

*Don McBrien*



INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION  
FIS

THE INTERNATIONAL  
SKI COMPETITION RULES

(FIS-RULES)

APPROVED BY THE XXI<sup>st</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
SKI CONGRESS IN DUBROVNIK

1957

*Don McBrien*

BOOKLET II

*#307*

DOWNHILL — SLALOM

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# INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

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(FIS)

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SKI CONGRESS IN DUBROVNIK

1957

### BOOKLET II

- Joint Regulations for all types of Ski Competitions
- Joint Regulations for Downhill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom  
and Combined Competitions
- Downhill Races
- Slalom Races
- Giant-Slalom Races
- Combined Competitions
- FIS Tables for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom
- Rules for the Organisation of World Ski Championships
- Team Races
- Instructions for the Technical Delegate (TD) for Downhill,  
Slalom and Giant-Slalom
- Regulations for the Approval of Downhill, Slalom  
and Giant-Slalom Courses
- Instructions for the Setting of Control Gates on Downhill Courses
- The Placing of Safety-Nets (sketch)
- Basic Principles for the Setting of a Slalom Course
- Slalom Gates
- Basic Principles for the Setting of a Giant-Slalom Course
- Instructions for Gatekeepers at Slalom Competitions
- Special Hints for Gatekeepers at Slalom Competitions
- Rules for the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee
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## SECTION I

# JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF SKI COMPETITIONS

### § 1

#### *Classification of Competitions*

The following ski competitions are organised under the authority of the FIS:

a) *World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.*

All Associations affiliated to the FIS are entitled to take part and must be invited by the Organising Association.

b) *International Calendar Competitions.*

International Calendar Competitions are competitions which are organised by a National Association or under its responsibility, and are included in the FIS Calendar. They may be organised with the participation either of all the Associations affiliated to the FIS or of a limited number of such Associations, as decided by the Organising Association. Such competitions must be announced in advance in accordance with § 4, and they are the only ski competitions in addition to World Ski Championships which may be publicly announced as International Ski Competitions.

c) *Competitions for limited areas.*

Associations affiliated to the FIS—or Clubs belonging to such Associations with the approval of their Association—may also issue invitations to Associations or Clubs in neighbouring countries, and in their turn accept such invitations, to competitions of a more regional or limited type, such as «Alpine Area Competitions», «North American Competitions», «Nordic or Scandi-

navian Competitions», «Lowlander Competitions», etc. in principle open only to skiers from those regions. Such competitions must not be announced as International Competitions, and their limited character should be clearly stated.

d) *Competitions with foreign participation.*

Associations affiliated to the FIS—or Clubs belonging to such Associations with the approval of their Association—may also on special occasions issue personal invitations to individual skiers from Clubs in other affiliated Associations to participate in National Competitions, provided they are licensed by their Association in accordance with § 9.

The FIS Council has the right to authorise an affiliated Association to issue invitations to competitions specified in § 1 b) or c) above, or to accept an invitation from an Association or Organisation not affiliated to the FIS. An Association or Organisation not affiliated to the FIS cannot, however, be invited to World Ski Championships.

§ 2

*Application of FIS Rules*

World Ski Championships and International Calendar Competitions must be held under FIS Rules.

This also applies to competitions for limited areas, but the organising and participating Associations may mutually agree on minor modifications in the rules and simplifications of the arrangements. Such agreements must be reported to the FIS Presidency.

National Competitions with foreign participants may be organised under the rules of the National Associations, if this is clearly stated in the invitation to the participants.

§ 3

*Types of Competitions*

The events which may be included in International Competitions are:—

- a) Cross-country Races: 15 kms and above (the classic distances are 15, 30 and 50 kms).
- b) Cross-country Races for Ladies: 10 kms.
- c) Relay Races (30—50 kms for Men; 3 × 5 kms for Ladies).



- d) Jumping Competitions.
- e) Combined 15—18 kms Cross-country and Jumping Competitions.
- f) Downhill Races.
- g) Slalom Races.
- h) Giant-Slalom Races.
- i) Combined Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Competitions.
- j) Other possible combinations.

#### § 4

#### *International Ski Calendar, International Calendar Meeting and Advance Information*

The FIS will organise every year, if possible in connection with the International Ski Congress, an International Calendar Meeting. This meeting must be held before June 30th.

The National Associations shall submit to the FIS before August 1st a list based on the decisions of the Calendar Meeting, containing the competitions they wish to organise, indicating the name, place, date and events for each competition.

The FIS shall send out before September 1st the International Ski Calendar.

Immediately after the publication of the Ski Calendar, and not later than October 15th\*, the National Associations shall send full information regarding their competitions to all Associations invited.

Such information must include at least the following details:—

- a) A description of the various competitions, including the qualifications of competitors.
- b) The dates and places for the competitions including information concerning the courses (name, length, vertical drop) and for Jumping Competitions the number of jumps (2 or 3).
- c) The latest date of entry—at least three days before the beginning of the competition—and the address to which entries should be sent.
- d) The place and date for drawing the order of starting.
- e) Details of the Start for the various competitions.
- f) The place and date of the prize-giving.

