 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH	
IV E 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH	
1. Preface	416
2. Observance of the fencing phrase	417
3. Judging of touches	422
4. Simultaneous attacks	423
PART FIVE: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS	
CHAPTER I - COMPETITIONS	501
CHAPTER II - BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL	
1. The Organizing Committee	503
2. The Central Office of the FIE	504
3. The Bout Committee (<i>Directoire Technique</i>)	505
4. Court of Appeal (<i>Jury d' Appel</i>)	
(a) Nomination	506
(b) President	
(c) Jurisdiction	
(d) Meetings	

(e) At the Olympic Games	
(f) Deposit	
5. Juries	507
6. Auxiliary personnel	508
(a) The scorers	
(b) The timekeepers	
(c) The superintendent of the electrical apparatus	
(d) The experts	
(e) The technicians	
7. Inspection of equipment	509
CHAPTER III - ENTRIES FOR COMPETITIONS	510
CHAPTER IV - INSPECTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE A COMPETITION	
CHAPTER V - TIMETABLE	511
CHAPTER VI - INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS	514
VIA - UNDER THE POOL SYSTEM	
1. The number of fencers in a pool	515
2. Composition of the pools	516
3. Order of bouts	518
4. Classification in pools (qualifying rounds)	521
5. Promotion to the next round (qualification)	522
6. Barrages	523
7. Classification in the final	524
8. A competitor abandoning the competition	
(a) Fundamental principles	525
(b) When only one competitor withdraws	526
(c) When more than one competitor abandons a competition	533
VIB - BY POOLS WITH THE MIXED FORMULA OF POOLS OF FOUR	
1. Formula of the event	534
2. Composition of the pools	535
3. Classification in the pools	
(a) Qualifying rounds	537
(b) Pools of four	538
4. Promotion to the next round	539
5. Order of bouts in the pool	540
6. Final pool: classification	541

VIC - BY DIRECT ELIMINATION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPETITION	
1. Application	542
2. Organization of the competition	543
3. Method of holding bouts and number of touches	544
4. Duration of bouts	545
5. Withdrawal of a competitor	546
6. Order of bouts	547
7. Classification	548
8. Match plan	556
VID - BY DIRECT ELIMINATION, WITH THE MIXED SYSTEM OF QUALIFYING ROUNDS FOLLOWED BY A DIRECT ELIMINATION MATCH PLAN WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY SIX FENCERS FOR A FINAL POOL	
1. Rules: organization of the competition	549
2. Composition of the pools: qualifying rounds	550
3. Classification in the pools: promotion	551
4. Direct elimination table: composition	552
5. Organization of the bouts: formula	553
6. Repêchage: principles, tables, organization of the bouts	554
7. Final pool: classification	555
8. Match plan	556
VIE - MIXED SYSTEM OF QUALIFYING POOLS AND A DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY EIGHT FENCERS FOR A FINAL RUN BY DIRECT ELIMINATION	
	554A
The final of eight fencers, by direct elimination	555A
Classification for official competitions of the FIE	555B
CHAPTER VII - TEAM COMPETITIONS	
1. Methods of organizing	557
2. The composition of teams	558
3. Classification of teams	
(a) Match between two teams	559
(b) Classification of several teams in the same pool	560
(c) Withdrawal of a member of a team during a match	562
(d) A team not completing an event	563
VIIA - TEAM EVENTS BY DIRECT ELIMINATION	
1. Basic principle	564

2. System for matches
3. Barrages

VIII B - TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS WITH A MIXED SYSTEM OF POOLS AND DIRECT ELIMINATION		565
1. Composition of the pools		566
2. Point system		567
3. Table for direct elimination		568
4. Classification of places other than 1st and 2nd		569

CHAPTER VIII - SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

VIII A - INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS		
1. Annual championships		570
2. Candidature		571
3. Entries		572
4. Formula for the championships		573

VIII B - TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS		
1. Simultaneous events		574
2. Entries		575
3. Formula		576

VIII C - CONDITIONS COMMON TO TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS		
1. Participation		577
2. Entries		578
3. FIE rules		579
4. Order of events		580
5. Bout Committee (<i>Directoire Technique</i>)		581
6. Supervision by the FIE		582
7. Number of touches		583

VIII D - THE OLYMPIC GAMES		584
----------------------------	--	-----

CHAPTER IX - RULES FOR THE WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Annual competition		585
2. Candidature		586
3. Entries		587
4. Age of competitors		588
5. Rules		589
6. Timetable of events		591

PART SIX: DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I - APPLICATION

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Persons subject to these rules | 601 |
| 2. Maintenance of order and discipline | 602 |
| 3. The competitors | |
| (a) Pledge of honor | 603 |
| (b) Presence on time | 604 |
| (c) Method of fencing | 605 |
| (d) Acknowledgment of a touch | 606 |
| (e) Personal effort | 607 |
| 4. Drugs | 608 |
| Article 1: General rules | |
| Article 2: Procedure for taking samples | |
| Article 3: Analysis | |
| Article 4: List of products forbidden in competition | |
| 5. The team captain | 609 |
| 6. The members of the jury | 610 |
| 7. The coaches, trainers and technicians | 611 |
| 8. The spectators | 612 |

CHAPTER II - THE DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES AND THEIR COMPETENCE

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Jurisdiction | 613 |
| 2. Principle of jurisdiction | 614 |
| 3. The President of the Jury | 615 |
| 4. The Organizing Committee | 616 |
| 5. The Bout Committee (<i>Directoire Technique</i>) | 617 |
| 6. The Court of Appeal (<i>Jury d' Appel</i>) | 618 |
| 7. The Executive Committee of the IOC at
the Olympic Games | 619 |
| 8. The National Federation | 620 |
| 9. The Central Office of the FIE | 621 |
| 10. The Congress of the FIE | 622 |

CHAPTER III - PENALTIES

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Classification of penalties | 623 |
| (a) Penalties related to fencing, applicable to
offenses committed while fencing | |
| (b) Disciplinary penalties applicable to offenses
committed regarding maintenance of order,
discipline or sportsmanship | |

2.	Penalties related to fencing	
	(a) Loss of ground on the strip	624
	(b) Refusal to award a touch actually made	625
	(c) Awarding a touch which has not in fact been received	626
	(d) Exclusion from the competition	627
3.	Disciplinary penalties	
	(a) Exclusion from the competition	628
	(b) Exclusion from participation in the whole meeting	629
	(c) Suspension	630
	(d) Permanent suspension	631
	(e) Disqualification	632
	(f) Expulsion from the venue of the competition or meeting	633
	(g) Censure	
4.	Announcement of penalties	634

CHAPTER IV - OFFENSES, THEIR PENALTIES AND THE COMPETENT JURIDICAL AUTHORITIES

1.	Preliminary remarks	
	(a) Warnings	635
	(b) Classification of offenses	
	(c) Competence	636
2.	Offenses concerned with the strip and the duration of the bout	
	(a) Offenses concerned with the strip	637
	(b) Offenses relating to the duration of the bout	638
3.	Offenses incurring a MINOR warning	
	(a) Fencers' equipment not conforming to the rules	639
	(b) Irregular use of the unarmed hand or arm, mask or hair	640
	(c) For taking hold of the electrical equipment with the unarmed hand	641
	(d) For placing, pushing or letting drag the tip of the weapon (in épée or foil) on the metallic strip	
	(e) For causing corps à corps in foil and sabre	642
	(f) For turning one's back towards one's opponent during the bout	643
	(g) For an unjustified appeal	644
	(h) For removing one's mask before the President has given a decision	
4.	Offenses incurring a SEVERE warning	645
5.	Offenses incurring a SPECIAL warning	646
6.	Offenses which can cause exclusion	

(a) After a preliminary warning on the first offense	647
(b) After a penalty touch on the first offense	648
(c) With the option of a preliminary warning on the first offense	649
(d) Exclusion without any preliminary warning	650
7. Offenses which can lead to expulsion	651
8. Offenses which can lead to disqualification	652

CHAPTER V - PROCEDURE

1. Basic principle	660
2. Protests and appeals	
(a) Against the decision of the President	661
(b) Other protests and appeals	662
3. Investigation - right of defence	663
4. Method of decision	664
5. Stay of execution	665
6. Repetition of an offense	666
7. Pardon, remission and commutation of penalty	667

PART SEVEN: AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER I - RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

1. Authorized designs	701
2. Definition of equipment	702
(a) Equipment provided by the organizers of a competition	
(b) The equipment provided by the competitors themselves	
3. Approval of design of apparatus	703
4. Inspection of apparatus before each competition	708
5. Specifications for all electrical equipment	
(a) The central scoring apparatus	709
(b) Reels, floor cords and their connections	710
(c) The metallic strip	711
(d) Weapons	712

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

IIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central scoring apparatus	
(a) Principles	713

(b) Sensitivity and regularity	714
(c) Extension lights	715
(d) Source of electrical current	716
2. Reels, floor cords and their connections	717
IIB - WEAPONS	
1. Principle	718
2. Points and tips	719
3. Method of affixing the point	720
4. The insulation of the point and the blade	721
IIC - METALLIC VESTS, MASKS AND BODY CORDS	722
CHAPTER III - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL EPEE EQUIPMENT	
IIIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT	
1. The central scoring apparatus	
(a) Principles	723
(b) Timing	724
(c) Sensitivity	725
(d) Nonregistration	726
(e) Visual signals	727
(f) Sound signals	728
(g) Source of electrical current	729
2. Reels, floor cords and their connections	730
IIIB - WEAPONS	
1. Principle	731
2. Points and tips	732
3. Method of affixing the point	733
CHAPTER IV - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ELECTRIC FOIL EQUIPMENT	
IVA - STATIONARY APPARATUS	
1. Main recording apparatus with the addition of yellow lights	741
(a) Basic principles	743
(b) Settings	744
(c) Light signals	745

(d) Electrical supply	746
(e) Extension lights	747

**CHAPTER V - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE
FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE
ELECTRICAL SCORING APPARATUS FOR FOIL**

VA - STATIONARY EQUIPMENT	751
----------------------------------	------------

APPENDICES

- A: Fencers' Publicity Code
- B: NCAA Rules (Men's Intercollegiate Fencing)
- C: Individual Champions - US National Fencing Championships
- D: Penalty Reference Chart

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

Nobody may claim ignorance of the rules

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

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

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

They were modified by different FIE Congresses and were revised after the 1931 Congress and again after the 1954 Congress, when they were renamed "Technical Rules." They were revised and modernized after the 1958 Congress and renamed "Rules for Competitions."

The amendments made by Congress between 1964 and 1972 were incorporated in the new updated edition published in 1972. The amendments made by Congress between 1973 and 1983 inclusive were incorporated in the new French updated edition published in 1983. (1)

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 FIE," 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.

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

IIIA - PRESIDENT

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

IIIB - COMPETITIONS

1. Assaults and bouts

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

2. Match

- 5 The aggregate of the bouts fenced between the fencers of two different teams is called a "match." (2)

3. Competition

- 6 A competition 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 repêchage").

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

4. Championship

- 7 A championship is a competition held to determine the best fencer or the best team in each weapon for an association or for a specific region and for a specific period of time.

5. Tournament

- 8 A tournament consists of a number of competitions held at the same place, during the same period of time and for the same reason.

IIIC - EXPLANATION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS COMMONLY USED IN THE JUDGING OF FENCING (3)

9 **1. Fencing time (*temps d'escrime*)**
Fencing time is the time required to perform one simple fencing action.

10 **2. Offensive and defensive actions**
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. 233ff, 417ff).

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 from 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:

2a. 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* (compound) when it is executed in several movements.

2b. The riposte

A riposte may be *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 riposte:*

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

Riposte with a coupé: a riposte which hits the opponent in the line

opposite 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 line opposite to that in which the parry was formed, after having described a complete circle *around* 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, after the blade has first been into the opposite line by passing *under* the opponent's blade.

3. **Counter-attacks**

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

3a. **The stop hit:**

A counter-attack made on an attack.

3b. **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. 233ff, 329ff, 418ff).

3c. **The stop hit made within a period of fencing time, i.e. "in time" (Cf. 236, 419f)**

4. **Varieties of offensive actions**

4a. **The remise:**

13 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.

4b. **The redoublement:**

A new action, either simple or composed, made against an opponent who has parried without riposting or who has merely avoided the first action by retreating or displacing the target.

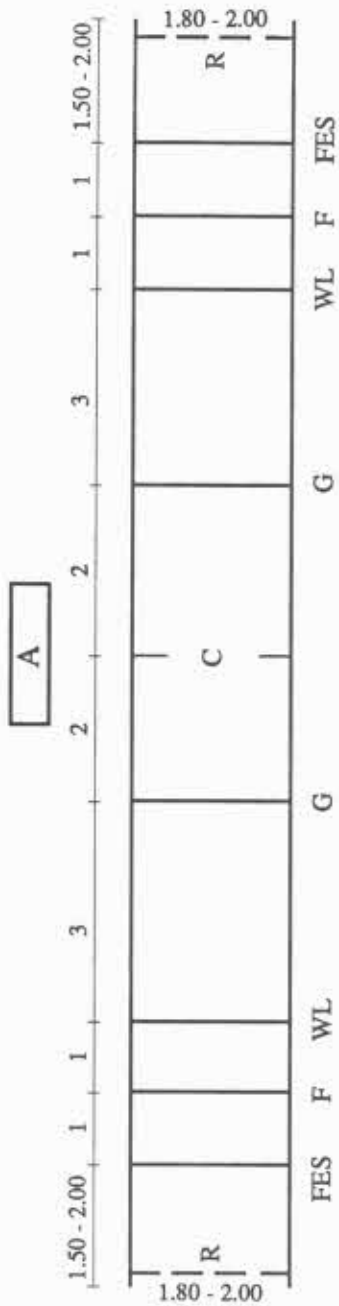
4c. **The reprise of the attack:**

A new attack executed immediately after a return to the "on guard" position.

4d. **Counter-time:**

Every action made by the attacker against a stop hit made by his opponent.

THE REGULATION PISTE FOR ALL THREE WEAPONS



A = Table for electrical apparatus C = Center line

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

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

E = Extensions of strip

For electric foil and epee the metallic strip must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the strip including the extensions.

Note: all dimensions given in meters.

CHAPTER IV - THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

- 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 fenced. 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 "strip." The strip may be made of various materials: earth, wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metallic mesh, metal or a compound with a metallic base (Cf. 201, 304, 401).
The width of the strip must be from 1.80 to 2.00 meters. Its length varies according to the weapon used (Cf. 202, 302, 402).
In addition to the length of the strip laid down for each weapon, the strip should in practice be extended a distance of 1.50 to 2.00 meters at each end, to enable a competitor who is about to cross the rear limit of the strip to retreat over a continuous and even surface.
If the strip is mounted on a platform, the latter must not be higher than 0.30 meters.
If it is impractical to have a strip of regulation length, the length of the strip must not be less than 13 meters including the above mentioned extensions.

CHAPTER V - THE FENCERS' EQUIPMENT

(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)

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

- 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 inspection specified in the present rules are only designed to *supplement* the fencers' safety, and cannot *guarantee* it. They cannot, therefore, whatever the manner in which they are applied, impart responsibility to the FIE, the organizers of competitions, the officials who carry out such organization, or those who may cause an accident.
- 2. Inspection of fencers' equipment**
- 17 The fencers are responsible for their equipment (including weapons and clothes) at the moment they present themselves at the strip.
The forms of inspection specified by the Rules for Competitions are only intended to help organizers who must apply the rules and fencers who must always respect the rules. These inspections can therefore in no way

absolve from their responsibilities any fencers who break the rules.

2a. Presentation of equipment for inspection

Fencers are obliged to present themselves at the Weapons Inspection Office ("*Contrôle*") at the time advised in the timetable of each official championship of the FIE, with the equipment they intend to use during the event specified. The number of articles handed to the Inspection Office for each national team is limited to 20 weapons (4 per fencer), 10 body cords (2 per fencer), 10 metallic vests (2 per fencer), and 10 masks (2 per fencer). If material or equipment presented to the Inspection Office appears to have been assembled in such a way that the fencer can control in a fraudulent manner the registering of touches or the malfunctioning of the scoring apparatus, the representative of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (FIE SEMI Committee) may, after 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 equipment which has been inspected one hour before the start of the event.

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

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

2b. Organization of the Inspection Office

The officers of the FIE or the bout committee (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 at the official competitions of the FIE, where the inspection must be supervised by members of the FIE Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (Cf. 509).

- 18 The pieces of equipment which have been thus inspected will be marked with a distinctive mark. A fencer must not, on pain of penalties specified hereafter (Cf. 21ff), use any equipment which does not bear this inspection mark.

In addition to the measures of inspection 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 inspections; verify inspections already carried out; or even carry out, or have carried out, new inspections. 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 conform to the rules.

For épée he will check the total travel and the residual travel of the tip (Cf. 732/4):

- He will check the total travel by inserting a gauge measuring 1.50 mm between the tip and the barrel. This gauge, provided by the organizing

committee, may have a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm, i.e. from 1.45 mm to 1.55 mm.

- He will check the residual travel by inserting a gauge measuring 0.50 mm between the tip and the barrel; with the gauge in place, the apparatus should not register when the tip is depressed. This gauge, provided by the organizing committee, may have a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm, i.e. from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm.

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

- 19 Before the start of each pool, team match or bout by direct elimination, the President, under the supervision of a member of the bout committee or of the special delegates, must assemble all the competitors on the strip and verify that:

- for electric foil, the metallic vest conforms to the provisions of Article 216 when each competitor is standing upright, is "on guard" and is in the lunge position;
- for épée, the material from which the clothing is made has not too smooth a surface, and that the competitor is wearing a jacket conforming to the regulations (Cf. 315);
- for sabre, the jacket worn by each competitor thoroughly covers all the valid target (Cf. 410); and
- for all three weapons, each fencer is wearing, under his jacket, a regulation protective plastron (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

2c. Inspection equipment and staff

- 20 In order to enable the technicians to fulfill their functions, the organizers must supply them with the necessary equipment (gauges, weights, scales, electrical apparatus, etc.) and the personnel necessary to carry out this work.

3. Nonregulation equipment (Cf. 18, 639, 646, 648, 650)

- 21 In whatever circumstances, when a fencer on the strip is found to be in possession of equipment which is nonregulation or defective, this equipment will be immediately 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 for repairs. The equipment must be reinspected before it is used again.

3a. If there has been an official equipment inspection before the event

1. If a fencer appears on the strip:
 - with only one weapon,
 - with a weapon or body cord which does not work or which does not conform to the rules,
 - without his protective plastron, or

— with a metallic vest which does not fully cover the valid target, the President will give him a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should there be a repetition of any of the offenses above, the fencer will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

2. When an irregularity is found in the equipment during a bout which could have been caused by conditions during the bout:

(Examples:

- metallic vest with holes in which touches are registered as nonvalid;
- weapon or body cord no longer functioning;
- 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 touch made with the equipment which has become defective will be valid.

3. If, when a fencer appears on the strip or during a bout, it is established that the equipment used by the fencer:

- (a) does not bear the marks applied by the preliminary inspection, the President will:

- annul the last touch, if any, scored by the fencer at fault; and
- give him a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, the whole of the direct elimination or the final.

In the event of a repetition he will award a penalty touch against the fencer. In the event of a second repetition the fencer at fault will be excluded from the competition (Cf. 635/3, 646).

- (b) does not conform to the rules on a matter which could not be checked during the preliminary inspection, the President will:

- give the fencer at fault a MINOR warning, valid for the bout.
- This offense is grouped together with those listed in Article 21/3a/1 and, should there be a repetition of any one of the offenses in this group, the fencer at fault will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 639).

- (c) has been passed by the preliminary inspection but presents irregularities which could have been made deliberately,

- (d) bears the marks of the preliminary inspection which have been imitated or transferred, or

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

In cases (c), (d), and (e), the President must immediately confiscate the equipment (weapon, body cord and if necessary the metallic vest) and have it examined by the technician appointed by the organizers.

After having obtained the opinion of the expert (a member of the Committee 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 615d:

- In cases (c) and (d) (Cf. 648/1&2), for the first offense: penalty of one touch and in addition the annulment of the last touch, 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 bout committee).
- In the case of (e), the immediate penalty is exclusion from the tournament (Cf. 650/4). The bout committee must be advised.

While awaiting the decision of the President, that bout will be suspended but the other bouts in the pool may continue.

3b. If no preliminary inspection has taken place

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

On the other hand, if as a fencer appears on the strip, 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 MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should the fault be repeated, the fencer will each time be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 639).

3c. General

The members of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment have the right at any time to seize a weapon, body cord, metallic vest or any item of equipment or clothing for examination.

3d. Note

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

4. Specifications common to all weapons

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

The weapon should be so constructed that it cannot normally injure either the user or his opponent. All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, by grinding or filing or other methods, are forbidden (Cf. 207, 308, 406).

4a. General description

- 23 All weapons are composed of the following parts:

1. A flexible steel *blade* completed at its forward extremity by a *point* 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 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* 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 *pad* or cushion (Cf. 26/2, 712) to reduce the effect of blows. In electrical weapons, it will also contain a *connector* to which the *body cord* can be attached.

4b. Dimensions (Cf. 206ff, 307ff, 404ff)

24 Each weapon has its particular design and measurements.

1. The length of the blade includes the point 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 the lengths of its various parts correspond to the distances between lines (planes) drawn parallel to each other and perpendicular to the axis of the blade. These lines are situated:
 - A at the forward extremity of the weapon
 - B at the point where the blade leaves the front (convex) surface of the guard
 - C at the back of the guard
 - D between the handle and the pommel
 - E at the rear extremity of the hilt
3. The total length of the weapon is the distance between lines A and E; the length of the blade, that between A and B; the length of the hilt, that between B and E; and the depth of the guard, that between B and C.
4. The maximum total length of the weapon must be less than the greatest permissible length for the blade and the hilt added together. These latter two lengths must therefore complement 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. Therefore, when 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.

4c. The hilt

- 25
1. The maximum length of the hilt for foil and épée is 20 cm, measured between lines B and E, and 18 cm, measured between lines B and D. For sabre the maximum length of the hilt is 17 cm.
 2. The hilt must be able to pass through the same gauge as the guard. It must be so made that normally it cannot injure either the user or his opponent.

3. All types of hilts are allowed, providing that they conform to the regulations which have been framed with a view to placing the various types of weapons on the same footing. However, for épée, orthopedic 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 in using 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 glove) includes any device or attachment or has a special shape which fixes the position of the hand on the hilt, the hilt must conform to the following conditions:
 - (a) It must determine and fix one position only for the hand on the hilt.
 - (b) When the hand occupies this one position on the hilt, the extremity of the thumb when completely extended must not be more than 2 cm from the inner surface of the guard.

4d. 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.

4e. Buttons and points (Cf. 210ff, 311ff, 406ff, 719ff, 732ff)

See the chapters on each weapon and Part VII, Chapters II and III.

5. Equipment and clothing - general condition

- 27
1. The equipment and clothing must provide the competitor with 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 collar must be completely buttoned or fastened.
 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 touches should be facilitated as much as possible, the material from which the equipment is made must not

have a surface which is smooth enough to cause the point, the button or the opponent's touch to glance off (Cf. 313, 408).

For official competitions of the FIE, fencers must wear an armband in their national colors with a minimum width of 10 cm between the shoulder and the elbow of their unarmed arm. The edges of the armband must not be white in color.

The penalty for failing to comply with this requirement is a MINOR warning, valid for the bout, part of the group of warnings under paragraph 3 of Article 639 (Cf. 635/1).

The captain of each national team must, before the start of the event, provide the bout committee with as many national armbands as he has fencers entered in all the events in total.

If this is not done, the federation concerned will be penalized with a fine of US \$100, but the fencers of that country will then be freed from the obligation to wear an armband during their bouts.

When the bout committee has confirmed that armbands have been provided, the relevant penalty will be that laid down in Article 639/3, and that alone.

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

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

The wearing of a protective plastron is obligatory for all weapons (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

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

5. The knickers must be fastened below the knees. If a fencer wears long trousers, these must be fastened or buttoned at the ankles.

The fencer is permitted to wear socks with a turn-over showing the colors of his national team 10cm high.

When knickers are worn, the fencer must wear white socks, which must cover the legs right up to the knickers. These socks must be held up in such a way that they cannot fall down.

6. For all weapons, the cuff of the glove must in all circumstances fully cover approximately half the forearm of the competitor's sword arm to prevent the opponents' blade from entering the sleeve of the jacket.
7. The mask must be made up with a mesh (space between the wires) of maximum 2.1 mm and from wires with a minimum gauge of 1.0 mm diameter before tinning (which should be effected hot, after the mesh has been shaped).

For foil, the mesh of the mask must be insulated inside and out (Cf. 218, 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) at a pressure of 12 kilograms.

All masks will be checked at every official championship of the FIE and at the Olympic Games, using an instrument with a spring-loaded point.

A mask which does not comply with the safety requirements laid down in Article 27/7 will be rendered visibly unusable by the weapon inspection personnel or the President of the Jury in the presence of the person who presented the mask to the weapon inspection or of the team captain of the fencer concerned.

However, a mask made from stainless steel mesh is permissible and need not be timed.

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. 30ff).

All bouts or matches must, however, preserve the character of a courteous and frank encounter. All violent actions (flèche attack ending in a fall or by a shock jostling the opponent (Cf. 645)), disorderly fencing, irregular movements on the strip, and any action which the President considers dangerous (for example, attacks made with loss of balance, touches delivered with undue violence) are expressly forbidden (Cf. 646f.).

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

2. Correctness of the touch

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

In 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 touches (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 or special shape (e.g. orthopedic), 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 - either permanently or temporarily, in an open or concealed manner - be 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.

When the handle has a special device or attachment or a special shape (e.g.

orthopedic), it must be held in such a way that the upper surface of the thumb is in the same plane as the groove of the blade for foil or épée and perpendicular to the plane of the flexibility of the blade for sabre.

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 the hand or arm is injured.

The use of the hand and arm that are not used to hold the weapon to carry out an offensive or defensive action is forbidden. The penalty for this offense is the annulment of any touch made by the fencer at fault, together with a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense 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 offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch, as well as having any touch which he may have scored annulled. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 635/2, 645/1).

In foil, it is equally forbidden to use the unarmed hand or arm, the mask or hair during a bout to cover or protect the target area (Cf. 640). The penalty for breaking these rules is a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should there be a repetition, the fencer will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 640).

During the bout, the fencer's unarmed 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 negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 641).

4. Putting on guard

31 The fencer whose number is called first should place himself to 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 meters from the center line of the strip (that is, behind the "on guard" lines).

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

In sabre, when the fencers are put on guard in the center or at any other point on the strip, the President must make absolutely sure that the fencers are at least 4 meters 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 bout to commence with the word "Fence."

The fencers must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until the command "Fence" is given by the President.

If during a bout the President notices that one of the fencers is making use of his unarmed hand or arm he can call for the help of two judges (if possible neutral) who will be appointed by the bout committee. These

judges, one on each side of the strip, will watch one fencer each and will signal, by raising their hands 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 "Fence" has been pronounced the competitors may assume the offensive. No movement made or initiated before the word "Fence" is counted. (4)
 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. 47).

As soon as the order "Halt" has been given, the competitors may not start any new actions; only a movement which began before the order was given remains valid. Everything which takes place afterwards is entirely invalid (but Cf. 47).

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

The order "Halt" is also given if the fencing of the competitors is dangerous, confused, or contrary to the rules; if one of the competitors is disarmed or leaves the strip with one or both feet; or if, while retreating, he approaches too near the spectators or the jury (Cf. 43, 231/7).

3. After each valid touch is scored the competitors are put on guard in the middle of the strip. If the touch is not allowed, they are placed in the position that they occupied when the bout was interrupted (however, Cf. 226, 320, 414).

The competitors will change ends:

- in the open air after each touch scored;
- indoors after each bout by direct elimination; or, for bouts taking place for several touches, after one of the competitors has scored half the maximum number of touches which he can score.

In sabre, if one of the competitors is left-handed and if the President cannot cross to the other side of the strip, the competitors remain in their positions and the judges exchange places from right to left and vice versa.

However, with the electrical scoring apparatus competitors do not change ends during the bout (but Cf. 31, 545).

4. The President cannot allow a fencer to leave the strip, save in exceptional circumstances. If a competitor does so without permission he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Article 646/3.

6. Fencing at close quarters

- 33
- Fencing at close quarters is allowed as long as the competitors can wield

their weapons correctly and the President can, in foil and sabre, follow the phrase.

7. Corps à corps

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

In foil and sabre the fencer who causes corps à corps receives a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should he repeat the offense he will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 642).

In all three weapons, the fencer who causes corps à corps intentionally to avoid being touched or so that he jostles his opponent receives a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch (Cf. 635/2, 645/2).

8. Displacing the target and passing the opponent

- 35 Displacing the target and ducking are allowed, including the action of ducking during which the unarmed hand may come into contact with the strip.

However, to turn one's back on one's opponent in order to retreat is forbidden. The penalty for this offense is a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. In the event of a repetition, the penalty is a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 643/1).

It is also forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during the bout. The penalty for this offense is the annulment of any touch 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 penalty is the annulment of any touch which the fencer at fault may have scored on his opponent and a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 643/2).

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

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

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

9. Ground gained or lost

- 36 When the order "Halt" is given, ground gained is held until a touch has been given. When the competitors are replaced on guard, each fencer

should retreat equally in order to attain fencing distance.

However:

- 37 (a) When the bout has been stopped on account of 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 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 bout 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 a fencer who was already behind the warning line at the moment when the bout was stopped is caused to lose ground.

10. Crossing the limits of the strip

10a. Stopping the bout

- 38 When a competitor crosses one of the boundaries of the strip with both feet, the President must immediately call "Halt" and annul everything which occurred after the boundary was crossed, except a touch received by the competitor who crossed the boundary (even after he crossed it), provided that this touch was made immediately as part of the movement in the course of which he crossed the boundary.

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

10b. 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 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 strip. He will repeat this warning each time the competitor, having meanwhile advanced until his leading foot has reached the center line, again reaches his warning line with his rear foot. Competitors are not advised of their positions at any other part of the strip (Cf. 203, 303, 403).

However, in sabre the warning remains valid until the next valid touch is awarded, even if the fencer who has been warned reaches the center line of the strip with his leading foot.

- 40 The competitor who, after being warned, crosses - i.e. crosses with both feet - the rear limit of the strip has one touch scored against him. However, if a competitor crosses the rear limit of the strip without having been warned, he is put on guard at the warning line.
- 41 Competitors must be allowed to retreat on the strip as many times as necessary in order that each should have at his disposal the regulation distance for retreating. But they are only warned when they reach the

warning line for the last time (Cf. 202, 302, 402).

- 42 If having crossed the rear limit of the strip, the fencer who is attacked parries and makes an immediate riposte or makes a stop hit or a stop hit with opposition, such touch will be counted as valid. This rule will not apply to a fencer who crosses the rear limit of the strip for the last time (Cf. 32, 38).

10c. Lateral boundaries

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

A competitor who crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the strip with both feet is penalized. When the competitors are replaced on guard, the opponent of the competitor who has crossed the lateral boundary will advance from the position which he occupied when the action occurred one meter in foil and two meters in épée and sabre; the competitor who is penalized must retreat an equal distance.

When the infliction of this penalty places a competitor with both feet beyond the rear limit of the strip, the competitor is considered as having been touched, always provided that he had previously been warned at his warning line.

A competitor who crosses one of the boundaries of the strip with both feet - e.g. when making a flèche - to avoid being touched will receive a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch (Cf. 635/2, 645/5).

10d. Leaving the strip accidentally

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

11. Duration of the bout

- 45 Duration of the bout is held to mean "the effective duration": that is, the total of the intervals of time between the orders "Fence" and "Halt." The time taken for the deliberations of the jury and other interruptions is therefore not counted.

The duration of the bout must be registered exactly by a timekeeper appointed by the organizing committee (obligatory for official competitions of the FIE (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 strip.

The actual duration of a bout is:

- in épée for one touch: 5 minutes;
- in all weapons for 4 touches: 5 minutes; for 5 touches: 6 minutes; for 8 touches: 8 minutes; for 10 touches: 10 minutes.

- 46 One minute before the expiration of the time allowed for actual fencing the timekeeper must stand up and call "One minute" (without stopping the clock). This warns the President, who should stop the bout and warn the fencers that they have approximately one minute before the expiration of the time allowed for actual fencing.
Any touch arriving *coup lancé* at the moment of the President's "Halt" is valid.
At any interruption during the last minute of the bout, the fencers may be told, when they are placed back on guard, how much time they have left to fence.
At the expiration of the regulation fencing time, the timekeeper must shout "Halt" (or operate a sound signal), which stops the bout; in this case even a *coup lancé* is not valid.
Should there be a failure of the clock or an error by the timekeeper, the President must himself estimate how much fencing time is left.
- 47 For the finals of official FIE competitions, the warning that one minute remains before the end of time allowed must be made automatically by the clock, which must set off a buzzer. The President, warned by the clock, stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have approximately one minute before the expiration of time allowed for actual fencing (Cf. 46). Every touch arriving *coup lancé* at the moment the President calls halt is valid (Cf. 702/5, 709/8&9).
At the expiration of the regulation fencing time the clock must automatically set off a loud audible warning and cut off the scoring apparatus, without canceling touches registered before the disconnection. The bout stops with the audible warning.
- 48 The President may, during the bout, after a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, the bouts by direct elimination or the final, penalize by a touch, and subsequently by exclusion from the event, a fencer who endeavors improperly to cause or to prolong interruptions in the bout (Cf. 635/3, 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 - withdrawal of a competitor

- 50 For an accident which occurs in the course of fencing a bout and which is duly confirmed by the delegate of the FIE Medical Committee or by the doctor on duty, the President will allow a break in the bout lasting no longer than 10 minutes. This break should be timed from the point at which the bout was stopped and be strictly reserved for the treatment of the accident which brought it about. Before or at the end of the ten minute break, if the doctor considers that the fencer is incapable of continuing the bout, he will advise the President that the fencer should withdraw (individual events) and/or be replaced (team events) (Cf. 558, 562).
The penalty for a request for a break in the bout which is unjustified and

which is duly confirmed as such by the representative of the FIE Medical Committee or by the doctor on duty is a penalty touch on the first occasion and, in the case of repetition, exclusion from the event (Cf. 648/3).

In team events a fencer judged unable to continue the event by the doctor may, nevertheless, on the advice of the same doctor, fence in subsequent matches on the same day.

The bout committee may modify the order of bouts in order to ensure the good running of the competition (Cf. 520).

51 Deleted.

52 The President may, after taking the advice of the doctor on duty, on his own authority require the withdrawal of a fencer whose inability to continue is evident.

CHAPTER VII - THE DIRECTION OF A BOUT AND THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES

VIIA - OFFICIALS

1. President

- 53 All bouts of fencing are directed by a President who has many duties:
- (a) he calls the role of the competitors (Cf. 604, 615, 650);
 - (b) he directs the bout (Cf. 63);
 - (c) he checks the equipment, including the insulation of the wiring, particularly inside the guard (Cf. 18, 217, 314, 712);
 - (d) he supervises his assistants (judges, floor judges and arm judges, timekeepers, scorers, etc.) (Cf. 54ff);
 - (e) he maintains order (Cf. 615);
 - (f) he penalizes faults (Cf. 615); and
 - (g) he awards the touches (Cf. 67, 69, 75).

2. The jury, judges and floor judges

- 54 The President fulfills his duty of judging touches either with the help of four judges or with the assistance of an apparatus for the automatic registering of touches; with the latter he may be assisted by two floor judges or two judges watching for the use of the unarmed hand (Cf. 31). Floor judges are obligatory when there is no metallic strip.

The President and the judges (or the floor judges) constitute the *jury*. For all bouts from the quarter-finals, the President must be assisted by two judges, each watching one of the fencers in order to draw attention to any use of the unarmed hand or arm (Cf. 30, 31, 71, 640, 641):

- in foil, either to parry the opponent's blade or to cover part of the target;
- in épée, to parry the opponent's blade; in épée they will also fulfill the functions of floor judges.

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

- 55 By accepting a position on a jury, each of the members concerned pledges his honor to respect the rules and to cause them to be respected, and to carry out his duties with the strictest impartiality and most sustained attention (Cf. 610).
- 56 In an official FIE competition all members of a jury must be licensed amateurs.
In other international competitions they must, if they are amateurs, hold a license.
- 57 They are appointed by the bout committee (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 FIE (Cf. 507).
From the quarter-finals of official FIE team competitions:
— if the team captains agree to accept the President proposed by the bout committee and the Fencing Officials Commission, no drawing of lots will take place.
— if the team captains do not agree, the delegates of the Fencing Officials Commission and the bout committee will choose three or four Presidents who seem to them suitable from among the neutral Presidents present, and lots will be drawn among these Presidents.
- 58 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 FIE (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 scoresheets and scoreboards and a timekeeper whose duty it will be to keep time for the duration of the bouts (Cf. 45ff). (This is obligatory for the official competitions of the FIE.)
For finals, the bout committee will choose the timekeeper from among the Presidents of 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 touches, the organizing committee will further appoint:

3.2a. 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 that may occur.
The superintendent of the apparatus must not touch the apparatus while

fencing is in progress. When fencing ceases, he resets the apparatus either after the President has given his decision or when the competitors are testing their weapons, but he must never, after a phrase of the bout has caused the apparatus to signal a touch, annul this signal before the President has given his decision.

3.2b. One or more experts

For each meeting, the organizing committee must appoint experts in matters relating to electrical scoring. These experts are placed under the supervision of the bout committee.

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

Members of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the FIE are ex officio qualified to act as experts.

3.2c. The technicians

The organizing committee must, for any international tournament, ensure the presence of competent technicians to remedy faults which may arise during the competition in the personal equipment of the fencers and, if necessary, in the rest of the electrical apparatus.

VIIB - JUDGING BY A JURY

1. The duties of the President

- 61 The President will take up his position at a distance from the strip which will enable him to follow the actions of the fencers completely; he will follow the competitors in their movements on the strip.
He must, for the finals of official FIE competitions, use a microphone, preferably without a cord.
He directs the bout according to the provisions of the rules (Cf. 227ff, 322ff, 415ff).

2. Positions occupied by the judges

- 62 Two judges are placed on each side of the strip to 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 touches 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 touches which this competitor may receive (however Cf. 69/4).

3. Method of judging

3a. 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 timekeeper stops the bout by calling "Halt!" when time expires.
- 64 As soon as a judge sees a touch arrive (whether on a valid surface or not) 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 acknowledgment of a touch properly made by a competitor (Cf. 606).
- 67 The jury first decides as to the *materiality* of the touch or touches. The President then alone decides for which fencer a touch shall be scored by applying the conventional rules for each weapon.

3b. Materiality of the touch

- 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 in *épée*) and in the course of his analysis he questions the judges watching one fencer in order to ascertain whether in their opinion any of the movements occurring in his analysis of the phrase has resulted in a touch on that competitor; he then follows the same procedure with the two judges of the other competitor. (This formality must be observed in 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 overriding; 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 (5); if he also abstains, the touch is regarded as doubtful (Cf. 69/5).
 4. In the case of a double abstention, the President may, as an exceptional measure, ask the opinions of the other two judges if he considers that they were better placed to see the touch - 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 touch is never scored against the competitor who might have received it. On the other hand, any touch 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 touch made subsequently by the fencer who originally made the doubtful touch, the following courses will apply:
 - I. If the new touch (remise, redoublement or riposte) is made by the fencer who made the doubtful touch without any touch having been made by his opponent, this new touch must be scored.
 - II. But if the doubt concerns the surface on which the touch arrived (one "Yes" and one "Yes, but not valid"), no other touch in this phrase can be scored.
 - III. This is also the case if the opponent has made a doubtful touch between the doubtful touch and the new touch made by the same competitor.

3c. Validity or priority of the touch

- 70 After the jury has decided the materiality of a touch, the President, acting alone and by applying the conventional rules for each weapon, decides for which fencer a touch is to be awarded, whether both have scored (*épée*), or if there is no valid touch (Cf. 232ff, 329ff, 416ff).