\* Ski Associations in the Southern Hemisphere two months before the beginning of their winter season.

The information requested in c) to f) above may be announced at a later date.

The Organising Association has the right to limit the number of entries.

Adjournments or cancellations and alterations in the programme should be communicated with the least possible delay (if necessary by telegram) to the FIS and to all National Associations or Clubs which have announced their participation in the competition.

## § 5

### *Programmes*

A printed or duplicated programme must be published for each International Competition, containing the following minimum information: —

- a) The names of the principal Officials and a description of their insignia (armbands, etc.).
- b) The list of competitions with the dates they are to take place, the place and time of the Roll-call and of the Starts, etc.
- c) Lists showing the starting order, divided into classes for each competition, individual starting time, name and nationality (Club) of each competitor (possibly only in the daily programme).
- d) All relevant information on the best ways of reaching the competition, accommodation for spectators, etc.
- e) The time and place of the prize-giving.
- f) The location of the Official Notice Board.

## § 6

### *Organisation*

The preparation and control of the competitions shall be entrusted to the following Committees and Officials:—

- a) The Organising Committee (Cross-country § 16, Jumping § 69, Downhill-Slalom § 104).
- b) The Race Committee (Cross-country § 17, Jumping § 70, Downhill-Slalom § 105).
- c) The Competition Jury (Cross-country § 18, Jumping § 72, Downhill-Slalom § 107).
- d) The Officials (Cross-country § 20, Jumping § 73, Downhill-Slalom § 106).

## § 7

### *Committee Meetings*

Due notice of a Committee Meeting shall be deemed to have been given if every member of the Committee be personally notified, or, for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races also:—

- a) If the convening notice be posted on the Official Notice Board at least 12 hours before the meeting takes place, or
- b) If it be held in accordance with § 130 (Protests).

The meeting shall then take place regardless of how many members are present.

A majority of one vote shall suffice for decisions at Committee Meetings. The Chairman of the relevant Committee has the casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

## § 8

### *Qualification of Competitors*

No skier shall be qualified to compete who has:—

- a) competed in return for a money payment;
- b) competed for a money prize;
- c) secured material advantages by the exploitation of any prize or result obtained in sports by using his name or any titles gained in sports;  
permitted the use, without objection, of his name, title or picture in connection with an advertisement, recommendation or sale of any goods, with or without securing material advantages;
- d) knowingly competed against any skiers disqualified on any of the above grounds.

A skier who has been disqualified for infraction of any of the above provisions can again qualify after a suspension of one year. A second disqualification shall be final. The National Ski Associations shall communicate to the FIS Council the names of disqualified skiers.

If an infraction of Rules a), b) or d) is committed directly or indirectly by a Club or by one of its Officials, the Club can be penalized by forbidding it temporarily to organise competitions.

The FIS Council has the right to authorise a National Association to adopt Statutes and Regulations and to organise National or International Competitions embodying different grounds for qualification, but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the above regulations.

## § 9

### *Licences*

The National Association of the country in which a competition is organised shall not admit skiers of any other Associations unless they are entered by their National Associations or can produce a licence issued by those Associations. Such a licence shall only be valid for a limited period, at the most for one winter. Separate licences can be issued for each country.

No skier shall be entered for any International Competition, nor shall he be granted a licence, unless he is qualified in accordance with the regulations in § 8.

In one winter season a skier may represent only one National Association.

## § 10

### *Entries*

All entries shall be sent by registered letter or by telegram, confirmed by registered letter, to the Organising Committee and must be in its possession before the latest date of entry (see § 4 c).

The National Associations alone are entitled to authorize the entry of skiers for International Competitions.

Each entry form must contain at least:—

- a) The competitor's surname, christian name, date of birth and Club.
- b) An exact indication of the competition for which the entry is made.
- c) A ranking list of the competitors being entered. For Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races also a list showing the skier's best results of the last two seasons.

## § 11

### *Competitor's Obligation to know and comply with the Rules*

A competitor must carefully study and comply with these Rules. Furthermore, he must follow all special Regulations laid down by the Race Committee or the Competition Jury.

## § 12

### *The Draw*

The starting order in each competition shall be decided by drawing lots in groups. When drawing lots, only competitors entered in due time and according to the Rules shall be drawn. Blank numbers, showing country or Club only, shall not be employed.

Representatives of each participating National Association shall be invited to be present at the Draw.

## § 13

### *The Roll-call*

The Race Committee will decide whether a Roll-call shall take place or not.

Numbers may be distributed and any necessary information given out at a Roll-call (§ 21, Duties of the Chief of the Race).

## § 14

### *Prizes*

Prizes shall consist of mementos and may be accompanied by diplomas. Prizes in cash, prizes for records and excessively expensive prizes are forbidden.

The value of the prizes must not be published.

The number of prizes shall be determined by the Organising Committee.

If two or more competitors finish in the same time or receive the same points, they shall be deemed to have tied, and shall be awarded the same titles, prizes or diplomas. They may not decide the allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by a new race.

## § 15

### *Publication of Official Results*

The official list of results shall be published as stated in §§ 44 (Cross-country), 85 (Jumping) and 125 (Downhill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom).

## SECTION II

# JOINT REGULATIONS FOR DOWNHILL, SLALOM, GIANT-SLALOM AND COMBINED COMPETITIONS

### A. Organisation

#### § 104

##### *The Organising Committee and its Duties*

If the Committee of the Organising Association or Club is not itself acting as Organising Committee, the Organising Committee of the competition is appointed by the Organising Association or Club.

The Organising Committee shall be responsible for the non-technical details of the competition, preliminary notices, entries, organisation and medical attention, etc.

#### § 105

##### *The Race Committee and its Duties*

The Race Committee, which is appointed by the Organising Association or Club, shall consist of:—

The Chief of the Race

The Chief of the Course (Downhill, Slalom and/or Giant-Slalom)

The Chief Gatekeeper

The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation

The Secretary of the Race

and of such additional members as the Organising Association or Club may appoint.

The Race Committee shall be responsible for all the technical aspects of the competition, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

For World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions appearing in the FIS Calendar the courses must be approved by the FIS.

The Race Committee shall appoint all Race Officials other than those who have already been appointed by the Organising Association or Club.

## § 106

### *The Race Officials*

The following Race Officials are appointed either according to § 105 by the Organising Association or Club, or by the Race Committee.

Their duties are as follows:

*The Chief of the Race* directs and controls the work of all Officials and summons meetings of the Race Committee on technical questions. He is also responsible for the medical organisation in consultation with the Doctor.

*The Chief of the Course* is responsible for the preparation of the course as decided by the Race Committee.

He must be familiar with the snow conditions of the area so that he can make the right decisions in bad snow or weather conditions.

*The Course Setter*, who may also function as Chief of the Course, is responsible for setting the control gates and direction flags in Downhill and Giant-Slalom Races, and the gates in Slalom Races, on the courses selected by the Race Committee. For Downhill Races, however, the Jury has the right, in case of emergency, to take steps to ensure the safety of the competitors (see §§ 107 and 108).

Slalom Setters shall be appointed according to § 141 c.

An official trainer may not set courses for important Alpine Competitions except when the country to which he belongs does not start. In special cases the Jury may decide otherwise.

*The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation* is responsible for the direction and coordination of the personnel for starting, timekeeping and calculation. In a Slalom Competition he or a special Assistant decides the starting intervals (§ 109). Under his direction work:—

The Starter, the Assistant Starter, the Start Recorder, the Chief Timekeeper, the Assistant Timekeepers, the Finish Recorder and the Chief of Calculation with his Assistants.

For Start and Timekeeping — see Sub-Section B.

*The Chief Gatekeeper* organises, directs and controls the Gatekeepers. He shall place each Gatekeeper in position and designate the gates which he is to keep. At the end of the race he shall be at the Finish and collect the reports of the Gatekeepers, which shall be handed over to the Referee.

*The Gatekeepers for Downhill Races and Giant-Slalom Races* shall be in charge of the control gates. There shall be one extra Gatekeeper observing the Finish.

Each Gatekeeper shall be supplied with a list of the start-numbers and names of all competitors. All competitors who pass through the control gates shall be marked off on the control card («D» for disqualified, otherwise a tick). The control card shall show the start number and leave space for marking the correct passing of a gate or the disqualification. The Gatekeepers shall remove any markings placed on the course by competitors or third persons and warn spectators off the course.

They shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race and hand in their signed control cards to the Chief Gatekeeper. Gatekeepers who have disqualified a competitor must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee.

*The Gatekeepers for Slalom Races* shall control not more than four gates. There shall be one Gatekeeper observing the Finish. The duties of the Slalom Gatekeepers begin when the competitors pass through the last of the gates above the highest gate which he controls, and cease when they pass through the last gate which he controls.

A Gatekeeper has the choice of two, and only two answers, in reply to any questions which a competitor may ask. He may reply «Go on» or «Back». He should reply «Go on» if a competitor has correctly passed the gate. He should reply «Back» if, and only if, the competitor has rendered himself liable to disqualification.

Every Gatekeeper shall be responsible for the condition of the course between his gates and the gate immediately above, and shall do all in his power to level out dangerous ruts and inequalities of the surface caused by falls.

He shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race and hand in the completed and signed control card to the Chief Gatekeeper. From these control cards it must be absolutely clear whether a competitor has correctly passed the gates or if he has rendered himself liable to disqualification.



Gatekeepers who have disqualified a competitor must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee. The Gatekeeper may not reveal any disqualification to anyone before the Finish of the race.

*The Chief Steward* shall ensure that suitable steps are taken for keeping spectators at a proper distance from the course.

*The Doctor* shall be responsible for an adequate First Aid service and for medical arrangements during the fixed training hours and during the race.