VIIC - JUDGING WITH A SCORING APPARATUS

1. **Direction of the bout**
- 71
1. The bout is directed by the President who should move up and down the strip in order to follow the fencing phrases while being able to see the appearance of the light signals.
 2. At the beginning of each bout the President must check the weapon, clothing and equipment of each fencer.
For the weapon inspection, 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 *épée*, the total travel and residual travel of the tip with the 1.50 mm and 0.50 mm gauges (Cf. 18, 21, 719, 732).
When the apparatus is equipped with yellow lights the President will, for foil, check that contact between the blade or guard of the foil and the same fencer's metallic vest causes the corresponding yellow light to light up.
If the light or lights 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.
 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 localize any faults which may be found. He will prevent the competitors from complicating the results by unplugging or untimely changing of their equipment.

4. If there are floor judges, they will be placed on either side of the President and on opposite sides of the strip; they should observe all the actions during the bout (Cf. 54).
5. The President should consult the experts for the electrical apparatus whenever he considers it necessary (Cf. 60).

2. Method of judging

2a. Materiality of the touch

72 The materiality of the touch is established according to the indications of the apparatus, when necessary after consulting the floor judges (Cf. 74). Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into consideration for scoring touches. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to have scored a touch unless the touch has been properly registered by the apparatus, except as a penalty as specified in the rules (Cf. 228ff, 323ff, 626).

73 On the other hand, the President should, in the cases enumerated for each weapon, annul a touch registered by the apparatus (Cf. 230ff, 324ff).

74 Only the two floor judges, who each have one vote, and the President, who has one and a half votes, decide if a touch 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 are of different opinions and the President abstains), the touch must be considered doubtful (Cf. 69/5). In no circumstances may the President take account of the opinions of other persons.

2b. Validity or priority of the touch

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

NOTES

- (1) This English translation has also incorporated in its text amendments made by Congress from 1984 through 1987.
- (2) In international competitions fencers should be alert to the possibilities for confusion created by the different French and English meanings of the term "match." The French use "*match*" as we would use "bout"; their term for an encounter between teams is "*rencontre*."

- (3) 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.
- (4) In foil and sabre fencers may not come on guard with the point "in line."
- (5) Examples:
 - I. Judge A says "No"; Judge B says "Yes, but not valid." Even if the President considers the touch valid, the judgment must be "no touch." However, in this example since one judge and the President agree that there has been contact with the point of the opponent, anything which occurs after the "no touch" decision must be annulled.
 - II. Judge A says "Yes," Judge B says "Yes, but not valid," and the President abstains. He cannot therefore score the touch since there is doubt as to whether or not it arrived on a valid surface. However, since both judges are agreed that there was contact with the point on the opponent, anything which occurs after the "no touch" decision must be annulled.

PART TWO: FOIL

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

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

They were basically the same as those drawn up by Monsieur Camille Prévost, President of the Académie d'Armes and President of the Technical Committee for Foil of the French National Federation. They also conformed to the rules drawn up by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat for "Les Armes de France," to the various earlier international regulations drawn up by the different countries affiliated with the FIE, 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 scoring apparatus were adopted in 1957 and modified by various later Congresses up to the present date.

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ff)

- 201 Foil competitions are held indoors on strips made of wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, etc.

In competitions judged with the electrical apparatus, the strip and its extensions must be entirely covered by metal, metallic mesh or a compound with a metallic base in order to neutralize touches made "on the ground" (obligatory for official competitions of the FIE) (Cf. 711).

- 202 The width of the strip must be from 1.80 to 2.00 meters.

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

- 203 Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip parallel to its width:

- one *center line* which must be drawn as a broken line across the full width of the strip
- two *on guard lines* at 2 meters on each side of the center line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the strip)
- two *lines at the rear limits of the strip*, which must be drawn across the whole width of the strip, when possible at a distance of 7 meters from the center line. This distance may be less when sufficient space is not available, but never less than 5 meters (Cf. 15).
- two *warning lines* drawn 1 meter in front of the rear limits of the strip (and which may be drawn only 30 cm from each side of the strip).

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 strip (Cf. 39).
- 204 The table on which the scoring apparatus is placed should stand level with the center line and at least 1 meter from the strip; 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 scorers, timekeepers, etc.

CHAPTER III - FOIL EQUIPMENT (Weapons - Equipment - Clothing) (Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 22ff)

1. General specifications for foils

1a. Weight

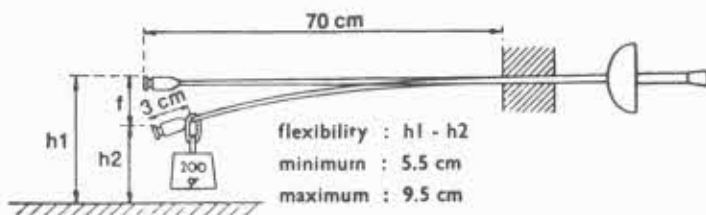
- 205 The total weight of the foil ready for use must be less than 500 grams.

1b. Length

- 206 The maximum total length of the foil is 110 cm.

1c. The blade

- 207 The blade, which must be made of steel, is rectangular in section. The edges must be smoothed off so that they will not cut, and must be chamfered at an angle of $45^\circ (\pm 5^\circ)$, 0.5 mm on each side (± 0.1 mm), so that they will neither cut nor become capable of cutting. The blade is mounted with the widest face placed horizontally. The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm (Cf. 24). 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 point.
 2. A 200 gram weight is suspended 3 cm from the extremity of the point.
 3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the point between the nonweighted and the weighted positions.



All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, either by grinding, filing or otherwise, are forbidden (Cf. 22).

1d. The guard (Cf. 26)

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

Eccentric mounting is forbidden; the blade must pass through the center of the guard. The diameter of the guard must be greater than 9.5 cm.

1e. The martingale

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

1f. Buttons and points

- 210 The point of the foil must be covered unless it is fitted with an electric point for registering touches (or one of a design previously approved); the metal button which completes the blade must be covered with waxed thread, plastic or some other nonmetallic material.

2. Specifications for the electric foil

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

2a. The tip

The pressure which must be exerted on the tip in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a touch must be more than 500 grams; this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 719).

The distance which the tip must travel back in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a touch may be infinitely short; the total stroke must be less than 1 mm.

Sharpening the edges or angles of the point is forbidden.

Placing, pushing or letting drag the point of the electric weapon on the metallic strip is forbidden, even during halts in the bout. Any breaking of this rule will be punished according to Article 641d.

2b. Insulation

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

IIIB - EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

1. General specifications for all foil equipment

1a. The jacket

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

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

In addition, the wearing of a protective plastron made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. is obligatory; this must:

1. be of at least two thicknesses of cloth;
2. include a sleeve down to the elbow without a sewn seam or opening in the region of the armpit; and
3. ensure the best possible protection.

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

1b. The glove

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

1c. The mask (Cf. 27, 722/4)

- 214 For foil, the mask must be of such 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 collarbones (clavicles).

1d. Specifications for clothing for women's foil

- 215 Women's clothing must include knickers closed below the knee or a divided skirt; 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 scoring apparatus

2a. Metallic vest

- 216 The conducting surface of the metallic vest which is worn over the jacket must cover the valid target of the fencer entirely and without omission when standing upright, when in the "on guard" position and when lunging (Cf. 220).

Whatever the means of fastening used, the metallic material must cover a sufficient 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 come from 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 metallic vest 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 hipbones (ilium).
The band of *nonmetallic* material passing between the legs must be at least 3 cm wide.

2b. Body cord and attachment plugs

- 217 The conducting wires of the body cord (fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated electrically from each other, twisted or joined together, and not affected by humidity. The body cord 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 reel end the three-prong male connection, which must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Part VII (Cf. 710), will be attached to the wires in the following manner:

- the prong at 15 mm to the metallic vest;
- the central prong to the wire in the weapon; and
- the prong at 20 mm to the foil ground circuit and the metallic strip.

The wire which joins the rear connection of the body cord to the metallic vest by a crocodile clip must be separate for at least 40 cm. 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 attachment which presents the same guarantees as soldering may be used, provided it has been accepted by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

The crocodile clip must be robust and ensure perfect contact with the metallic vest. 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 vest on the sword-arm side.

At the end nearest the foil, inside the guard, any method of attachment is allowed, but the method adopted must always conform to the specifications 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 must be protected by an insulated sheath from the place where it enters the guard to the insulated socket of the plug. Under no circumstances may noninsulated wire extend beyond this insulated socket (Cf. 26, 208, 712).

2c. 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

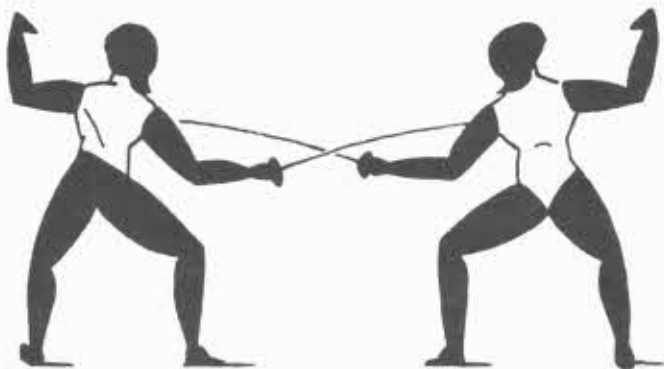
IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH

- 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 touch with the point must arrive clearly and openly to be counted as a touch (Cf. 29).

IVB - TARGET

1. Limitation of the target

- 220 In foil, only touches which arrive on the target are counted as valid. The target for foil, for women 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 collarbones; the side limits are the seams of the sleeves (which should cross the head of the humerus); the lower limit follows a horizontal line across the back joining the tops of the hipbones (ilium), thence following in straight lines to the junction of the lines of the groin (see Foil Target illustration).
- 221 The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 214 and Foil Target illustration).



The Foil Target

2. The possible extension of the valid target

- 222 However, touches which arrive off the target are counted as valid whenever, by reason of an abnormal position, the fencer has substituted this nonvalid target for the valid target. The President may question the judges about this, but he alone must decide whether the touch is valid or not.

3. Touches off the target

- 223 A touch 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 touch, but it stops the phrase and annuls all touches which are scored thereafter (but Cf. 222).

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 224** In foil, when a fencer causes corps à corps (even without brutality or violence), he receives a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should the offense be repeated, he will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 642).

The fencer who causes corps à corps, either intentionally to avoid being touched or in such a way that the opponent is jostled, is given a single SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch (Cf. 635/2, 645/2).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT

- 225** In foil, for men and for women, bouts are for five touches, with a time limit of six minutes per bout; in direct elimination, either two bouts for five or four touches with a deciding bout if necessary and a time limit of six minutes, or bouts for any specified number of touches (Cf. 554f., 555A).

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

- (a) if one competitor has scored more touches than his opponent, the number of touches required to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for must be added to his score, and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score.
- (b) if both competitors have scored the same number of touches, they are both counted as having scored the maximum number of touches being fenced for less one and they fence for the last touch without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the positions which they occupied when the bout was interrupted (Cf. 32/3).

IVE - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN FOIL

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

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

1. With a jury (Cf. 61ff)

2. With an electrical scoring apparatus

- 228** 1. Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into con-

sideration for judging the materiality of touches. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to be touched unless the touch has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as a penalty as specified in the regulations) (Cf. 72, 626, 709/4).

229 When using the apparatus it should be noted that:

- (a) if the two lights (one white and one colored) light up together on the same side of the apparatus, a nonvalid touch has preceded a valid touch;
- (b) the apparatus does not otherwise indicate whether there is any priority in time between two or more touches which it registers simultaneously.

230 2. The President will disregard touches which are registered as a result of actions:

- started before the word "Fence" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32);
- which are made on the ground (when there is no metallic strip, or outside it); or which are made on any object other than the opponent or his equipment (Cf. 73f.).

A competitor who voluntarily causes the apparatus to register a touch by placing his point on any surface other than that of his opponent will receive a single SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 635/2, 645/6).

If in the last minute of fencing the fencer voluntarily causes a touch by placing his point on any surface other than his opponent, he will be penalized by a touch, without a warning (Cf. 648/4).

Fencers are forbidden to place a noninsulated part of their weapon in contact with their metallic vest with the intention of jamming the electric apparatus and thus avoiding being touched. The penalty for this offense is the annulment of any touch which might have been made by the fencer who caused the jamming. He will be given a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 635/2, 645/3).

When the apparatus is equipped with yellow lights, the lights light up in three circumstances:

1. The yellow lights light up and go out at once; in this case the bout is not halted.
2. If the yellow lights light up with the sounding of an audible signal and do not go out, the fencer who has placed his weapon in contact with his metallic vest must be declared touched, even if the point arrived on his weapon, but always provided the President awards priority to the touch made on him. If the white light lights up on the same side as the yellow light, the touch is nonvalid.
3. If the yellow lights light up and do not go out, the President must

stop the bout because there must be a fault in the electric circuit. Permanent illumination of the yellow lights is often caused by perspiration which dampens the jacket and, particularly, the glove of one of the fencers.

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 touch which he has just awarded as the result of a touch registered as on the valid target (colored light) 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 changed (Cf. 71/3&5):

- that a touch registered as "valid" against the fencer against whom the touch was awarded can be made without there being in fact a valid touch,
- that a "nonvalid" touch made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded is not registered by the apparatus,
- that a "valid" touch made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not cause any touch either valid or nonvalid to be registered, or
- that the registration of touches made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not remain recorded on the apparatus.

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

(c) If a fencer's equipment does not conform to the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 722, a touch made off 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 touch made before the fault is 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 touch (Cf. 71/3).

(c) If the bout has effectively recommenced (1), a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a touch awarded against him before the 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 that the competitor against whom a touch has been awarded has broken his blade cannot alone justify the annulment of that touch.
 - (g) The President must pay particular attention to touches which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask a member of the Committee for 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 in the competitor's equipment or in the whole of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the inspection.

- 5. Whenever accidental causes make it impossible to carry out tests, the touch will be considered doubtful (Cf. 69/5).
- 6. If touches 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 touch is registered by the apparatus, whenever fencing becomes confused and he is no longer able to analyze the phrase.
- 8. The President should also supervise the state of the metallic strip; he must not allow the bout to commence or to continue if the metallic strip has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of touches. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the rapid repair or replacement of the metallic strip.)

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Preface

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

2. Observations 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, coordinated (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, with the point threatening the valid target, precedes the initiation of the lunge or the flèche.

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 the flèche.
3. The attack with an advance-lunge or an advance-flèche is correctly executed when the straightening of the arm precedes the end of the advance and the initiation of the lunge or the flèche.
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 analyzing 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 with a direct thrust, by a disengagement or a cutover, 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. Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.
 7. If the attacker, when attempting to deflect the opponent's blade, fails to find it (*dérobement*), the right of attack passes to the opponent.
 8. If the attack, the advance 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; a 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 a composed attack is 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; the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has begun the final movement of the attack.

3. Judging of touches

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

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

The first of these conditions is due to the simultaneous conception and execution of an attack by both fencers; in this case the touches exchanged

are annulled for both fencers even if one of them has been touched off target.

The double touch, 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 between the touches:

1. Only the fencer who is attacked is counted as touched if
 - (a) he makes a stop hit on his opponent's simple attack;
 - (b) instead of parrying, he attempts to avoid the touch and does not succeed in so doing;
 - (c) after a parry is effected, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (redoublement, remise or reprise);
 - (d) during a composed attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time; or
 - (e) 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 as touched if
 - (a) he initiates his attack when his opponent is "in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon (Presidents must ensure that a mere contact of the blades is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade);
 - (b) he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed (*dérobement*) and continues the attack;
 - (c) during a composed attack, he allows his opponent to find the blade and continues the attack while his opponent ripostes immediately;
 - (d) 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) during a composed attack, he is stop hit in time before he begins his final movement; or
 - (f) he makes a touch 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 touch, each time the President is unable to judge clearly 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 touch occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President in 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.)

NOTES

- (1) The fact that the President has said "Fence," 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 effectively to have recommenced, the fencers should have engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use.

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 scoring apparatus and those applicable to the nonelectrical épée are indicated below in italics.

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

The rules for épée drawn up in 1914 coordinated and completed all the various épée rules which existed prior to the foundation of the FIE and which had evolved from 1892 both in France and elsewhere, notably by:

- the Permanent Committee of the Société à l'Épée de Paris, l'Académie d'Épée; the Société d'Entrainement à l'Esgrime 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 Sport Athlétiques (USFSA);
- le Comité National des Sports de France;
- the French Olympic Committee; and
- 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 scoring apparatus were adopted in 1936 and subsequently modified by various Congresses.

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ff)

- 301 Épée competitions may be held indoors or in the open air. The official competitions of the FIE must only be held indoors.
- 302 The width of the strip must be from 1.80 to 2.00 meters; its length is 18 meters. If for practical reasons the actual length of the strip must be 14 meters, each fencer must be allowed to retreat on the strip in such a way that, being placed 2 meters from the center line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 7 meters without it being necessary for him to cross the limit of the strip with both feet (Cf. 15, 38ff and Plan, page 5).
- 303 Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip parallel to its width, thus:
- one *center line* which must be drawn as a broken line across the full width of the strip
 - two *on guard lines* at 2 meters on each side of the center line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the strip)
 - two *lines at the rear limits of the strip*, which must be drawn across the

whole width of the strip, when possible at a distance of 7 meters from the center line. This distance may be less when sufficient space is not available, but never less than 5 meters (Cf. 15).

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

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

- 304 When competitions are judged with the electrical scoring apparatus, the strip and its extensions must be entirely covered with metal, a metallic mesh or a compound with a metallic base in order to ensure the nonregistration of touches made on the ground (this is obligatory for the official competitions of the FIE) (Cf. 711).
- 305 The table on which the scoring apparatus is placed should stand level with the center line and at least 1 meter from the strip; 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 scorers, timekeepers, etc.

CHAPTER III - EPEE EQUIPMENT (Weapons - Equipment - Clothing) (Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 22ff)

1. General specifications for épées

1a. Weight

- 306 The total weight of the épée ready for use must be less than 770 grams.

1b. Length

- 307 The maximum total length of the épée is 110 cm.

1c. 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 and 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 (Cf. 24, 30).

The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm.

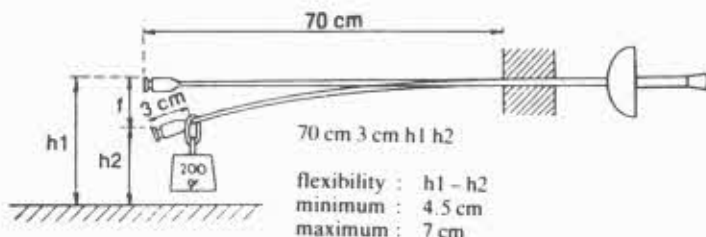
The maximum width of any of the three sides of the blade is 24 mm.

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of 4.5 cm minimum and 7.0 cm maximum measured in the following way:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm from the extremity of the point.
2. A 200 gram weight is suspended 3 cm from the extremity of the point.
3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the point

between the nonweighted and the weighted positions (see illustration).

4. All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, either by grinding, filing or otherwise, are forbidden (Cf. 22).



Id. The martingale

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

Ie. The guard (Cf. 26)

- 310 The guard, which must have a circular edge, must be able to pass through a cylindrical gauge 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 3.0 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 center of the guard and the point where the blade passes through the guard) is allowed provided it does not exceed 3.5 cm.

2. Buttons and points

2a. For the electrical épée

- 311
1. The electrical point is completed by a tip which must conform to the specifications in Part VII (Cf. 732).
 2. Sharpening the edges of the point is forbidden.
 3. The point should be fixed to the end of the blade and conform to the specifications in Part VII (Cf. 733).
 4. The pressure which must be exerted on the tip in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a touch must be more than 750 grams; this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 732).
 5. The distance which the tip must travel back in order to cause the electrical apparatus to register a touch (the "lighting stroke") must be greater than 1.0 mm. The further distance which the tip may travel must be less than 0.5 mm. This last requirement is as vital as that dictating the length of the "lighting stroke." The total travel must be greater than 1.5 mm (Cf. 18, 732).

2b. For the nonelectrical épée

- 312 1. *If the button 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. The points, which must be parallel, must not be exposed for more than 2 mm.*

IIIB - 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).
The mask must be so shaped that the bib reaches below the prominences of the collarbones (clavicles).

2. The body cord

- 314 The conducting wires of the body cord (fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated from each other, insensitive to humidity, and twisted or joined together. The maximum electrical resistance allowed for each of these conducting wires from plug to plug is 1 ohm.

The body cord has a connecting plug at each end.

At the reel end the three-prong male plug is connected to the wire as follows:

- the prong at 15 mm to whichever wire is most directly connected to the point;
- the central prong to the other wire in the épée; and
- the prong at 20 mm to the épée ground circuit and the metallic strip.

This plug must conform to the conditions of manufacture and mounting specified in Part VII (Cf. 710, 730).

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

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

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 guard up to the two insulated plug holes on the plug socket. In no case may uninsulated wires extend beyond the plug connections (Cf. 26, 310, 712, 730).

IIIC - 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.

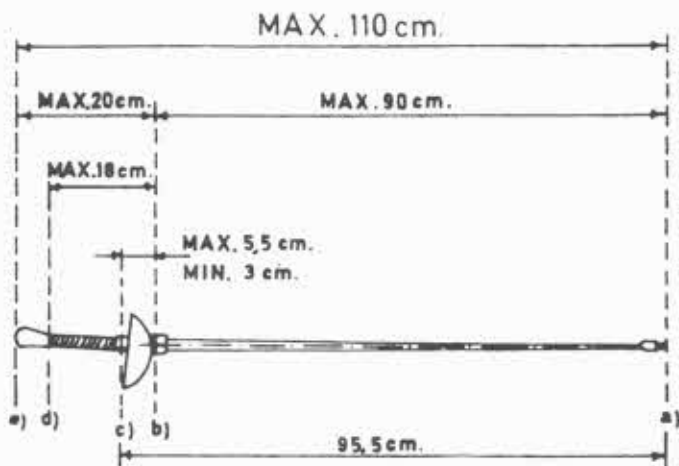


Fig. 1. EPEE DIMENSIONS (EPEE POINT NOT DEPRESSED)



Fig. 2. CROSS SECTION OF BLADE

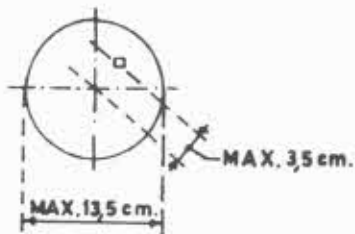


Fig. 3. ECCENTRICITY OF GUARD

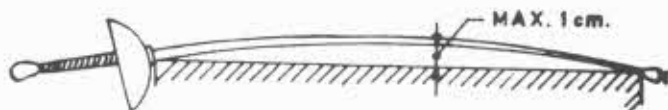


Fig. 4. CURVATURE OF BLADE

In addition, the wearing of a protective plastron made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. is obligatory; this must:

1. be of at least two thicknesses of cloth,
2. include a sleeve down to the elbow without a sewn seam or opening in the region of the armpit, and
3. ensure the best possible protection (Cf. 27).
4. It may be fixed to, but not entirely sewn to, the jacket.

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF EPEE FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH

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

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

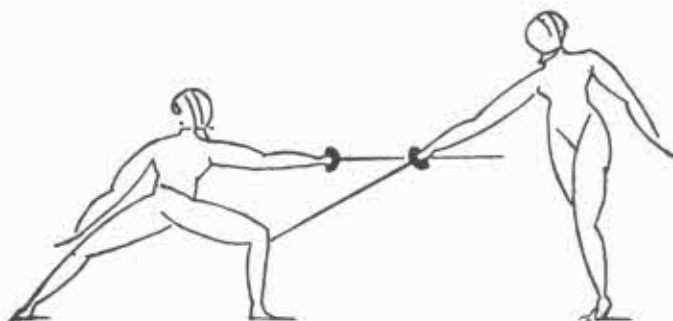
Placing, pushing or letting drag the point of the electric weapon on the metallic strip is forbidden, even during interruptions in the bout.

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

IVB - THE TARGET

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

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



Épée Target

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 318** In *épée* a fencer who either by a *flèche* attack or by vigorous attacks brings about 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 touched or in such a way that the opponent is jostled will receive a single SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch. The same penalty applies in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 635/2, 645/2).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF THE BOUT

- 319** In *épée*, bouts are for five touches, with a duration of six minutes for each bout; for direct elimination, two bouts for five touches each with a deciding bout if required, or one bout for a given number of touches (Cf. 544f., 555A).
- 320** If, by reason of a double touch, both competitors score the maximum number of touches being fenced for, they must fence for one or more supplementary touches until the expiration of the time limit. Any further double touch is annulled (and therefore when this occurs the fencers remain in the position they then occupy on the strip). In these circumstances the maximum number of touches for which the bout is fenced must be entered on the score sheet for each competitor (for example when the bout is for five touches, the score entered on the score sheet will be D/5 and V/5) (Cf. 321).
- 321** When the allotted time limit expires before a result in the bout has been achieved:
- (a) in *épée* for one touch, both competitors are counted as touched and a defeat is scored against each.
 - (b) in *épée* for several touches:
 - if one competitor has scored more touches than his opponent, the number of touches required must be added to his score to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score;
 - if both competitors have scored the same number of touches (or neither has scored a touch), they are counted as both having scored the maximum number of touches being fenced for and a defeat is scored against each, except in direct elimination where the bout goes on without any limitation of the time until there is a result (Cf. 545).

IVE - THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN EPEE

- 322 *Épée* competitions are judged with an electrical scoring apparatus (this is obligatory for official competitions of the FIE).

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle

- 323 Only the indications of the electrical apparatus can be taken into consideration for judging the materiality of touches. In no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to be touched unless the touch has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as a penalty as specified in the regulations) (Cf. 72, 626).

2. The annulment of touches

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

— started before the word "Fence" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32);
or

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

- 325 Any competitor who voluntarily causes the apparatus to register a touch by placing his point on any surface other than that of his opponent will receive a SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. The offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch. The same penalty is applied in the case of any subsequent repetition (Cf. 635/2, 645/6).

If in the last minute of fencing the fencer voluntarily causes a touch by placing his point on any surface other than his opponent, he will be penalized by a touch, without a warning (Cf. 648/4).

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

(a) if a touch made on the guard of the competitor against whom the touch was registered or on the insulated strip causes the apparatus to register a touch;

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

(c) if the apparatus fortuitously registers a touch on the side of the competitor against whom the touch was registered; for example, after a beat on the blade, by any movements of his opponent, by vibrations on the strip which are transmitted to the central electrical apparatus or as a result of any cause other than a

- properly made touch; or
- (d) if the registering of a touch made by the competitor against whom the touch was registered:
- does not prevent the registering of a subsequent touch made by his opponent after a lapse of time greater than that required to register a double touch; or
 - is annulled by a subsequent touch made by his opponent.
- 327 3. The President must also apply the following rules regarding the annulment of touches:
- (a) Only the last touch which precedes the establishment of the failure of the apparatus may be annulled and then only if it is the competitor against whom the touch 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 the material possibility of a mistake in judgment as the result of a fault. The localization of this fault in 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 judgment is pronounced, loses his right to the annulment of the touch (Cf. 71/3).
Similarly, after again coming on guard and after the bout has effectively recommenced (2), a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a touch registered against him before the recommencement of the bout.
- (e) It is not necessary, in order to justify the annulment of a touch, that the failure found should repeat itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault should be established by the President without the possibility of doubt at least once.
- (f) If the incidents mentioned in Article 326 occur as a result of the competitor's body cord being unplugged (either near the hand or at the back of the fencer), they cannot justify the annulment of the touch registered.
However, the annulment should be allowed if the plug at his back comes loose and if the safety device prescribed in Article 710 does not work or is missing.
- (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, gum, paint or any other material on which his opponent's touches can cause a touch to be registered, or that the electric point is badly fixed to the end of the blade so that it can be unscrewed or tightened by hand, cannot justify the annulment of touches registered against that competitor.

- (h) When a competitor against whom a touch has been registered has broken his blade, the touch must be annulled unless the breaking of the blade has occurred clearly after the touch has been registered.
- (i) When a competitor tears the metallic strip by a touch made on the ground and, at the same time, the apparatus registers a touch against his opponent, the touch must be annulled.
- (j) Whenever, owing to some accidental cause, tests cannot be made, the touch must be considered as doubtful and must be annulled (but Cf. 331).
- (k) The President must pay particular attention to touches which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask the members of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment present 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 inspection.

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

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle

- 329 In *épée*, when both competitors are touched, the question of priority of touches is raised only when there is an appreciable difference of time between the touches; if no such difference exists there is a "double touch"; that is to say a touch is scored for each competitor.

2. Judging of touches

- 330 The electrical scoring apparatus registers a double touch if the difference of time between the two touches is less than from 1/20th to 1/25th of a second.

When judging with the nonelectrical épée the President alone decides whether there is or is not a difference of time between two touches which justifies a priority or a double touch. If he has no opinion he must declare a double touch.

- 331 When there is a double touch made by two valid touches a touch is scored for each competitor.

If a double touch is registered and one touch is valid and the other is not valid (such as a touch made on some surface other than on the opponent (Cf. 324) or a touch made after leaving the strip (Cf. 43ff)), only the valid touch is scored.

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

NOTES

- (1) The "flèche ending systematically in 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 in all three weapons and is punished as such (Cf. 645/4). On the other hand, the "flèche which is made by running past the opponent" and without 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 touching his opponent the fencer who makes the flèche systematically crosses the lateral boundaries of the strip, he must be punished as specified in Article 43.
- (2) The fact that the competitors have been again put on guard and the order "Fence" given does not mean that the bout has effectively recommenced, if the two fencers have maintained a passive attitude after this order. In order that the bout should be considered effectively to have recommenced, the fencers should have engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use (Cf. 327d).

PART FOUR: SABRE

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

The FIE 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 12 June 1914 by the Committee for Sabre of the FIE 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 (Cf. 14ff)

- 401 Sabre competitions are held indoors on strips made of wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metal or metallic mesh, or any metal-based material.
- 402 The width of the strip must be from 1.80 to 2.00 meters; its length is 18 meters. For practical reasons the length of the strip is expected to be 14 meters. Each fencer will be allowed to retreat on the strip in such a way that, being placed 2 meters from the center line, he has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 7 meters without it being necessary for him to cross the rear limit of the strip with both feet (Cf. 15 and Plan, page 5).
- 403 Seven lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip parallel to its width, thus:
- one *center line* which must be drawn as a broken line across the full width of the strip
 - two *on guard lines* at 2 meters on each side of the center line (these must be drawn across the whole width of the strip)
 - two *lines at the rear limits of the strip*, which must be drawn across the whole width of the strip, when possible at a distance of 7 meters from the center line. This distance may be less when sufficient space is not available, but never less than 5 meters (Cf. 15).
 - Two *warning lines* drawn 2 meters in front of the rear limits of the strip (and which may be drawn only 30 cm from each side of the strip).

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

CHAPTER III - SABRE EQUIPMENT
(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)
(Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 22ff)

1. General specifications for sabres

1a. Length

- 404** The maximum total length of the sabre is 105 cm.

1b. Weight

- 405** The total weight of the sabre ready for use must be less than 500 grams.

1c. The blade

- 406** The blade, which must be made 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, is 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 or be fashioned in one piece to form a button which, viewed end on, must have a square or rectangular cross-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, and 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.

All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, whether by grinding, filing or otherwise, are strictly forbidden, as is the sharpening of its rounded extremity (Cf. 22).

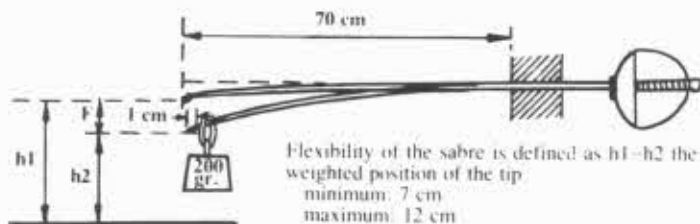
The sabre blade must have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of minimum 7 cm and maximum 12 cm measured in the following way:

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

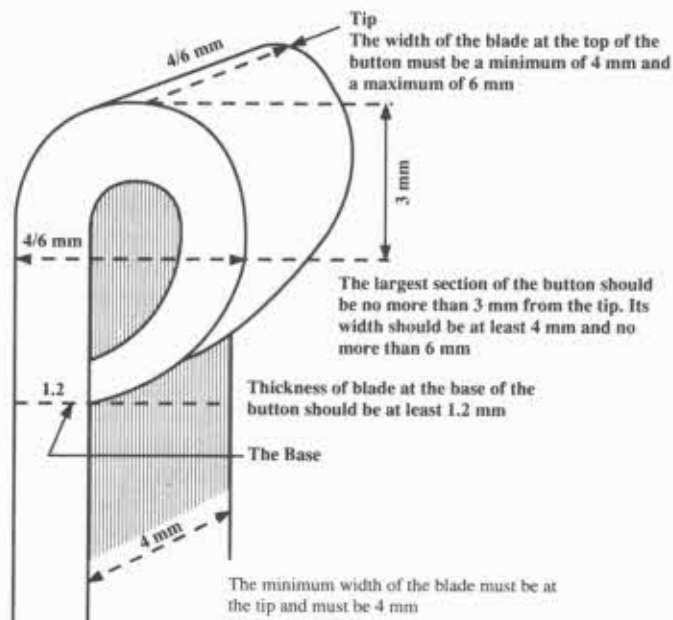
1d. The guard (Cf. 26)

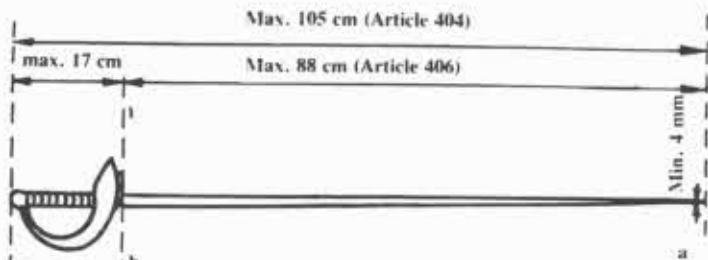
- 407** The guard must be full in shape, made in one piece and externally smooth. It must have a convex form which is continuous, without rim or holes. It must be able to pass through a rectangular gauge measuring 15 cm by 14 cm in cross-section, with a length of 15 cm, the blade being parallel to the axis of the gauge.

SABRE

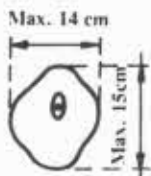


Size of the sabre blade (Article 406)





Dimensions of the Sabre
Weight: less than 500 gm
(Article 405)



The Guard (Article 407)

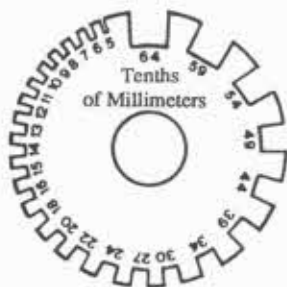
Curvature of the blade (Article 406)

The distance between the marked arrows must be less than 4 cm

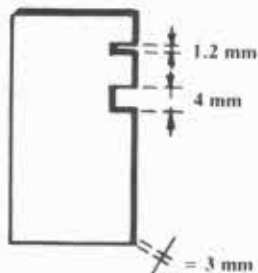


Gauges (measuring instruments)

To check the width and thickness of sabre blades



Thickness



IIIB - EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

- 408
1. For sabre, masks must be well padded and have bibs which are sufficiently large and strong (Cf. 27).
 2. The wrist or sleeve portion of the glove must not be made of leather which is hardened or of patent leather, or of any other material which might make the blade glance off.
 3. The elbow guard may be made of hard leather.
 4. The jacket must cover the valid surface of the trunk, its lower part overlapping the knickers by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 19, 410).
 5. The jacket must 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 protective plastron 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, and
 - (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 TOUCH

- 409
- Sabre is a weapon for thrusting and cutting with the edge and the back edge (Cf. 29).
- (a) Touches 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; touches made with the point are called point touches. All these are counted as valid touches.
 - (b) Touches with the point which graze the target or touches with the cutting edge or back edge which slip along the opponent's body (passé touches) do not count.
 - (c) Touches 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 point arrives clearly on the target.

IVB - TARGET

1. Limitation of the target

- 410
- In sabre, only touches 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 the trunk of the fencer when in the "on guard" position (see Sabre Target illustration).



Sabre Target

2. Touches off the target

- 411 A touch 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 touch, but stops the phrase and annuls all touches which are scored thereafter.

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 412 In 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 offense is repeated, he will be penalized with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 642).

The fencer who causes corps à corps either intentionally to avoid being touched or in such a way that the opponent is jostled receives a single SEVERE warning, valid for the bout. This offense is one of a group of six (Cf. 645) for which, in the event of a repetition of any one of the offenses, the fencer at fault will be penalized by a touch (Cf. 34, 37, 635/2, 645/2).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT

- 413 In sabre, bouts are fenced for five touches, the duration of the bout being six minutes; for direct elimination, either two bouts for five touches with a deciding bout if necessary, or one bout for a given number of touches (Cf. 554f., 555A).

- 414 When the time limit expires before the bout has been completed:
- (a) if one competitor has scored more touches than his opponent, the number of touches required to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for must be added to his score, and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score.
 - (b) if both competitors have scored the same number of touches, they are counted as having both scored the maximum number of touches being fenced for less one and they fence for the last touch without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the positions that 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 expiration of the time limit, the measures specified in Article 423h, Scoring of the Bout, must be applied.

IVE - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN SABRE

- 415 In sabre, all bouts are judged by a jury (Cf. 61ff).

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

(See Part I, Article 68ff)

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Preface

- 416 When the President, assisted by his judges, has made a decision regarding the materiality of a touch, he *alone* then decides as to the validity or the priority of the touch 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 an initial offensive action, carried out by straightening the arm and continuously threatening the valid surface area with the point or the cutting edge.
 1. *An attack with a lunge is correctly carried out:*
 - as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm is straightened with the lunge and the touch arrives at the latest when the front foot hits the strip.
 - as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm straightening in the correct forming of the first feint (Cf. 419), the touch arrives at the latest when the front foot hits the strip 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 touch arrives at the latest before the rear foot again hits the strip 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 touch arrives at the latest as the front foot again makes contact with the strip.
 3. An attack made with an *advance-lunge* or an *advance-flèche* is correctly carried out:
 - as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm is straightened before the completion of the advance and when the touch 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 advance, the touch arrives at the latest at the end of the lunge or the *flèche* (Cf. 417a&b).
 4. The *flèche* attack should in no case finish with *corps à corps* (Cf. 412). It may be followed by a reprise of the attack, but only after a pause in the action (Cf. 13c).
- 418 (c) In order to judge 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 deflect it, the blade is not found (*dérobement*), 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 directly, by a disengagement or by a cutover, or else be preceded by successful feints (Cf. 419) which oblige the opponent to execute a parry.
- 419 (d) In compound attacks the feint 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 with a cut: the arm straightened, the blade and the arm forming an obtuse angle of about 135 °, 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 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, the 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 forte 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 action by the attacker, it must be carried out immediately, without any hesitation or pause. Against cuts, the object of the parry is to prevent touches made by the opponent from 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 the 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 point of the opponent's weapon makes contact with the target.

The President, when analyzing the phrasing of the fencing, must obtain precise answers from the judges, i.e. "Yes," "Yes, but off target," "No" or "Abstain." He must consistently refuse to accept answers such as "Badly parried," "Insufficiently parried," "Laid on," etc.

3. Judging of touches

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

When during a phrase both fencers are touched simultaneously, there is either a *simultaneous action* or a *double touch*:

- I. The first of these conditions is due to the simultaneous conception and execution of an attack by both fencers; in this case the touches exchanged are annulled for both fencers even if one of them has been touched off the target (but Cf. 423).
- II. The double touch (*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 an interval of fencing time between the touches:

1. *Only the fencer who is attacked is counted as touched if:*
 - (a) he makes a stop hit on his opponent's simple attack made from correct fencing distance;
 - (b) instead of parrying, he attempts to avoid the touch and does not succeed in so doing;
 - (c) after a parry is effected, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (redoublement, remise or reprise);

- (d) during a composed attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time; or
 - (e) 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 as touched if:*
- (a) 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) he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed and continues the attack;
 - (c) during a composed attack, he allows his opponent to find the blade and continues the attack while his opponent ripostes immediately;
 - (d) 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) during a composed attack, he is stopped one period of fencing time (*temps d'escrime*) before he makes his final movement;
 - (f) he makes a touch 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; or
 - (g) his flèche attack is not carried out in accordance with Article 417/2&3 or if the continuation of his flèche attack does not abide by the regulations specified in Article 417/4, and the fencer who is attacked executes an offensive or defensive action in the same time.
3. When there is a double touch (*coup double*), and the President is unable to judge clearly 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 touch occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President in 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 attacks," 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 touch (Cf. 69/5), if:
- both fencers are touched either on or off the target;
 - one fencer is touched on target and the other is touched off target (Cf. 69/5); or
 - neither of the fencers is touched; in this case the President must annul any action which follows the simultaneous attacks in which no touch was scored, except an immediate remise by one of the fencers which arrives before the order "Halt."