There shall be at least four ski sledges or stretchers with warm coverings, and also dressings and First Aid equipment, available along the course at First Aid Stations. During the competition the Doctor shall see that his Assistants—at least eight—are placed so that they can reach an injured competitor with the least possible delay.

Before the competition the Doctor must cooperate with the Chief of the Race and arrange telephone or wireless communication between at least two positions on the downhill course. He shall also ensure that the Chief of the Course draws his attention to especially dangerous spots on the course and take appropriate precautions.

The Doctor shall arrange for a place to which an injured competitor may be conveyed (house, hospital, etc.).

During the race the Doctor shall be in telephone communication with his Assistants.

The fact that it is quicker to descend than to climb up to an injured competitor shall be taken into consideration when selecting the points on the course where the Doctor or his Assistants shall take up their positions.

The above-mentioned recommendations apply to both Downhill and Giant-Slalom Races.

*The Secretary of the Race* is responsible for all secretarial work concerning the technical aspects of the competition. He must ensure that the official results contain the necessary information required in § 15. He shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of all Jury and Team-Captains' Meetings.

He shall ensure that all the forms used for start, timekeeping, calculation and gatekeeping are well prepared and handed over to the Officials concerned in good order and in good time.

He shall, if required, serve as Secretary for the Committees and, if the Competition Jury so decides, receive protests, if any.

Furthermore, he shall facilitate and make preparations for calculating the results and shall ensure that these are duplicated as soon as possible after the conclusion of the race.

*The Chief of the Course Equipment* is responsible for supplying a sufficient number of spades, rakes, ropes, flags, etc. to be available in good condition early on the morning of the race. He must also see that a complete set of start-numbers reaches the spot decided by the Competition Jury in good time.

*The Press Conducting Officer* shall be in charge of the arrangements for the Journalists, Photographers and Broadcasters, subject to the instructions of the Race Committee.

## § 107

### *The Competition Jury*

#### *Composition of the Jury.*

The Competition Jury shall consist of two members appointed by the Race Committee, normally the Chief of the Race and Chief of the Course, and three other members who shall represent the visiting nations. No visiting nation shall be represented by more than one member on the Jury.

At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games four foreign members, one of whom shall serve as Referee and another as Technical Delegate, shall be appointed by the FIS and be members of the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee.

At other International Races the three members shall be appointed and approved by representatives of the visiting skiers, and the Chairman of the Jury by the Organising Association or Club. No competitor may serve on the Jury. The Chairman of the Competition Jury at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall be appointed by the FIS and shall not be a member of the Organising Association.

At all International Races where ladies are participating, there should, if possible, be a qualified lady on the Competition Jury. At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games there shall be a lady member of the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee on the Competition Jury. If such a lady member is not available, a member of the FIS Ladies Committee shall be included on the Jury.

Any member of the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee present at an International Race may request a special meeting of the Competition Jury to consider any suspected infraction of the Rules and shall have the right to attend such a meeting.

#### *The Draw.*

The Competition Jury shall be responsible for the classification of competitors into groups and for the Draw.

### *The Race.*

The Competition Jury shall have the right, in exceptional circumstances, to alter the control gates or add additional control gates, provided there are at least two hours left for competitors to train on the course after such alterations are made.

The Competition Jury shall have the right to cancel, interrupt or postpone a race, to lengthen the start intervals or to shorten a course if weather, snow conditions or other reasons render this necessary.

A race, in which some of the competitors have started, shall not be discontinued except for very grave reasons, such as sudden avalanche peril or a rapid deterioration of visibility, etc.

The rights of the Referee to make decisions on his own or in conjunction with the Jury are set out in § 108.

One member of the Jury must be present at the Finish and one at the Start. They shall act as Finish Referee and Start Referee respectively.

The decision to discontinue a race may be either final or provisional. In the latter case the race may be resumed when conditions improve. The results shall stand if it is possible to complete the race on the same day. If not, the times of the competitors who have completed the course shall be annulled.

The Competition Jury may, in exceptional circumstances, interrupt the race at regular intervals in order to repair the course, if considered necessary for the safety of competitors. These intervals must be officially announced before the start of the race.

### *Protests and questions not covered by the Rules.*

The Competition Jury shall consider and adjudicate on protests and shall have the power to decide all controversial questions which are not covered by these Rules.