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

- (b) Following two successive decisions of "simultaneous attacks," the President must warn each of the fencers. This warning remains in force even if followed by the exchange of one or more touches, valid or not valid.
- (c) If, following the warning, there should be another decision of "simultaneous attacks" (Cf. 423a), the bout will continue, with the offensive priority being given in turn to each of the two fencers; the fencer who does not have the offensive priority must be careful not to cause "simultaneous attacks." Should he do so, he shall be declared touched, unless in that action he touches his opponent on target or off target without himself being touched.
- (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 touch (Cf. 423c), the roles of the two fencers are reversed, with the priority passing to the other fencer on the resumption of the bout. A penalty touch awarded against a fencer who is at fault during a fencing exchange should equally be considered as a valid touch.
- (f) In the case of either a nonvalid touch or a nondecision 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 of offensive priority following the drawing of lots which produces a valid touch (Cf. 423c&e), the bout shall start again as normal, but on each subsequent occasion that the President gives a "simultaneous attacks" decision, he shall enforce the procedure, alternating the offensive priority by means of drawing lots between the two fencers (Cf. 423d).
- (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 touch after the drawing of lots brings the score to 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 or 5-0 and even after the expiration 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 as 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 or 5-0 in favor 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 expiration of normal time:

- If the application of these rules brings the score to 6-4, the bout is ended and the score on the pool sheet shall be 5-4 in favor of the winner.
- If the application of these rules brings the score to 5-5, the bout must then continue normally for the last touch. But if in the continuation of the bout, one new simultaneous attack obliges the President again to draw lots for the offensive priority, the result of the first valid touch to be scored shall end the bout; the score entered on the pool sheet shall be 5-4 in favor of the winner.

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

This rule shall be applied when the score is 10-all or 12-all.

NOTES

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

PART FIVE: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I - COMPETITIONS

- 501 The official competitions of the FIE are organized according to special rules (Cf. 570ff). Other international tournaments may include competitions for teams or individuals for:

- women in foil;
- men in all three weapons.

These tournaments may be organized according to rules other than those for official competitions of the FIE.

- 502 Official competitions of the FIE, as well as other international tournaments, are open to all competitors (individual or team) of all countries affiliated with the FIE; every competitor or participant in a competition, irrespective of his status, is required to hold a current international license (Cf. Statute 95).

In particular, a competitor (individual or team) from a national federation affiliated with the FIE may not participate in official competitions of the FIE 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 FIE 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. Statute 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 FIE (Cf. 621)

- 504 The Central Office of the FIE controls the activities of the bout committee at the World Championships, the World Youth Championships and the Olympic Games as described in Article 582.

3. The bout committee (*directoire technique*) (Cf. 617)

- 505 (a) The technical organization of competitions is entrusted to a bout committee (obligatory for official competitions of the FIE) composed of seven members for the Olympics, six for the World Championships and five for the World Youth Championships. Members of the bout

committee must be of different nationalities, including one representing the country which is organizing the meeting (Cf. 581).

- (b) For official competitions of the FIE, the bout committee is appointed by the Central Office of the FIE 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 bout committee 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 and 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 bout committee composed of three members, each representing a different country, one of whom shall represent the country in which the meeting takes place, may be sufficient.
- (f) For official competitions of the FIE, when the bout committee has to make a judgment in the case of an appeal against a President's decision, the decisions of the bout committee may be made by the majority of the members present (there must be at least three) at the moment of the appeal.

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

4a. Nomination

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

At official competitions of the FIE, the members of the Court of Appeal must be nominated in writing by their national federations not later than the day before 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.

4b. President

The Court of Appeal is under the ex-officio presidency of the delegate of the Central Office of the FIE, who will only vote when a deciding vote is required. In the absence of a delegate of the Central Office, 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.

4c. Jurisdiction

In no circumstances can the Court of Appeal decide on a departure from the rules of the FIE 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.

4d. Meetings

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

4e. At the Olympic Games

At the Olympic Games the decisions of the Court of Appeal are final, except in the case of a nontechnical dispute regarding which the final decision rests with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which may intervene on its own responsibility or at the request of a national Olympic Committee, the FIE or the organizing committee (Article 39 of the General Rules for the Olympic Games, 1971 edition) (Cf. 619).

4f. Deposit

When submitting a complaint to the Court of Appeal, the appellant must deposit US \$80, or its equivalent in another currency, which may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the FIE 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 Articles 56ff and 610.

The bout committee may (at any time and without having to justify its 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 FIE 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 whenever possible be appointed; these juries will officiate in turn in the order dictated by the drawing of lots. (This is obligatory for the official competitions of the FIE (Cf. 58)).

6. Auxiliary personnel

508 Auxiliary personnel who function at competitions include:

6a. The scorers

Who keep the scoresheets on which the result of each bout is marked touch by touch, and who make the corresponding entries on the scoreboard (Cf. 59);

6b. The timekeepers

Who control the duration of each bout in accordance with Articles 45ff and 59;

6c. The superintendent of the electrical apparatus

Who concerns himself with the apparatus (Cf. 60a);

6d. The experts

Who may be consulted by the President or the bout committee regarding all matters relating to the electrical apparatus (Cf. 60b); and

6e. The technicians

Who are present to remedy any faults which may occur in the electrical equipment (Cf. 60c).

7. Inspection of equipment

- 509** The inspection of the electrical equipment used, to ensure flawless functioning at official FIE competitions, and the inspection of competitors' equipment must be supervised by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (SEMI Committee) of the FIE.

In order to effect this supervision, two members of this Committee must be appointed to undertake this work at each championship. However, when a person competent to undertake the inspection of the electrical apparatus (and approved for this purpose by the FIE Committee) is present in the organizing country, only one member of the Committee will be appointed (Cf. 17, 53, 60b, 508d, 708).

The two delegates from each of the SEMI and Medical Committees and the Fencing Officials Commission - all designated by the Central Office of the FIE - all have, throughout the duration of the competition, the right to intervene with the President of the Jury if they consider that the equipment being used in any bout is dangerous.

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 which granted the competitor his international license, if the competitor in question is not resident in his native country).

Members of federations affiliated with the FIE are not allowed to participate in competitions organized by clubs or persons not affiliated with their

national federation unless participation in such events is especially authorized by their national federation.

CHAPTER IV - INSPECTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE A COMPETITION (Cf. 17ff)

CHAPTER V - TIMETABLE

- 511 In order to prevent undue fatigue among competitors, the organizers must arrange their program in such a way as to complete one type of competition before commencing another.
- 512 The program should be arranged in such a way that no fencer is obliged to participate in events for more than twelve hours in twenty-four. 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 that it will end long after midnight. Whatever program 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 program for the inspection of competitors' equipment. This requires a minimum of one day for each weapon. If events in two weapons are begun on the first day of the program, the inspection must begin two days previously.
- 513 When a meeting includes several individual competitions which immediately succeed each other, those fencers who have fenced 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 fenced on a team in the final of a team competition in one weapon will, unless they have had twenty-four hours' rest, be exempted from participation in the first round of eliminating pools of the individual competition for the same weapon provided this competition is held after the team event.

CHAPTER VI - INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

- 514 Individual competitions may be organized:
- by pools;
 - by pools with the mixed system of pools of 4 with the last 48, 24 or 12 fencers who qualify from the preliminary rounds;
 - by direct elimination throughout;
 - by direct elimination with a mixed system of one or more rounds of pools, then direct elimination with repêchage to qualify the 6 fencers

- who will fence in a final pool; or
- by direct elimination with a mixed system of one or more rounds of pools, then direct elimination with repêchage to qualify the 8 fencers for a final by direct elimination.

VIA - UNDER THE POOL SYSTEM

- 1. The number of fencers in a pool**
- 515** (a) For one touch (épée), pools consist, in principle, of a minimum of 10 fencers.
- (b) For several touches, 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 bout committee alone decides which competitors are to be seeded, it being understood that, for the information of the bout committee, each national federation should indicate on its entry sheet the seeded order of its fencers.

Seeding on principle should not be thought of only in the singular. In each pool there may be first, second and third "seeds."

From the second round onward, 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 rounds, the seeding of fencers in each pool will be 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 fenced in the pool (formula V/B); the highest index (maximum 1.00) being the highest classified (see page 70).
2. In cases of a tie in the first index, to separate fencers with the same index, a second index will be established by calculating the difference between the number of touches scored and the number of touches received by each fencer in the course of the pool (formula Touches Scored - Touches Received: TS-TR).

In cases of a tie in both indicators, the fencers will be separated by counting the number of touches received by each fencer in the pool. The fencer who has received the fewest touches will be the highest classified. 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

TABLE FOR INDICATORS

$\frac{V}{B}$ = ratio between the number of victories obtained
and the number of bouts fenced

		NUMBER OF BOUTS FENCED													
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NUMBER OF VICTORIES	1	.500	.333	.250	.200	.167	.143	.125	.111	.100	.091	.083	.077	.071	.067
	2	1.00	.667	.500	.400	.333	.286	.250	.222	.200	.182	.167	.154	.143	.133
	3		1.00	.750	.600	.500	.429	.375	.333	.300	.273	.250	.231	.214	.200
	4			1.00	.800	.667	.571	.500	.444	.400	.364	.333	.308	.286	.267
	5				1.00	.833	.714	.625	.556	.500	.455	.417	.385	.357	.333
	6					1.00	.857	.750	.667	.600	.545	.500	.462	.429	.400
	7						1.00	.875	.778	.700	.636	.583	.538	.500	.467
	8							1.00	.889	.800	.727	.667	.615	.571	.533
	9								1.00	.900	.818	.750	.692	.643	.600
	10									1.00	.909	.833	.769	.714	.667
	11										1.00	.917	.846	.786	.733
	12											1.00	.923	.857	.800
	13												1.00	.929	.867
	14													1.00	.933
	15														1.00

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 every case this rule will be applied for the first five fencers of the same nationality. Separation is to take place in official competitions of the FIE where the maximum number of fencers taking part is five fencers (per country). For other competitions, one must apply the rule which is to place the first five fencers bearing in mind their classification by indicators and their nationality. For the other fencers, one must bear in mind only the indicators.

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 four.

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 #:	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 shown 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 7-5	1-9 3-1	1-4 3-8
2-3	3-4	4-5	2-5	1-5 3-6	2-8 2-4	6-9 4-9
1-3	5-1	2-3	3-6	7-4 2-8	3-7 5-9	2-5 6-5
2-4	2-3	5-6	7-1	6-8 5-4	4-6 8-6	7-10 10-2
3-4	5-4	3-1	5-4	1-2 6-1	1-5 7-1	3-1 8-1
1-2	1-3	6-4	2-3	3-4 3-7	2-9 4-3	8-6 7-4
	2-5	2-5	6-7	5-6 4-8	8-3 5-2	4-5 9-3
	4-1	1-4	5-1	8-7 2-6	7-4 6-9	9-10 2-6
	3-5	5-3	4-3	4-1 3-5	6-5 8-7	2-3 5-8
	4-2	1-6	6-2	5-2 1-7	1-2 4-1	7-8 4-10
		4-2	5-7	8-3 4-6	9-3 5-3	5-1 1-9
		3-6	3-1	6-7 8-5	8-4 6-2	10-6 3-7
		5-1	4-6	4-2 7-2	7-5 9-7	4-2 8-2
		3-4	7-2	8-1 1-3	6-1 1-8	9-7 6-4
		6-2	3-5		3-2 4-5	5-3 9-5
			1-6		9-4 3-6	10-8 10-3
			2-4		5-8 2-7	1-2 7-1
			7-3		7-6 9-8	6-7 4-8
			6-5			3-4 2-9
			1-2			8-9 3-6
			4-7			5-10 5-7
						1-6 1-10
						2-7

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

- 519 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 bout committee may establish a special order of bouts, departing as little as possible from the principle specified in Article 519a, 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 license.
 - (d) Examples of the order of fencers of the same nationality in a pool of six:
 1. When a pool contains among it six qualified fencers:
 - two fencers of nationality A, or
 - two fencers of nationality A and two of 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. When a pool contains among its six qualified fencers two fencers of nationality A, two of nationality B, and two of nationality C, the order of the bouts will be: 1-4, 2-5, 3-6, 5-1, 4-2, 3-1, 6-2, 5-3, 6-4, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 2-3, 1-6, 4-5.
 2. When a pool contains among its six qualified fencers:
 - three fencers of nationality A,
 - three fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationality B, or
 - three fencers of nationality A and three fencers of nationality B,the fencers' names are placed on the pool sheet in the following way:
 - the fencers of nationality A are given numbers 1, 2 and 3;
 - the fencers of nationality B are given numbers 4 and 5 or 4, 5 and 6.The order of bouts will be the following, as specified in Article 518: 1-2, 4-5, 2-3, 5-6, 3-1, 6-4, 2-5, 1-4, 5-3, 1-6, 4-2, 3-6, 5-1, 3-4, 6-2.
 3. When a pool contains among its six qualified fencers four fencers of the same nationality and two others of different nationalities, the four fencers of nationality A are placed on the pool sheet as 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 nationality B, or
- 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 while following the order of bouts specified in Article 518 for a pool of seven fencers.

2. When the pool contains:

- three fencers of nationality A,
- three fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationality B, or
- three fencers of nationality A, two fencers of nationality 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 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 accidental cause, and this interruption is likely to be prolonged, the President may (with the consent of the bout committee, 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 TS-TR (the difference between the total number of touches scored and the total number of touches received in the pool).

In cases of a tie in both indices, the fencers will be separated by counting the touches received during the course of the pool, with the fencer having received the fewest touches being classified the highest.

In cases of an absolute tie between two or more fencers, they will be considered as equal unless a classification is necessary for their qualification, in which case they will fence a barrage following the same rules as for the pool.

In cases of a tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be determined by applying the formula TS-TR, and touches received, on the touches of the barrage, with the fencer receiving the fewest touches being classified the highest.

If, in the barrage, there is again an absolute tie of victories, indices TS-TR and touches received in the barrage, the fencers must fence a further barrage.

In *épée*, in a barrage between only two fencers, these two will fence only one bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the expiration of time; the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage with more than two fencers, the rules 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) In *épée* for one touch, 50% of the competitors in the pool will be promoted to the next round.
- (b) In all three weapons for bouts of more than one touch, 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

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

In individual competitions, barrages must be fenced 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 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 bout will not be necessary.)
- (b) If the barrage is for promotion and only one competitor can be promoted, the order of bouts must be:
1st bout: between A and B;
2nd bout: between C and the winner of the 1st bout;
3rd bout: if C loses 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 in victories in the final pool, classification (for first place only) will be by means of a barrage. This barrage will be fenced 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 TS-TR obtained by the addition of the touches scored and of the touches received in the pool and in the barrage. Should the two indices be equal, the fencers will be separated according to the number of touches received, with the fencer who has received the fewest touches being placed highest in the classification. If there is a complete tie of victories, indices TS-TR and touches received, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

For places other than first place, should there be a tie in victories, the classification shall be determined according to the index TS-TR 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 touches received. In cases of an absolute tie, the fencers shall be classified as equal, except in the Olympic Games, where fencers who have tied in victories, indices TS-TR and touches received must fence a barrage to obtain a result without a tie for second and third place.

In *épée*, if only two fencers are involved in a barrage for first place they will fence a barrage of one bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the time limit; the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the rules previously stated will apply.

8. A competitor abandoning a competition

8a. Fundamental principles

- 525 1. No one can be placed at a disadvantage because he has been unable to fence bouts against one or more fencers against whom he would normally have fenced.
2. No one can gain an advantage from not having met all opponents against whom he would normally have fenced.

8b. When only one competitor withdraws

- 526 When for any reason whatsoever a competitor (individual or team) abandons an event which has commenced, the bout committee 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, if

his opponent is leading, that bout or match, but that bout or match only, will be considered as having been fenced to the end (all the remaining touches in that bout or match which should have been fenced for being credited to the competitor who does not withdraw). In all other cases that bout or match will be considered as not having been fenced at all.

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

Examples

- (a) Pool of teams: Match between team X and team Z. Total number of bouts = 16. When the scores are: X 9 victories (or even only 6 victories), and 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 had been 5-5 or 3-2 in favor of Z, the withdrawing team, the whole score would be annulled.
- (b) Individual pool for five touches: The bout between A and B has begun; when the score is 3-2 in favor of B, A is obliged to withdraw. For this bout B will be the winner with the official score of 5-2. But if the score had been 3-3 or 3-2 in favor of A, who withdrew, the whole bout would be annulled.

Rule One

- 529 When the event (pool) is finished (except for the bouts of the competitor who withdraws) the bout committee will make out two scoresheets, each of which must show a complete classification, by victories, determining exactly the order of the fencers (following the general rules of classification, according to the formula which the competition is following):

Scoresheet A: Including only those competitors *who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled in the pool.*

Scoresheet B: Including only those competitors *who have not fenced the competitor who has not completed the event.*

Rule Two

- 530 The order of classification between competitors in the same scoresheet is final.

Rule Three

1. For the final pool

- 531 For first place a barrage must always be fenced between the competitor best placed in scoresheet B and the competitor best placed in scoresheet 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 scoresheet B.

Successively, for the final determination of each place (and with the provision that the classification of each scoresheet remains final with regard to the competitors appearing in that particular scoresheet), the competitor who is - or who remains - best placed in scoresheet B will fence a barrage with the competitor who is - or who remains - best placed in scoresheet A and whose total victories are equal either to his total or to his total plus one. However, the barrage will not be fenced when the number of touches received and touches scored is such that, if the event had been finished normally, the fencer in scoresheet B would under no circumstances ever have been placed above the fencer in scoresheet A even had he won the bout left unfenced without receiving a touch, or would never have been classed below that fencer, even had he lost the bout left unfenced without scoring a touch.

Example: Pool of 6 fencers (see Table 1, page 78)

SCORESHEET A

1st G	Victories 4	Index +8
2nd V	Victories 3	Index +3
3rd X	Victories 1	Index - 6

SCORESHEET B

1st H	Victories 3	Index +3
2nd L	Victories 1	Index - 4

In scoresheet B (fencers who have not fenced K, who withdrew), H is the best placed, with one victory fewer than G, who is best placed in scoresheet A (fencers who have fenced K, who withdrew). 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 (Cf. 531, Rule Three), 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) Similarly, for fourth and fifth places there must be a barrage (Cf. 531, Rule Three) between L and X.
If L wins he is 4th; X is 5th.
If X wins he is 4th; L is 5th.
- (d) For the classification of K, who withdrew, Rule Four applies (Cf. 532) if the withdrawal is caused by circumstances beyond the fencer's control.

TABLE I
Pool of 6 fencers, for 5 touches

TABLE B

TABLE A

F _{cer}	G	H	K	L	V	X	V	D	TS	TR	IND	V	D	TS	TR	IND
G	-	V	V	V	4	V	4	1	24	16	+8					
X	2	3	V	4	3	-	1	4	17	23	-6					
K	2		-		V	3	withdraws									
L	3	4		-	3	V						1	3	15	19	-4
V	V	4	4	V	-	V	3	2	23	20	+3					
H	4	-		V	V	V						3	1	19	16	+3

TABLE II

Pool of 9 fencers, for 5 touches

Fencer	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	TABLE A	TABLE B	TABLE C
L	-				V	3			V			
M	3	-	V	V		V	1	V	4		4V/28/22/+6	
N		3	-	V		3	3	V	4		V/23/25/-2	
O		0	4	-		V	V	V	0		3V/19/22/-3	
P	2				-	V	3	V				
Q	V	3	V	3	4	-	V	V	2	4V/32/31/+1		
R		V	V	2	V	2	-	3	3		3V/25/27/-2	
S		1	1	2	2	3	V	-	V			2V/19/32/-13
T	2	V	V	V		V	V	4	-		5V/31/23/+8	

However, barrages between fencers of scoresheets A and B who have the same number of victories are not necessary when the index TS-TR of the fencer in scoresheet B is sufficiently better than that of the fencer in scoresheet 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 scoresheet A has one victory more than the fencer on scoresheet B, the barrage will not be necessary if the index TS-TR of the fencer on scoresheet B would still be lower than that of the fencer on scoresheet A even if he had won 5-0 the bout he did not fence against the competitor who abandoned the competition (Cf. 533/6).

2. For elimination rounds

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

Example:

SCORESHEET A

1st G	Victories 4	Index +8
2nd V	Victories 3	Index +3
3rd X	Victories 1	Index - 6

SCORESHEET B

1st H	Victories 3	Index +3
2nd L	Victories 1	Index - 4

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

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

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

If X wins he qualifies, but retains his indices from the pool, as he has fenced all his bouts.

Equally, to regularize the classification of H, a barrage is fenced 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 fenced all his bouts. But the indices V/B and TS-TR of H, who has fenced one pool bout fewer because of the withdrawal of K, must take account of the result of this barrage, as in the case of L.

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

In this case, G, V and H qualify but a barrage must be fenced between V and H in order to balance up the classification by indices of H. The results of the barrage will be included in the indices for H, but V's indices will be based solely on the results he achieved in the pool.

Rule Four

- 532 A competitor (individual or team) who has to withdraw 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 another of his opponents he must obviously lose the benefit of being able to fence the barrage. In other cases of withdrawal, he loses the right to any classification whatever, without this affecting possible disciplinary penalties.

8c. When more than one competitor abandons a competition
(Cf. 525) (See Table II, page 79)

- 533 In order to apply the fundamental principles to these circumstances (Cf. 525ff), the following supplementary rules will be added to the previous rules:
1. When more than one competitor fails to complete an event, the bout committee will, after the event is finished, prepare the following scoresheets (each being complete and final in itself):
 - Scoresheet A: including only those competitors *who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled in the pool;*
 - Scoresheet B: including only those competitors *who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled less one;*
 - Scoresheet C: including only those competitors *who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled less two;*And so on as required.
 2. Every competitor who has not fenced one or more bouts must fence a barrage with the competitors who are best placed in the other scoresheets with whom he might have had the same number (or a greater number) of victories (except in those cases where, as specified in Rule Three above, the number of touches received and scored makes the barrage unnecessary (based on the index TS-TR)).
 3. To determine first place in the final pool, each scoresheet having its definitive classification, it is first ascertained which competitor best placed in each scoresheet has the greatest number of actual victories. Should he be a competitor in scoresheet A, he must fence a barrage with the competitor best placed in scoresheet B who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the competitor best placed in scoresheet C who has the same number of victories, or

one or two fewer, and with the competitor best placed in scoresheet D who has the same number of victories or one, two or three fewer, etc.

Should he be a competitor in scoresheet B, he must fence a barrage with the competitor best placed in scoresheet C who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the competitor best placed in scoresheet D who has the same number of victories, or one or two fewer, etc.

Should he be a competitor in scoresheet C, he must fence a barrage with the competitor best placed in scoresheet D who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the competitor in scoresheet B who has only one victory fewer.

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 regards each other, will be determined by the results of the barrage as fenced, but other competitors may be placed within their rankings.

4. For the other places in the final, every competitor who has not fenced one or more bouts in the final will fence a barrage with those competitors in the other scoresheets with whom he might have tied on number of victories (except in those cases where the number of touches received and scored by the different competitors concerned is such that this barrage is unnecessary).
5. For promotion from elimination rounds, after determining which competitors are certain of promotion and which are certain to be eliminated, a barrage will be fenced 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 scoresheet B, and possibly from scoresheet C, who have not met the fencers who withdrew from the competition with the classification of the fencers from scoresheet A (who have fenced all their bouts), the bout committee, when calculating the indices of the fencers in scoresheets B and C, will take account of the score(s) from the barrage, while the fencers from scoresheet 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.

VIB - BY POOLS WITH THE MIXED FORMULA OF POOLS OF FOUR

1. Formula of the event

- 534** The bout committee will organize one or two qualifying rounds of pools, depending on the number 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 onward, 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 fenced for five touches with a time limit of six minutes (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of pools

- 535 In the first round, the competitors must be seeded. The bout committee alone decides which competitors are to be seeded, it being understood that each national federation must indicate on the entry form the order of strength of its fencers, to inform the bout committee.

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 two indices between two or more fencers, the classification 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 the same nationality, he drops down the order of classification by one or more places.

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

- 536 Example of the composition of pools:

From the second round onward, 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
Fencers classified #:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	12	11	10	9	8	7
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	24	23	22	21	20	19

3. Classification in the pools

3a. 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 TS-TR. In cases of a tie in the index TS-TR, the number of touches received by each fencer during the pool will be taken into account.

When two or more fencers tie exactly on victories and indices TS-TR and touches received, they will fence a barrage in order to decide promotion. If the barrage is not necessary they will be considered as having tied.

In the case of a tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be obtained by the indices TS-TR, adding together the touches scored and the touches received in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of a tie in TS-TR, the fencers will be separated by taking into account the touches received in the pool and in the barrage.

In the case of a further tie in victories, indices TS-TR and touches received, the fencers must fence a further barrage.

In épée for a barrage between only two fencers, they will fence only one bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the expiration of time; rather, the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the previous rules will apply.

3b. 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.

Should a barrage between more than two fencers result in a further tie in victories, they will be separated by means of the indices TS-TR and touches received determined by adding together their touches scored and their touches 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 TS-TR and in touches received, in which case the fencers will fence a supplementary barrage.

In épée for 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 scored the same number of touches, or none at all, they will each be assumed to have scored the maximum number of touches (five). They will then fence for one further deciding touch (annulling double touches), without any time limit. The pool sheet will show a result of V/5 and D/5, as appropriate (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 three or four, as appropriate, with a minimum of 50% of the fencers in the pool promoted; in pools of four at least two fencers are promoted.

In the pools of four, in the case of a tie in victories, promotion to the next round must be decided by fencing 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 specified in Article 518 (however, Cf. 519).

1. In the official championships of the FIE, the pools of four will be fenced on one single strip 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)

Three 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

Three minutes' rest (Cf. 518)

If at the end of the first four bouts, only one fencer already has two victories, his 3rd bout must be fenced 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 bouts shall be decided by drawing lots (Cf. 519).

2. In other championships the organizers 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 fenced simultaneously on two strips. To allow fencers in one pool to have a rest in between bouts, the bouts of a second pool may be fenced, alternating with those of the first pool, on the same two strips.

The order of bouts will be as follows:

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

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

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 fenced before the other bout in the third series.

In the pool of four, in both cases (1) and (2) above, the third series must be fenced 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 in victories in the final pool, the classification will be determined by a barrage, but only for first place. This barrage will be fenced in accordance with the regulations for the pool and will determine the classification of the fencers who take part in it.

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 TS-TR and touches received, taking into account the touches in both the pool and the barrage; if there should be a further absolute tie in victories, TS-TR and touches received, the fencers shall fence a further barrage.

For positions other than first place, the classification when victories are equal will be established from the indices TS-TR and the touches received for each of the fencers in the pool. In the case of a tie in these indices, the fencers will be judged as having tied, except in the Olympic Games where, for second and third places, a barrage will be fenced if victories and indices TS-TR and touches received are equal, so as to ensure a result without a tie for second and third places.

In épée, if a barrage for first place is between only two fencers, they will fence one bout for five touches. There will not be a double defeat at the expiration of time; rather, the competitors will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules of the pool and the previous rules will apply.

VIC - BY DIRECT ELIMINATION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPETITION

1. Application

- 542 The general provisions of the Rules for Competitions apply without any exception, insofar as they do not conflict with those special rules contained in this Part VIC.

2. Organization of the competition

- 543 The bout committee will organize a first eliminating round taking account of seeding and nationalities and exempting from this first round the number of competitors (the *têtes de séries*, or "top seeds") 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.). The formula used to arrive at E, the number of competitors exempt from the first round is:

$$E = 2N - P$$

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; those seeded will be placed on the match plan in order of merit at positions 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., according to the match plans Article 556.

3. Method of holding bouts and number of touches

- 544 For all three weapons each individual bout consists either of a given number of touches or of two encounters for five effective touches (four for

women) with a deciding encounter if required. Bouts consisting of two or three encounters are considered equivalent to a single bout for ten effective touches, and any warnings are valid for the whole bout.

4. Duration of bouts (Cf. 45)

- 545** When fencing for the best of three encounters for five effective touches, there will be six minutes for each encounter; for women, there will be five minutes for each encounter. There will be a compulsory period of rest of two minutes' duration between each of the three such encounters and the competitors will change ends.

If in any of the three encounters the time limit expires and the fencers have scored an equal number of touches, the encounter 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 bout, his opponent wins that bout.

6. Order of bouts

- 547** Bouts are always fenced 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 schedule several bouts simultaneously on different strips, 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 equally 3rd; the four losers of the quarter-final matches are placed equally 5th; the eight losers of the eighth-final matches are placed equally 9th, etc.

When it is necessary to divide them, a barrage will be fenced 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.

VID - BY DIRECT ELIMINATION, WITH THE MIXED SYSTEM 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 competition will be fenced with a mixed system of one, two, or more rounds of qualifying pools and a direct elimination table with a repêchage table, to qualify the six fencers who will fence in the final. The direct elimination table from 64, 32 or 16 fencers will qualify four fencers for the final pool and the repêchage table will qualify two. In the qualifying rounds and the final the bouts will be for five touches for both men and women, the actual fencing time being a maximum of six minutes (Cf. 45). In the direct elimination and repêchage tables the bouts will be fenced for ten touches, ten minutes maximum for men, and for eight touches, eight minutes maximum for women (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of the pools: qualifying rounds

550 (a) The first qualifying round will be fenced in pools; each pool may have five, six or seven fencers, according to the number of entries. 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 the responsibility of the bout committee, which 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 the "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 onward, all pools must have the same number of fencers.

For the composition of the pools in the second and subsequent rounds, the bout committee will only take into account the order of classification established by the indices V/B and TS-TR obtained by each fencer in the preceding round. In cases of equality in both indices, the fencer who has been touched least often will be placed highest. In a case of absolute equality, lots will be drawn between the equal fencers.

However, separation by nationality is to take place in official competitions of the FIE where the maximum number of fencers taking part is five fencers (per country).

For other competitions, one must apply the rule which is to place the first five fencers bearing in mind their classification by indicators and their nationality. For the other fencers, one must bear in mind only the indicators (Cf. 517).

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. 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 TS-TR. In cases of equality of indices TS-TR, account will be taken of the number of touches received, with the fencer having been touched least often being the highest placed. In cases of absolute equality in victories, indices TS-TR and touches received between two or more fencers, they will fence 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 TS-TR obtained by taking the difference between the total number of touches scored and the total number of touches received in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of equality of indices TS-TR, the touches received by the fencers in both the pool and the barrage will be taken into account, with the fencer having been touched least often being the highest placed.

In the case of another absolute equality in the barrage, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

In épée for a barrage between only two fencers, they will fence a single bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the expiration of fencing time; the fencers will fence for one more touch 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 table: composition

- 552** The results of the fencers promoted from the last two rounds of qualifying pools shall be written on a table which summarizes the number of bouts fenced, bouts won, touches given and touches 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 summarizing table 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 fenced (formula V/B).

- (c) The fencer with the highest index (maximum 1.00) will be seeded first.
- (d) In cases of equality in this original index, to separate fencers with equal indices a second index will be established (formula TS-TR), being the difference between the total number of touches scored and touches received.
- (e) In cases of equality of the two indices V/B and TS-TR, the fencer who has been touched least often will be the highest seed.
- (f) In cases of absolute equality between two or more fencers, their seeding order will be decided by drawing lots.
- (g) The bout committee will then make up the direct elimination table by placing, as defined in Article 556, each fencer at the position in which his seeding order puts him, with 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 table. Each time the application of the rules puts two fencers of the same nationality in the same quarter of the table, 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 table.
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 table.
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.
- (i) Should a fencer withdraw before the direct elimination table has been established, it is the lowest place on the table (the 32nd, the 16th or the 8th) which must remain unfilled.

5. Organization of the bouts: formula

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

The bouts will be for:

- ten touches, time limit ten minutes per bout, for the men (Cf. 45).
- eight touches, time limit eight minutes per bout, for the women (Cf. 45).

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

6. Repêchage: principles, tables, organization of the bouts

- 554** The principles for the repêchage are as follows:
- A fencer cannot be eliminated until he has been beaten twice, once in the direct elimination table and once in the repêchage table.

- All bouts in the repêchage table are fenced off in the same way as in the direct elimination table.
- The repêchage table for a direct elimination table 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 table, will fence off the final pool of six.

- (a) In the first round of the repêchage table (Table D), the sixteen fencers who were beaten in the first round of the direct elimination (Table A) will fence off in the order established by the latter.
- (b) The second round of the repêchage table (Table E) will be made up of sixteen fencers: the eight fencers beaten in the second round of the direct elimination table (Table B), who shall be placed as numbers 1-8, and the eight winners from the first round of the repêchage table (Table D), who shall be placed as numbers 9-16. The allotting of numbers 1-8 and 9-16 is done by maintaining the original classification order of the 32 fencers who qualified. However, in drawing up this table of sixteen fencers, the bout committee 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 repêchage table of 16 fencers, if once the table has been drawn up according to Article 554b above, one or more bouts which have already been fenced would be repeated, the fencer in such a bout who has the lower number in the seeding in his quarter of the table must change places with the fencer who, in the opposite quarter of the table, has the nearest seeding number to his.

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

The bouts in this second round (Table E) will be fenced off in the order of the table to qualify eight fencers.

- (c) The third round of the repêchage table (Table F) is made up of the eight winners of the second round of the repêchage, who will fence off, in the order of the table, to qualify four fencers for the fourth round of the repêchage.
- (d) The fourth round of repêchage (Table G) will be a table of eight fencers made up from the four losers from the quarter-finals of the direct elimination table (Table C), who will be numbers 1-4 according to their original classification, and the four winners from the third round of repêchage (Table F), who will be numbers 5-8, also according to their original classification order.

In establishing Table G of 8 fencers, the bout committee 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 table for 16 fencers where

repeating bouts occur (Cf. 554b).

The bouts in Table G (fourth round of repêchage) will be run off in the order of the table to qualify four fencers.

If changing the order of fencers in the table to avoid the repetition of a bout results in the repetition of another bout, a second change to the order will not be made.

- (e) The fifth and last round of repêchage (Table H) will be made up of two bouts between the winners of Table G to identify the two fencers who, with the four winners of the quarter-final round of the direct elimination table, will fence in the final pool of six.
- (f) In the case of a fencer withdrawing before the drawing up of the repêchage table, it is the lowest place on the table which remains unfilled.

7. Final pool: classification

555 The order of the fencers on the pool sheet is established by drawing lots by the bout committee, who must, however, apply the exceptions set down in Article 519 for FIE competitions.

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

Each fencer in the pool will fence all the other fencers in the pool in bouts for five touches in the order of bouts set out in Articles 518 and 519, whichever applies.

There will be a time limit of six minutes (Cf. 45) for both women and men. In 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 first place only. The barrage will be fenced off following the rules of the pool, and will determine the placing of the fencers who take part in it.

In cases of equality of victories in barrages between more than two fencers, the final order will be obtained by taking account the indices TS-TR (the difference between the total number of touches given and the total number received in the pool and the barrage). In cases of equality of indices TS-TR, the fencers will be separated by taking into account the number of touches received in both pool and barrage. Should there be absolute equality of victories, indices TS-TR and touches received, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

For places other than first place, where there are equal victories, the order will be established according to the indices TS-TR for each of the fencers in the final pool; in cases of equality of indices TS-TR, placing will be according to the number of touches received.

In cases of equality of victories, indices TS-TR and touches received, the fencers will be classified as equal except in the Olympic Games, where a barrage must be fenced between fencers equal on victories, indices TS-TR and touches received in order to get an order for the second and third places.

In épée, if a barrage for first place is between two fencers only, they will

fence a single bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the expiration of time; the fencers will continue for one more touch 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.

VIE - MIXED SYSTEM OF QUALIFYING POOLS AND A DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY EIGHT FENCERS FOR A FINAL RUN BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

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

554A The bouts in Table G (4th round of repêchage) will be fenced in the order on the plan to qualify four fencers who, with the four fencers qualifying in Table C of the direct elimination, will compete in the final of eight fencers by means of direct elimination.

Should a fencer withdraw before the repêchage table has been established, it will be the lowest place in the table 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 Table G will be classified 9th to 12th. This round will be called the semi-final.
- (c) The four fencers defeated in Table D (for a table of 16 fencers) or Table F (for a table of 32 fencers) will be classified 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 table of eight fencers is determined on the one hand for the four fencers qualified through the direct elimination Table C, who 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; and on the other hand, for the four fencers qualified through the repêchage Table G, who occupy places 5 to 8, based on the initial order of classification.

In the establishment of this table, no account will be taken either of the nationality of fencers or of the repetition of bouts.

Should a fencer withdraw before this table has been established, it will be the lowest place on the table which must remain empty.

The bouts will be fenced according to the order of a table of eight, starting at the top, on a single strip.

Each bout will be fenced:

- for men, for ten touches, with a difference of two touches up to twelve touches, and with a time limit of ten minutes.
- for women, for eight touches, with a difference of two touches up to

ten touches, and with a time limit of eight minutes.

All bouts must be fenced to a result; there will be no double defeats in *épée*. Should the match not be completed when the regulation time has expired:

- (a) For all three weapons, if one of the fencers has scored more touches than the other, the number of touches required to reach the maximum is added to his score, and the same number of touches is added to the score of his opponent.
- (b) For foil and sabre, if the scores of the two fencers are equal, they are both assumed to have scored the maximum number of touches less one, and they fence for a last touch without time limit. They are placed on guard at the place they occupied when the bout was stopped (Cf. 226 and 414).
- (c) For *épée*, if the scores of the two fencers are equal, they are both assumed to have scored the maximum number of touches, and they fence for a deciding touch without time limit, double touches being annulled (Cf. 321).

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

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

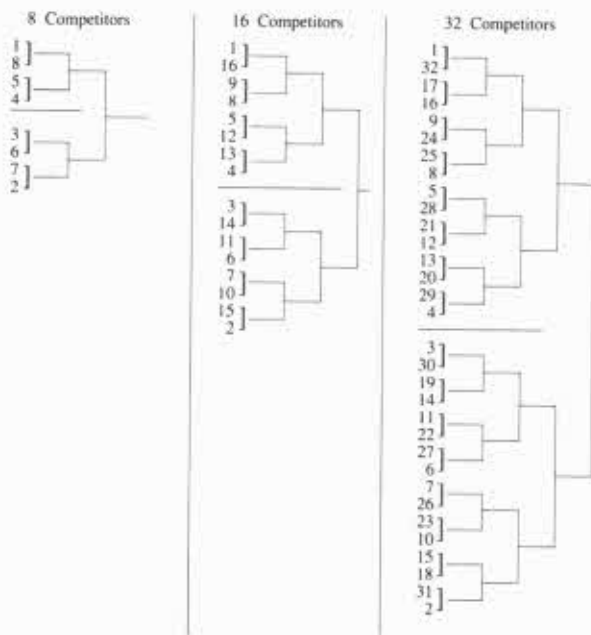
Ten minutes rest must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

555B Classification for official competitions of the FIE

The classification of fencers in the pools must be carried out for all who compete in the qualifying rounds by applying the indices V/B and TS-TR, with all the bouts in each pool being fenced. All fencers are classified. Classification in the direct elimination and *repêchage* tables will be based on the results of each of those tables, following the classification provided by the original indices on which the direct elimination table of 32 or 16 fencers was drawn.

Classification of finalists will be that of the final of eight (by direct elimination) (Cf. 555A). For team events see Article 569.

556 8. Match plan for:



NB - On these Match Plans the Nos. 1, 2, 3 etc., indicate the places to be assigned in order of merit according to the established seeding.

CHAPTER VII - TEAM COMPETITIONS

557 1. Methods of organizing

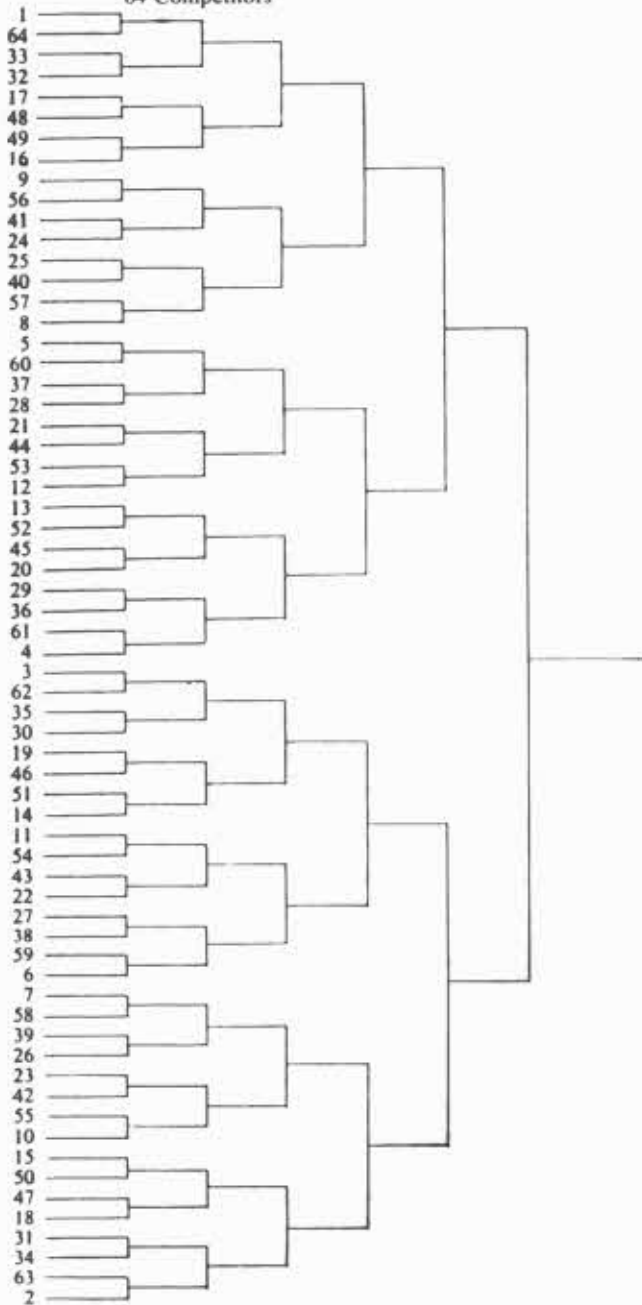
Team competitions may be organized:

- A — by pools of teams throughout;
- B — by pools of teams: one round of pools followed by a table of direct elimination of eight or sixteen teams through to the final; or
- C — by direct elimination throughout.

When drawing up the pools for a team competition (Cf. 6), the bout committee will establish the seeding by assembling all the facts which may enable them to determine the relative strengths of the teams (Cf. 565ff). The bouts are fenced off in such a manner that each fencer of one team meets the fencers of the opposing team in a prearranged order.

The fencers of the two teams will meet each other in the following order: 3-8, 4-6, 1-7, 2-5, 6-3, 8-1, 5-4, 7-2, 1-6, 3-5, 2-8, 4-7, 5-1, 6-2, 7-3, 8-4.

64 Competitors



558 2. The composition of teams

At official competitions of the FIE, teams will consist of four or five fencers of whom four are nominated 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.

After lots have been drawn to decide which team will be placed on the upper part of the match scoresheet, each team captain will provide, in writing, the order in which his fencers are entered on the scoresheet, as well as the name of the team captain for this match.

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

Exceptionally, if as a result of accidents or some cause outside their control which has been duly recognized, a team is forced to present itself at the start of a match with fewer than four fencers, the bout committee or the organizing committee may authorize a fencer correctly entered for another weapon to make up the team.

559 3. Classification of teams

3a. Match between two teams

The winner of the match is the team whose members have scored the greater number of victories.

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

Each victory gained by one team over another scores two points for that team.

Each drawn match scores one point to each team concerned.

Each defeat counts zero.

3b. Classification of several teams in the same pool

560 *1st possibility*

In each match the bouts will stop as soon as a result has been obtained.

For foil and sabre, account will only be taken of the number of victories necessary, i.e. normally nine victories in a match between teams of four.

For épée this number may be reduced to eight, seven or six victories, etc., depending on the number of double defeats registered during the match.

However, the match should be stopped sooner if the difference in touches is such that the losing team cannot catch up with the other. A bout in progress when that point is reached, however, must be finished.

The general classification is obtained by adding up the points, the winning team being the one with the highest total, and so on.

Should there be an equal number of points for two or more teams in the same pool, they will be classified according to the difference between the number of individual victories and individual defeats added up for the

whole of the pool: index V-D.

Should there be equality in the indices V-D, the index TS-TR for all the touches scored and received by each team throughout the pool will be applied. Should there be equality in the indices TS-TR, the team which has received the fewest touches will be classified above the other(s).

If the number of points, the indices V-D, the indices TS-TR and the number of touches received are the same for two or more teams, they shall be classified equal.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams, for promotion to the next round or for the overall classification, there will be one single barrage bout, fenced off immediately after the original event, between fencers nominated by the captains of the teams from among those who have just fenced in the team pool.

561 *2nd possibility*

In these matches, every bout scheduled (Cf. 557) must be fenced.

The general classification is obtained by adding up the points, the winning team being the one with the highest total, and so on.

In the case of equality of points scored by two or more teams in the same pool, their classification will be decided by applying the index V-D for the total of all the victories and all the bouts in the entire pool.

Should there be equality in the indices V-D, the index TS-TR for the total of all the touches scored and received by each team in the pool will be applied. Should there be equality in the indices TS-TR, the team which has received the fewest touches will be classified above the other(s).

In the case of absolute equality between two or more teams they will be classified as equal.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams for promotion to the next round or for overall classification, there will be one single barrage bout, fenced off immediately after the original event, between fencers nominated by the captains of the teams from among those who have just fenced in the team pool.

When the classification in a pool has been conclusively determined, the bout committee is allowed to stop the matches (or even the bouts) which remain to be fenced and therefore to halt the match with the result decided.

3c. Withdrawal of a member of a team during a match

- 562** When a member of a team withdraws during the progress of a match - without prejudice to disciplinary penalties which may later be enforced - the results which he has obtained up to the time of his withdrawal are allowed to stand, and defeats will be counted against this 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 touch from him.

The fencer who withdraws will retain the benefit of the victories he has won before his withdrawal, as well as the touches given and received in the

bout in which he withdraws.

However, if a member of a team is *obliged* to withdraw during a match, either as the result of an accident, or by reason of some cause beyond his control which has been duly recognized by the President of the Jury, the captain of the team concerned may ask the permission of the bout committee, or failing them, of the organizing committee, to put in a substitute to continue the match at the point where the competitor who was so obliged withdrew, even during a bout in progress.

However, 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 replace a fencer with the substitute 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 strip. The announcement that a fencer is to be substituted, which must be made by the President to the organizing committee and to the opposing team captain, must be made at the latest before the beginning of the bout preceding the next bout of the fencer who is to be replaced.

If an accident occurs in the bout which follows the request for a substitution, the team captain may annul that request. If the captain of the opposing team has also requested a substitution, this substitution may be implemented or cancelled.

3d. 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 bout committee will apply the rules specified 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 (Cf. 525ff).
- 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. 527ff).
 2. as not competing at all in the event, if this is its first match in the pool.

VIIA - TEAM EVENTS BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

1. 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, 548, 556).

2. System for matches

Each match shall be fenced so that each fencer in one team shall fence each

member of the other team, following the order of bouts shown in Article 557.

3. Barrages

When two teams cannot be divided (same number of individual victories and same number of touches), the result will be determined by a single barrage bout which will be fenced 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.

VIII - TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS WITH A MIXED SYSTEM OF POOLS AND DIRECT ELIMINATION

565 At the official events of the FIE - World Championships and Olympic Games:

— the team events will be fenced 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; and

— 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 bout committee, taking account in seeding the teams of results achieved by the fencers representing each nation in the individual event, considering at a maximum the results of the four best fencers of each nation who are entered to fence the team event, according to the following system (initial points).

2. Point system

Mixed system - eliminating rounds and direct elimination table, with repêchage, qualifying six fencers for a final pool.

567 The following points are allocated:

TABLE 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 Table H) - 8 points
9th to 12th (eliminated in Table G) - 12 points
13th to 16th (eliminated in Table D) - 16 points

Eliminating rounds:

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the direct elimination:
with 3 victories - 18 points
with 2 victories - 20 points
with 1 victory - 22 points
with 0 victories - 24 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round mentioned above:
with 3 victories - 30 points
with 2 victories - 32 points
with 1 victory - 34 points
with 0 victories - 36 points

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

TABLE 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 Table H) - 8 points
9th to 12th (eliminated in Table G) - 12 points
13th to 16th (eliminated in Table F) - 16 points
17th to 24th (eliminated in Table E) - 24 points
25th to 32nd (eliminated in Table D) - 32 points

Eliminating rounds:

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the direct elimination:
with 3 victories - 42 points
with 2 victories - 44 points
with 1 victory - 46 points
with 0 victories - 48 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round mentioned above:
with 3 victories - 54 points
with 2 victories - 56 points
with 1 victory - 58 points
with 0 victories - 60 points

To fencers eliminated in the round preceding the round last mentioned:
with 3 victories - 66 points
with 2 victories - 68 points
with 1 victory - 70 points
with 0 victories - 72 points

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

Fencers who have not taken part will be allocated four 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 team taking the No. 1 place in each pool becoming thus first seed, the team taking the 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 bout committee to make the match plan of direct elimination for the teams promoted.

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

After classifying the teams in each pool of teams, following the results of each pool:

- (a) the teams which win each pool take the top half of the classification;
- (b) the teams placed second in each pool take the lower half of the classification.

In each half of the classification, the teams will, for the establishment of the direct elimination match plan, be ranked according to their initial seeding.

Example: 16 teams:

Pool A	Pool B	Pool C	Pool D
1	2	3	4
8	7	6	5
9	10	11	12
16	15	14	13

Results of the pools of teams:

Pool A	Pool B	Pool C	Pool D	
1	10	6	5	Placed 1st
8	2	11	4	Placed 2nd
9	7	3	12	Placed 3rd

The classification established for the match plan of direct elimination will be:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Team No. 1 | 5. Team No. 2 |
| 2. Team No. 5 | 6. Team No. 4 |
| 3. Team No. 6 | 7. Team No. 8 |
| 4. Team No. 10 | 8. Team No. 11 |

567A Point system for the final of eight fencers by direct elimination:
The following points are allocated:

TABLE 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:

- 9th to 12th (eliminated in Table G) - 12 points
- 13th to 16th (eliminated in Table D) - 16 points

TABLE OF 32 FENCERS

For finalists: the same points as in the case of a table of 16 fencers.

To fencers placed:

- 9th to 12th (eliminated in Table G) - 12 points
- 13th to 16th (eliminated in Table F) - 16 points
- 17th to 24th (eliminated in Table E) - 24 points
- 25th to 32nd (eliminated in Table D) - 32 points

In the case of a table of 16 or 32 fencers, the point system for the eliminating rounds of pools remains the same as that specified in Article 567.

3. Table for direct elimination

568 When the classification of the teams has been established, dependent on the result of the round of pools, the bout committee will put the teams which have been promoted into the direct elimination table according to the following systems 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 in no circumstances may two teams promoted from the same pool meet each other 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 the match plan either between quarters A and B of the match plan, or between quarters C and D.

Direct Elimination Match Plan for team events:



Additional matches by direct elimination, necessary for the establishment of the direct elimination match plan, shall 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 meet again in the first round of direct elimination.

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 places to be decided. This match should be fenced before the match to decide first place.

Further, if needed, 5th and 6th places can be decided as follows:

- The four teams eliminated in the quarter-final of the direct elimination match plan will meet each other in two matches, with seeding following the match plan.
- The winners of these two matches will then fence a match to determine 5th and 6th places.

These three matches will be fenced on a strip other than that to be used for the semi-finals and final of the event, and must, in all circumstances, be finished before the match to decide first place.

For those teams which still have to be classified below 6th place the

classification will be established as follows:

- The 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 as follows:
 - For teams eliminated in the various rounds of direct elimination: according to their initial points for the table of direct elimination (Cf. 566)
 - For the teams eliminated in the rounds of pools,
 - (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 bout committee 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 in points, the teams will be classified according to the indices V-D, TS-TR and touches received. These indices will be worked out on the total of victories, defeats, touches given and touches received in all the matches in the pools.

If there are several pools of four teams, the order of teams classified fourth in these pools must be established taking into account the team points and the indices V-D, TS-TR and touches received.

CHAPTER VIII - SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1)

VIIIA - INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Annual championships

- 570** In accordance with the decisions taken at the Congresses at Antwerp (1920), the Hague (1927), Amsterdam (1928), Brussels (1937), Antwerp (1939), Brussels (1947) and Madrid (1962), official individual championships in foil, épée and sabre for men and in foil for women, called World Championships (called European Championships until 1936) are held annually under the auspices of the FIE, in principle between 1 July and 15 August.

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

Should there be errors or differences between the texts, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

2. Candidature

- 571** Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Championships to be held the following year must be submitted to the Central Office of the FIE to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit specified 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 will organize the World Championships for the ensuing year because no candidate has come forward, the Central Office of the FIE may itself decide which national federation shall organize these championships if it receives one or more candidates after the Congress has taken place.

The Central Office of the FIE will have the same powers should the national federation to which 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 and a direct elimination match plan followed by a repêchage plan in order to qualify eight fencers to compete in a final by direct elimination. The rules of this system are outlined in Articles 549 to 556 of the Rules for Competitions.

VIIIB - 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 in all three weapons for men and in foil for women. (2)

2. Entries

- 575 Entries are restricted to one team in each weapon from each country, each team to be composed of four or five fencers of the same nationality from whom four are selected by the team captain for each match.

In the Olympic Games each country has the right to enter 20 competitors; that is, three teams of five men and one team of five women.

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, 562).

Countries which wish to enter a team for one or more events at the World Championships must so inform the national federation which is undertaking the organization one and a half months before the championships begin, and confirm eight days before the same date the number of teams which will actually participate.

At least one month before the championships, the organizers must advise

the Central Office of the FIE of the countries which have entered for each team event.

3. Formula (Cf. 565ff and Statutes 129 & 130)

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

The bout committee 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 point system defined in Articles 567 and 567A.

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

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 fenced.

VIIIC - CONDITIONS COMMON TO TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Participation

- 577 The World Championships are open to all national federations affiliated with the FIE.

2. Entries

- 578 Countries which 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.

Each participating country must advise the organizers eight days before the championships begin of the numbers and names of the competitors in each event. Changes 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, 587).

For the World Championships, a delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of Presidents of Jury:

0 - 5 fencers: no President

6 - 13 fencers: one President

14 - 20 fencers: two Presidents

These Presidents of Jury will be at the disposition of the bout committee throughout the events.

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 Jury specified above are required to send to the

organizing federation the sum of 2,500 French francs for each President they fail to provide three months before the beginning of the events, and to advise the Central Office of the FIE accordingly. With this money the FIE will invite substitute Presidents.

Any federation which fails to observe the time limit for remitting the required sum or for informing the FIE will be obliged to pay double the specified amount to the Central Office of the FIE before the end of the calendar year following the time limit which has not been observed, on pain of suspension, in accordance with Article 86 of the Statutes.

1. This rule will be applied unless there is cause beyond the control of the federation in question which justifies the omission.
2. The Executive Committee of the FIE 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. FIE rules

- 579 Apart from the special rules of the present chapter, the FIE Rules for Competitions must be strictly applied during the World Championships.

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 Women's Foil Individual eliminating rounds
3rd day	Women's Foil 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 and final Women's Foil Team eliminating rounds
6th day	Women's Foil Team continuation and final Epée Individual eliminating rounds
7th day	Epée Individual continuation and final Sabre Team eliminating rounds
8th day	Sabre Team continuation and final
9th day	Epée Team eliminating rounds
10th day	Epée Team continuation and final

5. Bout committee (*directoire technique*)

- 581 The technical organization of the championships is undertaken by a bout committee 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 bout committee is appointed from among its members by the Central Office of the FIE.

6. Supervision by the FIE

- 582** The President or the member of the Central Office of the FIE appointed by him has the right to attend all meetings of the bout committee in order to ensure that the rules are observed; the bout committee is obliged to give him notice of such meetings.
- Similarly, if the Court of Appeal is assembled, it is presided over of right by the President of the FIE or by a delegate of the Central Office of the FIE (in their absence, Cf. 506).

7. Number of touches

- 583** The number of touches to be fenced for in all three weapons is as follows:
- For pools:
- Women (foil): five effective touches
 - Men (three weapons): five effective touches
- For direct elimination:
- Women (foil): two bouts of four effective touches with a third deciding bout if necessary, or one bout of eight effective touches, or one bout of eight effective touches with a difference of two touches up to ten effective touches (Cf. 555A)
 - Men (three weapons): two bouts of five effective touches with a third deciding bout if necessary, or one bout of ten effective touches (Cf. 45) or one bout of ten effective touches with a difference of two touches, up to twelve effective touches (Cf. 555A)

VIIID - 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. (3)

CHAPTER IX - RULES FOR THE WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS (4)

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), World Youth Championships are held annually under the auspices of the FIE, comprising individual competitions in foil, épée and sabre for men and in foil for women.
- The control of the FIE is assured, as is the technical direction, under the same conditions as for the World Championships, with the bout committee consisting of five members (Cf. 505).

2. Candidature

- 586** Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Youth Championships must be submitted to the Central Office of the FIE to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit specified for the submission of items for the agenda in the Statutes (Cf. Book of Statutes, Article 50).

The Congress will decide to which national federation the organization of these championships 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 should 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 which 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 only be made up to 24 hours before the beginning of each event (Cf. 535, 578).

For the World Youth Championships, a delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of Presidents of Jury:

- 0 - 3 fencers: no President
- 4 - 7 fencers: one President
- 8 - 12 fencers: two Presidents

4. Age of competitors

- 588** Competitors must be less than 20 years of age on January 1st of the year in which the World Youth Championships are held. The age check should be carried out by the bout committee.

5. Rules

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

However, the bout committee will decide, depending on the size of the entry for each event, whether the direct elimination table will begin from the last 8, 16 or 32 fencers.

- 590** The bout committee for the World Youth Championships consists of only five members of different nationalities, of whom one is a representative of the organizing country.

6. Timetable of events

591 The events will be fenced in the following order:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1st day | Men's Foil (preliminary rounds) |
| 2nd day | Men's Foil (remaining rounds and/or final)
Sabre (preliminary rounds) |
| 3rd day | Sabre (remaining rounds and/or final)
Women's Foil (preliminary rounds) |
| 4th day | Women's Foil (remaining rounds and/or final)
Epee (preliminary rounds) |
| 5th day | Epee (remaining rounds and/or final) |

NOTES

- (1) Chapter VIII is inserted in this technical rule book for reference. Its text appears in the book of Statutes of the FIE. It is drawn up by the Committee for Statutes.
- (2) 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 women's event.
- (3) 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 number of participants from each nation must not exceed 20.
- (4) Chapter IX is inserted in this technical rule book for reference. Its text appears in the book of Statutes of the FIE. It is drawn up by the Committee for Statutes. Should it contain errors or differences, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

PART SIX: DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR COMPETITIONS (1)

CHAPTER I - APPLICATION

1. Persons subject to these rules

- 601 The regulations specified in Part VI 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.
Hereinafter, all these persons are described as "fencers."

2. Maintenance of order and discipline

- 602 Fencers must observe strictly and faithfully the rules of the FIE, 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.
Everybody taking part in or present at a fencing competition must remain orderly and must not disturb the smooth running of the competition. During bouts no one is allowed to go near the strips, give advice to the fencers, criticize the President or the judges or insult them, applaud before the President has given a decision or attempt to influence him in any way. The President must stop *immediately* any activity which disturbs the smooth running of the bout over which he is presiding (Cf. 615, 651). All offenses will be penalized according to Article 651.

3. The competitors

3a. Pledge of honor

- 603 By the mere fact of taking part in a fencing competition, the fencers pledge their honor to observe the regulations and decisions of the judges, to be respectful towards the members of the jury and to obey scrupulously the orders and injunctions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 646/6).

3b. Presence on time

- 604 The fencers, completely equipped, with all equipment conforming to 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. 646/5&6).
For any fencer not present, or any team which does not have all its members present, when called by the President at the time published for the beginning of the pool, match or bouts of direct elimination:

- two repetitions of the call, at intervals of one minute, to be followed by exclusion from the competition by the President if the fencer or the entire team have not presented themselves by the third call (Cf. 650/2).

In the course of the competition (individual or team), when a fencer has been warned that it is his turn to fence, if he does not present himself when called by the President:

- a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, match, bouts of direct elimination or final (Cf. 635/3, 646/5).

Equally, should a fencer abandon a bout by leaving the strip (Cf. 32/4):

- a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, match, bouts of direct elimination or final (Cf. 635/3, 646/3).

Competitors must arrive on the strip to fence their bouts with two weapons (one spare) which satisfy the regulations and are in perfect working order (Cf. 21, 639).

3c. Method of fencing

- 605** The competitors must fence faithfully and strictly according to the rules specified 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 specified hereinafter (Cf. 637ff).

3d. Acknowledgment of a touch

- 606** Every competitor is at liberty to acknowledge aloud a touch which he has received at the moment he receives it. However, the jury is not bound by the acknowledgment and can still deliberate on this touch (Cf. 66f., 72ff). It is, on the other hand, absolutely forbidden for competitors to make any gestures or comments - except the acknowledgment of a touch as allowed - which might influence the decisions of the jury, or to acknowledge a touch which has not been awarded, after the decision of the President (Cf. 647, 649).

3e. 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 touches or seeking to be favored in scoring touches by anyone (Cf. 647/2&3).

4. Drugs

Article 1: General rules

- 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 FIE. 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 of organic products in abnormal doses in order to increase performance abusively. (Definition established by the World Congress on Drugs, Tokyo, 1964).

Because of the serious danger which doping presents to the health of licensed fencers, the President of the FIE, or any other person authorized by the FIE for this purpose, may, under medical supervision, and at any competition organized under the aegis of the FIE, enforce the taking of samples of solids, liquids or gases absorbed or secreted by the body of any licensed member of the FIE in order to have them analyzed.

- (b) The list of forbidden substances is reviewed by the Medical Committee of the FIE at its periodic meetings. The list is based on that adopted by the IOC (Cf. 608, Article 4: List of products forbidden in competitions).

This list is submitted for the approval of the FIE at its annual Congress and must be published before the start of the competition. It cannot be modified during a competition.

- (c) The licenses issued by the federations affiliated with the FIE should contain the following clause: "The holder of this license 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 organizers 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 organizers of any competition must make provision for the taking of samples in their regulations. The costs of drug checks are the responsibility of the association or federation organizing the competition.
- (f) An athlete is considered as being under the influence of drugs when any forbidden substance or one of its derivatives with the same characteristics can be found (in his body) by the unbiased use of methods of biological analysis employed within the framework of expert opinions 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 organizing the competition must set in motion the procedure for applying penalties through the FIE, which will decide what actual penalties to impose.
- (h) The method for selecting fencers for examination must in every case be decided in advance, at the beginning of the competition, by the Medical Committee of the FIE in consultation with the President of the FIE, and must not be divulged to the federations taking part in the competition. Normally, this check will initially be carried out on the fencers placed first, second or third, and then on one or more fencers picked at random from the remainder. For team competitions the check will be carried out either on the entire team or on odd members

of the team picked at random.

In addition to the foregoing, the doctors at the event who have been given the responsibility for testing fencers for drugs have the right to examine any athlete suspected of being under the influence of drugs, but this decision can only be taken by members of the FIE Medical Committee, who must be two in number, and only after they have notified the President of the FIE.

- (i) Fencers, as well as nonmedical trainers and assistants, are forbidden to bring or have in their possession any drug 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 made known to the doctor in attendance by means of an official form. Local anaesthetics administered by a doctor in the case of injuries are permitted.
- (k) The result of the examination is strictly confidential. Neither the doctor responsible nor the laboratory personnel who carry out the analysis are authorized 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 FIE Medical Committee or his representative through the person responsible for the drug test, and communicate to him the details of the analysis with a minimum of delay. The President of the Medical Committee or his representative shall at once call a meeting, and shall invite to it the doctor responsible for the fencer (or another doctor authorized by the fencer's delegation). The President of the Medical Committee is responsible for passing the report of the analysis to the President of the FIE and to the fencer in question.
- (m) The fencer may demand in writing from the President of the Medical Committee a check of the results, obtained from the second sample. This demand must be made in the 24 hours that follow the receipt of the result. The check should be carried out by the same laboratory. The fencer may nominate a second expert of his choice, who is recognized as competent, to attend the analysis of the second sample. This control must be carried out no more than six days after receipt of the appeal, and it may be carried out under the supervision of one of the members of the FIE Medical Committee.
- (n) In the case of a positive result, the cost of the tests of the check and travel costs will be paid by the fencer or federation concerned. Should the check of the results produce a negative result, the organizing country will be liable for the costs.
Every demand for a check of the result of a drug test must be accompanied by a deposit of US \$160 or the equivalent as a proof of good faith. If the test produces a different result from the original one and absolves the incriminated fencer, the deposit will be returned.

If a fencer is accused of doping as a result of the first check, 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 under the influence of drugs, his team will immediately lose its place in the ranking and be eliminated from the event.

- (o) The member of the Medical Committee will pass the result of the second test to the President of the Medical Committee. The latter will inform the President of the FIE, whose responsibility it is to call a meeting of the members of the Central Office of the FIE, who will impose the necessary penalties and issue an official communiqué (Cf. 621).

(p) Penalties

The penalties to be applied to fencers who are proved to have taken drugs are as follows:

1. First offense:

- expulsion from the competition, i.e. from all events of the World Championships concerned, and a consequent adjustment by the bout committee of the final classification of the first eight fencers; this adjustment is limited to the final of the individual and the semi-finals onwards for the team events;
- loss, if applicable, of any title won by the fencer, or by his team if the fencer concerned has fenced with his team at any point during the competition;
- suspension from all national and international activity for a period of six months, commencing from the date of the written communication notifying the fencer of the decision of the Central Office of the FIE; and
- systematic undergoing for a period of one year from the end of the period of suspension of a drug test by the fencer if such tests are being held during the competition and if the fencer participates in the last day of the event.

2. Second offense, with no limit on time interval after the first:

- the suspension referred to in (1) above is extended to two years. The other penalties are identical with the above.

3. Third offense:

- definitive withdrawal, for life, of the fencer's international license and a ban against taking part in any national fencing activity.

- (q) Any alteration of the classification of fencers participating in a competition and the publication of those decisions will be made by the Central Office of the FIE which alone will have the right to bring them to the notice of the member associations.

Offenses committed and penalized in one of the member countries of the FIE will be taken into account and applied by all member countries of the FIE.

Article 2: Procedure for taking samples

- (a) When the classification of fencers has been established at the end of the competition, a representative of the organizing committee will, by handing him a special form, request the selected fencer to present himself within an hour to the waiting room of the drug testing room, and to take with him some form of identification.
The fencer or his team captain must sign a detachable section of the form which shows the time at which he was given the request.
When he presents himself for examination the fencer may be accompanied by a team official or doctor.
- (b) A representative of those conducting the test receives the fencer and his official on their arrival at the drug testing room. He verifies the identity of the fencer with the help of his identity card and his competition number.
- (c) If the fencer does not arrive at the drug testing room within the hour following the delivery of the request, this will be noted on his drug testing form (Form 2).
- (d) The only people who are allowed in the medical examination room, other than the fencer and the official accompanying him, are:
- two doctors who are members of the FIE Medical Committee, invited by the organizing committee at the instigation of the President of the FIE;
 - one doctor from the country organizing the competition;
 - one interpreter, if needed; and
 - the President of the FIE or, possibly, his representative.
- (e) Each fencer's personal details and the time of his arrival are entered on his drug testing form.
- (f) The bottles placed at the disposal of the fencers must be dry and sterile, have a wide mouth and be made of a transparent material. They must have a capacity of between 50 and 100 cc and a watertight stopper. It should be possible to seal them with wax or lead and to enclose them in a case which must also be capable of being sealed. The seal used must be readily identifiable.
The number of bottles must exceed the number of samples that it is anticipated will be taken.
- (g) The fencer himself chooses a pair of bottles, engraved with the same number (including the suffix A or B). This number is recorded on his individual drug testing form.
- (h) The fencer must undress and undergo a medical examination, and then in an adjacent room, supervised by a doctor, he must fill a bottle with at least 50 cc of urine.
At women's events, fencers have the right to ask for a female assistant (doctor or nurse).
- (i) If a fencer refuses to undergo a medical examination or to provide a sample of urine, he must be warned of the consequences of such a refusal (Cf. 608, Article 1, paragraph (d)). If he persists, his refusal

- is documented on his personal form.
- (j) Neither the fencers concerned nor the medical specialists in charge of taking samples have the right to leave the drug testing room without the athletes concerned having provided a urine sample.
 - (k) Immediately after the sample has been taken, the doctor responsible for the test checks the pH of the urine. The result of this test and the time the sample is taken are written on the fencer's individual form.
 - (l) The doctor pours half the urine into the second bottle. The two are then sealed with wax or lead by the doctor.
 - (m) The fencer and his official may check that the numbers on the bottles are the same as those written on the form and they may also check the quality of the seals.
 - (n) A breathalyzer test may be carried out to provide evidence of the possible consumption of alcohol by the fencer. Should the result of this test prove positive (an apparent alcohol level of over 0.5%), and if the fencer contests this result, he must demand a quantitative measurement. Should it not be possible to carry out this measurement using a breathalyzer, a blood test must be carried out. If the fencer refuses to take part in this test, he is warned of the consequences of this decision (Cf. 608, Article 1, paragraph (d)).
This particular test for drugs may be carried out at any time.
 - (o) The fencer signs his name at the bottom of both copies of his individual test form, thereby confirming that the samples were taken in the proper way. The form is countersigned by the fencer's official and by the representative of the Medical Committee of the FIE. One of the copies is given to the fencer who has just been tested.
 - (p) The individual forms kept by the representative of the Medical Committee are placed in a sealed container.
 - (q) The doctor prepares a summary document (Form 3), entering the findings of the clinical examination of the fencer, together with any useful comments on the various processes carried out during the test. This is kept by the member representing the FIE Medical Committee in a sealed container.
 - (r) The two bottles of each fencer are placed in a closed, sealed container. When the samples of the fencer who has been tested have been protected in this way, the representative of the Medical Committee of the FIE takes over responsibility for them, in order to transport them to an agreed laboratory for their analysis. If distance prevents his looking after their transport personally, he must engage a specialist service to whom he must hand over the samples in exchange for a properly documented receipt.

Article 3: Analysis

- (a) The analysis of a sample must, where possible, be carried out in the 24 hours following its actual delivery to the laboratory.
- (b) The analysis consists of the following stages:

1. Screening
 - thin layer chromatography on nonvolatile substances
 - gas chromatography on volatile substances
 2. Identification
 - gas chromatography on two columns of different polarity and determination of Kovate indices

If necessary, methods of confirmation of extracted substances by infrared or mass spectrometry, etc., may be used.

The presence of a substance is considered as proven when the results obtained on the urine are comparable with those found in standard material.
- (c) The following are allowed access to the laboratory in addition to the head of the laboratory and his personnel: the members of the Medical Committee of the FIE, the person responsible for the drug test and, in the event of a test of the second bottle, the observer nominated by the accused fencer.

Article 4: List of products forbidden in competition

The products that are forbidden are identified in the most recent list issued by the International Olympic Committee. This list points out that, at the request of the FIE, alcohol control will be carried out at fencing competitions. An alcohol level above 0.5% is liable to the sanctions specified in the Rules for Competitions.

The IOC list is not restrictive and other substances can be added to it.

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 has the right to approach the president of the bout committee, the organizing committee, the juries, etc., in order to decide technical matters, register protests, or make observations.

The members of the team who strictly carry out the instructions of their team captain 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 (Cf. 602ff).

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. 55).

The bout committee (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 it believes that this replacement is necessary either for technical reasons or to maintain the good order of the competition.

7. The coaches, trainers and technicians

- 611** Coaches, trainers and technicians (amateurs or not) are not permitted in the enclosed area near the competitors during the competition. However, for team events, a team captain has the right to be with his team (Cf. 609). The President of the Jury, each time he deems it necessary, may authorize someone to render temporary assistance to a competitor. Each nation having a fencer actually participating in the round in progress may designate two persons who have the right to place themselves in the vicinity of the enclosure for the strips, near an entry point. The organizers shall provide the space necessary for these persons.

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 Bout Committee (Cf. 505, 617);
 - the Court of Appeal (Cf. 506, 618);
 - the Executive Committee of the IOC at the Olympic Games (Cf. 505, 506, 619);
 - the National Federation (Cf. 620);
 - the Central Office of the FIE (Cf. 621); and
 - the Congress of the FIE (Cf. 622).

2. Principle of jurisdiction

- 614** (a) Whatever juridical authority has made a decision, this decision may be subject to an appeal to a higher juridical authority, but only to one such appeal.
- (b) However, every decision made on an appeal will include the right to an "ultimate appeal" to the Congress of the FIE (when it concerns an official competition of the FIE) or to the Central Office of the FIE (when it concerns any other international competition). This ultimate appeal should be sent to the President of the FIE by registered post within a month of when the decision which is being appealed took 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 resume of the facts and of the arguments supporting the appeal and should state the desired outcome.

The appeal is communicated to the other interested parties who may, within a month, present their own viewpoint. 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 regarding 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 US \$80 or its equivalent in other currency, and every ultimate appeal must be accompanied by the deposit of a guaranty of US \$160 or its equivalent in another currency. These sums may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the FIE 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 regarding decisions of the President of the Jury do not require the deposit of the guaranties mentioned above (Cf. 506, 661f.).

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 touches and the checking of equipment, but equally for the maintenance of order in the competition at which he is presiding (Cf. 53).
 - (b) In his capacity as director of the bout and arbiter of touches he can, in accordance with the rules, penalize the competitors, either by refusing to award a touch which they have in fact made on the opponent, by awarding against them a touch which they have not in fact received, or by excluding them from the competition at 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 bout committee to all pool sheets on which the competitor penalized 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 at which he is presiding, he can also recommend to the bout committee the expulsion from the venue of the competition of the spectators, trainers, coaches and other persons who accompany the competitors (Cf. 651).
 - (d) Finally, he may recommend to the bout committee (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 bout committee (or, in its absence, the organizing committee) is the authority competent to deal with appeals regarding decisions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 616f., 661).

4. The organizing committee (Cf. 503)

- 616 In disciplinary matters, the organizing committee is only competent to act when there is no bout committee and it assumes the functions of the bout committee; in these circumstances it must undertake all the obligations incumbent on the bout committee (Cf. 617).

5. The bout committee (*directoire technique*) (Cf. 505)

- 617 (a) The bout committee 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 which are applicable during competitions.
- (b) It is the juridical authority to deal with appeals regarding 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 bout committee are subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal (Cf. 506, 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 bout committee 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, at official competitions of the FIE, it sends direct to the Central Office of the FIE announcements of penalties of exclusion and disqualification pronounced during the competition, as well as any requests for suspension, extension of penalty, or permanent suspension, and requests for ultimate appeals.
- (f) The bout committee 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 bout committee (or when necessary by the organizing committee), either on its own initiative or at the request of a team captain, the official delegate of a federation concerned, a President of the Jury or a delegate of the Central Office of the FIE (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 FIE (Cf. 614).

7. The Executive Committee of the IOC at the Olympic Games

- 619 The Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the final arbiter for all disputes of a nontechnical 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, the FIE or 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 FIE that penalties which it has inflicted should be extended beyond its own territory.
- (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 offense enumerated herein committed in its territory.
- (e) When a foreign fencer not normally under its jurisdiction is concerned, the federation can inflict the penalty only after 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 a disagreement between the two federations concerned, the file containing all particulars regarding the matter is forwarded to the Central Office of the FIE.

9. The Central Office of the FIE (Cf. 504, 582)

- 621 (a) The Central Office of the FIE, 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 bout committee of an international meeting.
- (b) In particular it is the authority which judges the ultimate appeals regarding decisions made during international competitions other than the official competitions of the FIE (Cf. 614b).
- (c) The Central Office of the FIE may inflict all penalties specified. It may confirm, increase or annul penalties inflicted by the lesser authorities.

10. The Congress of the FIE

- 622 The Congress of the FIE has the same rights as the Central Office, but more especially as regards matters concerning the official competitions of the FIE (Cf. 614).

CHAPTER III - PENALTIES

1. Classification of penalties

- 623 There are two distinct categories of penalties applicable to the two sorts of offenses (Cf. 635ff).

1a. Penalties related to fencing, applicable to offenses committed while fencing; these are:

- the loss of ground on the strip;
- refusal to award a touch actually made;
- awarding a touch which has not in fact been received; and
- exclusion from the competition.

1b. Disciplinary penalties applicable to offenses committed regarding maintenance of order, discipline or sportsmanship; these are:

- awarding a touch which has not in fact been received;
- exclusion from the competition;
- exclusion from participation in the whole meeting;
- censure;
- temporary suspension;
- permanent suspension;
- disqualification; and
- expulsion from the venue of the competition.

2. Penalties related to fencing

2a. Loss of ground on the strip (Cf. 43)

- 624 The competitor who crosses the lateral boundaries of the strip may be penalized by the loss of ground, which is one meter in foil and two meters in *épée* and *sabre*.

2b. Refusal to award a touch actually made

- 625 Although a competitor may in fact have touched his opponent on the target, this touch may be disallowed, either because it did not arrive during the period of time in which fencing is allowed, because the competitor had crossed the boundaries of the strip, because of defects in the electrical equipment, because violence was involved in the making of the touch, or because of other reasons as specified in the rules (Cf. 28, 30, 32, 35, 38ff, 42, 47, 73f., 230f., 237, 324ff, 422, 637, 645).

2c. Awarding a touch which has not in fact been received

- 626 A competitor may have a touch awarded against him which he has not in

fact received, either because the time limit for the bout has expired (penalty against both competitors), because he has crossed the rear limit of the strip, or because he has committed an offense which has prevented his opponent from fencing (a flèche attack which jostles the opponent, a corps à corps made intentionally in foil or sabre, the use of the unarmed hand while fencing, etc.) (Cf. 30, 40, 48f., 224, 226, 321, 325, 412, 414, 637, 645, 648).

2d. Exclusion from the competition

- 627** A competitor who, while fencing, commits certain violent or vindictive actions against his opponent, 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; however, the points obtained by that fencer up to the moment of his 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 touches which remain to be fenced for in the bout in progress, as well as all the touches which remain to be fenced for in the remaining bouts by the competitor concerned, will be awarded for his opponent(s).

The President shall decide whether the competitor concerned shall be excluded only from the match in progress or whether he shall recommend to the bout committee that the competitor be excluded from all the matches which his team has still to fence (in which case this competitor may be replaced by a substitute for the remaining matches) (Cf. 562).

3. Disciplinary penalties

3a. Exclusion from the competition

- 628** Exclusion from a competition may also be inflicted for a disciplinary offense (failure to appear on the strip as required, weapons not in accordance with the rules, reprehensible attitude towards a judge, etc.).

The consequences of such exclusion for the competitor are the same as those described in Article 627.

3b. Exclusion from participation in the whole meeting

- 629** A competitor who is excluded from a meeting will no longer be allowed to participate in any competition during that meeting, either in the same weapon or in another.

When this penalty is inflicted on a team, the position of each member of that team must be examined individually, and the members of that team may, according to the circumstances, have different penalties inflicted on them (Cf. 609).

3c. 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.

3d. Permanent suspension

- 631** Permanent suspension involves the same consequences as suspension, but is permanent (except for the special provision for clemency as specified in Article 667).

3e. 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 incur 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. 652).
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. 525ff).
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 classifications and the elimination of the competitor will not, in any case, have a retroactive effect on the previous competitions for qualification.