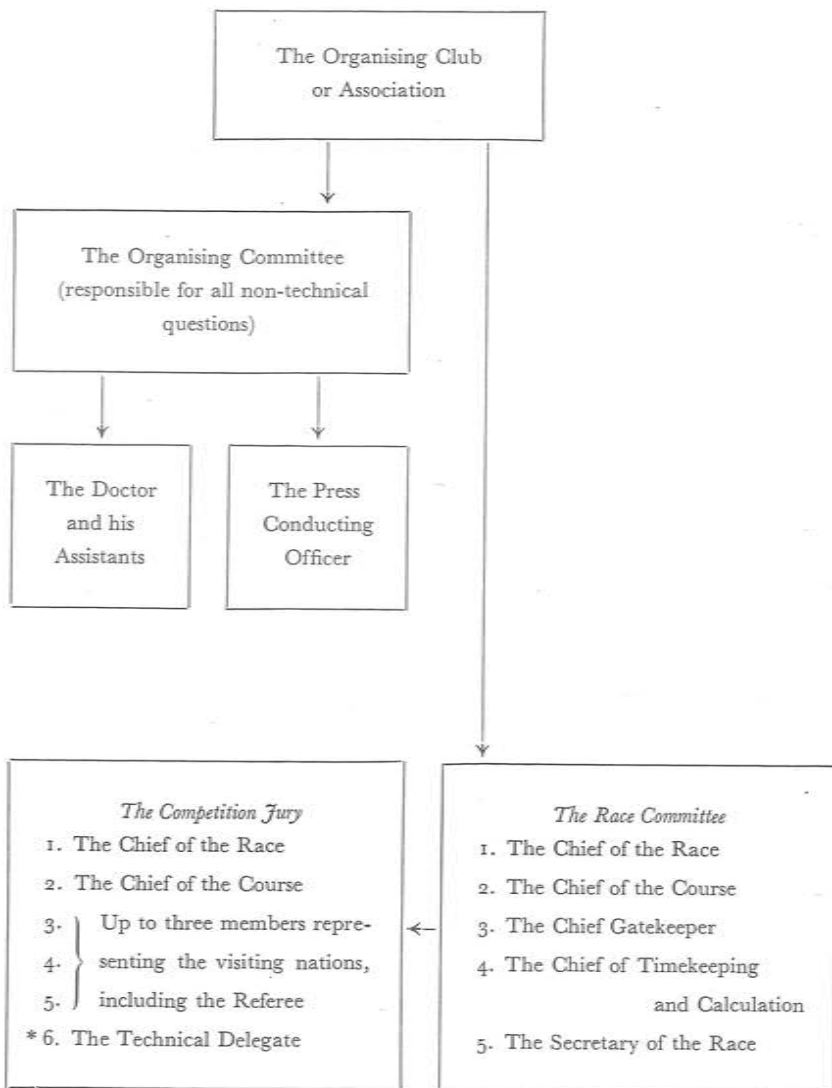
## § 108

### *The Referee and his Duties*

The Referee is appointed according to § 107 by the FIS for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, and by the visiting representatives for other International Competitions.

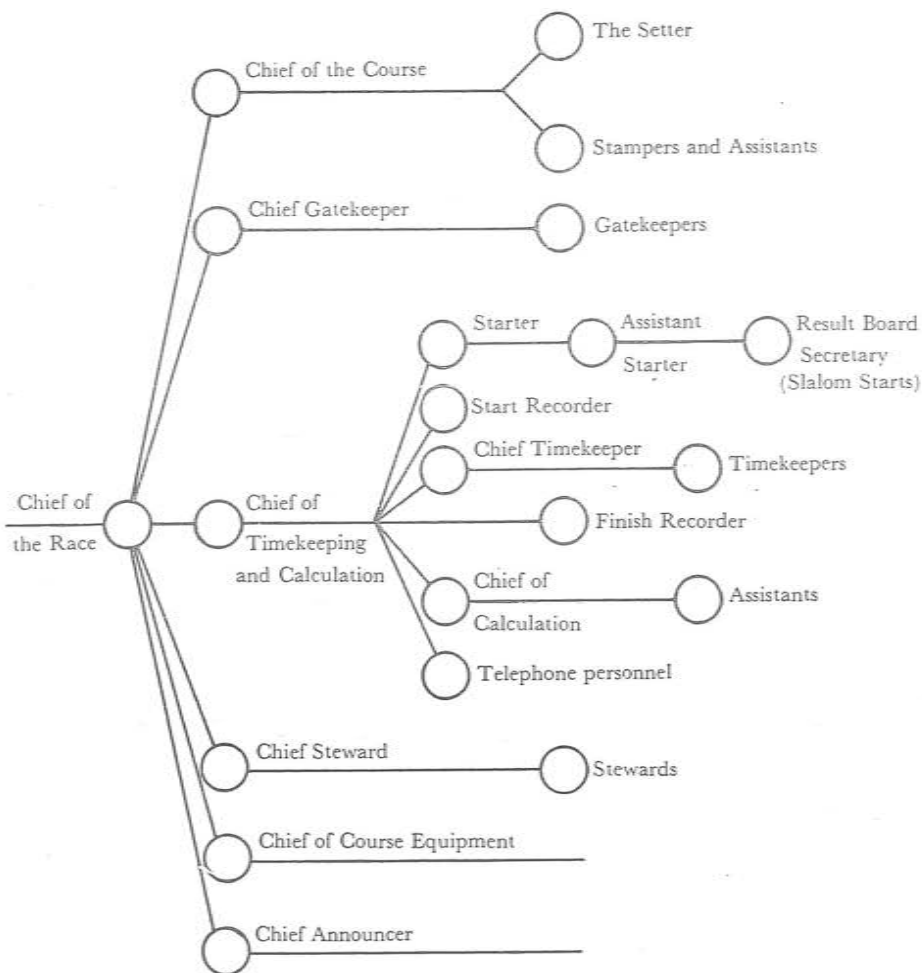
The Referee has the right to inspect the course directly after it has been set, accompanied by as many members of the Jury as are available. The Referee and those members of the Jury appointed by the visiting nations who have accompanied the Referee down the course have the right, if unanimous, to demand extra controls or to alter control gates.

## COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL DOWNHILL, SLALOM AND GIANT-SLALOM RACES



\* For World Championships and Olympic Games only.

## COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL DOWNHILL, SLALOM AND GIANT-SLALOM RACES



It shall be the duty of the Race Committee to invite the Referee and all members of the Jury other than those appointed by the Organising Club to inspect the course on the morning of the first official training day at a time to be determined by the Committee.

If the Referee alone accepts this invitation his decisions shall be final.

The Referee shall be entitled in an emergency to discontinue a race on his sole responsibility if he is unable to get in touch with the other members of the Competition Jury.

The Referee decides upon redress-cases in Slalom Races, see § 146.

The Referee shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race to receive reports from Race Officials regarding alleged breaches of the Rules and disqualifications. He shall post a notice on the Official Notice Board immediately after the race giving the names of the competitors who have been disqualified and the names of the Officials who have disqualified them and the Rule under which they have been disqualified.

The Referee at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall forward to the FIS a report on the race and his comments on the course and the organisation.

## **B. Start, Timekeeping and Calculation**

### § 109

#### *Method of Start*

The interval Start shall be employed in all races.

In Downhill Races the competitors shall start at constant intervals of 60 seconds.

In Slalom Races the intervals shall vary. The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation or his special Assistant shall decide when each competitor shall start, and need not wait until the previous competitor has completed the course.

### § 110

#### *Telephones*

At all International Competitions there must be some means of immediate communication between the Start and the Finish (field telephone, wireless, etc.).

At World Championships there must be adequate communications by wire between Start and Finish.

### § 111

#### *Start Signals*

The Starter shall give every competitor a warning 10 seconds before the start: «Attention». 5 seconds before the start he shall count: «5, 4, 3, 2, 1» followed by the start signal «Go! — Los! — Allez!»

If possible an electric audible start signal shall be used. The competitor shall always be allowed to see the Starter's watch.

### § 112

#### *False Start and Late Start*

A competitor who makes a false start shall be disqualified.

A competitor who is not at the Start at the time appointed on the official start list shall be disqualified. The Start Referee may however condone a delay which in his opinion is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the delayed competitor may be permitted to start at a subsequent half interval between fixed starting times.

### § 113

#### *Duties of the Starter*

The Starter shall synchronise his watches with those of the Assistant Starter, the Recorder, and by telephone or wireless with the Chief Timekeeper within ten minutes of the start.

The Starter shall be responsible for the warning and the start signals and for the accuracy of the intervals separating the start signals—see § 111.—He shall delegate to the Assistant Starter the control of the competitors.

## § 114

### *Duties of the Assistant Starter*

The Assistant Starter shall be responsible for summoning the competitors in due order to the Start. He shall ensure that the competitor at the Start has both feet behind the Start Line; the sticks may, however, be placed in front of the Line (or contact thread).

## § 115

### *Duties of the Start Recorder and the Start Referee*

The Start Recorder shall be responsible for the recording of all actual times of starting.

The Start Referee shall be responsible for the decisions in §§ 112 and 129. He must ensure that all instructions given by the Competition Jury are strictly followed.

## § 116

### *Methods of Timing*

For all Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races electric timing shall be employed with connection between Start and Finish. Hand timing must always be used in addition to electric timing.

In every case (even with fixed starting intervals) the exact times of crossing the Start Line and the Finish Line shall be recorded both by the electric and hand timing.

The competitor will start at the start signal.

With fixed intervals his exact time of crossing the Start Line shall be accepted if it is between one second before and one second after the fixed starting time. An earlier start will be considered as a false start. If the competitor crosses the Start Line more than one second after the fixed starting time he will be deemed to have started one second after the fixed starting time. If the delay is due to the fact that the competitor was not ready at the Start at the fixed starting time he will be disqualified in accordance with § 112.

## § 117

### *Watches to be employed*

The Starter, Start Recorder, Chief Timekeeper and Assistant Timekeeper, even when electric timing is employed, shall be pro-



vided with chronographs with a diameter of not less than four centimetres, recording hours, minutes and seconds. These watches shall be provided with a split-second hand, recording tenths of a second.

### § 118

#### *The Finish*

With electric timing the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finishing posts with any part of his body or equipment and therefore breaks the contact.

The time can also be taken in the case of a fall at the Finish before both the competitor's feet have crossed the line between the finishing posts.

For this time to be valid the competitor must immediately cross the line between the finishing posts with both feet.

With hand timing the time is taken when the competitor's first foot crosses the line between the finishing posts. The Finish Referee is responsible for this decision.