3f. Expulsion from the venue of the competition or meeting

- 633** All participants or noncompetitors who participate in or are present at a competition (coaches, trainers, technicians, supporters, officials, spectators) may be expelled. Such expulsion has the effect of forbidding them access to the venue for the duration of the competition or meeting.
In no circumstances can the infliction of this penalty give cause for redress to anyone.

3g. Censure

In a case which does not call for a more severe disciplinary penalty, the fencer or official may be penalized by censure.

4. Announcement of penalties

- 634** The organizing committee is obliged without delay to communicate its decision to the national association to which it belongs. The national association must register the penalty and immediately advise the Central

Office of the FIE. It must also register the decision and ensure its publication in its official journal.

At official competitions of the FIE, the bout committee is required to inform the Central Office of the FIE without delay of penalties applied during the competition and their reasons (Cf. 617e, 620 c & e).

At the Olympic Games, where the FIE assumes the duties of organizing committee, the Central Office must advise the Olympic Games Committee.

CHAPTER IV - OFFENSES, THEIR PENALTIES AND THE COMPETENT JURIDICAL AUTHORITIES

1. Preliminary remarks

1a. Warnings

635 The various offenses are distinguished by three types of warning:

1. The MINOR warning, valid for the bout:

- it may be "specific," i.e. applying only to the offense for which it was given; or
- it may be given for a group of offenses; that is, there is only one warning, and the committing thereafter of any one of that group of offenses is penalized by a "negative touch."

After a MINOR warning, at the first repetition of the offense, the penalty imposed on the fencer at fault shall be either the removal of one touch from his score or the annulment of any valid touch he may have scored in that same fencing phrase.

If the fencer being penalized has not yet scored a touch, the penalty will be the annulment of the first valid touch (and if necessary of any subsequent valid touches) 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 offenses in the same group; i.e. if (after the warning) *any one* of those offenses is committed, a penalty touch will be awarded. In the case of any further infringement, the same penalty will be applied.

3. The SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, the whole of the bouts by direct elimination or the final:

It is specific; i.e. it applies only to the offense for which it has been given (Cf. 646ff).

In cases where a valid touch is scored by the offending fencer, the touch is annulled and the fencer is given a SPECIAL warning. At the first repetition of the offense, any touch scored by the offending fencer will be annulled *and* a penalty touch will be given against him. On a second repetition of the offense, the offending fencer will be excluded from the competition.

1b. Classification of offenses

The offenses and their penalties are classified as follows:

- A. offenses concerned with the strip and the duration of the bout;
- B. offenses incurring a MINOR warning;
- C. offenses incurring a SEVERE warning;
- D. offenses incurring a SPECIAL warning;
- E. offenses which can lead to exclusion;
- F. offenses which can lead to expulsion; and
- G. offenses which can lead to disqualification.

1c. Competence

- 636** All these offenses are within the competence of the President, although the bout committee always retains the right to intervene on its own initiative.

2. Offenses concerned with the strip and the duration of the bout

2a. Offenses concerned with the strip

- 637** 1. For merely crossing the lateral boundaries of the strip, both:
— loss of ground (foil, 1 meter; sabre and épée, 2 meters) without a warning, *and*
— the annulment of any touch scored by the fencer who leaves the strip which arrives after he has left the strip, as well as any touch aimed at that fencer after he has left the strip (other than an immediate riposte), without a warning (Cf. 38).
2. For crossing the lateral boundaries in order to avoid being touched:
— (Cf. 43, 645/5).
3. For crossing the rear limit of the strip (Cf. 39):
— penalty of one touch after a warning given at the warning line (Cf. 40).

2b. Offenses relating to the duration of the bout

- 638** 1. For any touch initiated before "Fence" or after "Halt" (Cf. 32):
— annulment of that touch, without a warning.
2. At the time limit of the match:
— the giving of a certain number of touches for both fencers, after a warning one minute before the end of the bout (Cf. 49, 226, 321, 414); or
— a double defeat (Cf. 321).

3. Offenses incurring a MINOR warning (Cf. 635/1)

3a. Fencers' equipment not conforming to the rules (Cf. 21)

- 639** 1. In all cases, confiscation of the nonconforming equipment.
2. When the nonconformity could have been caused by fencing conditions and is detected during the bout, neither warning nor penalty.
3. When the nonconformity could have been caused by fencing conditions but is noticed as the fencer presents himself on the strip, a single

MINOR warning for the group of offenses set out in Article 21a/1 for any fencer who presents himself on the strip:

- with a weapon or body cord which does not work or which does not conform to the rules;
- without a protective plastron;
- with a metallic vest which does not completely cover the valid target;
- with only one weapon which conforms to the rules (Cf. 21); or
- without a national armband in official competitions of the FIE (Cf. 27/3).

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 preliminary inspection (Cf. 21a/3b); or
- does not conform, when there has been no preliminary inspection (Cf. 21b);

he will give the offending fencer a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. Should any of these offenses be repeated, he will penalize the fencer at fault each time with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3b. Irregular use of the unarmed hand or arm, mask or hair (Cf. 30)

- 640** In foil, for protecting or covering the target with the unarmed hand or arm, the mask or hair during the bout:
- a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3c. For taking hold of the electric equipment with the unarmed hand (Cf. 30)

- 641** 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 offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3d. For placing, pushing or letting drag the tip of the weapon (in épée or foil) on the metallic strip (Cf. 211, 316)

- a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3e. For causing corps à corps in foil and sabre (Cf. 34)

- 642** — a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 224, 412, 635/1).

3f. For turning one's back towards one's opponent during the bout (Cf. 35)

- 643** 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 offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

2. It is equally forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during a bout. The penalty for an offense against this rule is the annulment of any touch which may have been scored by the offending fencer and a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition, annulment of any touch which may have been scored by the offending fencer, as well as the penalty of a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3g. For an unjustified appeal (Cf. 661)

- 644 — a MINOR warning, valid for the bout. For any repetition of the offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

3h. 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 offense, penalization with a negative touch (Cf. 635/1).

4. Offenses incurring a SEVERE warning (Cf. 635/2)

- 645 The SEVERE warning, valid for the bout, is general for all the offenses in this article, which are all offenses committed while fencing (*fautes de combat*).

In any one bout, a fencer who commits *any* of these "fencing faults" will receive one warning only. Should he repeat the fault, or commit any of the others, in that same bout, he will be penalized by one touch.

1. Use of the unarmed hand and arm for an offensive or defensive action (Cf. 30).
2. Deliberate corps à corps to avoid being touched, or corps à corps with jostling (Cf. 34, 224, 318, 412).
3. Bringing an uninsulated part of the weapon (foil) into contact with the metallic vest (Cf. 230).
4. A flèche attack ending in a fall or in a shock which jostles the opponent (Cf. 28, 224, 318, 412).
5. Crossing the lateral boundaries of the strip to avoid being touched (Cf. 43).
6. Deliberately making a touch on some surface other than on one's opponent (Cf. 230, 325).

In cases 1, 2, 3 and 4: any touch scored by the offending fencer will be annulled, quite apart from any penalty touch given in the case of a repetition of the offense.

5. Offenses incurring a SPECIAL warning (Cf. 635/3)

- 646 A SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, or the whole of the direct elimination or the final, is specific; i.e. it concerns only the offense for which it has been given.

In the case of a first repetition of the offense, penalization by one touch. On any subsequent repetition, exclusion of the offending fencer.

1. For acts of violence resulting from disorderly fencing and irregular movements on the strip, any action which the President considers dangerous, or a touch made with undue violence (Cf. 28):
In any of these cases, annulment of any touch scored by the offending fencer (with the action which provokes the warning), and in the case of a repetition, annulment of any touch scored as well as the giving of the penalty touch.
2. For the absence of any inspection markings on the equipment (Cf. 21a/3a).
3. For leaving the strip without permission (Cf. 32/4).
4. For improperly causing or prolonging interruption of the bout (Cf. 48).
5. For not presenting oneself on the strip when first instructed by the President in the course of the competition (Cf. 604).
6. For refusing to obey immediately the instructions of the President or other officials (Cf. 602, 609).

6. Offenses which can cause exclusion

6a. After a preliminary warning on the first offense

647 A SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match, the whole of the direct elimination or the final, is given. It is specific (Cf. 635/3).

In cases 1 and 4, the penalty includes annulment of any touch the offending fencer may have made, and a warning.

In the event of a repetition, the penalty is exclusion from the competition.

1. For dishonest fencing (Cf. 28).
2. For seeking to favor 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 offenses in Article 647/4 is valid for both offenses; i.e. if the fencer commits either of these offenses after a warning given for one of them, he will be excluded from the competition.

6b. After a penalty touch on the first offense

648 The first offense is immediately punished by a penalty touch. If the same offense is committed again, the fencer is excluded from the competition (cases 1, 2 and 3 only; in case 4, each repetition of the offense is penalized by a touch).

1. Equipment bearing inspection markings which have been imitated or transferred (Cf. 21a/3d).
2. Equipment which has passed the weapon inspection, but which has irregularities which could have been caused deliberately (Cf. 21a/3c).
3. Asking for a halt in the bout on the pretext of an injury which is not duly confirmed by the doctor on duty (Cf. 50).
4. Voluntarily making a touch on some surface other than on one's

opponent during the last minute of fencing (foil and épée) (Cf. 230, 325).

In cases 1 and 2 the last touch scored by the offending fencer is annulled, even if the bout has been restarted. The nonconforming equipment is confiscated and examined by the experts.

6c. With the option of a preliminary warning on the first offense

649 The penalty is exclusion following a SPECIAL warning, valid for the pool, the match or the whole of the direct elimination or the final, or even without a warning, depending on the judgment of the President (Cf. 635/3).

1. For any vindictive action, touch made with violence, or, in sabre, for deliberately hitting off target (Cf. 28).
2. For a fencer who disturbs the maintenance of order (Cf. 602).

6d. Exclusion without any preliminary warning

650 These offenses cause 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. 53, 604).
3. Offenses against sportsmanship.
4. Having equipment which is irregular in an obvious attempt to cheat (Cf. 21a/3e).

7. Offenses which can lead to expulsion

651 The President, the bout committee or the organizing committee must expel from the competition venue, with or without warning, any fencer, spectator, trainer, coach, auxiliary personnel or official who by action, attitude or word is disturbing the order or smooth running of the competition (Cf. 602, 611f.).

8. Offenses which can lead to disqualification

652 A fencer may be declared disqualified by the bout committee or by the Central Office of the FIE, according to the circumstances, either on its own initiative or upon the 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 by any regulation as to procedure, and will take into account the gravity of the offense and the circumstances in which it was committed (but Cf. 663f.).

2. Protests and appeals

2a. Against the decision of the President

- 661** No appeal can be made against decisions of the President regarding the materiality and validity of a touch. However, 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 must be made:

- in individual events, by the fencer.
- in team events, by the fencer or the team captain.

This appeal should be made courteously but without formality, and should be made verbally to the President *immediately and before any decision is made regarding a subsequent touch.*

If the President maintains his opinion, the matter may be decided by the bout committee (or by the organizing committee) (Cf. 615).

If such an appeal is judged unjustified, the fencer will receive a MINOR warning, valid for the bout, and, in case of repetition in the same bout, a negative touch (Cf. 635/1, 644g).

2b. Other protests and appeals

- 662** Complaints and protests must be made in writing within a maximum period of one hour after the occurrence giving rise to them; they must be addressed to the bout committee or the organizing committee.

Protests over the compositions of the pools may only be made up to 2 pm 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 inquiry has been held in the course of which the parties concerned have been called on to give their explanations 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 case of equality, the President has the deciding vote.

5. Stay of execution

- 665** If the party involved has not previously incurred a penalty of disqualification or suspension, either for the same offense or for one which is effectively the same, with or without a 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 an offense

666 For offenses regarding sportsmanship, good order or discipline, a fencer is said to repeat an offense if he commits a new offense, other than violation of the rules governing bouts, within two years after he has previously been censured, or subjected to exclusion, disqualification or suspension.

For the repetition of an offense, the minimum penalty which must be inflicted is:

- (a) disqualification from participation in the meeting, if the previous penalty was exclusion or disqualification from the competition.
- (b) suspension for double the time of the previous penalty, or permanent suspension, if the previous penalty was suspension (competitors or officials).

7. Pardon, remission and commutation of penalty

667 In exceptional cases, the Central Office and the Congress of the FIE, 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.

NOTES

- (1) Penalties relating to the Fencers' Publicity Code are contained in Appendix A of these Rules.

PART SEVEN: AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER I - RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

- 1. Authorized designs**
- 701** Only electrical apparatus designed with wires connecting the fencers to the central apparatus and registering touches by light signals with auxiliary sound signals are authorized; this expressly excludes apparatus based on radio waves and those which register sound signals only.
- 2. Definition of equipment**
- 702** All electrical scoring equipment includes:
- 2a. Equipment provided by the organizers of a competition:**
1. the central scoring apparatus, with extension lights (Cf. 709, 713ff, 723ff);
 2. the reels, with floor cords and connections (Cf. 710, 717, 730); or cables suspended overhead (Cf. 710/7);
 3. the metallic strip which grounds touches made on it (Cf. 711);
 4. the source of electrical current (storage batteries) (Cf. 709/7, 716, 729); and
 5. for finals of official competitions of the FIE, a clock which counts down the time and can be linked to the apparatus; it must control the audible signal and the electrical registering of touches (Cf. 47, 709/8&9).
- 2b. 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 touches at the extremity of the blade (Cf. 712, 718ff, 731ff);
 2. the body cord with plugs connecting to the reel and to the weapon (Cf. 710/6); and
 3. the metallic vest (for foil only) (Cf. 722).
- 3. Approval of design of apparatus**
- 703** Scoring apparatus for use in an official competition must have been approved by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (SEMI Committee) of the FIE.
- In order to obtain this approval, the apparatus which is proposed for use must be submitted complete, with reels, connections, etc., for an examination by the Committee, at a place and on a date to be agreed with the Committee 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 Committee 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 planned 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 manufacturer. The latter may state in their publicity only the fact that the design of apparatus which they offer for sale has been used at a specific official competition (if this in fact is the case), but they themselves must guarantee that the apparatus conforms to the design for which approval was given.
- 706 The approval of an apparatus by the Committee as well as its acceptance (Cf. 708) implies no guarantee against possible faults in construction, or against its use with a source of electrical current other than storage batteries (Cf. 709/7).
- 707 All expenses incurred by the Committee for the examination of apparatus are the responsibility of the persons concerned.

4. Inspection of apparatus before each competition

- 708 Before each official competition of the FIE, the proper functioning of the apparatus intended for use and its conformity to the approved design must be checked by a representative of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the FIE; this inspection is in addition to the approval of the design detailed 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

5a. The central scoring apparatus (Cf. 713ff, 723ff)

- 709
1. A touch made on the metallic strip or on the metallic parts of the weapon must not be registered by the apparatus, nor may it prevent the registering of a touch made simultaneously by the opponent. In foil a touch made on a part of the foil may register if an uninsulated part of the weapon of the fencer is in contact with his metallic vest.
 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. Touches must be registered by light signals. The signal lights 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 touch was made. Arrangements must be made so that extension lights 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 lights on

the apparatus and those given by the extension lights, the signals given by the apparatus are decisive.

4. Once the signal lights are lit, they must so remain until the apparatus is reset, without their having any tendency to go out or flicker either when subsequent touches 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 resetting switches must be placed either on the top or on the front part of the apparatus.
7. For official competitions of the FIE, the source of power must always be storage batteries. The wiring of the box to be powered in this way must be designed so that it is impossible for the box to become connected by mistake to the main AC electrical supply.
All fencing salles, clubs, etc., and the organizers of training sessions or competitions involving weapons using electrical equipment may use the current supplied by the main AC electrical supply on condition that they adhere strictly to the technical standards specified on the subject by their countries and international communities.
8. If the clock is not incorporated into the electrical scoring apparatus, the apparatus must have a system for linking in an external clock. This clock must be powered by electricity from a 12 volt storage battery. The disconnection of the wiring which links the clock to the apparatus must cause, simultaneously, the blocking of the apparatus which registers touches, in a manner which preserves what it has registered up to that point, and the stopping of the clock.
There must be in the interior of the apparatus a switch which can change its operating mode and allow the apparatus to be used when it is not connected to the clock (Cf. 47, 702).
9. For the finals of official competitions of the FIE, the clock must be equipped with a system which connects it to some external extension clocks displaying large luminous numbers, and with another system for the connection of the audible signal. These two connection systems must be separated from the circuits situated inside the central scoring apparatus by means of optocouplers (Cf. 47, 702).
10. When the cable connecting the audible signal apparatus to the clock is disconnected, the audible signal apparatus must emit a sound of between 80 and 100 decibels (measured at the center line of the strip) lasting between 2 and 3 seconds, but the central scoring apparatus must not be blocked and the clock must not be stopped (Cf. 47, 702, 709/9).

5b. Reels, floor cords and their connections (Cf. 717, 730)

- 710
1. The maximum electrical resistance of each wire of the reel, measured from socket to socket, must be 3 ohms.
 2. There must be no interruption of electrical contact even when the reel

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 reel.

3. The reels must allow 18 to 20 meters of cable to be unwound without straining the springs.
4. The socket which terminates the reel cable and is designed to receive the plug of the body cord at the fencer's back must include a safety device which fulfills the following requirements:
 - it must be impossible to use it unless the plug is correctly put in;
 - it must be impossible for it to become separated during the bout; and
 - it must be possible for the competitor to verify that the two foregoing requirements are satisfied.
5. The resistance of each of the three wires in the floor cords must not exceed 2.5 ohms.
6. The plug used to connect the body cord to the reel wire and the floor cords to the reels and the apparatus must have three prongs of 4 mm diameter arranged in a straight line. The external prongs must be spaced 15 and 20 mm from the center prong. The body cord and the floor cords have plugs; the reel cables and the central electrical apparatus have the sockets for them.
7. The use of suspended cables instead of reels is permitted, provided that the conditions already mentioned are satisfied.

5c. The metallic strip

- 711
1. The metallic conducting strip must be made from metal, metallic mesh or some substance with a metallic base. The resistance of the strip, from one end to the other, must not exceed 5 ohms.
 2. The metallic strip must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the field of play including its extensions.
When the strip is mounted on a platform the metallic strip must cover the whole width of the platform (obligatory for official competitions of the FIE).
 3. Because the amount of wire which the reels can carry is limited, the metallic strip is designed for use on a strip 14 meters long; an extension of 1.5 to 2.0 meters is added at each end of the strip on which the competitors can retreat. The metallic strip must therefore have a length of 17 to 18 meters.
 4. It is preferable to lay the metallic strip on a wooden surface 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 strip must not prevent its electrical conductivity, so that a touch made on it at a point where a line occurs is also grounded.
 6. The organizers of a competition must ensure that soldering equipment is available, so that any hole which may appear in the metallic strip can be repaired immediately (Cf. 231/8, 328).

5d. Weapons (Cf. 718ff, 731ff)

- 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 arranged so 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.

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 cord;
 - it must be able to be checked by a simple method such as by using a penknife or coin;
 - it must be easily possible to apply the tip of the opponent's weapon to the ground circuit connected to the blade;
 - it must have a security device which makes it impossible for 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); and
 - 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 specified 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:

- to de-oxidize thoroughly 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; and
- to avoid accumulations of glue in the groove of the blade.

**CHAPTER II - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
ELECTRICAL FOIL EQUIPMENT**

IIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central scoring apparatus (Cf. 709)

1a. 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 flowing permanently in the foil circuit is broken when a touch is made.
2. The apparatus will show a red signal on one side and a green signal on the other when a touch is registered on target; a white signal will indicate touches off the target on either side. If an apparatus equipped with yellow lights is being used, it must also show a yellow signal when an uninsulated part of the foil of the fencer who is touched is in contact with his metallic vest (Cf. 645/3).
The second part of this article is not enforced in the case of antiblocking apparatus (Cf. 751ff).
3. The audible signals will consist either of a short ring or of a continuous note which will be automatically limited to 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 touch off target, the apparatus must be able to register a subsequent touch on target on the same side of the apparatus.
5. Conversely, after a touch has been registered on target, the apparatus must not register any subsequent touch which arrives off target on the same side of the apparatus.
6. No priority must be indicated between a touch registered against one competitor and a touch 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 touches. The central apparatus must be capable of being regulated for the period of time "X" between 1 and 2 seconds. The apparatus should be set for 2 seconds.

1b. Sensitivity and regularity

- 714 1. Any touch must cause a signal whatever the resistance of the circuits external to the apparatus. The duration of the break of contact which must always ensure that a signal is registered must be 5 milliseconds. Depending on the increase in the resistance, the apparatus may register:
- (a) valid touch only;

- (b) valid touch and nonvalid touch simultaneously; or
 - (c) nonvalid touch only.
- The resistance must always be less than 500 ohms for (a) and (b).
2. (a) The duration of the break of contact which causes a valid touch to be signalled must never be less than one millisecond.
 - (b) The maximum time limit for the duration of the break in contact which must cause the "valid touch" signal depends on the resistance of the return circuit by the opponent's metallic vest as follows:
 - 0-250 ohms: 5 milliseconds;
 - greater than 250 ohms: 500 milliseconds.
 3. A nonvalid touch must be signalled for a break of contact of 2 to 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 "nonvalid" signal to register.
 5. Even if the resistance of the foil ground circuit is increased up to 100 ohms, none of the following irregular phenomena must occur:
 - that touches are registered on the guard or on the strip; or
 - that it is possible to obtain the registration of a touch merely by contact of the blade or the tip (without depressing it) on the metallic vest of either opponent.
 6. If faulty insulation of one of the competitors causes a leakage of current between his metallic vest on the one hand and his weapon or the metallic strip on the other, corresponding to a resistance which could go down to 250 ohms, even so the apparatus must continue to register the touches exchanged normally, whether valid or nonvalid.
 7. When the blades are in contact, irrespective of the resistance in ohms between them, the apparatus must be capable of registering normally the touches exchanged, valid and nonvalid.
 8. A specification for tests of apparatus under different conditions will be supplied on request by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the FIE.
 9. A specification for tests also exists for the inspection of the functioning of the yellow lights.
 10. The Congress of the FIE has authorized the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment to modify or complete the above requirements whenever technical improvements allow the construction of apparatus which can ensure improved operation of the electrical foil scoring apparatus.

1c. Extension lights (Cf. 709/3)

- 715** Extension lights outside the apparatus are obligatory for the official competitions of the FIE. The lights should be placed about 1.80 meters above the strip. The two lights 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 colored extension lights 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 lights should be included on the extension light stand but they must not be placed near the lights which record valid and nonvalid touches (Cf. 747).

Lights recording the number of touches scored may not be located alongside the extension lights.

1d. 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 x 12 volts or 2 x 6 volts (the separation of the supply for each side of the apparatus is recommended because it can simplify a number of problems met with in the construction of apparatus for foil).
2. The apparatus may include warning lights to indicate that the power is switched on. Such lights should be colorless.

2. Reels, floor cords and their connections (Cf. 710)

- 717 In foil, the connection of the various wires to the three sockets of the reel is as follows:

- socket 15 mm from the central socket: to the metallic vest;
- center socket: to the wire in the foil; and
- socket 20 mm from the central socket: to the foil blade and the metallic strip.

The crocodile clip of the body cord must be of a strong type and ensure perfect contact with the metallic vest. This clip must conform to the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Article 217.

The wire joining the crocodile clip to the plug at the rear of the body cord must be separate from the other wires for 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 cord and the plugs must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly in Article 217.

IIB - WEAPONS (Cf. 712)

1. Principle

- 718 The foil has a single wire, glued in a groove cut the whole length of the blade, which permanently connects the point to the corresponding socket inside the guard. At rest the tip is similarly in contact with the metallic part of the foil. When a touch is made, this contact must be broken.

2. Points and tips

- 719 1. The diameter of the crown of the tip is between 5.5 and 7.0 mm; the

diameter of the body of the barrel including its exterior insulation must not be more than 0.3 mm less than that of the tip.

2. The tip 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°.
3. The pressure required on the tip in order to break the contact and cause the apparatus to register a touch must be more than 500 grams; that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 211). The weight of 500 grams supplied by the organizing committee may have a tolerance of ± 2 grams, i.e. from 498 to 502 grams.
4. The course or stroke of the tip required to cause the electrical apparatus to register a touch, called the "lighting stroke," may be infinitesimally short; the total stroke of the tip must not be greater than 1 mm.
5. The tip must be retained in the barrel at at least two places equidistant from each other, or by any other method which has been approved by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

3. Method of affixing the point

720 If the base of the point is not made in one piece with the blade, or if it does not permit the flattened piece at the end 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 affixing by metal to metal is allowed. Nevertheless, fixing by means of an insulating material providing a great measure of mechanical strength may be allowed provided it has been authorized by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
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 point from coming loose, is authorized.
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 around it, a process which is strictly forbidden.
4. For a steel barrel, the diameter of the core of the thread must not be less than 2.7 mm (thread SI 3.5 x 0.60). The threading must be very tight. The part of the blade on which the barrel is fixed should be of a length of 7 to 8 mm, entirely covered by the barrel. It is recommended that only the half of this length at the extremity of the blade be threaded. On the other half the barrel 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 barrel made of light alloy is used, instructions should be sought from the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
6. At the point at which the wire passes into the point, 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 members of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or the bout committee can require the verification of the above points.

4. The insulation of the point and the blade

- 721 The body of the point and the foil blade for a length of 15 cm from the point, as well as the pommel or the rear extremity of the handle, must be entirely covered with insulating material (adhesive 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 tip must be of a smaller diameter than the insulated head of the tip itself, to obviate any accidental contact being made with the metallic vest when a touch is made.

IIC - METALLIC VESTS, MASKS AND BODY CORDS

- 722
1. The metallic vest must cover *every* part of the fencer's target. Details of its dimensions are given in Part II (Cf. 216, 217, 220).
 2. The interior of metallic vests must be electrically insulated by a lining or an adequate treatment of the lamé material.
 3. The lamé material used must be of metallic thread in both warp and weft; as regards electrical conductivity, it must conform to the following requirements:
 - (a) The electrical resistance measured between any two points of the lamé material must not be greater than 5 ohms.
The resistance will be measured by using a 500 gram 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 material, must maintain continuous contact, with a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.
 - (b) In no circumstances must the use of a metallic vest be allowed if it has holes, patches of oxidation or other defects which may prevent the registration of a valid touch.
 - (c) A metallic vest which is considered to be unusable will be so marked with a very visible colored paint by a member of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment of the FIE.
 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 vests conforming to the above specifications are obligatory for official competitions of the FIE.
 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 touch made off the target is registered as a valid touch.

7. The body cord, 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 EPEE EQUIPMENT

IIIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central scoring apparatus

1a. Principles

- 723 1. The apparatus registers when contact is established between the wires forming the circuit in the épée, thus completing the circuit.

1b. Timing

- 724 The apparatus must register only the first touch which is made. If the interval of time between two touches is less than 40 milliseconds ($1/25^{\text{th}}$ of a second), the apparatus must register a double touch (both signal lights must light up simultaneously). When the interval is greater than 50 milliseconds ($1/20^{\text{th}}$ of a second), the apparatus must register only one touch (only one signal light is lit). The tolerance allowed for timing the apparatus is that between these two limits ($1/25^{\text{th}}$ and $1/20^{\text{th}}$ of a second).

1c. Sensitivity

- 725 1. When the external resistance is normal (10 ohms), the apparatus must register touches when these are made with a duration of contact of from 2 to 10 milliseconds. With an exceptional external resistance of 100 ohms, the apparatus must still register a touch, but without any specific duration of contact.
The apparatus must not register signals of less than 2 milliseconds duration.

1d. Nonregistration

- 726 The apparatus must not register touches which are made on the grounded material (on the guard or on the metallic strip) even when there is a resistance of 100 ohms in the ground circuit.

1e. Visual signals

- 727 1. Visual signals include at least two light bulbs on each side of the apparatus so designed that if one bulb does not function it does not prevent the other from lighting up, nor cause an excessive current through the latter.

2. The signal lights 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 colored.
4. The apparatus may include lights which indicate short circuits. These should be orange in color.
5. The light bulbs which show when touches are registered are usually covered with translucent shades. It must, however, be possible to remove these shades and use naked lights when the lighting conditions in the locality make it desirable to do so (strong sunlight or in the open air).

1f. 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 reset.

1g. Source of electrical current (Cf. 709, 716)

- 729
1. The apparatus must be based on a 12 volt supply. 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 main AC electrical supply.
 2. If the apparatus is constructed for use with dry cell batteries, it must be equipped with a voltmeter or other device whereby the state of the batteries can be checked at any time. Nevertheless, the apparatus must always be provided with the electrical connection described above to enable it to be powered by storage batteries.

2. Reels, floor cords and their connections (Cf. 710)

- 730 In *épée*, the connection of the various parts by three-prong plugs and sockets on the reels and floor cords is as follows:

- the prong 15 mm from the central prong: to the wire in the *épée* which is most directly connected to the tip;
- the center prong: to the other wire in the *épée*; and
- the prong 20 mm from the central prong: to the blade of the *épée* and to the metallic strip.

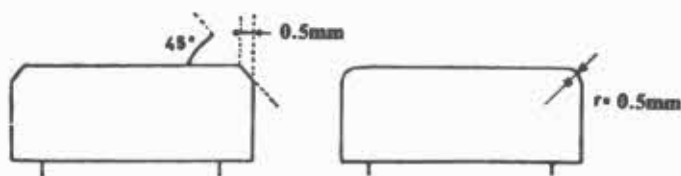
The *épée* body cord and its connecting plugs must comply with the requirements for manufacture and assembly specified in Article 314.

IIIB - WEAPONS (Cf. 712)

1. Principle

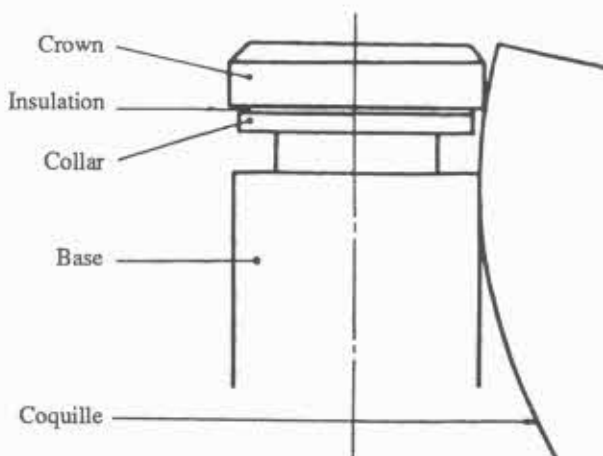
- 731 The *épée* has two electrical wires, glued in a groove in the blade, which connect the point, as stated, to two of the three sockets situated inside the guard and which form the active circuit of the *épée*. The rest of the *épée* is connected to the third socket.

2. Points and tips (Cf. 311)



DESIGN OF TIPS D'ARRET

- 732 1. The tip 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°.
- The diameter of the crown of the tip is 8.00 mm, with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm. The diameter of the barrel must not be less than 7.7 mm. The flange (collar) which guides the tip 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 touch to be registered merely by sliding the depressed tip against the convex surface of the guard (see illustration) (Cf. 326/2a).



The Tollbom point, quite different in conception from that specified above, may be used in official competitions of the FIE and in other international competitions.

- The diameter of the crown of this tip (i.e. Tollbom) must be 8.00 mm, with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm.
- Its lighting stroke (travel) must be greater than 1.0 mm, as for the normal point (Cf. 732/4).

2. The pressure required on the tip in order to establish the circuit in the épée and thus cause the apparatus to register a touch must be more than 750 grams; that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 311).

3. The weight used to inspect competitors' épées on the strip consists of a metal cylinder drilled part of the way along its axis to form 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 from coming into contact with the épée blade, which would then give a false result to the test.

The weight of 750 grams supplied by the organizing committee may have a tolerance of ± 3 grams, i.e. from 747 to 753 grams.

4. The course or stroke of the tip required to cause the apparatus to register a touch by completing the circuit of the épée, called the "lighting stroke," must be greater than 1.0 mm. The further course which the tip may travel must be less than 0.5 mm. (This requirement is just as essential as that for the lighting stroke).

To enable an inspection to be made on the strip, the total course or stroke of the point must be greater than 1.5 mm (Cf. 18).

Adjusting the "lighting stroke," after the point has been assembled on the weapon, by means of screws or any other external fixing device, is forbidden.

An external screw or similar fixing device is only allowed if it serves to secure the assembling of the point.

The head of the screw or fixing device must never project beyond the flat top surface of the point, and its housing in the flat surface must not exceed 2 mm in diameter.

5. The tip must be retained in the point at at least two points equally spaced, or by any other method which has been approved by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

3. Method of affixing the point

733 If the base of the point is not made in one piece with the blade, or if it does not permit the flattened inset piece at the end 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 material of great mechanical strength may be authorized after approval by the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

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 point from coming loose is authorized.

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 around it, a process which is strictly forbidden.
4. The diameter of the core of the thread at the end of the blade must not be less than 3.05 mm (thread SI 4.0 x 0.70).
The part of the blade on which the barrel is fixed should be of a length of 7 to 8 mm, entirely covered by the barrel. It is recommended that only the half of this length at the extremity of the blade be threaded. On the other half the barrel 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 point must be cut in such a way that it weakens the section of the blade as little as possible.
 6. Only members of the Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or the bout committee 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 lights (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 lights to the foil apparatus allows the implementation of the measures specified in Article 230, paragraph 3.
- 1a. **Basic principles**
- 743
1. The yellow lights, called warning lights, will function whenever the metallic strip or the metal parts of the foil of one of the fencers come into electrical contact with that fencer's metallic vest.
 2. However, if this contact is only momentary, the yellow light or lights 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 vest at the moment when his opponent makes
 - a touch on the target, or
 - a touch even on a part of the weapon,the yellow light or lights should light up automatically and activate a sound signal.
The yellow light or lights should then remain lit up.
 4. They may only be switched off manually.

5. Only signals of the yellow light which are accompanied by sound signals can cause the President to apply penalties.
6. To allow the resetting of the yellow lights, the apparatus must have a special manual switch, visible to the President, which must be positioned either on the top or on the front of the apparatus.
7. The signals of the yellow lights must not cause or influence the registering or nonfunctioning of the lights which register touches, whatever the external resistance may be.
8. In the same way, the lights for registering touches must not cause or influence the registering or nonfunctioning of the yellow lights, whatever the external resistance.

1b. Settings

- 744
1. The yellow light on the side of either fencer must automatically light up and remain lit as soon as the resistance between the metallic vest of the that fencer and his weapon is less than 450 ohms. When this resistance is in excess of 475 ohms, the yellow light should never light up.
 2. The yellow light on the side of either fencer must automatically light up and remain lit as soon as the resistance between the metallic vest of that fencer and the metallic strip 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 lights should not indicate contact between the metallic vest and either the metallic strip 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 light 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 milliseconds represents the permitted technical tolerance.

1c. Light signals

- 745
1. The yellow light shall have at least two light bulbs 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 lights 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 uncolored.
 4. The yellow lights 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 lights for registering touches.*

1d. Electrical supply

- 746** As far as the power source is concerned, any separate yellow light apparatus must respect Articles 709/7, 716 and 729.

1e. Extension lights

- 747** Extension yellow lights should be fitted to the extension light standards only if the apparatus is one which signals the blocking out at the moment a valid touch is scored, by means of the yellow light remaining illuminated and by emitting a sound signal.

CHAPTER V - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL SCORING APPARATUS FOR FOIL (following on from Chapters II & IV)

VA - STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

- 751** Scoring apparatus with antiblocking system: this apparatus must conform to the requirements of the rules set out in Articles:
701-709 inclusive
713-714/5 inclusive
714/7-716 inclusive
- 752** Even if a fault in the insulation in a fencer's equipment causes a leakage of current between the metallic vest on the one hand and the weapon on the other, the apparatus should nevertheless be capable of registering both valid and nonvalid touches.
- 753** In the case specified in Article 752, the apparatus must register touches on the ground circuit of the foil of the fencer whose equipment has the insulation defect if the resistance of this current leakage is between 0 and 100 ohms, but if the resistance of the return circuit of the opponent's foil increases to 200 ohms, the apparatus must register touches.
- 754** The apparatus must be equipped with two yellow lights and regulated as specified in Article 744/1.
- 755** These yellow lights serve only to indicate insulation faults.
- 756** If one or both of the yellow lights remain lit up, the President must stop the bout and call the technical experts on duty to eliminate the fault.
The yellow lights need not necessarily indicate any contact between the fencer's metallic vest and the metallic strip.
- 757** The yellow lights must not be displayed on the extension light standards linked to the apparatus.
- 758** There must be no signal from touches made on the metallic strip if the resistance in series between the apparatus and the metallic strip does not exceed 150 ohms.
If both fencers hit the metallic strip at the same moment and if one of them has a leakage of current between his foil and his own metallic vest, no signal is permitted.

APPENDIX A: FENCERS' PUBLICITY CODE

The Publicity Code was adopted by the 64th Ordinary Congress of the FIE on 21 May 1983 under the presidency of Mr. Gian Carlo Brusati, MH. The proposed text, drawn up by Mr. Jacques Hochstaetter, President of the Special Committee on Publicity, had previously been submitted for approval to the IOC. The latter, in its letter of approval of 12 April 1983, confirmed that the FIE Publicity Code conformed to the existing rules on amateurism.

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND THE RELEVANT TEXTS

1. For all Olympic and pre-Olympic competitions, only the rules of the Olympic Charter are applicable, particularly numbers 26 & 53.
2. This present code applies, under the terms of Rule 26 of the IOC, to all fencing competitions, whoever is responsible for organizing them (FIE, national federation, region or club).
3. All advertising, as defined in Chapter IIIC below, is forbidden at the World Championships and World Youth Championships.
4. Advertising in the places where fencing takes place is the responsibility of the organizers.

It is permitted to the extent that, in the opinion of the organizing committee (or bout committee), it does not inconvenience the fencers, the judges or the public.

Television requirements must be respected.

5. This code has nothing to do with the naming of a tournament.
6. The IOC has reiterated that, according to the rules of the European Economic Community, no sanctions can be imposed on a fencer who refuses to take part in an advertising contract entered into by his national federation.

CHAPTER II - COLLECTIVE ADVERTISING CONTRACT

A. The parties

A collective advertising contract is agreed between:

1. The *sponsor*: a commercial, industrial or philanthropic concern which proposes to support, under certain conditions, a team, group of fencers, club, regional organization, federation or the organizer of a tournament.
2. A *group of sportsmen* officially recognized according to the norms specified by the FIE or a national federation.
 - (a) A contract for the exploitation of an image (Cf. IIIB) may only be

entered into by the FIE, the national Olympic Committee or the national federation of the team concerned (Cf. Article 93 of the Statutes and Rule 26 of the IOC).

(b) A contract for publicity materials to be worn (Cf. IIIC) may only be entered into by the FIE, the national Olympic Committee, the national federation, the regional organization or the club of the team concerned.

(c) An organization may only enter into a contract within its own competence.

In any case of conflict between different contracts, the order of priority is as follows: FIE, national federation, region, club, group, and team.

In the context of the Olympic Games and their preparation, arrangements made by a national Olympic Committee take priority over those made by a national federation, a region or a club.

3. A *fencer* may not, in any circumstances, enter into an individual advertising contract, nor may he receive any remuneration related to publicity.

B. Procedure

1. The contract must be drawn up in writing and signed by the parties, and accepted by the fencers concerned.

2. National federations are responsible to their national Olympic Committees and to the FIE for seeing that contracts entered into by regions and by clubs are within the rules, and may specify procedures for checking or approving these contracts.

3. The national federation must inform the FIE of any advertising contract in which they are concerned, giving the name of the sponsor.

4. In any case of litigation or breaking of the rules, the FIE, or the Central Office on its behalf, may demand from the national federation, region or club all relevant details, including the contract itself with the exception of the economic and financial clauses.

C. Position of the fencer

1. No fencer may receive personally any remuneration relating to an advertising contract entered into by a group of which he is a member.

2. No fencer may be made to take part, against his will, in an advertising contract, even one in which there is an exclusivity clause.

3. No fencer may be omitted from selection or from a sporting activity solely because he does not wish to take part in any advertising activity.

4. A fencer may be refused a share in a grant (for travel, maintenance, equipment, etc.) which is financed by an advertising contract to which he does not wish to be party.

5. A fencer who has been selected may not refuse to wear and use uniforms or equipment as specified by his national federation for the whole of a national team for a particular competition.

CHAPTER III - SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

A. Trademarks

a. Definition

The *trademark* is the name or logo which identifies the origin, the manufacturer or the seller of a particular piece of the fencer's equipment. As soon as the trademark exceeds the normal or authorized dimension, it becomes an advertisement and comes under the jurisdiction of the regulation below (Cf. IIIC).

Trademarks may assume nonrectangular shape but their areas may not exceed those equivalent to the dimensions below.

b. Position and sizes

1. The articles of the fencers' equipment may carry the following visible trademarks:

- *mask*: one trademark on the rear part of the retaining "spring," max. size 6 cm x 5.50 cm;
- *jacket*: one trademark at the bottom of the jacket on the hip on the side of the unarmed hand, max. size 5 cm x 2 cm;
- *knickers*: one trademark at the bottom of the leg, on one side only, max. size 5 cm x 2 cm;
- *stockings*: no trademark;
- *shoes*: the name of the brand on each shoe, max. size 5 cm x 2 cm *or* the normal logo or insignia (e.g. bands);
- *glove*: no trademark;
- *weapon*: no trademark visible from any distance.

The article of equipment may not have any distinctive trademark (band, design, border, etc.) other than those authorized above.

2. Ancillary equipment may carry the following manufacturer's trademarks:

- *track suit*: the normal nonverbal trademark as it appears on all articles by the same manufacturer (e.g. bands for Adidas) *and* one logo, max. size 10 cm x 10 cm, on the left-hand side of the chest *or* the name, max. size 10 cm x 4 cm, on the left-hand side of the chest;
- *fencing bag*: no limitation;
- *sports bag*: no limitation.

B. Exploitation of the fencer's image

a. Definition

This heading concerns advertising contracts which propose:

- exploitation of the presence of a fencer;
- exploitation of the name of a fencer;
- exploitation of the picture of a fencer;
- exploitation of things said by a fencer;
- exploitation of a fencer's performance; and/or

- any other exploitation of the image or fame of a fencer for publicity purposes.

b. Regulations

The measures outlined above (Cf. II) are alone applicable, as are Article 93 of the FIE Statutes and Rule 26 of the IOC.

C. Advertising which is worn or carried

a. Definition

1. Advertising worn or carried refers to any name or logo other than the trademark (Cf. IIIA) which appears on a fencer's main or ancillary equipment and which comes from a firm other than the manufacturer or distributor of the equipment in question.
2. A trademark which is larger than the sizes which are usual or specified above (Cf. IIIA) constitutes advertising.
3. All advertisements for alcoholic drinks, tobacco and any others against the sporting ethos are forbidden.

b. Fencing clothing and material

No advertising is permitted either on the clothing or the equipment of a fencer (weapon, mask, etc.), nor any other display (logo, name, etc.) other than as authorized above (Cf. IIIA).

However, point C/d (Television) below should be noted.

c. Ancillary material

Advertising is allowed on ancillary material within the following limits:

1. *Track suits, bathrobes or any other clothing*: one single advertising trademark, on the back, between the shoulders:
 - either one line only, not exceeding 10 cm in height, or
 - one logo, not exceeding 15 cm x 15 cm.
2. *Fencing bags and sports bags*: advertising allowed without limitation.

d. Television

When a competition is being televised, the requirements of the television company are paramount, and the organizers must make clear, if appropriate, in the conditions of entry for the competition, the way in which advertising material worn or carried by the fencers will be permitted.

D. Leg band or self-adhesive label

a. Principles

1. The organizers of a competition may identify the fencers by issuing them with a number on a leg band or on a self-adhesive label.
2. In such a case, the wearing of this band or label is obligatory for

the fencers.

3. The self-adhesive label must be of a rough material which will not cause the point to slip.
4. The leg band or self-adhesive label may have on it advertising material within the limitations of the rules below.
5. The circular announcing the details of the competition must make clear what bands or labels the fencers are to wear, and what publicity will be on them.
Entering the competition implies an acceptance by the fencer of the obligation to wear the band or label in question.

b. Position and size

1. The leg band must be fixed to the thigh on the side of the non-sword arm.
The maximum size of the leg band is 20 cm x 20 cm. The fencer's number must be at least 10 cm high and 15 cm in width.
2. The self-adhesive label must be fixed to the mask on the side mesh on the non-sword arm side.
The maximum size of the label must be 10 cm wide by 15 cm high. The fencer's number must be at least 8 cm high by 8 cm wide.
3. In both cases, the advertising, words or logo, must be placed below the number and not exceed 35 mm in height.

CHAPTER IV - PENALTIES

A. Individual contract (Cf. IIA/3, IIC/1)

Any fencer who enters into an individual advertising contract loses his amateur status (Article 93 of the FIE statutes and Rule 26 of the IOC) and his license will be permanently withdrawn.

B. Trademark not conforming to the regulations (Cf. IIIA/b/1)

- obligation to change immediately the article of equipment; and
- a warning according to Article 646.

C. Advertising on clothing (Cf. IIIC/b)

- obligation to change immediately the article of equipment; and
- application of Article 648 (if the fencer is on the strip) or Article 651 (if the fencer is off the strip).

D. Advertising not conforming to the rules or not authorized (Cf. IIIC/c)

- obligation to remove the offending article from view and a warning.
- In the case of a repetition of the offense in the course of the competition, Article 651 will be applied.

E. Leg bands and self-adhesive labels (Cf. IIID)

1. A fencer who refuses to wear the leg band or label when its wearing has been duly announced beforehand will be excluded from the competition and will not appear in the overall classification of the event. In addition, application of Articles 526 and those following as relevant.
2. If the leg bands or labels do not conform to the rules, the organizers must withdraw them; if they fail to do so, they are liable to a fine of \$500 to the national federation. If it is a competition which counts towards the "*Coupe du Monde*" (Cat. "A"), the fine is US \$1500 to the FIE and the competition automatically loses its Category "A" status for the following year.
In the case of a repetition of the offense within the following 5 years, the fine is doubled and the competition will not appear on the International Calendar for 3 years.

F. Image advertising (Cf. IIIB)

a. Penalties

1. The first offense concerning exploitation of the fencer's image other than by a properly drawn up contract is penalized by a warning from the national federation or the FIE.
2. The first repetition is penalized by a suspension of 6 months.
3. The second repetition is penalized by a suspension of 1 year.
4. Any subsequent repetitions are penalized by a suspension of 2 years for each offense.

b. Offense

1. The fencer concerned is assumed to be at fault.
2. If the fencer denies his responsibility for the offense, he must give the FIE every authority to proceed with the necessary investigations and must cede to the FIE his rights to act against the party guilty of misuse of his image. If he does not, point F/b/1 above automatically applies.

c. Competence and procedure

1. The Central Office of the FIE is the body of the FIE competent to deal with these matters.
2. The parties concerned have a period of 30 days dating from reception of confirmation of the decision during which they may appeal to the FIE Executive Committee. There can be no appeal regarding a decision by the Executive Committee (Cf. Article 614a).
3. The suspension is effective from the time the decision is made definitive.
4. The FIE has the right to look into and punish any offense on its own initiative.
5. The FIE will notify the national federations of all decisions which have become definitive.

APPENDIX B: NCAA RULES

(Men's Intercollegiate Fencing)

PREFACE

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules for men's collegiate fencing printed in the 1987 (USFA) Fencing Rules comprise the most up-to-date compilation of rules applicable to men's intercollegiate fencing. Part V, "Organization of Competitions," is unique to intercollegiate and interscholastic fencing. It sets forth the rules recommended for use in men's collegiate meets. Part VI, "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 NCAA Men's Fencing Committee:

Paul C. Hausser, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Chair
Brad Kinsman, University of Detroit
Capt. Wendell J. Kubik, US Air Force Academy
Robert J. Myslik, Princeton University
Alfred R. Peredo, Bernard M. Baruch College, Secretary-Rules Editor
Eric T. Sollee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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 Rules for Competitions, 1987 Edition, covering terminology, field of play, fencers' equipment, combat, direction and judging. The USFA Rules in effect at the time of the annual NCAA Men's Fencing Committee meeting shall be applicable for the forthcoming season. Subsequent additions or changes to the USFA Rules during the season will be reviewed by the NCAA Fencing Committee and considered for possible inclusion into the rules. Exceptions to these rules for the NCAA Championships are identified in the current National Collegiate Men's and Women's Fencing Championships handbook.

It is presumed that all competitors, coaches and officials are cognizant of the rules.

1. These rules are obligatory for use in all regular season, regional,

- conference tournaments and NCAA championships.
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.

PART TWO: FOIL

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules.

PART THREE: EPEE

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules 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 as D/5, and for the contestant who landed the touch as V/5.
- 321 If the bout is tied when the regulation time limit expires, the score is raised to 5-5 and the contestants fence for one touch to determine the victor.

PART FOUR: SABRE

Articles pertaining to this weapon are the same as the articles in the USFA Rules.

PART FIVE: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

- 521 (a) A DUAL MEET is a three weapon meet between two teams of nine men each, for a total of 27 bouts.
(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 three foil fencers of Team A will meet each of the three foil fencers of Team B in one bout, for a total of nine bouts. The same procedure is followed in épée 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: three bouts sabre, then three bouts foil, then three bouts épée; three sabre, three foil, three épée, three sabre, three foil, three épée.
- (b) When a dual meet is conducted on two strips, the order of fencing should be: three bouts sabre, then three foil and three épée simultaneously. This order is followed three times.
- (c) When a dual meet is conducted on three strips, nine bouts in one weapon are run consecutively on each strip simultaneously.
- 524 (a) Starting lineups shall 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) A 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. A forfeited bout shall be scored as a 5-0 victory for the opposing team.
- 525 **SUBSTITUTIONS:** It is the explicit responsibility of the coach or captain of the team desiring to substitute into the team's starting lineup 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 (1) does not fence the first three bouts in any weapon; (2) has not fenced in another weapon in that meet; (3) was not listed in the original starting lineup; and (4) has not met the opponent previously in that meet.
- (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. 525d). 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, the opposing team has the right to claim that bout as forfeited.
- (b) Once the director has called "On guard" to begin a bout, no substitution may be made for either fencer (Exception: Cf. 647).
- (c) 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 lineup, but *only* in a numbered position he originally occupied.
- (d) 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 lineup for that bout by the original fencer, or by a second substitute, once his bout is called.

- (e) 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 have previously fenced.
- (f) The scorer must accept instructions only from the team's coach or captain when writing a substitution onto the scoresheet.
- (g) A substitution not in accordance with these rules may 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 expediting the meet.

- (a) If a bout which has been called out of order has 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 fencing out of order; e.g. the use of a fencer other than the one whose name is on the scoresheet without proper substitution, and
 - (2) The opposing coach requests that the bout be declared forfeit. The jury of final appeal is the same as in Article 525g.
- (b) If the director cannot determine beyond his own doubt that the miscall is clearly the fault of one team, the bout must be completed, its score entered in its proper place on the scoresheet, and then skipped as it comes up in the proper sequence.

PART SIX: DISCIPLINARY RULES

- 611** Coaches, trainers, technicians and teammates 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. No person may communicate instructions to a fencer by either visual or audible means unless the coach or team captain has been granted permission from the director to take a one-minute time out for that purpose. Such permission may be granted only once for each contestant during a bout.
- 646** For indisposition, including cramp, a rest period of up to 10 minutes (one only) may be taken and a warning shall be issued for that dual meet or pool. On repetition of the indisposition within the warning period, the director

must require the withdrawal of the fencer from the dual meet or pool.

- 647 (a) If a fencer in a dual meet is indisposed or injured, the fencer may be replaced in the lineup for that bout by a substitute who assumes the score earned by the indisposed fencer. If no substitute is available, the bout shall be declared forfeited.
- (b) A fencer replaced for injury or indisposition may not fence again during the same dual meet. The opposing team may replace its fencer in the lineup for that bout under the substitution rules.

*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.

NCAA
September 10, 1987

APPENDIX C U.S. NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONS

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPEE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1892	W. S. O'CONNOR, FC	B. F. O'CONNOR, NYAC	R. O. HAUBOLD, NYAC	
1893	W. T. HEINTZ, NYAC	G. M. HAMMOND, NYAC	G. M. HAMMOND, NYAC	
1894	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	R. O. HAUBOLD, NYAC	G. M. HAMMOND, NYAC	
1895	A. V. Z. POST, FC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	
1896	G. KAVANAGH, NYAC	A. V. Z. POST, FC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	
1897	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	
1898	WAR - NO CONTEST	WAR - NO CONTEST	WAR - NO CONTEST	
1899	G. KAVANAGH, NYAC	M. DIAZ, BOSTON AA	G. KAVANAGH, NYAC	
1900	F. TOWNSEND, FC	W. D. LYON, NYAC	J. L. ERVING, FC	
1901	C. TATHAM, FC	C. TATHAM, FC	A. V. Z. POST, FC	
1902	J. P. PARKER, BOSTON AA	C. TATHAM, FC	A. V. Z. POST, FC	
1903	F. TOWNSEND, FC	C. TATHAM, FC	A. V. Z. POST, FC	
1904	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	A. G. ANDERSON, NYAC	
1905	C. G. BOTHNER, NYAC	W. S. O'CONNOR, FC	K. B. JOHNSON, NYAC	
1906	S. D. BRECKINRIDGE, W FC	W. BREGÉ, CHICAGO FC	A. G. ANDERSON, NYAC	
1907	C. WALDBOTT, NYAC	W. D. LYON, NYAC	A. G. ANDERSON, NYAC	
1908	W. L. BOWMAN, NYAC	P. BENZENBERG, N.Y. TRN-VRN	G. W. POSTGATE, N.Y. TRN-VRN	
1909	O. A. DICKINSON, WST PNT	A. DE LA POER, FC	A. E. SAUER, ILLINOIS AC	
1910	G. K. BAINBRIDGE, NYAC	A. DE LA POER, FC	I. T. SHAW, FC	
1911	G. H. BREED, FC	G. H. BREED, FC	A. G. ANDERSON, NYAC	
1912	S. HALL, FC	A. V. Z. POST, FC	C. A. BILL, NYAC	A. BAYLIS, FC
1913	P. J. MEYLAN, FC	A. E. SAUER, ILLINOIS	A. G. ANDERSON, NYAC	W. H. DEWAR, PHILA. FC
1914	S.D. BRECKINRIDGE, WASH. FC	F. W. ALLEN, BOSTON AA	W. VON BLIENBURGH, BSTN AA	M. STIMSON, FC
1915	O. A. DICKINSON, WST PNT	J. A. MACLAUGHLIN, NYAC	S. HALL, FC	J. PYLE, H.P.T.I.
1916	A. E. SAUER, ILLINOIS	W. H. RUSSELL, HARVARD	S. HALL, FC	A. VOORHEES, FC
1917	S. HALL, NYAC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	A. S. LYON, FC	F. WALTON, FC
1918	WAR - NO CONTESTS	WAR - NO CONTESTS	WAR - NO CONTESTS	WAR - NO CONTESTS

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPEE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1919	S. HALL, NYAC	W. H. RUSSELL, HARVARD	A. S. LYON, FC	NO CONTEST
1920	S. HALL, NYAC	R. W. DUTCHER, NYAC	S. HALL, FC	A. GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1921	MAJ. F. W. HONEYCUTT, WASH. FC	C. R. MCPHERSON, NYAC	S. R. MCPHERSON, NYAC	A. GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1922	MAJ. H. M. RAYNER, WASH. FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	A. GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1923	R. PEROF, FC	LT. G. C. CALNAN, USN	L. M. SCHOONMAKER, FC	A. GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1924	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	J. E. GIGNOUX, NYAC	I. HOPPER, FC
1925	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	W. H. RUSSELL, BOSTON AA	J. VINCE, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1926	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1927	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	H. VAN BUSKIRK, FC	N. MURAY, NYAC	S. STERN, PHILA. SWORD CLUB
1928	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	M. LLOYD, VINCE	M. LLOYD, VINCE
1929	J. L. LEVIS, FC	F. S. RIGHEIMER, YALE	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1930	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	M. PASCHE, SALTUS	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	E. VAN BUSKIRK, FC
1931	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	M. LLOYD, VINCE
1932	J. L. LEVIS, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	D. LOCKE, VINCE
1933	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	D. LOCKE, VINCE
1934	H. V. ALESSANDRONI, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1935	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. T. J. SANDS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1936	H. V. ALESSANDRONI, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	J. DE TUSCAN, DE TUSCAN
1937	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. T. J. SANDS, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	H. MAYER, HALBERSTADT
1938	D. EVERY, NYAC	J. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	H. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1939	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	L. TINGLEY, CHICAGO U.	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, UNATTACHED
1940	D. EVERY, NYAC	F. SIEBERT, LAKE SHORE AC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MROCZKOWSKA, HOFSTRA
1941	D. V. CETRULO, SANTELLI	CAPT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, SAN FRANCISCO FC
1942	W. A. DOW, NYAC	H. SANTOS, NYAC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, SAN FRANCISCO FC
1943	W. A. DOW, NYAC	R. S. DRISCOLL, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MROCZKOWSKA, FC
1944	A. SNYDER, FC	M. A. DE CAPRILES, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	M. DALTON, UNATTACHED
1945	D. EVERY, NYAC	M. GILMAN, ILLINOIS	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	M. CERRA (TISHMAN), FC
1946	J. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI	A. WOLFF, KENTUCKY	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	H. MAYER, HALBERSTADT
1947	D. V. CETRULO, SANTELLI	J. STRAUCH, FC	DR. J. H. FLYNN, NYAC	H. M. MROCZKOWSKA DOW, FC
1948	N. LUBELL, FC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	D. CETRULO, SANTELLI	H. M. MROCZKOWSKA DOW, FC
1949	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	COL. U. DE MARTINO, WASH. FC	P. CRAUS, FAULKNER
1950	S. GIOLITO, NYAC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	J. YORK, FAULKNER

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPEE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1951	S. GIOLITO, NYAC	J. R. DE CAPRILES, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	J. YORK, UNATTACHED
1952	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	A. MENENDEZ, CUBA	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	M. MITCHELL, CAVALIERS
1953	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	D. G. THOMPSON, UNIV. CLUB	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	P. SWEENEY, DE TUSCAN
1954	J. L. LEVIS, FC	S. SHURTZ, FAULKNER	G. V. WORTH, SANTELLI	M. MITCHELL, HOLLYWOOD AC
1955	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	A. COHEN, FC	R. R. DYER, CSISZAR	M. MITCHELL, HOLLYWOOD AC
1956	S. SHURTZ, FC	A. COHEN, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1957	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	R. BERRY, SCHMITTER	D. MAGAY, PANNONIA AC	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1958	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	R. BERRY, SCHMITTER	D. MAGAY, PANNONIA AC	M. MITCHELL, LOS ANGELES AC
1959	ENS. J. PALETTA, USN	H. KOLOWRAT, FC	T. ORLEY, PANNONIA AC	P. ROLDAN, MEXICO
1960	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	D. MICAHNIK, CSISZAR	E. HAMORI, CSISZAR	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1961	L. ANASTASI, CSISZAR	LT. R. BECK, PENTATHLON	D. MAGAY, PANNONIA AC	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1962	E. A. RICHARDS, NYAC	G. EISNER, NYAC	M. DASARO, PENTATHLON	E. TAKEUCHI, JAPAN
1963	E. A. RICHARDS, NYAC	L. ANASTASI, CSISZAR	E. HAMORI, CSISZAR	H. KING, LUCIA
1964	H. COHEN, FC	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. KERESTES, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1965	R. RUSSELL, SANTELLI	J. ELLIOTT, DE NORD	A. ORBAN, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1966	M. GEUTER, W. GERM.	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. MORALES, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1967	H. OKAWA, JAPAN	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. MORALES, NYAC	H. KING, LUCIA
1968	H. OKAWA, JAPAN	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. J. KEANE, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1969	C. BORACK, NORTH	S. NETBURN, NYAC	A. ORBAN, NYAC	R. WHITE, FC
1970	A. AXELROD, FC	J. ELLIOTT, DE NORD	A. ORBAN, NYAC	H. KING, LUCIA
1971	U. JONES, SANTELLI	J. MELCHER, FC	A. ORBAN, NYAC	R. WHITE, FC
1972	LT. E. BURT FREEMAN, USMC	J. MELCHER, FC	P. APOSTOL, FC	T. ADAMOVICH, FC
1973	E. BALLINGER, SANTELLI	S. BOZEK, TANNER CITY FC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	G. JACOBSON, D'ASARO
1974	H. HAMBARZUMIAN, LETTERMAN	D. CANTILLON, FNCG ACA. MCH.	P. WESTBROOK, FC	N. TOMLINSON, CSISZAR
1975	E. BALLINGER, SANTELLI	S. BOZEK, TANNER CITY FC	T. LOSONCZY, NYAC	A. O'DONNELL (RUSSELL), SNTL.
1976	LT. E. DONOFRIO, USMC	G. MASIN, NYAC	L. DERVBINSKIY, NYAC	S. ARMSTRONG, SANTELLI
1977	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. DERVBINSKIY, NYAC	S. LEKACH, NYAC	G. JACOBSON D'ASARO, D'ASRO
1978	M. LANG, SANTELLI	B. MAKLER, CSISZAR	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY FC
1979	M. MARX, AURIOL	T. GLASS, SEBASTIANI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	N. TOMLINSON FRANKE, CSISZR
1980	G. MASSIALAS, D'ASARO	L. DERVBINSKIY, NYAC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY FC
1981	M. SMITH, M.I.T.	L. SHELLEY, ORSI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY FC
1982	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. SHELLEY, ORSI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	D. WAPLES, AURIOL
1983	M. SMITH, M.I.T.	P. PESTHY, NYAC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>MEN'S FOIL</i>	<i>MEN'S EPEE</i>	<i>MEN'S SABRE</i>	<i>WOMEN'S FOIL</i>
1984	M. MCCAHEY, FC	P. SOTER, HALBERSTADT	P. WESTBROOK, FC	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1985	M. MARX, AURIOL	R. MARX, AURIOL	P. WESTBROOK, FC	M. SULLIVAN, TANNER CITY FC
1986	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. SHELLEY, SANTELLI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	C. BILODEAUX, FC
1987	M. MARX, AURIOL	T. GLASS, BAYOU CITY BLADES	S. MORMAINDO, FC	C. BILODEAUX, FC

WOMEN'S EPEE

1981	S. BADDERS, AURIOL
1982	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1983	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1984	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1985	C. MCCLELLAN, TANNER CITY FC
1986	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1987	D. STONE, SANTELLI

YEAR OTHER EVENTS

SINGLE STICKS

- 1900 F. L. SLAZENGER, NYAC
1901 F. L. SLAZENGER, NYAC

(The 3-Weapon Championship was a National event from 1907 to 1948, when it was changed to an All-Eastern and later to a Metropolitan event. The Outdoor Championships were discontinued in 1941.)

3-WEAPON

- 1907
1908 G. REIMHERR, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1909 W. L. BOWMAN, NYAC
1910 W. L. BOWMAN, NYAC
1911 V. P. CURTI, NYAC
1912 J. T. SHAW, FC
1913 S. HALL, FC
1914 J. A. MACLAUGHLIN, NYAC
1915 W. VON BILJENBURGH, BOSTON AA
1916 S. HALL, FC
1917 NO DATA
1918 S. PITT, FC
1919 WAR - NO CONTESTS
2020 S. HALL, FC
2021 S. HALL, FC
2022 L. G. NUNES, NYAC
2023 A. STRAUSS, FRENCH YMCA
2024 C. S. SHEARS, NYAC
2025 W/O J. W. DIMOND, USA
1926 L. G. NUNES, NYAC
1927 A. P. WALKER, FC
1928 P. MIER, WASH. SQ. FC
1929 F. H. GOODFELLOW, NYAC
1930 F. S. RIGHEIMER, YALE
LT. R. E. FUTCH, USA

OUTDOOR EPEE

- SGT. J. W. DIMOND, USA
L. G. NUNES, NYAC
A. STRAUSS, FRENCH YMCA
C. S. SHEARS, NYAC
W/O J. W. DIMOND, USA
L. G. NUNES, NYAC
A. P. WALKER, FC
P. MIER, WASH. SQ. FC
F. H. GOODFELLOW, NYAC
F. S. RIGHEIMER, YALE
LT. R. E. FUTCH, USA

OUTDOOR SABRE

- H. VAN BUSKIRK, FC
L. G. NUNES, NYAC
N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
N. C. ARMITAGE, FC

- HON. H. BRECKINRIDGE, FC
J. E. GIGNOUX, NYAC
L. G. NUNES, NYAC
LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC
L. G. NUNES, NYAC
J. L. LEVIS, FC
L. G. NUNES, NYAC

YEAR	OUTDOOR EPEE	OUTDOOR SABRE	3-WEAPON
1931	LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC	P. W. BRUDER, VINCE	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1932	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1933	F. S. RIGHEIMER, CHICAGO	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV.FC
1934	D. DEXTER, GR. BRITAIN	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV.FC
1935	J. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1936	J. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1937	M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC	I. E. CANTOR, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1938	J. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1939	M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	J. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
1940	T. JAECKEL, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
1941	J. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI	M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI	M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
1942	M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI		
1947	M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI		
1948	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI		

APPENDIX D

USFA — PENALTY REFERENCE CHART

PENALTY KEY:

M & MS: Warning for Bout

T: Immediate Penalty Touch

P: Warning for Pool, entire Direct Elimination, entire Final, Team Match

1: Simple Warning

6: Touch For Opponent

2: Severe Warning

7: Exclude from the Competition

3: Special Warning

8: Exclude from the Tournament

4: Annul Touch Scored

9: Expulsion

5: Remove Touch (Negative Touch)

10: Confiscate Equipment

CODE	OFFENSE	1st	2nd	3rd+	ARTICLE
------	---------	-----	-----	------	---------

SIMPLE WARNINGS:

M-1	Non-conforming Material — non-regulation equipment — no plastron (under-arm) — defective lamé (F) — one weapon only	1+10	5+10	5+10	639
M-2	Covering Target (F)	1	4or5	4or5	640
M-3	Holding Electrical Equipment	1	4or5	4or5	641/1
M-4	Point of Weapon on Strip	1	4or5	4or5	641/2
M-5	Incidental Corps-à-corps (F,S)	1	4or5	4or5	642
M-6	Turning Back During Action	1+4	4+5	4+5	643/2
M-7	Turning Back to Retreat	1	5	5	643/1
M-8	Raising Mask Before President's Decision	1	5	5	644
M-9	Unjustified Appeal	1	5	5	644

SEVERE WARNINGS (Cumulative for each of the six faults):

MS-1	Using Unarmed Hand	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/1
MS-2	Corps-a-corps to Avoid Touch or With Jostling	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/2
MS-3	Weapon on Lamé (Grounding/F)	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/3
MS-4	Flechè That Jostles Opponent	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/4
MS-5	Crossing Side of Strip to Avoid Hit	2	6	6	645/5
MS-6	Deliberate Hit on Other Than Target (F,E)	2	6	6	645/6

CODE OFFENSE	1st	2nd	3rd+	ARTICLE
--------------	-----	-----	------	---------

FAULTS WITH A SPECIAL WARNING:

P-1 Violent Act, Dangerous Action, Brutal Hit	3+4	4+6	7	646/1
P-2 Absence of Inspection Marks	3	6	7	646/2
P-3 Leaving Strip Without Permission	3	6	7	646/3
P-4 Delaying Bout	3	6	7	646/4
P-5 Not Present to Fence	3	6	7	646/5
P-6 Disobedience	3	6	7	646/6
P-7 Dishonest Fencing	3+4	7		647/1
P-8 Favoring Opponent	3	7		647/2
P-9 Collusion With Opponent	3	7		647/3
P-10 Brutal Corps-à-corps	3+4	7		647/4

FAULTS WITH A SPECIAL WARNING OR IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:

P-11 Vindictive Act, Brutal Hit	3or7	7		649/1
P-12 Disrupting Order	3or7	7		649/2

FAULTS WITH AN IMMEDIATE PENALTY TOUCH:

T-1 Equipment With Falsified Inspection Marks	4+6+10	8+10		648/1
T-2 Equipment With Possibly Deliberate Irregularities	4+6+10	8+10		648/2
T-3 Unjustified Claim of Injury	6	8		648/3
T-4 Deliberate Hit on Other Than Target During the Last Minute (F,E)	6	6	6	648/4

FAULTS WITH IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:

Doping	7or8			650/1
Not Present at Start of Pool (Ind or Team) (2 X 1 Minute Calls)	7or8			650/2
Unsportsmanlike Behavior	7or8			650/3
Fraud in Equipment (Irregular in Obvious Attempt to Cheat)	7or8+10			650/4

FAULTS WITH IMMEDIATE EXPULSION:

Any Person Disturbing Order	9			651
-----------------------------	---	--	--	-----

IMPORTANT: THIS CHART IS FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY!!!

Read the applicable articles of the rules for a more complete understanding of offenses, their penalties and the competent juridical authority. The Code used is the same Code used by the FIE.

INDEX

*Numbers refer to Articles of the Rules
Numbers preceded by PC refer to sections of the Fencers' Publicity Code*

- Accident, 16, 50, 63, 520, 558, 562.
- Accident (responsibility), 16.
- Accidental events, 44, 231/5, 327j, 520.
- Acknowledgment of touches - see Touches (acknowledgment of)
- Actions:
 - composed (compound), 11.
 - defensive, 10, 30.
 - evasive, 35, 43, 237/1b, 422/1b, 645/5.
 - offensive, 10ff, 30, 32.
 - simple, 11.
 - simultaneous, 237, 422, 423.
 - vindictive, 20, 605, 649/1.
- Advertising:
 - manufacture of electrical apparatus, 705.
 - worn, carried, PC IIIC, IVC, IVD.
- Age of competitors - see Competitors (age of)
- Alcohol, 608/2n, 608/4.
- Amateurism:
 - competitors - see Competitors (amateurism)
 - judges - see Judges (amateurism)
- Annulment of touches - see Touches (annulment of)
- Annulment of penalty - see Penalties (annulment of)
- Anti-blockage system, 713, 751ff.
- Apparatus (electrical), 60, 201, 204, 227ff, 304f., 322ff, 701ff, 713ff, 723, 741ff.
 - approval, 703ff.
 - drawing of, 703.
 - epee, 701ff, 723ff.
 - foil, 701ff, 713ff, 741ff, 751ff.
 - inspection of, 708.

- priority of touches, 713, 724.
 - prototype, 704.
 - publicity by makers, 705.
 - regularity, 714.
 - resistance, 710f., 712/3, 714, 725, 743, 744.
 - sensitivity, 714, 725, 744.
 - table for, 204, 305.
 - technicians, 60c, 580e.
 - tests, 71, 231, 327, 703ff, 708, 714/8.
 - timing, 724, 744.
 - types of, 701.
- Appeal:
- against decision, 505f, 506, 614, 615e, 617f., 661f., PC IVF.
 - frivolous, 506f, 614.
 - right of, 614.
 - ultimate, 614, 617ff, 621.
 - unjustified, 644g.
- Application of rules - see Rules (application of)
- Arm (unarmed), 30, 640f., 645/1.
- Armband (national colors), 27/3, 639/3.
- Armorers - see Technicians
- Assault, 4, 28.
- Assistance (medical and technical), 611.
- Attention (of judges) - see Judges (attention)
- Attacks, 10f., 233ff, 417ff.
- Auxiliary personnel, 59ff, 204, 305, 508.
- Avoiding actions - see Actions (evasive)
- Award (of touch) - see Touches (awarding)
- Back - see Target, and Turning
- Barrages, 523f., 531, 537, 548, 551, 555, 564.
 - order of, 523.

Barrel - see Point

Batteries:

- dry cell, 729.
- storage, 709, 716, 729.

Bib - see Mask (bib)

Blade, 23f., 207, 308, 406, 720f., 733.

- broken, 231/4f, 327h.
- curve, 207, 308, 406.
- flexibility of, 207, 308, 406.
- grinding, 22, 207, 308, 406.
- threading, 720, 733.

Body cord, 21, 209, 217, 309, 314, 327f, 710, 712, 717, 722, 730.

Bout, 4, 28ff.

- commencement, 32.
- deciding, 225, 319, 413, 544.
- direction of, 53ff.
- duration, 32, 45ff, 59, 225f., 319ff, 413f., 534, 545, 549, 553, 555, 555A, 638.
- interruption of, 46, 48ff, 520, 646/4.
- re-starting, 32, 231/3a, 327d.
- stopping, 32, 38ff, 45ff, 63, 223, 411.

Bout committee (*directoire technique*), 57, 505ff, 581, 590, 610, 613ff, 617, 618.

Bouts (order of), 50, 518ff, 523, 540, 547, 553ff, 554A, 555A, 557.

Breaking blade - see Blade (broken)

Breast protectors, 27/4, 215.

Brutality, 28, 647/4, 646/1, 649.

Button, 210, 312, 406.

- covering, 210.

Cables (overhead), 702, 710/7.

Candidature (World and Youth Championships), 571, 586.

Central scoring apparatus - see Apparatus (electrical)

Central Office (FIE), 504, 506/4b, 507, 581f., 613, 617f., 621, 634.

Championship (definition), 7.

Changing ends - see Ends (competitors changing)

Changing hands - see Hand (changing)

Classification:

- fencers, 517, 521, 524, 531, 535, 537, 541, 548, 550, 555, 554Aff.

- teams, 559ff, 567ff.

Clothing, 27, 212ff, 315, 408, PC IIIC, IVC.

Coaches (instructors), 611.

Collar:

- jacket, 27/2, 315.
- metallic vest, 216.

Collusion, 607, 647.

Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (FIE), 17, 60, 509, 703ff, 708, 714/8&10, 720, 722/3c, 733.

Commutation of penalty - see Penalties (commutation of)

Competence, 613ff, 636, PC IVF/c.

Competition:

- definition, 6.
- individual, 514ff, 570ff.
- team, 557ff.

Competitions:

- events, 6, 501, 514, 557ff, 564, 573, 580, 591.
- official FIE, 1, 17, 27, 45, 56, 58f., 201, 227, 301, 304, 322, 501, 507, 509, 565, 570, 585, 614, 622, 639, 708f., 715.

Competitors:

- age of, 6, 588.
- amateurism, 619, 652, PC IVA.
- obligations of, 603ff.
- positions of, 31.
- reversal of, 31, 35.

Composed actions - see Actions (composed)

Composition of pools - see Pools (composition)

Compound actions - see Actions (composed)

Confirmation of penalty - see Penalties (confirmation of)

Confiscation of equipment - see Equipment (confiscation of)

- Confused fencing - see Fencing (confused)
- Congress of FIE, 614, 622, 667, 714/10.
- Connectors (plugs), 23/3, 217, 314, 327, 702, 710, 712, 717, 722, 730.
- Contact:
 - between weapon and metallic vest, 71, 230, 645/3, 743ff.
 - of blades, 237, 422/2a.
 - between fencers - see Corps à corps
- Contract:
 - exploitation of image, PC II, IIIB, IVA.
 - position of fencer, PC IIC, IVA.
 - wearing publicity material, PC IIIAff, IVC.
- Control by FIE, 504, 570, 582, 585.
- Conventions:
 - foil, 232ff.
 - épée, 316ff.
 - sabre, 416ff.
- Coquille* - see Guard
- Corps à corps, 34, 37, 224, 318, 412, 642, 645/2, 647/4.
- Correctness of the touch - see Touches (correctness of)
- Counter-attack, 12.
- Counter-riposte, 10.
- Counter-time, 13.
- Coup lancé*, 32, 38f., 46, 47.
- Coupé - see Cutover
- Court of Appeal (*Jury d'Appel*), 506, 613f., 618, 621.
 - President, 506.
- Courtesy, 28, 602.
- Covering point - see Point (covering)
- Covering target - see Target (covering)
- Cross bar (on handle), 25.
- Current (electrical - source and voltage), 702/4, 706, 709, 716, 729, 746.
- Curve of blade - see Blade (curve)
- Cutover (coupé), 11, 233/5, 418/3.
- Cuts:
 - back edge, 409.
 - sabre, 409.
- Dangerous fencing - see Fencing (dangerous)
- Deciding bout - see Bout (deciding)
- Deciding touch - see Touch (deciding)
- Defeats (double) - see Épée (double defeats)
- Defence (right of), 663, PC IVF/b.
- Defensive actions - see Actions (defensive)
- Deliberations:
 - of jury, 45, 62ff.
 - juridical authorities, 664.
- Deposit:
 - for appeals, 506, 614.
 - for check on drug test, 608/1n.
- Dérobement*, 233/7, 237/2b, 418/2, 422/2b.
- Dimensions:
 - strip - see Strip (dimensions)
 - weapons - see Weapons (dimensions)
- Direct elimination, 6, 514, 542ff, 549ff, 555A, 556f., 564ff, 583.
 - formulas, 514, 542, 549f., 554Aff, 564ff.
- Direct touches - see Touches (direct)
- Direction of bout - see Bout (direction of)
- Directoire technique* - see Bout committee
- Director (of Bout) - see President (of the Jury)
- Disciplinary authorities, 613ff.
- Disciplinary code, 601ff.
- Discipline, 602.
- Disengagement, 11, 233ff, 417ff.
- Dishonest fencing - see Fencing (dishonest)
- Displacement (of body), 35, 222.
- Displacing target - see Target (displacing)
- Disqualification, 615, 617, 623, 632, 652, PC IIC.

- Disturbing order - see Order (disturbing)
- Doping, 608, 650/1.
- Double defeats - see Epée (double defeats)
- Double touches - see Touches (double)
- Doubtful touches - see Touches (doubtful)
- Drawing lots, 517/2, 523, 550.
- Drawn match - see Match (drawn)
- Drugs - see Doping
- Ducking, 35, 237, 422.
- Duration of bout - see Bout (duration)

- Eccentric mounting (of guard), 208, 310.
- Elbow guard, 408/3.
- Electric épée - see Epée (electrical)
- Electric foil - see Foil (electrical)
- Electrical apparatus - see Apparatus (electrical)
- Electrical current - see Current (electrical)
- Electrical equipment - see Equipment (electrical)
- Electrical weapons - see Weapons (electrical)
- Eliminating rounds, 516ff, 521, 531, 535ff.
- Ends (competitors changing), 31f., 545.
- Entries (FIE competitions), 510, 572, 575, 578, 587.
- Epée, 301ff.
 - apparatus, 701ff, 723ff.
 - double defeats, 321, 521, 524, 537f., 541, 545, 551, 555, 555A, 560.
 - electrical, 306ff, 712, 731ff.
 - equipment (weapons), 306ff, 731ff.
 - length, 307.
 - time (double touches) 329, 330.
 - weight, 306.
- Equipment:
 - advertising on, PC IIIC, IVD.
 - confiscation of, 21, 639/1, 648.
 - electrical, 701ff.
 - definition, 702.
 - seizing with unarmed hand, 30, 641c.
 - fencers', 16ff, 27, 205ff, 306ff, 404ff, 718ff, 731ff.
 - inspection of, 17ff, 21, 708.
 - irregular, 18, 21ff, 231, 326, 639, 646/2, 648, 650.
- Evasive actions - see Actions (evasive)
- Events - see Competitions
- Exceptions to rules, 2.
- Exclusion (competitor), 21a/3e, 615b, 623, 627ff, 646ff, PC IVBff.
- Executive committee - see Bout committee
- Experts (electrical apparatus), 60b, 71/5, 508d.
- Expulsion, 615c, 623b, 633, PC IV.
- Extension of valid target - see Target (extension of)

- Fact (decision on), 614c.
- Failure to appear on time, 604, 650.
- Fall (flèche ending in), 28, 224, 318, 412, 645/4.
- Falsification (of inspection marks), 21a/3, 650/4.
- Fatigue (competitor), 511ff.
- Faults:
 - in apparatus, 60, 71, 231, 326, 327.
 - in equipment, 21, 71, 231, 326f., 639, 646/2, 648, 650/4.
 - localization of, 231/4d, 327c.
- Favoring opponent, 607, 647.
- Feints, 233, 235, 417, 419.
- Fencers:
 - definition, 601.
 - obligations, 603ff.
- Fencing:
 - at close quarters, 33.
 - bag, PC IIIA/b2, IIIC/c2.
 - confused, 28, 32/2, 231/7.
 - dangerous, 28, 32.