### § 119

#### *Duties of the Chief Timekeeper*

The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He shall synchronise watches with the Starter as late as possible before and as soon as possible after the race.

If field telephones are employed, the synchronisation shall take place immediately before the start and immediately after the finish of the race.

For Posting of unofficial times — see § 130 d.

### § 120

#### *Duties of the Assistant Timekeeper*

The Assistant Timekeeper, whether electric timing be employed or not, shall use a split-second chronograph, as defined in § 117, and shall keep a complete written record of the times of every competitor.

### § 121

#### *Duties of the Finish Referee and the Finish Recorder*

The Finish Referee shall be responsible for the decision in § 118. He must ensure that all instructions given by the Competition Jury are strictly followed.

The Finish Recorder shall be responsible for recording the order of arrival of all competitors finishing.

§ 122

*Failure of Electric Timing*

In all cases in which the electric timing has temporarily failed, the times recorded by hand timing shall be accepted, and to these times shall be added or subtracted as the case may be a time equivalent to the average difference between the time recorded by electric timing and by hand.

If the electric timekeeping during the race breaks down completely, the times taken by hand throughout the entire race shall be valid.

§ 123

*Reckoning Times*

The times shall be reckoned to the nearest tenth of a second.

§ 124

*Duties of the Chief Calculator*

The Chief Calculator is responsible for the prompt and accurate calculation of results and also for the quickest possible publication of results.

§ 125

*Calculation of Results*

The results in Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races shall be determined by the times of the competitors other than those who have been disqualified.

The combined results shall be calculated by adding the points which correspond to the results in the various races, calculated by using the special FIS Tables.

If two or more competitors have the same time or points, they shall be given the same place on the official list of results.

The names and start-numbers of disqualified competitors shall be shown on the result-lists.

## C. Before the Competition

### § 126

#### *Official Training*

For the official training the following rules must be observed by organisers of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and other International Ski Competitions:

1. For the official training the courses must be completely prepared, as for racing.
2. All precautions must be taken for closing the courses to avoid any danger whatsoever for competitors during the official training.
3. The rescue and medical service must be in full operation during the official training.
4. The organisers shall make sure that competitors during training have priority on all mechanical means of transportation, so that the official training time can be fully used without waiting.
5. The organisers must make sure that the Jury can observe the competitors during training without difficulty.

## D. The Starting Order of Competitors and the Start

### § 127

#### *Group Draw and Starting Order*

The Group Draw for starting order shall be used in all International Races.

Competitors shall be classified into groups according to their racing records. When classifying competitors into groups the special lists worked out by the FIS shall be used. If a competitor is not at all or not sufficiently mentioned in these records he shall be classified according to the observations of the Competition Jury during the official training. Written Minutes shall be kept by the Competition Jury about their observations. The uniform number of competitors in each group shall be 15. The last group shall contain the rest of the competitors entered. One nation may not have more than 4 competitors in either the first or the second group. The follow-

ing groups, however, may have more than 4 competitors of one nation. Within each group the starting order shall be determined by the Draw.

The Jury shall be responsible for classifying competitors into groups and for the Draw.

The representatives of the participating Associations shall be invited to be present when the Draw takes place.

The normal order in which the groups start shall be their order of merit, but the Competition Jury at its discretion may vary the order to suit the condition of the course.

To assist the Competition Jury in making assignments to groups, each Team Captain or competitor shall be prepared on request to furnish the Competition Jury with a copy of the competitor's racing record.

The Draw for Downhill Races shall be made in time to allow competitors another two hours training on the course.

#### § 128

##### *Entering Reserves and Late Entry*

1. *Reserves.* In all Competitions in which the number of competitors from each country or club is limited, reserves may also be entered. The reserves shall be classified in groups by the Competition Jury. The Jury shall determine how many vacant places shall be left on the start list for each group of reserves and the position of those vacant places.

2. *Late Entry.* Late entries are in general not permitted. If permitted, the Jury should decide their starting position, which shall in no event be the same as that of a competitor who has withdrawn after his starting time or starting place has been announced. The Jury must ensure that a late entry gains no advantage over competitors whose entries have been received at the proper time. If there be more than one late entry, the order of starting of such late entries shall be determined by lot.

#### § 129

##### *Appearance at the Start and the Start*

A competitor must see that he is at the Start when his turn comes. If he is not there he will not be allowed to race unless the delay is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the competitor must appeal to the Start Referee.

## E. Protests

### § 130

a) *Protests concerning Qualification.*

Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing before the beginning of the competition concerned at the place appointed and notified on the Official Notice Board.

b) *Protests during the Race.*

A competitor or Team Captain who protests against any action by another competitor or an Official during the race must make his protest to the Referee of the Race at the Finish.

c) *Protests concerning Disqualification.*

It shall be the duty of the Referee to post a written statement of disqualifications on the Official Notice Board after the race with a statement of the time at which it was posted and of the Officials who have disqualified a competitor. A protest against disqualification must be posted in writing at the place notified on the Official Notice Board. Such a protest must be posted within two hours after the posting of a disqualification.

d) *Protests concerning Timekeeping.*

It shall be the duty of the Chief Timekeeper to post the unofficial list of results on the Official Notice Board as soon as possible, without waiting for the official statement of disqualifications. The Chief Timekeeper shall also add the time at which the list was posted.