- dishonest, 28, 647.
 - incorrect, 28, 605ff, 647.
 - method of, 28ff, 219, 316, 409, 605, 637ff, 640ff, 645ff.
 - time (*temps d'escrime*), 9, 236f., 421ff.
- Field of play (terrain), 14ff, 201ff, 301ff, 401ff.
- Finals, 58, 512f., 515, 524, 531, 541, 548, 555, 555A, 569.
- Flèches, 35, 37, 43, 69/4, 224, 318, 412, 645/4.
- Flexibility (blade) - see Blade (flexibility)
- Floor cords, 702, 710, 717, 730.
- Floor judges - see Judges (floor/ground)
- Foil, 201ff.
 - apparatus, 701ff, 713ff, 741ff, 751ff.
 - use of, 227.
 - electrical, 211, 712, 718ff.
 - equipment (weapons), 205ff, 712, 718ff.
 - length, 206.
 - weight, 205.
- Follow phrase (ability to) - see Phrase (ability to follow)
- Fortuitous circumstances, 44, 231/5, 327j, 520.
- Gaining ground - see Ground (gaining or losing)
- Gauge, 20, 25, 208, 310, 407.
- Glossary, 3ff.
- Glove, 27, 213, 408, PC IIIA/b1.
- Grinding of blades - see Blade (grinding)
- Ground (gaining or losing), 36f., 39ff, 43, 623f., 637.
- Ground judges - see Judges (floor/ground)
- Grounding:
 - guard, 327g, 726.
 - strip, 201, 304, 711.
 - warning lights, 727/4.
- Guaranty - see Deposit
- Guard:
 - (*coquille*), 23f., 26, 208, 310, 326a, 327g, 497, 712, 726.
 - lines, 14, 31, 203, 303, 403.
 - padding in, 23/3, 26/2, 712/1.
 - placing fencers on, 31, 37, 43.
 - replacing fencers on, 32/3, 36f., 43, 226b, 237/3, 320, 414, 422/3.
- Hair (covering target), 30, 640.
- Halt, 32, 45ff, 638.
- Hand:
 - armed, 30.
 - changing, 30.
 - unarmed, 30, 640f., 645/1.
- Handle, 23ff, 211b, 647/4, 721.
- Hilt - see Handle
- Hits - see Touches
- Honor (pledge of), 55, 603.
- Image (exploitation of), PC IIIB, IVF.
- Immediate touch - see Touches (immediate)
- Impartiality (judges) - see Judges (impartiality of)
- In line (fencer) - see Point in line
- Increase of penalties - see Penalties (increase of)
- Indicators, 517, 560, 561.
 - table, 517.
- Individual events - see Competition (individual)
- Initiation of touches - see Touches (initiated)
- Injury, 22, 30, 50, 648/3.
- Inquiry, 663.
- Inspection equipment, 20.
- Inspection markings (absence of), 21a/3a, 646/2.
- Inspection of equipment - see Equipment (inspection of)
- Instructors - see Coaches
- Insulation:
 - electric foil, 211b, 721, 752, 753.

- guard, 726.
 - strip, 201, 304, 711.
- Integrity, 28, 602f., 605, 607, 647.
- International Olympic Committee (IOC), 505, 613, 619, PC I.
- Interruption (of bout) - see Bout (interruption)
- Investigation, 663.
- Jacket, 27, 212, 315, 408, PC IIIA/b1.
- Jostling, 28, 34, 224, 318, 412, 645/2&4.
- Judges, 54ff, 62ff, 68, 69.
 - amateurism, 56.
 - attention, 55, 610.
 - floor/ground, 54ff, 71f., 74, 610.
 - impartiality of, 55, 652/3, 610.
 - licenses for, 56.
 - neutral, 31, 57.
 - partiality, 55, 610, 652.
 - positions of, 62, 63.
- Judging of touches - see Touches (judging of)
- Juridical authorities, 613, 660.
- Jurisdiction (principles), 614, 660.
- Jury, 54ff, 62, 227, 415, 507ff, 610.
- Jury d' Appel* - see Court of Appeal
- Knickers, 27/5, 215, PC IIIA/b1.
- Labels (self adhesive), PC IIID, IVE.
- Lamé - see Vest (metallic)
- Leaving the strip - see Strip (leaving)
- Leg band/label, PC IIID, IVE.
- Lighting stroke - see Point (lighting stroke)
- Lights:
 - control, 716/2, 727/3.
 - electrical, 709, 715, 727.
 - extension, 702, 709, 715, 747.
 - grounding warning, 727/4.
 - warning, 716/2, 727/3.
 - yellow, 71/2, 230, 714f., 741ff, 754ff.
- Limits of strip - see Strip (limits of)
- Line:
 - center, 31, 203, 303, 403.
 - on guard, 31, 203, 303, 403.
 - point in - see Point in line
 - rear, 39ff, 203, 303, 403.
 - warning, 37, 39ff, 203, 303, 403.
- Lining (sleeve) - see Sleeve (lining)
- Localization of faults - see Faults (localization of)
- Locking nut, 23/2, 24/6.
- Loss of ground - see Ground (gaining or losing)
- Machines (scoring) - see Apparatus (electrical)
- Maintenance of order - see Order (maintenance of)
- Martingale, 209, 309.
- Mask, 27, 30, 214, 218, 313, 408, 640, 722, PC IIIA/b1.
 - bib, 27, 214, 221, 313, 408.
 - covering target, 30, 640.
 - mesh, 27, 722.
 - removal of, 28, 644h.
- Match, 5, 557, 559ff, 564.
 - drawn, 559.
- Match plans, 556.
- Materiality of touches - see Touches (materiality)
- Medical Committee (FIE), 509, 608.
- Metallic strip - see Strip (metallic)
- Metallic vest (plastron) - see Vest (metallic)
- Method of fencing - see Fencing (method of)
- MINOR warning - see Warning (MINOR)
- Mixed formula, 534, 549, 565.
- Mounting weapons - see Weapons (mounting)
- National armband - see Armband (national colors)
- National federation, 516, 571, 575, 586, 613, 620, 634.
- Nationality (fencers), 517, 519, 535, 552ff, 555A.

- Negative touch - see Touch (negative)
- Neutralization - see Grounding
- Neutrality of judges - see Judges (neutral)
- Non-observance of rules, 652.
- Non-regulation equipment - see Equipment (irregular)
- Number of touches - see Touches (number of)
- Number of fencers:
- pool - see Pools (number of fencers)
 - teams - see Teams (composition of)
- Obedience, 602, 646, 652.
- Observance of fencing phrase - see Phrase (observance of)
- Offenses, 635ff.
- committed while fencing, 624ff, 636ff.
 - regarding discipline, 646.
 - regarding order, 651.
 - regarding sportsmanship, 650ff.
 - regarding strip, 624ff, 637.
 - regarding time limit, 638.
 - repetition of, 666.
- Offensive actions - see Actions (offensive)
- Official competition of the FIE - see Competitions (official FIE)
- Olympic Games, 1, 505f., 584, 613, 619, 634, PC I, II.
- On guard - see Guard
- Order:
- disturbing, 602, 612, 649, 651.
 - maintenance of, 53, 615.
- Order of:
- barrages - see Barrages (order of)
 - bouts - see Bouts (order of)
 - events - see Timetable
- Orders of President, 31f., 615, 646/6.
- Organizing (method of), 511ff, 557.
- Organizing committee, 503, 613, 616, 634.
- Overriding vote (President), 69.
- Padding (guard) - see Guard (padding in)
- Pardon - see Penalties (pardon)
- Parry, 10, 233ff, 417ff.
- Partiality (judges) - see Judges (partiality)
- Passing the opponent, 35.
- Penalties, 623ff, 635ff.
- announcement of, 634.
 - annulment of, 621.
 - committed while fencing, 624ff.
 - commutation of, 667.
 - disciplinary, 628ff.
 - extension of, 617.
 - increase of, 617, 621.
 - pardon, 667.
 - procedure, 660ff.
 - publicity code, PC IV.
 - remission of, 667.
 - stay of execution, 665.
 - suspension of decision, 614.
- Penalty (one touch), 615, 626, 648.
- Permanent suspension - see Suspension (permanent)
- Personal effort, 607, 647.
- Phrase:
- ability to follow, 33, 61.
 - observance of, 233ff, 417ff.
- Plastron:
- foil over-jacket - see Vest (metallic)
 - protective, under jacket, 19, 21, 27, 212, 315, 408.
- Plugs - see Connectors
- Point, 23/1, 210f., 311, 719ff, 732, 733.
- covering, 210.
 - fixing to weapon, 312, 720, 733.
 - lighting stroke, 18, 211, 311, 719, 732.
 - loose (épée), 327g.
 - on the strip, 211, 316, 641d.
 - spring, 18, 71/2, 211, 311, 719, 732.
 - travel, 18, 21, 26e, 71/2, 210f., 311, 719, 732.
- Point in line, 32 (note), 233, 237, 418, 422.

- Points system (for seeding teams), 567ff.
- Pommel, 23f., 25, 211b, 721.
- Pool, 6, 515ff, 534ff, 549ff, 557ff, 565ff.
- Pools:
- composition:
 - individual events, 516ff, 535, 536.
 - team events, 566ff.
 - number of fencers, 515, 534.
- Pool sheets - see Scoresheets
- Positions of:
- competitors - see Competitors (positions of)
 - judges - see Judges (positions of)
- Preliminary rounds, 516ff, 537ff, 550ff.
- Pre-Olympic competition, PC 1.
- Presence on time, 604, 650/2, 646/5.
- President (of the Jury), 3, 18f., 53, 61, 71, 615, 636, 661.
- control duties, 18f., 71, 231, 327f., 615.
 - direction duties, 53, 61, 63ff, 71ff, 615.
 - disciplinary duties, 53, 613, 615, 617.
 - judging duties, 53, 61, 67ff, 72ff, 228ff, 237, 324ff, 416ff, 422.
- Priority (between touches) - see Touches (priority between)
- Priority of touches (electrical apparatus) - see Apparatus (electrical - priority of touches)
- Promotion (fencers), 522f., 531, 539, 551.
- Protests, 614, 617ff, 661, 662.
- Protection (of fencers), 27, 212ff, 315, 408.
- Prototype (apparatus) - see Apparatus (electrical - prototype)
- Publicity code, 602, PC 1ff.
- Punctuality - see Presence on time
- Putting on guard - see Guard (placing fencers on)
- Qualification (fencers), 522f., 531, 539, 551.
- Readiness on time - see Presence on time
- Redoublement, 13b, 237/1c, 422/1c.
- Reels, 35, 217, 314, 702, 710, 717, 730.
- Referee - see President (of the Jury)
- Refusal to award touch - see Touches (refusal to award)
- Registration of touches - see Touches (registration of)
- Remise, 13, 237/1c, 422/1c.
- Remission of penalty - see Penalties (remission of)
- Repairers - see Technicians
- Repêchage, 549ff, 554, 554A.
- Repetition of offense - see Offenses (repetition of)
- Replacement (of team competitor) - see Substitutes (fencers)
- Replacement (on guard) - see Guard (replacing on)
- Reprise, 13, 237/1c, 422/1c.
- Reserves - see Substitutes (fencers)
- Resistance (electrical), 710, 712, 714, 725, 726.
- Respectfulness, 603.
- Responsibility:
- accident - see Accident (responsibility)
 - material, 17.
- Rest:
- competitor, 511ff, 518, 545, 547.
 - granting of, 50, 51.
- Rest period (between bouts), 518, 545, 547, 553, 555A.
- Result (established), 561.
- Retreat (turning back) - see Turning
- Retirement (during competition) - see Withdrawal (competitor or team)
- Reversal of competitors - see Competitors (reversal of)
- Riposte, 10ff, 234f., 419ff.
- Rules:
- application of, 1.

- special, 1, 2, 227, 652.
- Sabre, 401ff.
 - length, 404.
 - weight, 405.
- Safety, 16, 27, 212ff, 313ff, 408.
- Scoreboard, 59, 508a.
- Scorers, 59, 204, 305, 508a.
- Scoresheets, 59, 508.
- Scoring machines - see Apparatus (electrical)
- Security measures, 16, 27, 212ff, 313ff, 408.
- Security (system of attachment), 217, 314, 710/4.
- Seeding, 516f., 535, 543, 555A, 566ff.
- SEMI Committee (FIE) - see Committee for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (FIE)
- SEVERE warning - see Warning (SEVERE)
- Side-stepping, 35.
- Signals:
 - light, 709, 713/2, 727, 745.
 - sound, 46, 709, 713/3, 728, 745.
- Simple actions - see Actions (simple).
- Simultaneous actions - see Actions (simultaneous)
- Sleeve (lining of), 212, 315, 408.
- Socks:
 - national colors on, 27/5.
 - publicity on, PC IIIA/b1.
- Soldering (strip repair), 231, 328, 711.
- Source of current - see Current (electrical - source and voltage)
- Specialists, 60, 508.
- SPECIAL warning - see Warnings (SPECIAL)
- Specifications (weapons) - see Weapons (specifications)
- Spectators, 204, 305, 612, 651.
- Sponsor, PC IIA/b1.
- Spools - see Reels
- Sports bag, PC IIIA/b2.
- Sportsmanship, 602, 607, 645, 648, 650ff.
- Spring (in point) - see Point (spring)
- Starting bout - see Bout (commencement)
- Stay of execution - see Penalties (stay of execution)
- Stateless persons, 519c.
- Stimulant - see Doping
- Stockings - see Socks
- Stop hit, 12, 236f., 422.
- Stopping bout - see Bout (stopping)
- Storage batteries - see Batteries (storage)
- Stretching of strip - see Strip (stretching)
- Strip, 15, 201ff, 301ff, 401ff.
 - dimensions, 15, 202, 302, 402.
 - leaving, 32ff, 35, 38ff, 646/3.
 - length, 15, 41, 202, 302, 402.
 - limits of:
 - crossing, 38ff.
 - lateral, 43.
 - rear, 39ff.
 - metallic, 15, 54, 201ff, 231/8, 302ff, 328, 401, 702/3, 711, 743f., 756, 758.
 - placing of point on - see Point (on the strip)
 - repair, 231/8, 328, 711/6.
 - retreating on, 39ff.
 - stretching, 711.
 - tearing, 231/8, 327i, 328, 711/6.
 - width, 202, 302, 402.
- Stroke (of point) - see Point (lighting stroke)
- Substitutes (fencers), 558, 562.
- Substitution of target - see Target (substitution of)
- Superintendent of apparatus, 60a, 508c.
- Supporters, 611, 651.
- Suspension, 614, 615, 617, 623, 630f., PC IVD, F.
 - permanent, 617e, 623b, 631.
 - temporary, 623b, 630.
- Suspension of decision - see Penalties (suspension of decision)

- System (mixed), 534ff, 549ff, 565ff.
- with final by direct elimination, 554A, 555A.
- Table (for scoring apparatus), 204, 305.
- Tang (of blade), 23.
- Target, 220ff, 317, 410.
- covering, 30, 640.
 - displacing, 35.
 - extension of, 222.
 - substitution of, 222.
 - touches off the, 221, 223, 411.
- Teams:
- captain, 558, 609, 618.
 - composition of, 558.
 - events, 557ff, 574ff.
- Technicians, 60c, 508e, 611, 651.
- Television, PC I/4, IIIC/d.
- Temps d'escrime* - see Fencing time
- Terrain - see Field of play
- Tests:
- apparatus - see Apparatus (electrical - tests)
 - weapons - see Weapons (tests)
- Threading (blade) - see Blade (threading)
- Throwing weapon - see Weapons (throwing)
- Thrusting weapons - see Weapons (thrusting)
- Thrusts, 219, 316, 409.
- Time:
- broken, 11, 237/1c, 422/1c.
 - expiration of, 46f., 49, 63, 226, 321, 414, 638.
- Time hit, 12b.
- Timekeeper, 45f., 59, 204, 305, 508b.
- Timetable, 511f., 580, 591, 604, 650.
- Touch
- deciding, 226, 320f., 414, 423h.
 - negative, 21, 27/3, 28, 30, 34f., 211, 316, 635/1, 661.
- Touches:
- acknowledgment of, 66, 72, 606, 651.
 - annulment of, 30, 38ff, 42, 46, 73, 223, 230ff, 237, 324ff, 422, 615, 623, 625, 637ff, 647.
 - awarding, 21, 30f., 40, 48f., 224, 226, 321, 412, 414.
 - correctness of, 29.
 - direct, 11ff, 233ff, 417ff.
 - double, 38, 237, 329ff, 422.
 - doubtful, 69, 74, 231/5, 327j, 331, 422/3.
 - immediate, 35, 38, 42, 237, 422.
 - initiated, 32, 38f., 46, 47.
 - judging of, 53ff, 61ff, 71ff, 227ff, 237ff, 322ff, 415ff, 422ff.
 - materiality, 62, 64, 67ff, 72ff, 228ff, 323ff, 415.
 - method of making, 28ff, 219, 316, 409, 605, 640, 647.
 - not valid, 230ff, 324ff, 411.
 - number of, 45, 225, 319, 413, 549, 555, 555A, 583.
 - on foil of opponent, 709/1, 743/3, 753.
 - on ground, 54, 74, 201, 230, 304, 325, 331.
 - other than on opponent, 230, 324f., 331, 645/6, 648/4.
 - priority between, 70, 75, 229, 232ff, 329ff, 416ff, 713, 724.
 - priority with electrical apparatus - see Apparatus (electrical - priority of touches)
 - refusal to award, 30, 32, 38ff, 42, 46, 73, 230f., 237, 324ff, 331, 422, 615, 623, 625, 637ff, 647.
 - registration of, 228f., 323ff, 709, 713f., 724ff.
 - seeking or offering, 607, 647.
 - validity, 70, 75, 232ff, 329ff, 416ff, 713, 714.
 - with point, 219, 316, 409.
- Tournament, 8, 501, 502.
- Track suit, PC IIIA/b2, IIIC/c1.

Trademarks (manufacturer/seller), PC IIIA, IVB.

Trainers, 611, 651.

Travel (of point) - see Point (travel)

Turning, 35, 643.

Ultimate appeal - see Appeal (ultimate)

Undergarment - see Plastron (protective)

Uninsulated part of weapon on metallic vest, 230, 645/3.

Unplugging, 71/3, 231/4, 327, 712.

Use of unarmed hand - see Hand (unarmed)

Valid target - see Target

Validity of touches - see Touches (validity)

Vest (metallic), 19, 21, 216, 702b, 722, 743f., 752ff.

Vindictive actions - see Actions (vindictive)

Violence, 28, 605, 646f., 649.

Voltage, 716, 729.

Warning:

- before penalty, 615, 635ff.
- MINOR, 635/1, 639ff, 661.
- SEVERE, 635/2, 645.
- SPECIAL, 635/3.646f., 649.
- time, 46.

Warning line - see Line (warning)

Weapons:

- dimensions, 24ff, 206ff, 307ff, 404ff.
- electrical, 712, 718ff, 731ff.
- components, 23.
- good state on the strip, 21, 604, 639.
- mounting, 712.
- specifications, 22ff, 205ff, 306ff, 404ff.
- tests, 18, 71, 231, 327.
- throwing, 25, 30.
- thrusting, 219, 316, 409.

- weight, 205, 306, 405.

Weight:

- control, 18, 71, 211, 311, 719, 732.
- of weapons - see Weapons (weight)

Withdrawal:

- competitor or team, 52, 525ff, 546, 554A, 555A, 562, 563.
- obligatory, 562.
- team or member of team, 525ff, 562.

World Championships, 570ff, PC I.

World Congress on Drugs, 608.

World Youth Championships - 585ff, PC I.

Wound - see Injury

Yellow lights - see Lights (yellow)

BYLAWS

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 intercollegiate and interscholastic 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 November and end on 31 October following. (6/86)

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 which (i) actively promotes or offers instruction in or provides facilities for engaging in the sport of fencing, 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 organization or group meeting the Club Membership requirements shall, upon payment of the appropriate Club membership fee, submit a list of its individual members to the USFA. The USFA shall notify the organization or group that its Club Membership has been approved. (6/86)

- (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 (7/87)	\$25.00	\$65.00
Junior (7/87)	15.00	38.00
Club (6/86)	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 PRE-PAID FOR A 3-YEAR PERIOD	
		DIVISIONAL	SECTIONAL
Senior	\$4.00	\$1.00	\$2.50
Junior	1.00	1.00	1.50
Club	-0-	-0-	N.A.
Affiliate	-0-	-0-	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

If the business membership shall have been obtained substantially by the efforts of the division or its members, eighty percent (80%) of the fee paid 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. (6/85)

If the business membership shall have been obtained substantially by the efforts of the Corporation, or the committee thereof, twenty percent (20%) of the fee paid 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. (6/85)

The President in his discretion shall initially determine whether a business membership shall have been obtained substantially by the efforts of the division or of the Corporation. If the division shall dispute such determination, the matter shall be resolved by the Board of Directors, which is authorized to allocate the fee among the division and the Corporation in any manner it deems appropriate. (6/85)

Section 6. All dues are payable on application for membership and thereafter on or before 1 August of each fiscal year.

Section 7. A new member whose dues are paid between 1 April and 31 July shall be entitled to membership through the next membership year. (6/86)

Section 8. 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 9. 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 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: Meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Directors

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Reading of Minutes | 4. Elections (when appropriate) |
| 2. Report of Officers and Committees | 5. Unfinished Business |
| 3. Proposed Amendments to By-Laws
(when appropriate) | 6. New Business |

ARTICLE IX

Procedure for Meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Directors

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 *Robert's Rules of Order*.

ARTICLE X

Committees of the Board of Directors

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 to the Corporation.

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

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 December 15 next ensuing; and the Secretary shall, on or before January 1 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 January/February issue of the official publication of the Corporation and be available upon request to any member of the Corporation.

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 April 1.

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 on or before the 14th day prior to the first day of the National Championship Tournament. The postmark date shall evidence the timeliness of the ballot.
- (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 the 14th day 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 the 28th day 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, 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 power 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 45 days in advance of the meeting. (6/86)

The Board may adopt, repeal, or amend any By-Laws, provided however that such adoption, repeal, or amendment must be approved at the next Annual meeting or Special meeting of members that is held at least 60 days after such adoption, repeal, or amendment, or it shall be automatically revoked. (6/86)

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 XIX was renumbered Article XVIII with deletion of the original Article XVIII, "Separate Accounts", approved by the membership at the annual membership meeting in June, 1985.)

ARTICLE XVIII

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.



A tradition of excellence.

We offer the widest selection of high quality fencing equipment and the fastest delivery. (Air shipment available.)

Call or write for our free eight-page

equipment list with prices or send \$3 for our extensively illustrated twenty-page catalogue.

American Fencers Supply

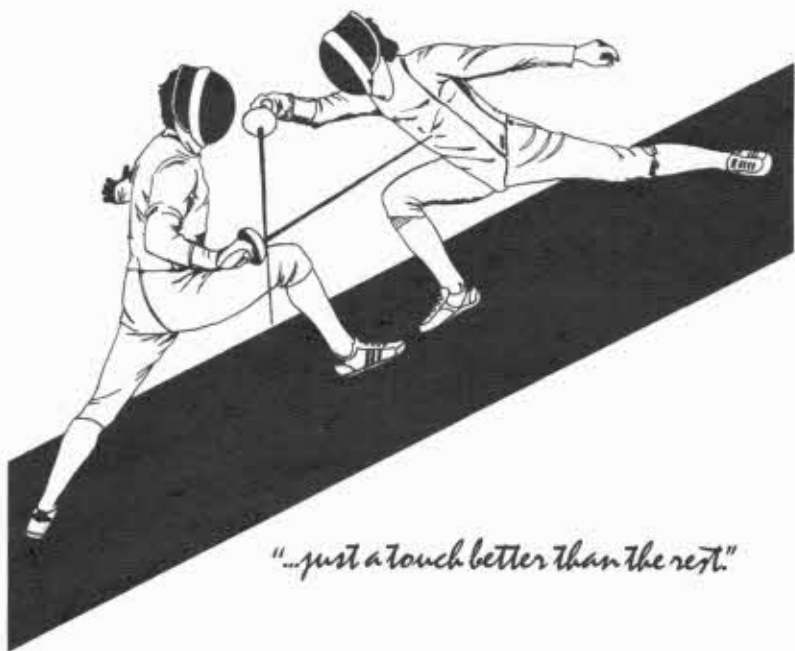
1180 Folsom St. San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 863-7911



UNITED STATES FENCING TEAM

SANTELLI

America's Finest Fencing Equipment



"...just a touch better than the rest."

465 SOUTH DEAN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, N.J. 07631 (201) 871-3105

NOTES

(

(

(

(

(

NOTES

C

C

C

C

C

NOTES

UNITED STATES FENCING ASSOCIATION



OPERATIONS MANUAL

REVISED DECEMBER, 1987

The 1987 Operations Manual includes revisions adopted by the Board of Directors through September 1987.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. GENERAL	1
1. AUTHORIZED COMPETITIONS	1
2. CLASSIFICATION OF FENCERS	1
3. RANKING FENCERS, VETERANS	5
4. RATING OF COMPETITIONS	6
5. DESIGNATION OF COMPETITIONS	7
6. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS	9
7. ELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS	9
8. CLUB REPRESENTATION AND AFFILIATION	10
9. ASSUMPTION OF RISK	11
II. MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL	12
1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVENTS	12
2. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	12
3. BOUT COMMITTEE	12
4. JURY OF APPEAL	13
5. JURIES	15
6. SPECTATORS	15
7. COMPETITORS CHECK LIST	15
III. ENTRIES	16
1. FILING AND FEES	16
2. REFUNDS	16
3. DENIAL OF ENTRY	16
4. TEAM EVENTS	16
5. COMPOSITE TEAMS	17
IV. DISCIPLINE	18
1. JURY OF APPEAL	18
A. APPEAL PROCEDURE	18
B. PENALTIES	18
V. SPECIAL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP RULES	19
1. NATURE OF THE TOURNAMENT	19
2. DATES AND LOCATIONS	19
3. ORGANIZATION	19
4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	22
5. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS	22
6. MEMBERSHIP	23
7. INDIVIDUAL QUALIFIERS	23
A. DIVISION I EVENTS	23
B. DIVISION II EVENTS	24
C. UNDER-20 EVENTS	25
D. UNDER-19 EVENTS	25
E. UNDER-17 EVENTS	26

F. QUALIFICATION VIA POINT STANDINGS	27
G. ELIGIBILITY OF QUALIFIERS	27
8. QUALIFYING COMPETITIONS	27
9. NUMBER OF TEAM QUALIFIERS	30
10. CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFIERS	31
11. PROCEDURE FOR ENTRIES	32
12. COMPOSITION OF TEAMS	32
13. GENERAL	33
14. FIRST ROUND	33
15. SUBSEQUENT ROUNDS	33
VI. THE ASSOCIATION	35
1. JURISDICTION AND AFFILIATIONS	35
2. BRIEF HISTORY	35
VII. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS	38
1. THE CORPORATION	38
2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	38
3. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD	38
4. THE NATIONAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE	39
5. THE U.S. FENCING OFFICIALS COMMISSION	39
6. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION	41
7. DEVELOPMENT FUNDS	42
8. GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION	42
9. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	43
VIII. ELIGIBILITY RULES	44
1. CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITION	44
2. PRECEDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES	44
3. INTERNATIONAL PRECEDENTS	44
4. AMATEUR COACHING	44
A. POLICY	44
B. PROCEDURES	45
C. PROHIBITIONS	46
D. EXCEPTIONS	46
E. DISCONTINUANCE OF AMATEUR COACHING	47
5. STATUS OF PROFESSIONALS IN OTHER SPORTS	47
6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELIGIBILITY RULES	47
7. RULES GOVERNING EXHIBITIONS	48
1. REQUIREMENT OF OFFICIAL PERMISSION	48
2. NATURE OF THE EXHIBITION	48
3. TELEVISION PROGRAMS	48
4. FINANCIAL LIMITATIONS	48

APPENDICES

A. EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE IOC	49
B. EXTRACT FROM THE IOC BY-LAWS TO RULE 26	49
C. SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE USFA	51

LIST OF TABLES

USFA CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE CHART	52
JUNIOR AND SENIOR POINT CHARTS FOR 1987-8	53
NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFICATION PATHS	54
USFA PENALTY REFERENCE CHART	55

INDEX	57
-------	----

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, providing 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. FIE licenses are issued on a calendar year basis and are available in November for the following year. Junior, Senior, and Life Members of the USFA may obtain FIE licenses for a fee of \$25 (exempted are those in the top 10 in the National Point standings) by applying to the USFA. 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 or a committee designated by the Board to select members of international teams.
- 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 the seeding of competitions, fencers are classified nationally on the basis of competitive experience and achievement into the following classifications: Class A (highest), Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E, and Class U (Unclassified, lowest). Within

each of these major classifications, the fencers are classified based upon the calendar year in which the major classification was last achieved. This minor classification shall be indicated by a two digit number immediately following the major classification (e.g., "A85" would be the classification of a fencer who achieved an "A" classification in 1985). The minor classifications shall be used to rank the fencers within the major classifications so that, for example, a "C86" shall be considered ranked higher than a "C85" but lower than all "B" fencers.

The classification of a fencer in each weapon shall be changed immediately upon meeting the conditions outlined below. The following rules govern the classification of fencers:

A. A FENCER IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS A

- (1) by placing in the top six of an individual competition rated as Group I-A (see Section 4, Rating of Competitions, below); OR
- (2) by winning an individual competition rated as Group I; OR
- (3) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World Championships, Olympic Games, or Pan American Games; OR
- (4) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World Under-20 Championships AND placing in the top 8; OR
- (5) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World University Games AND placing in the top 6; OR
- (6) by attaining distinction in another country as a competitive fencer which in the judgment of the Board of Directors is equivalent to that involved in the preceding clauses of this paragraph.

B. A FENCER IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS B

- (1) by placing seventh through twelfth in an individual competition rated as Group I-A (see Section 4 below); OR
- (2) by placing second or third in an individual competition rated as Group I; OR
- (3) by winning an individual competition rated as Group II; OR
- (4) by fencing in the final round of four as a member of a team that wins a U.S. National Team Championship; OR
- (5) by placing first, second, or third in the Modern Pentathlon Epee

event at the Olympic Games or World Championships; OR

- (6) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World Under-20 Championships AND placing in the top 16; OR
- (7) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World University Games; OR
- (8) by attaining distinction in another country as a competitive fencer which in the judgment of the Board of Directors is equivalent to that involved in the preceding clauses of this paragraph.

C. A FENCER IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS C

- (1) by placing thirteenth through twenty-fourth in an individual competition rated as Group I-A (see Section 4 below); OR
- (2) by placing fourth through sixth in an individual competition rated as Group I; OR
- (3) by placing second or third in an individual competition rated as Group II; OR
- (4) by winning an individual competition rated as Group III; OR
- (5) by fencing in the final round of four as a member of a team that places second or third in a U.S. National Team Championship; OR
- (6) by being selected to represent the U.S. on the official team in the World Under-20 Championships; OR
- (7) by having attained an A classification in another weapon.

D. A FENCER IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS D

- (1) by placing twenty-fifth through thirty-sixth in an individual competition rated as Group I-A (see Section 4 below); OR
- (2) by placing seventh through ninth in an individual competition rated as Group I; OR
- (3) by placing fourth through sixth in an individual competition rated as Group II; OR
- (4) by placing second or third in an individual competition rated as Group III; OR

- (5) by winning an individual competition with at least fifteen participants; OR
- (6) by having attained a B classification in another weapon.

E. A FENCER IS CLASSIFIED AS CLASS E

- (1) by placing thirty-seventh through fifty-second in an individual competition rated as Group I-A (See Section 4 below); OR
- (2) by placing seventh through ninth in an individual competition rated as Group II; (see Section 4 below); OR
- (3) by placing fourth through sixth in an individual competition rated as Group III; OR
- (4) by winning an individual competition rated as Group IV; OR
- (5) by placing second or third in an individual competition with at least fifteen participants; OR
- (6) by having attained a C classification in another weapon.

F. A fencer drops one level of major classification if that fencer fails, during a period of four years, to reach the results necessary to earn that major classification. All such reclassifications will take effect at the beginning of the fencing season.

For example, a fencer classified as "B85", would be reclassified as "C89" at the start of the 1989-1990 fencing season. The minor classification changes at the same time to indicate that the new classification was achieved in the calendar year 1989. A fencer who loses an "E" classification as a result of the application of this rule becomes Unclassified.

- G. For purposes of classification, in rated competitions (see Section 4 below), professionals will be treated the same as amateurs.
- H. A fencer remains unclassified as long as he does not qualify for one of the other classifications under the foregoing rules.
- I. 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.

- J. 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 all classification changes (both major and minor) that have occurred in the competitions of that Division during the fencing season. By the end of the season at the latest, prior to the National Championships, the Secretary of each division should send a list of all classification changes (both major and minor) to the USFA National Office. The membership cards issued by the National Office will indicate the latest certified classification of each fencer.
- K. 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.
- L. Fencers having achieved a classification before the minor classifications were established (1984) shall be given a minor classification of the year in which the rules to establish such minor classifications became effective. Fencers with a prior classification of "XA" shall be given a classification of "B" upon adoption of these rules.

3. RANKING FENCERS, VETERANS

Two additional categories exist independently of the above classifications: Ranking Fencers and Veterans.

- A. Ranking Fencers in a particular weapon are those who have achieved a ranking under the current national point system. For the purpose of seeding competitions, Ranking Fencers shall be subdivided into two classes:
 - (1) The top 18 Ranking Fencers in each weapon in the current senior point standings shall be entitled to a seeded draw in all USFA individual competitions ahead of all other domestic fencers.
 - (2) Other Ranking Fencers who have senior points shall be seeded ahead of all other domestic fencers with the same letter classification but behind all fencers with a higher letter classification.
- 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-A Competition, a competition must be the U.S. National Individual Division I Championships or meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) There must be a minimum of sixty-four participants in the competition of which at least twelve must be Class A, another twelve must be Class B (or higher), and another twelve must be Class C (or higher); AND
 - (2) At least four of the top six finishers must be Class A and at least another four of the top twelve finishers must be Class B (or higher).
- B. 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 fifteen participants in the competition of which at least six must be Class C (or higher); AND
 - (2) At least two of the top six finishers must be Class A and another two of the top six finishers must be Class B (or higher).
- C. In order to qualify as a Group II Competition, a competition must be a U.S. Division II National Individual Championship or meet ALL of the following requirements:
 - (1) There must be a minimum of fifteen participants in the competition of which at least six must be Class D (or higher); AND
 - (2) At least two of the top six finishers must be Class B (or higher) and another two of the top six finishers must be Class C (or higher).
- D. In order to qualify as a Group III Competition, a competition must meet EITHER one of the following requirements:
 - (1) There must be a minimum of fifteen participants in the competition of which six must be Class E (or higher) and at least two of the top six finishers must be Class C (or higher) and another two of the top six finishers must be Class D (or higher); OR
 - (2) There must be a minimum of fifteen participants in the competition of which eight must be Class E (or higher) and at least four of the top six finishers must be Class D (or higher).

- E. In order to qualify as a Group IV Competition, there must be a minimum of six participants.
- F. International competitions sponsored by the USFA may be rated, with international fencers of stature considered as Class A in evaluating the field.
- G. Sectional and National Youth Championships may be rated if they meet the criteria above except that they cannot qualify as Group III competitions by satisfying the criteria in Section D.2 but can only so qualify by meeting the criteria in Section D.1.
- H. Every Division is authorized to schedule competitions restricted to fencers under or over a certain age, to Unclassified fencers or novices (relatively inexperienced fencers), or to other categories of fencers 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 unless such restriction is based solely upon fencers' classification or division or section membership.
- I. Every Division is authorized to schedule competitions open to both men and women. Such competitions shall be considered as having two ratings for determining possible classification changes. For the purpose of rating the competition for each sex, fencers of the other sex will be considered as being ranked two (2) classifications below their regular rating in that weapon.
- J. In determining the rating of a Sectional Championships, 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.

5. DESIGNATION OF COMPETITIONS

- A. An open competition is one in which all competitive members in good standing of the 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 the contrary is specifically announced in the schedule.
 - (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, Sectional, or National Championships or their qualifying events in any weapon.
- 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 men's foil, epee, sabre, and women's foil and epee championships, and the corresponding team events. The Board of Directors reserves the right to designate other competitions as National Championships, open or restricted.
 - (2) Sectional Championships include open or closed interdivisional championships in all weapons run by each of the Sections of the USFA. No restricted competitions shall be designated as Sectional Championships without the express approval of the Board of Directors.
 - (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 "nonelectric" 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 or holders of valid, current FIE licenses 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 or 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 failed to with-

draw 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 AND AFFILIATION

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 distinction is made between club "affiliation" and "representation". A fencer may be affiliated with more than one club but can represent only one of them (except as provided for below) in USFA competitions during one fencing season.

- 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 a USFA competition in each fencing season will determine that fencer's 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 or fence unattached in all USFA individual events held during the school fencing season or, in the case of collegiate fencers, during the period in which NCAA rules regarding playing dates have jurisdiction 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 except as noted in paragraph B above for collegiate fencers in NCAA Division I and Division II schools.

- D. All fencers should notify the National Office of all club affiliations at

the start of the fencing season or as such club affiliations change. They should also notify competition organizers of such affiliations even if representing another club (or school) or fencing unattached for reasons given above in paragraph B. Competition organizers should apply the same criteria for separating fencers with the same club affiliations as they do for fencers with the same club representation.

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 Committee.
- 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 Bylaws. 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 advisory capacity 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 must excuse himself 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 of the Jury of Appeal 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 conditions 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 (see Chapter V). National Championship entries must be submitted at least three weeks prior to the opening of the Championships.

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 12.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 judgment, 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 structural organization of the USFA and to any provisions contained in this chapter.

1. JURY OF APPEAL

(See also 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 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP RULES

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 and Section 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, and sabre and women's foil and epee; and individual Under-19 events in men's foil, epee, and sabre and women's foil and epee. A separate Junior Olympic National Championship Tournament shall be held and shall include individual Under-20 events in men's foil, epee, and sabre and women's foil and epee and individual Under-17 events in men's foil, epee, and sabre and women's foil.

2. DATES AND LOCATIONS

- 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 Sectional Championships shall be held at least three weeks prior to the date set for the opening of the National Championships. The Divisional qualifying competition shall be held at least three weeks prior to the date set for the Sectional Championships.
- C. The date and place of the USFA National Junior Olympic Tournament shall be determined at or before the Junior Olympic 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) From 24 to 30 regulation-sized strips will be required (depending upon registration and scheduling of events); these should be metallic, and thus suitable for all weapons, and may be any combination of platform types and/or mesh types. A distinctive finals strip on a low platform (see height regulation in the rules) is desirable. The necessary stretching and fastening devices are required (with spares) for platform types; plenty of tape must be on hand for the mesh types. One electrical scoring machine (combination foil-epée or the equivalent individual weapon machines) is required for each strip, plus at least a 50% overage to cover practice areas and to allow for spares. Three reels, at a minimum, should be allowed for each strip (the minimum required plus 50% spares). Spare floor cables are needed, but less than a 50% margin: more like 10-20%. If double-reeling is planned, twice as many reels and floor cables are required and special switching boxes are required at each scoring table. Sufficient batteries, battery eliminators, or AC cabling must be available to power all machines and auxiliary equipment. If AC power is used, Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters are needed to protect all the machines so powered. Extension lights for each foil and epee strip are required. Each strip must have a stop watch or stop clock as well as the appropriate weights and, for epee, travel gauges. There should be a public scoreboard for at least the final round.
- (3) Technician and assisting technicians (6 to 8) shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee in consultation with the USFA Technical Commission. The Organizing Committee shall provide the equipment and space for inspection and repair of weapons and machines. It should also provide space, at a fair price, for vendors to sell weapons, body cords, and other fencing equipment to contestants whose personal equipment 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 time keepers and scorers 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.
 - (5) The Organizing Committee shall pay at a minimum: transportation to the tournament, housing and per diem for four officials approved by the Fencing Officials Commission; housing for two designated members of the Fencing Officials Commission; per diem for seven additional officials per day as named by the designated representative of the Fencing Officials Commission. In special situations these minimums may be increased at the discretion of the Fencing Officials Commission prior to the Tournament.
- 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 elected National Officers of the Association and two designated members of the Fencing Officials Commission are automatically members of the National Bout Committee and the latter two shall act for the Bout Committee on the designation of officials.

- D. The Jury of Appeal 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 of the Jury of Appeal, 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 Division I event fencers. Fencers should attempt to obtain the lowest possible airfares.

- 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. Defending national Division I champions are entitled to the cost of one round trip coach airfare.
- C. Fencers who placed second or third in the previous year's Division I events shall receive travel allowances equal to 2/3 round trip coach airfare.
- D. Fencers who placed fourth in the previous year's Division I events shall receive travel allowances equal to 1/2 round trip coach airfare. Fencers who placed fifth through eighth shall be funded at 1/4 of their round trip coach airfare.
- E. Individuals qualifying for 2 or more allowances under Sections B through D above shall not receive a total allowance greater than one full round trip coach airfare.
- 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 coach airfare 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 top four finishers of each event of the most recent Under-19 Championships. 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.

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. INDIVIDUAL QUALIFIERS

A. DIVISION I EVENTS

The following members of the USFA who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents and are in good standing, are eligible to participate in the Division I individual events in the same weapon in which they meet the qualification criteria:

- (1) Former Division I National Champions in that weapon.
- (2) The top twenty-four finishers of the previous year's Division I National Championships.
- (3) The top eight finishers of the previous year's Division II National Championships.
- (4) Anyone who has earned points in the current year's points system equivalent to two twenty-fourth place finishes or one twelfth place finish in North American Circuit competitions.
- (5) The current year's Under-19 Sectional Champions.
- (6) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-20 National Championships.
- (7) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-20 point standings.
- (8) The winner of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including the NCAA Championships). These competitions will be designated by the USFA Executive Committee by September of the year preceding the National Championships.
- (9) The top three fencers in the U.S. Modern Pentathlon in men's epee and women's epee will be eligible to compete in the Division I men's epee and women's epee events, respectively, without qualifying by any other means.
- (10) The top six finishers of each Sectional Championships held in the

year of the Division I Championships who are members of that Section and do not otherwise qualify through paragraphs (1) through (9) above.

B. DIVISION II EVENTS

The following members of the USFA who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents and are in good standing, are eligible to participate in the DIVISION II Championship individual events in the same weapon in which they meet the qualification criteria, provided that they are classified as Class C or lower at the time that they so qualify:

- (1) Each Division shall be entitled to a number of qualifiers based on the number of eligible fencers in the Division's Division II qualifying event as follows: 12 or fewer entries = 3 qualifiers; 13-24 entries = 4 qualifiers; 25-36 entries = 5 qualifiers; and so forth with one additional qualifier for each 12 entries or fraction thereof. The host Division shall be entitled to double the number of qualifiers it would normally be allowed.
- (2) The qualifiers to the current year's Under-19 National Championships.
- (3) The top sixteen finishers in the current year's Under-20 National championships.
- (4) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-17 National Championship
- (5) The top three finishers of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including the NCAA Championships). These competitions will be designated by the USFA Executive Committee by September of the year preceding the National Championships.
- (6) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-20 point standings.
- (7) The top four finishers of each Sectional Championships held in the year of the Division II Championships who are members of that Section and do not otherwise qualify for the Division II's through paragraphs (1) through (6) above. Fencers who are classified as Class B or higher prior to the Sectional Championships are skipped in determining the Division II qualifiers. In addition, any eligible fencers who qualify for the Division I Championships from their Section via rule A.(10), above, and are classified as Class C or lower prior to the Sectional Championships also qualify for the Division II's.

C. UNDER-20 EVENTS

The following members of the USFA who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents, are in good standing, and have not reached their twentieth birthday as of January 1 of the year in which the Tournament is held, are eligible to participate in the UNDER-20 individual events in the same weapon in which they meet the qualification criteria:

- (1) The Under-17 National Champion from the previous year.
- (2) The top eight finishers of the previous National Under-19 Championships.
- (3) The top twenty-four finishers of the previous Under-20 Championships provided they still meet the requirement of age.
- (4) Anyone who has placed in the top thirty-two in any one North America Circuit or World Cup competition since the previous National Under-20 Championships.
- (5) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-20 point standings.
- (6) The top six finishers of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including the preceding NCAA Championships). These competitions will be designated by the USFA Executive Committee by September of the year preceding the National Championships.
- (7) Each Division shall be entitled to a minimum of three and a maximum of six qualifiers who do not otherwise qualify through paragraphs (1) through (6) above based on the number of eligible fencers in the Division's Under-20 qualifying event in each weapon as follows: less than 12 = 3 qualifiers, 12-20 = 4 qualifiers, 21-30 = 5 qualifiers, 31 or more = 6 qualifiers. The host Division shall be entitled to double the number of qualifiers it would normally be allowed.

D. UNDER-19 EVENTS

The following members of the USFA who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents, are in good standing, and have not reached their nineteenth birthday as of January 1 of the year in which the Tournament is held are eligible to participate in the UNDER-19 individual events in the same weapon in which they meet the qualification criteria:

- (1) The top eight finishers from the previous Under-17 National Championships.
- (2) The top eight finishers of the previous National Under-19 Championships provided they still meet the requirements of age.

- (3) The top sixteen finishers of the current year's Under-20 Championships provided they still meet the requirements of age.
- (4) Anyone who has placed in the top thirty-two in any one North America Circuit or World Cup competition since the previous National Under-19 Championships.
- (5) The top eight finishers in the current year's Under-20 point standings.
- (6) The top six finishers of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including the NCAA Championships). These competitions will be designated by the USFA Executive Committee by September of the year preceding the National Championships.
- (7) Each Section shall be entitled to a minimum of three and a maximum of eight who do not otherwise qualify through paragraphs (1) through (6) above determined by the number of eligible fencers in the Section's Under-19 Championships as follows: less than 7 = 3 qualifiers, 7-12 = 4 qualifiers, 13-18 = 5 qualifiers, 19-24 = 6 qualifiers, 25-30 = 7 qualifiers, 31 or more = 8 qualifiers.
- (8) The top six finishers of the host Division's Under-19 Championships who do not otherwise qualify through paragraphs (1) through (7) above.

E. UNDER-17 EVENTS

The following members of the USFA who as U.S. citizens or permanent residents, are in good standing, and have not reached their seventeenth birthday as of January 1 of the year in which the Tournament is held are eligible to participate in the UNDER-17 individual events in the same weapon in which they meet the qualification criteria:

- (1) The top eight finishers of the previous National Under-17 Championships provided they still meet the requirement of age.
- (2) The top sixteen finishers of the previous National Under-19 Championships provided they still meet the requirement of age.
- (3) The top twenty-four finishers of the previous Under-20 Championships provided they still meet the requirement of age.
- (4) Anyone who has placed in the top thirty-two in any one North America Circuit or World Cup competition since the previous National Under-17 Championships.
- (5) The top sixteen finishers in the current year's Under-20 point standings.

- (6) Each Division shall be entitled to a minimum of three and a maximum of six qualifiers who do not otherwise qualify through paragraphs (1) through (5) above based on the number of eligible fencers in the Division's Under-17 qualifying event in each weapon as follows: less than 12 = 3 qualifiers, 12-20 = 4 qualifiers, 21-30 = 5 qualifiers, 31 or more = 6 qualifiers. The host Division shall be entitled to double the number of qualifiers it would normally be allowed.

F. QUALIFICATION VIA POINT STANDINGS

In the preceding sections which describe the qualification criteria for the National Championships via point standings, the point standings will be those at the end of the last domestic event in which points are awarded which precedes the date for the close of entries for that National Championship or Junior Olympics.

G. ELIGIBILITY OF QUALIFIERS

In all the qualifying competitions for the National Individual Championships, when the number of qualifiers who will be eligible to compete in that Tournament from each Division or Section is determined by the number of eligible contestants competing for qualification, the following will not be counted among those who will be included in the number of eligible contestants:

- (1) those who are not members of the Division or Section,
OR
- (2) those who are not eligible to fence in the National Tournament.

8. QUALIFYING COMPETITIONS

- A. The dates and locations of the Sectional Championships and Divisional qualifying competitions must conform to the criteria specified in Section V.2 of this Operations Manual. The qualifying competitions 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 or Section, only members of the Division or Section may compete in that Division's or Section's qualifying competition. No amateur member who is in good standing and files a proper entry shall be denied entry if he or she is eligible under Section 6 above.

- B. **QUALIFICATION BY APPEAL:** In exceptional cases, subject to specific approval by the National Executive Committee, a member of the USFA in good standing may be permitted to qualify by appeal.

The procedures for qualification by appeal are common to the Under-17, Under-19, Under-20, and Senior National Championship events. They are as follows:

(1) Appeals may be filed by fencers who were qualifiers (by means of competition or appeal) to that same event, i.e., foil, epee, or sabre, in the prior season or whose competitive record during the current fencing season indicates a strong possibility that they would have qualified had they been able to compete in the qualifying competition but:

- a) were unable to compete in local qualifying events this season, OR
- b) did compete and had to withdraw because of a disabling injury or illness.

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

(2) All appeals must be made in writing to the National Secretary (addressed to the USFA National Office, 1750 E. Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909) and must be received at least 15 days prior to the entry deadline for the tournament for which consideration is being requested.

The appeal must be accompanied by:

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

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

The National Executive Committee shall, at the following meeting of the Board of Directors, make a full written report of all petitions for qualification by appeal to the National and J.O. Championships citing specific detailed reasons in each case for their decision.

- C. All qualifying competitions shall conform strictly to the rules governing USFA events. Each Division, at its discretion, may designate its Divisional Championships as its qualifying competition to the Sectional Championships. The Divisions and Sections must give at least three weeks notice of the date, time and place of the qualifying events.
- D. A fencer may appeal from the local bout committee and/or the Jury of Appeal of a qualifying competition any decisions involving a possible violation of the rules to the Executive Committee by forwarding said appeal to the National Office within three business days after the qualifying competition. In the event the Executive Committee votes in favor of the appeal, it may designate that the fencer be considered a member of the National Division for the purposes of qualification.
- E. Each Division is required to schedule qualifying competitions for the Division II, Under-20, Under-19, and Under-17 National Championships. Divisions must hold Under-19 qualification competitions separate from the Under-17 and Under-20 qualification competitions. The Under-17 and Under-20 qualification competitions can be combined only if three or fewer fencers enter one of these competitions. In this case, arrangements must be made to determine the qualifiers, in order, for each of the two categories. It is recommended that these competitions not be combined. These competitions may be held on the same day, but not concurrently.
- F. Upon request by the host Division, the Board of Directors may require that Divisional and/or Sectional qualifying competitions charge a surcharge on all entries to these competitions. Said surcharges must then be sent by the Division and/or Section to the National Office with the certified list of qualifiers. The National Office will then forward these surcharges to the host Division to help defray the expenses of the National Championships.
- G. In the event that the number of entries for a qualifying competition is less than the number of authorized qualifiers, the qualifying competition need not be held and all entries shall be automatically qualified for the Tournament.

- H. In the event that the number of entries for qualification from the National Division is greater than the number of authorized qualifiers, a qualifying competition will be held at the site of the National Championships on the day before that National Championship event is scheduled to be held.
- I. In the Division I individual events at the National Championships, alternates will not be allowed to take the place of a qualified fencer who does not enter the Nationals. In the junior and Division II individual events, each Division and Section is entitled to a number of alternates equal to the number of qualifiers to which they are entitled. If the alternates have submitted a timely entry, they will be allowed to take the place of qualified fencers from the same Section or Division who have not entered the Nationals in that event.
- J. The qualification place must be determined without ties — the number of qualifiers is not increased in this case. If two or more fencers finish in a tie for this place, which fencer(s) are qualifiers and which fencer(s) are alternates must be determined by fencing as many barrage bouts as is necessary. All alternate placements must be determined without ties. If two or more fencers finish in a tie for one of the alternate places, their qualification order must be determined by fencing as many barrage bouts as is necessary.
- K. If at all possible, the Divisions should hold the Division II qualifying events as separate events open only to those eligible to compete in the Division II Nationals.
- L. The qualifying events should be considered the first rounds of the Nationals themselves. As such, the organizers should not use competition formats which have not been used in the Nationals. In particular, formats using direct elimination without repechage should not be used unless the number of qualifiers is greater than the number of competitors in such direct elimination. This means that the Brazilian system should never be used and a direct elimination final of eight should only be used if eight or more fencers will qualify.

9. NUMBER OF TEAM QUALIFIERS

- A. Teams will consist of four 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, 2 teams; 6-10 clubs, 3 teams; more than 10 clubs, 4 teams. The top 3 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, except as noted in Part G of this Section. Composite teams may enter the qualifying rounds but must compete hors concours.
- D. Only teams located within the territorial limits of the Division shall qualify from that Division.
- E. The U.S. Modern Pentathlon Squad and the three branches of the armed forces (Army, Air Force, and Navy) may each enter one team in each event. The normal rules regarding club requirements during the season are waived as to Pentathletes and service personnel for purposes of exercising this privilege in the tournament provided they submit entries identifying themselves as members of these teams by the deadline for entries to the Nationals and waive the right to fence on any other team.
- F. The host Division shall be entitled to double the number of team qualifiers it would normally be allowed.
- G. If a Division is unable to provide club representation for team competition in a given weapon, despite conducting a regularly scheduled team qualifying competition, then a Division composite team may be entered in the National Team Championship competition.

Division composite teams must be composed of fencers who are members of the Division so represented. Composite team members must also have competed at least once during that regular season in a competition held by the Division which the composite team represents.

Members of composite teams will be selected based on highest final placement in the following events:

1. Primary Selection Criteria: Divisional Championship event in the team competition weapon.
2. Secondary Selection Criteria: Sectional Championship event in the team competition weapon.

In the case of a Division composite team, the names of the members of the team must be listed at the time the team entry is submitted for the National Championships.

10. CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFIERS

- A. Immediately upon the completion of all of its qualifying competitions, the Secretary of each Division and Section shall transmit to the National

Office a certified list of the final placement of all entries to the qualifying competitions as well as any surcharge which may have been authorized under Section 8.F.

- B. This information must reach the Association 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 USFA office shall check the certified lists against the list of USFA members in good standing and shall forward the lists, with the endorsement, or corrections, to the Chairman of the National Bout Committee.

11. PROCEDURE FOR ENTRIES

- A. Every individual or team qualifier who wishes to participate in the championship competitions of the Tournament must file an official entry with the USFA National Office 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 fees and a stamped self-addressed business size 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 entries will be checked against the certified list of qualifiers and alternates which has the endorsement of the USFA. Determination shall be made of the number eligible to qualify from each Division and the number of valid entries actually on hand from the Division. Entries and fees shall be returned 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. Every entrant shall be informed of his/her acceptance for the Tournament. A complete list of accepted entries shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Organizing Committee not less than ten days prior to the Tournament along with the fees collected less the processing fee retained by the USFA.

12. 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 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.

13. GENERAL

The format for the Division I National Championships will be the same format as used at the current World Championships.

14. 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 done by the Bout Committee taking into account the rules for the seeding of Ranked Fencers as specified in Chapter I.3.A of the Operations Manual and taking into account the estimated strength indicated in the certificates of qualification 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 semifinal or final rounds.

15. 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.
- 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 touch bouts).

- 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 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 (USFA) Inc. is the official governing body for amateur fencing in the United States and its exclusive jurisdiction is recognized by the Federation Internationale d'Esgrime (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, which is 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 events must be accredited by the USFA to the FIE or to the host country as to amateur standing and qualification.

The USFA is a member of the USOC with representation at the House of Delegates and on 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 including the U.S. Fencing Coaches Association. Most of the active fencing coaches in the United States are also 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, Dernel 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, Emily B. Johnson, Michel A. Mamlouk, and Lewis W. Siegel, incumbent.

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

Anthony J. Orsi, William J. Latzko, Irwin F. Bernstein, Eleanor Turney and Dr. Fred G. Rhodes, 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, William Latzko, and Samuel D. Chervis, incumbent.

The office of Foreign Secretary was an elective position from 1951 to 1968, when it was discontinued. This office was held successively by Tracy Jaeckel, Gen. John Grombach, Ralph Goldstein, Norman Lewis, and George Worth. It was reinstated as an appointed position effective September 1, 1973. Since reinstatement, the office has been held by Chaba Pallaghy, Michel Mamlouk, Joseph Byrnes, and Samuel D. Chervis, incumbent.

In 1968, the new office of Executive Vice-President was authorized. This office has been held successively by Norman Lewis, William Goering, Micki Conte, Marius Valsamis, and Carl Borack, incumbent.

In 1973, the new offices of two National Vice-Presidents were authorized. The one office has been held successively by Emily Johnson, Mary Huddleson, and Colleen Olney incumbent. The other office has been held successively by Chaba Pallaghy, Manny Forrest, Charles Thompson, Samuel D. Chervis, and George Masin, incumbent.

In June 1981, the membership approved a change in the name of the organization to "United States Fencing Association".

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 individuals competed. Started in 1961, the annual International Sabre Tournament in New York has become a World Cup 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. 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 Lee York 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 the annually elected representatives of the individual members. The classes of membership are defined in the By-Laws. The Internal Revenue Service has recognized the Association 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 which consists of all elected National Officers and no fewer than two other Directors, is empowered to act for the Board of Directors in the interval between meetings, when rapid action is required, and reports to the Board at its next meeting.
- B. Policy Board of American Fencing which consists of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the USFA, the Editor of the magazine and other members nominated by the President and approved by the Board of Directors. All questions of policy affecting the publication of American Fencing are referred for decision to this Policy Board.
- C. Junior 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 Development Programs and

otherwise assist in the buildup 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 five 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 by December 15th. 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 in the By-Laws as to the number of terms an officer can serve. The recent practice has been for the President to serve for four years.

5. THE U.S. FENCING OFFICIALS COMMISSION

The Commission is composed of a Chairman or Co-Chairmen and an Executive Committee nominated by the President and approved by the Board of Directors, and all USFA members who hold a valid current FIE official's license. It functions through its Executive Committee. It 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 officials examinations for Classes 1 through 5, the assigning of officials at the National Championships and at all competitions in the United States which are part of the qualifying procedure for international teams, and liaison with schools and colleges.

Seven domestic classifications (1 through 7) and the international (FIE) classifications are recognized by the USFA. Classes 7 and 6 are awarded at the divisional level. Class 5 is awarded by a Commission approved Examiner after the candidate's passing, first, a written and then a practical examination. Classes 4, 3, 2, and 1 are awarded by a vote of the Executive Committee. Discussions and votes on upgrades are held during a closed session of the Executive Committee. During the discussion and vote regarding the upgrade to 4, 3, 2, or 1, neither the individual being discussed nor any relative of the individual may be present. Divisions are encouraged to utilize similar criteria for awarding Classes 7 and 6,

but should require at least one full season of successful officiating activity prior to receiving a 6 designation. The level of qualification is indicated as follows:

DIVISIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS:

- 7 Divisional Official
- 6 Advanced Divisional Official

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS (Based on Division I National Championships):

- 5 Qualified to preside to determine places 97-120
- 4 Qualified to preside to determine places 49-96
- 3 Qualified to preside to determine places 25-48
- 2 Qualified to preside to determine places 9-24
- 1 Qualified to preside to determine places 1-8

The Commission publishes periodically (at least annually) a list of nationally and internationally rated officials and is responsible for maintaining the quality of this list. Presidents' classifications may be changed by the Commission. Classifications of non-active officials will be lowered automatically one level if the officials do not officiate at their rated level for a period of two years. After two more years of inactivity following such a decrease in classification, the classification will be lowered automatically to Class 5, and after one additional year of inactivity (total five successive years) the national classification will be withdrawn. All lists of nationally rated presidents published by the Commission will indicate the most recent year of activity. An official may maintain a classification by reporting to the Commission representative prior to the start of a competition for assignment at the rated level.

The classification of a president who duly reports for assignment and is not assigned at the rated level will not be reduced until given a reasonable opportunity for a practical examination at the rated level before a panel of no less than two presidents selected by the Commission. These latter presidents will present a written recommendation to the Commission's Executive Committee.

One must be a current member of the USFA to be retained on the national presidents list.

In order to assist a candidate in obtaining a national classification, the Commission has established the following policy regarding examinations at national events. One must understand that the examination of officials may not be considered as the primary function of a national event. Every effort will be made to allow for examinations at these events as long as they do not interfere with the proper conduct of the competition.

Only those candidates who have passed their Class 5 written examination may be considered to take the practical examination.

Only those Class 5 candidates who have submitted a request in writing to the Commission which has been endorsed (in writing) by the candidate's Division Chair or by a Commission approved Class 5 Examiner in that weapon may be considered to take the practical examination. Such written notification must be received at least three weeks prior to the event.

Only those recommended Class 5 candidates who present themselves to the Commission representative thirty minutes prior to the start of the competition may be considered to take the practical examination.

Written examinations for Class 5 may be administered if requested in writing to the Commission. Such written notification must be received at least three weeks prior to the event.

Nationally rated officials who wish to be observed for a possible increase in classification must send their request in writing to the Commission. Such written notification must be received at least three weeks prior to the event. The officials must then present themselves to the Commission representative thirty minutes prior to the start of the competition, and they must be available to preside at least two levels below their classification (i.e., a president with a 5, 4, or 3 classification must be present at the start of the competition; a president with a 2 classification must be present at the 4 level of a competition -- the point in the competition that is a 4 level will be determined by the Commission representative).

The Commission representative may have to deny a properly presented request for an examination if, at the discretion of the Commission representative, it would not be in the best interest of the competition (i.e., those who could act as examiners must be utilized as presidents). Examinations, written or practical, may not in any way disrupt the competition.

The Commission is the sole authority for the submission of candidates to the FIE for examination or removal as an international president of jury. A nationally rated president who would like to be rated by the FIE should send the request, in writing, to the Commission. The Commission will notify the candidate if the request is approved and, if it is, when and where the candidate may take the examination. If the Commission is considering removal of a US official on the FIE list due to inactivity, etc., the Commission will notify that official, in writing, that removal is being contemplated prior to any action being taken.

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

USFA four times a year as part of their membership, and is often used to make official announcements to the Association 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. DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

The long term development of fencing in the United States requires the long term commitment of funds. At first two investment accounts looking toward the long term development of USFA activities were established. One fund was earmarked for domestic development programs and the other was dedicated to improving our international efforts. The investment income of each account was available for current activities while the principle and additions thereto could not be expended until the account reached \$100,000 or had been in existence for at least fifteen years.

When the USFA received its share of the profits from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the Board of Directors voted to combine these two funds with the proceeds from those Olympics and establish one trust fund to support all development activities. In a similar manner to the funds that preceded it, only the investment income of this fund is available for current activities. The principle and any additions made to it can not be expended without the approval of the Board of Directors.

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 sixty 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.

The boundaries of a Division must follow either established political or postal boundaries even though that Division may be made up of several unrelated political or postal entities. For example, a Division could be defined as being comprised of several states, one state, or a list of contiguous counties within one or more states.

Petitions for the establishment of a new Division and for the partition of an

existing Division must include an acceptable description of the boundaries of the new Divisions. All Divisions already existing at the time of adoption of these rules must supply the Board of Directors with a definition of their boundaries within two years of the adoption of these rules (i.e., by February, 1988).

The boundaries of a Section are defined as being the boundaries of the Divisions which comprise that Section. Section names should be selected to indicate the general region of the United States in which they reside.

For further information regarding the boundaries of Divisions and Sections, please contact the Secretary, USFA National Office, 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. ELIGIBILITY RULES

1. CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITION

The By-Laws of the USFA (see 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

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

B. 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: \$50.00 per session, \$200.00 per week, \$7,000.00 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 moneys 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 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 fulltime 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. NATURE OF THE EXHIBITION

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 bylaws 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 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 bylaw, 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.

APPENDIX C. SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE USFA

The Sections of the USFA and their comprising Divisions are:

Great Lakes Section Columbus [OH], Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Northern Ohio, Southwest Ohio, Western Michigan, West Virginia.

Metropolitan Section Metropolitan [NY].

MidAtlantic Section Capitol [DC], Central Pennsylvania, Harrisburg [PA], Maryland, New Jersey, Philadelphia [PA], South Jersey, Western Pennsylvania.

Midwest Section Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, St. Louis [MO], Wisconsin.

National Section National.

North Atlantic Section Connecticut, HudsonBerkshire [NY], Long Island [NY], New England, Westchester [NY], West Point [NY], Western New York.

Pacific Coast Section Central California, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern California, Orange Coast [CA], San Bernardino [CA], San Diego [CA], San Joaquin Valley [CA], Southern California.

Pacific Northwest Section Alaska, Inland Empire [UT, ID, & MT], Oregon, Western Washington.

Rocky Mountain Section Arizona, Border [TX], Colorado, Kansas, Plains Texas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming.

Southeast Section Alabama, Central Florida, Georgia, Gateway [FL], Gold Coast [FL], North Carolina, Piedmont [SC], Tennessee, Virginia.

Southwest Section ArkLaMiss [AR, LA, & MS], Gulf Coast [TX], Louisiana, North Texas, Oklahoma, South Texas.

EVENT	SIZE REQ.	STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS		CLASSIFI- CATIONS AWARDED
	MINIMUM COMPETTORS	RATED FENCERS REQUIRED	RATED FENCERS MUST FINISH	
GROUP IV	6	NONE	N/A	1 ==>E
GROUP III	15	2 C's & 2 D's, & 2 E's (or higher)	2 C's & 2 D's (or higher) in top 6	1 ==>C 2-3 ==>D 4-6 ==>E
		4 D's & 4 E's (or higher)	4 D's (or higher) in top 6	1 ==>C 2-3 ==>D 4-6 ==>E
		6 E's (or higher)	N/A	1 ==>D 2-3 ==>E
GROUP II	15	6 D's (or higher)	2 B's & 2 C's (or higher) in top 6	1 ==>B 2-3 ==>C 4-6 ==>D 7-9 ==>E
GROUP I	15	6 C's (or higher)	2 A's & 2 B's (or higher) in top 6	1 ==>A 2-3 ==>B 4-6 ==>C 7-9 ==>D
GROUP I-A	64	12 A's & 12 B's & 12 C's (or higher)	4 A's in top 6 & 4 B's (or higher) in top 12	1-6 ==>A 7-12 ==>B 13-24 ==>C 25-36 ==>D 37-52 ==>E

Division II National Championships are always Group II's
Division I National Championships are always Group I-A's

JUNIOR AND SENIOR POINT CHARTS FOR 1987-1988

Place	Under 19*	Under 17*	Under 20*	Circuits & Nat'l's	Jr A's*	Sr A's
1	100	150	200	300	400	600
2	94	141	188	282	376	564
3	90	135	180	270	360	540
4	86	129	172	258	344	516
5	82	123	164	246	328	492
6	80	120	160	240	320	480
7	78	117	156	234	312	468
8	76	114	152	228	304	456
9	72	108	144	216	288	432
10	70	105	140	210	280	420
11	68	102	136	204	272	408
12	66	99	132	198	264	396
13	64	96	128	192	256	384
14	62	93	124	186	248	372
15	60	90	120	180	240	360
16	58	87	116	174	232	348
17	56	84	112	168	224	336
18	54	81	108	162	216	324
19	52	78	104	156	208	312
20	50	75	100	150	200	300
21	48	72	96	144	192	288
22	46	69	92	138	184	276
23	44	66	88	132	176	264
24	42	63	84	126	168	252
25-32	-	-	-	30*	90	120
33-48	-	-	-	-	45	60
3rd Rd	-	-	-	-	20	30

In all domestic and international point competitions, points will be awarded to a fencer only if the fencer has fenced in at least three elimination rounds in that competition.

Senior National points will be given only for the Division I Nationals; none will be awarded for the Division II Nationals.

* Only junior fencers who still meet the age requirements will get points for the Under-17, Under-19, and Under-20 National Championships, for the Junior World Cup events, and for places 25-32 in domestic point competitions. These points will count only toward the two Junior Point Standings.

USFA — PENALTY REFERENCE CHART

PENALTY KEY:

M & MS: Warning for Bout

T: Immediate Penalty Touch

P: Warning for Pool, entire Direct Elimination, entire Final, Team Match

1: Simple Warning

2: Severe Warning

3: Special Warning

4: Annul Touch Scored

5: Remove Touch (Negative Touch)

6: Touch For Opponent

7: Exclude from the Competition

8: Exclude from the Tournament

9: Expulsion

10: Confiscate Equipment

CODE	OFFENSE	1st	2nd	3rd+	ARTICLE
------	---------	-----	-----	------	---------

SIMPLE WARNINGS:

M-1	Non-conforming Material — non-regulation equipment — no plastron (under-arm) — defective lamé (F) — one weapon only	1+10	5+10	5+10	639
M-2	Covering Target (F)	1	4or5	4or5	640
M-3	Holding Electrical Equipment	1	4or5	4or5	641/1
M-4	Point of Weapon on Strip	1	4or5	4or5	641/2
M-5	Incidental Corps à corps (F,S)	1	4or5	4or5	642
M-6	Turning Back During Action	1+4	4+5	4+5	643/2
M-7	Turning Back to Retreat	1	5	5	643/1
M-8	Raising Mask Before President's Decision	1	5	5	644
M-9	Unjustified Appeal	1	5	5	644

SEVERE WARNINGS (Cumulative for each of the six faults):

MS-1	Using Unarmed Hand	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/1
MS-2	Corps à corps to Avoid Touch or With Jostling	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/2
MS-3	Weapon on Lamé (Grounding/F)	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/3
MS-4	Flechè That Jostles Opponent	2+4	4+6	4+6	645/4
MS-5	Crossing Side of Strip to Avoid Hit	2	6	6	645/5
MS-6	Deliberate Hit on Other Than Target (F,E)	2	6	6	645/6

CODE OFFENSE	1st	2nd	3rd+	ARTICLE
--------------	-----	-----	------	---------

FAULTS WITH A SPECIAL WARNING:

P-1 Violent Act, Dangerous Action, Brutal Hit	3+4	4+6	7	646/1
P-2 Absence of Inspection Marks	3	6	7	646/2
P-3 Leaving Strip Without Permission	3	6	7	646/3
P-4 Delaying Bout	3	6	7	646/4
P-5 Not Present to Fence	3	6	7	646/5
P-6 Disobedience	3	6	7	646/6
P-7 Dishonest Fencing	3+4	7		647/1
P-8 Favoring Opponent	3	7		647/2
P-9 Collusion With Opponent	3	7		647/3
P-10 Brutal Corps-a-corps	3+4	7		647/4

FAULTS WITH A SPECIAL WARNING OR IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:

P-11 Vindictive Act, Brutal Hit	3or7	7		649/1
P-12 Disrupting Order	3or7	7		649/2

FAULTS WITH AN IMMEDIATE PENALTY TOUCH:

T-1 Equipment With Falsified Inspection Marks	4+6+10	8+10		648/1
T-2 Equipment With Possibly Deliberate Irregularities	4+6+10	8+10		648/2
T-3 Unjustified Claim of Injury	6	8		648/3
T-4 Deliberate Hit on Other Than (F,E) Target During the Last Minute	6	6	6	648/4

FAULTS WITH IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:

Doping	7or8			650/1
Not Present at Start of Pool (Ind or Team) (2 X 1 Minute Calls)	7or8			650/2
Unsportsmanlike Behavior	7or8			650/3
Fraud in Equipment (Irregular in Obvious Attempt to Cheat)	7or8			650/4

FAULTS WITH IMMEDIATE EXPULSION:

Any Person Disturbing Order	9			651
-----------------------------	---	--	--	-----

IMPORTANT: THIS CHART IS FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY!!!

Read the applicable articles of the rules for a more complete understanding of offenses, their penalties and the competent juridical authority. The Code used is the same Code used by the FIE.

INDEX

A

- Amateur Coaching, 44
- Amateur Fencers League of America, 35
- Amateurism, Reinstatement of, 44
- American Fencing, 21, 22, 41, 42
 - Policy Board, 38
- Appeal, 13, 18, 28
 - Qualification by, 27
- Armed Forces Teams, 31
- Assumption of Risk, 11

B

- Board of Directors, 38
- Bout Committee, 12, 20, 21, 29

C

- Championships, 8
 - Bids for, 19
 - Division I, 23
 - Division II, 24
 - Divisional, 8, 29
 - National, 8, 12, 16, 19
 - Qualification by Appeal, 27
 - Requirements for, 20
 - Sectional, 7, 8, 12, 19, 27, 29, 42
 - World, 36
 - World Youth, 36
 - Youth, 7, 19, 22, 25
- Citizenship, 23
- Classifications, 1
 - Certification of, 5
 - Co-ed, 7
 - Of Officials, 39
 - Prior, 5
 - Re-earning, 4
- Club Affiliation, 10
- Club Representation, 10, 16, 32
- Competitions
 - Academic, 8
 - Class A, 8
 - Class B, 8
 - Class C, 8
 - Closed, 7
 - Co-ed, 7, 8
 - Collegiate & Scholastic, 10

- Divisional, 12
- Foreign, 1, 35, 36
- International, 7, 36
- Mixed, 8
- Non-electric, 9
- Open, 7
- Qualifying, 19, 27
- Rating of, 6
- Restricted, 7
- Sanctioned, 1
- Seeding of, 5, 33
- Team, 16, 30
- Composite Teams, 10, 17, 31
- Conflict of Interest, 13

D

- Discipline, 1, 10, 13, 15, 18, 34, 47
- Divisional Boundaries, 42
- Divisions, 51
 - Establishing a new, 42
- Doping, 50

E

- Elections, 38, 39
- Eligibility, 15, 16, 22, 39, 44, 49
 - Administration of, 47
 - Of Individuals, 9
 - Of Qualifiers, 27
- Eliminated Fencers, 33
- Entries, 9, 15, 16, 23
 - Deadline for, 9, 16, 28, 30, 32
 - Denial of, 16, 28
- Entry fees, 9, 29, 32
- Equipment
 - Inspection of, 20
 - Of Fencers, 15
- Executive Committee, 38
- Exhibitions of Fencing, 48

F

- Fencers
 - Collegiate & Scholastic, 1, 10, 47
 - Equipment of, 15
 - Foreign, 7, 23
 - Professional, 1, 4
 - Ranking, 5, 33
 - Unattached, 10

Veteran, 5
Fencing Officials Commission, 21, 39
Fencing Season, 9
FIE, 35
FIE Licenses, 1
Financial Assistance, 22
Financial Limitations, 48

H

History of the USFA, 35, 42

I

International Olympic Committee, 35

J

Junior Olympic Championships, 19, 23
 Travel Subsidy, 22
Juries, 15
Jury of Appeal, 13, 18, 21, 29

L

Liability, 11

M

Modern Pentathlon, 31

N

National Division, 29, 30
Nominating Committee, 39

O

Officials, 12, 21, 34, 39
 Ratings of, 40
Olympic Games, 37
Organizing Committee, 12, 19, 32

P

Pan American Games, 37
Permanent Residents, 23
Petition to Qualify, 28
Placement, 18
Point Standings
 Qualification via, 27
Professional Certificate of Merit, 43
Professionalism, 1, 48, 49
 In Other Sports, 47
Protests, 12, 13

Publicity, 21

Q

Qualification, 16

By Appeal, 27

Qualifiers

Alternate, 29

Certification of, 31

Individual, 23

Team, 30

Quality Points

Seeding of Teams, 33

R

Ranking Fencers, 5

Rating of Competitions, 6

Rating of Officials, 39

Refunds, 9, 16, 32

Responsibility for Events, 12

Risk - Assumption of, 11

Rules of Fencing, 13

S

Schedule of Events, 9, 16, 17, 19, 22

Sectional Boundaries, 42

Sectional Names, 42

Sections, 42, 51

Seeding of Competitions, 5, 33

Spectators, 15

T

Team Competitions, 16

Teams,

Composite, 10, 17, 31

Composition of, 32

Divisional Composite, 31

Technicians, 20

Television, 48

Travel Subsidy, 22

U

Under-17 National Championships, 19, 26, 29

Qualifying by Appeal, 28

Under-19 National Championships, 19, 22, 25, 29

Qualifying by Appeal, 28

Under-20 National Championships, 19, 25, 29

Qualifying by Appeal, 28

USFA

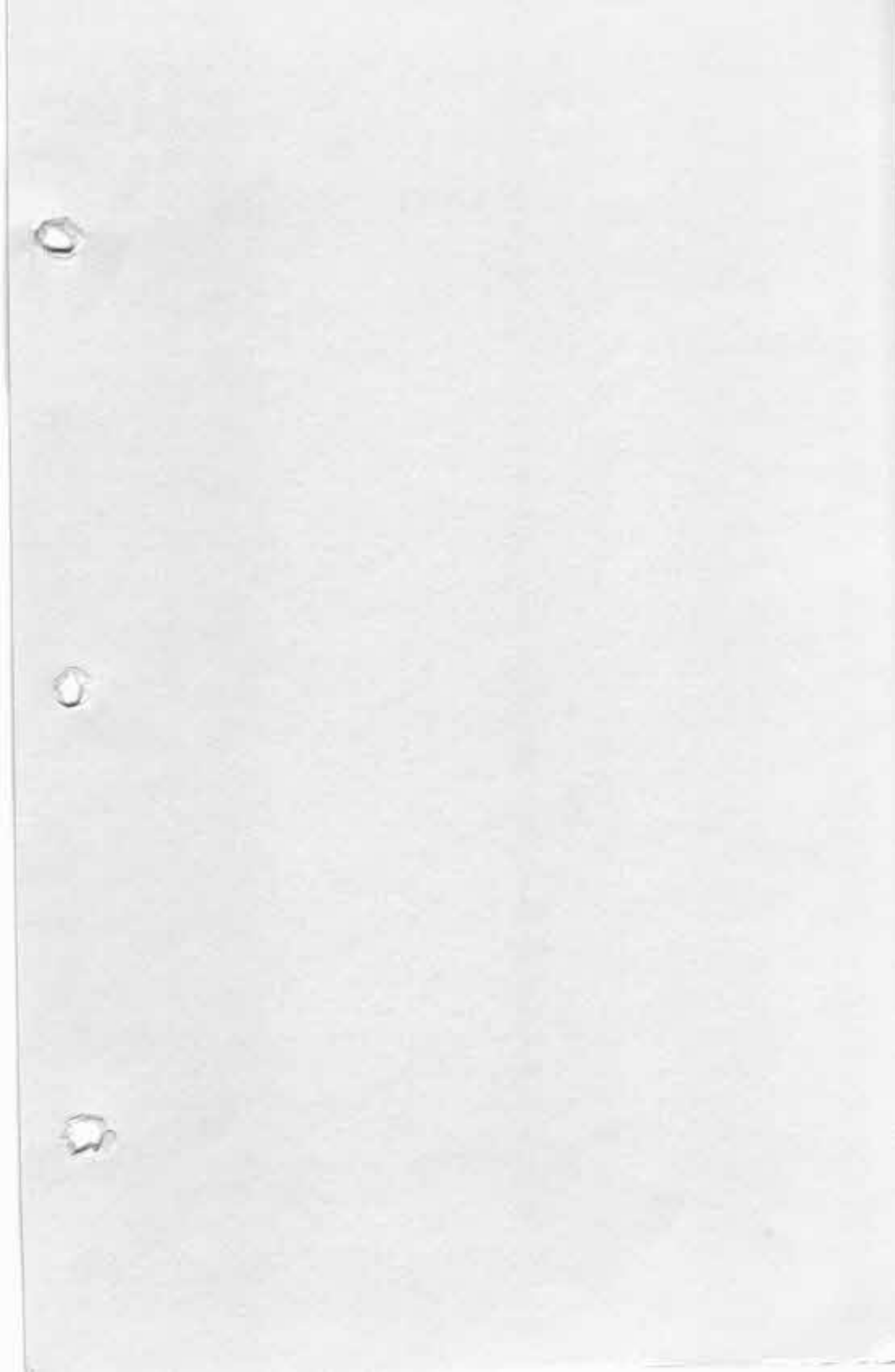
Affiliations, 35
Committees, 38
History of, 35, 42
Incorporation of, 38
Jurisdiction, 35
Officers of, 35
Tax Status, 38

V

Veteran Fencers, 5

W

Withdrawals, 9, 16, 28, 32



The purpose of this page is to provide new information for your manual and to bring it up to date. This is important because it ensures that your manual accurately documents the current version.

Replace: Page 55 with Page 55 provided.