Protests concerning an error in timing must be made within two hours after the posting of the unofficial list of results and be delivered at the place notified on the Official Notice Board.

e) *Protests concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors.*

A complaint, based not on an alleged breach of the Rules on the part of an Official or a competitor but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered, if sent by registered post through the competitor's Association at any time within one month of the date of the race. If the mistake

shall be proved, a corrected list of results shall be published and the prizes shall be redistributed.

f) *Consideration of Protests.*

No protest shall be considered by the Competition Jury unless:—

1. the protest has been made within the time limit under a, b, c, d and e of this paragraph, and
2. the reason for the protest and a sum of 25 Swiss Francs or its equivalent in other currency has been handed in to the Secretary of the Race at the place notified on the Official Notice Board.

g) *Dealing with Protests.*

The Competition Jury will meet at a time to be determined by themselves and announced on the Official Notice Board, after the posting of the disqualifications or the posting of the unofficial list of results, whichever be the later.

h) *Appeals to higher Tribunals.*

A competitor at a competition which has been organised by a Club, may appeal against the decision of the Competition Jury to the National Ski Association of which the Organising Club is a member.

A competitor may, further, appeal to the FIS through his own National Association against the decision of the Competition Jury.

No appeal against decisions (other than appeals based on alleged errors in the calculation of results) shall be considered, unless the appeal has been sent by registered post to the FIS within fourteen days of the date of the race.

i) *Annulment of Competition.*

The Competition Jury or a higher tribunal shall be entitled to annul a race without permitting a re-run. Alternatively, if an appeal is made and allowed within 24 hours of the conclusion of the competition, the whole competition may be run again.

Before taking such a decision, the Competition Jury shall be satisfied that the order of merit is inaccurate owing either to mechanical break-down of the watches, or to inefficiency of the Timekeepers, or if they be satisfied that there has been a grave failure on the part of Officials to comply with the Rules.

## SPECIAL RULES

## A. Downhill Races

## § 131

*The Course*I. *Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses.*

Downhill courses for World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions included in the FIS Calendar shall be approved by the FIS.

No course shall include uphill or level sections. It must be possible to slide continuously from Start to Finish without using sticks. The terrain for all Downhill courses shall be completely cleared of stones, stumps, etc. in order to eliminate all material danger, even when the snow on the course is scarce. Wood trails must be at least 20 metres wide. All Downhill courses shall be supplied with an adequate means of transportation to the Start.

II. *Men's Course.*

The requirements shall be: —

- a) Minimum drop: 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 metres).
- b) Maximum drop: 1000 m.

Courses for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall include a fair proportion of steep and difficult ground.

The vertical drop of other International Races shall in general be not less than 800 metres. The FIS may approve a course with less vertical drop if it includes enough difficult and steep ground or in order to meet special requirements of particular countries.

In order to deflect the competitors on to particular sections of the slope or to avoid accidents the Setter shall place controls.

Such controls shall as far as possible be at right angles to the main direction of the course and shall have a width of not less than 8 metres. In setting such controls the Setter shall bear in mind the standard of the competitors in relation to the risk of accidents.



### III. Ladies' Course.

The vertical drop of a course for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall be not less than 500 metres and not more than 700 metres.

The vertical drop for other International Races shall in general be between 400 and 700 metres.

The FIS may approve a course with less or more vertical drop if it considers that the course in question is particularly suitable for ladies' skiing or in order to meet special requirements of particular countries.

The Downhill course for Ladies shall be a «controlled course». It shall not include technical Slalom figures, but sufficient control gates shall be placed on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and rough terrain.

#### § 132

##### *Marking*

The course shall be marked by three types of flags:—

*Red Flags* are direction flags, always placed on the same side or throughout on both sides of the course in a sufficient number for the competitor to see from one flag to the next even in bad weather.

*Yellow Flags* are danger flags, which must be placed to draw competitors' attention to danger points in good time.

*Blue Flags* are used for controls.

Each flag shall consist of a rectangular blue cloth, at least 1 m wide and 50 cms high, stretched between two solid poles, with the lower edge of the cloth about 1 m above the snow.

Both flags of a gate shall face in one direction and be at right angles to the racing line.

The gates shall be numbered, starting from the top.

*Ladies' Downhill Courses* shall be marked alternately with red and blue control gates at least 50 cms high and 75 cms to 100 cms wide. The gates shall be set as for a Men's Downhill course. The width of the gates must be at least 4 metres.

#### § 133

##### *Announcement and Preparation of the Course*

The course selected for all International Downhill Races shall be prepared and stamped in sufficient width and finally set at least

three days prior to the race at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games and two days at other International Competitions. During such periods all competitors shall be allowed to train on the course at set hours fixed by the Competition Jury.

The Competition Jury may at any time cancel such training periods if in their opinion the condition of the course demands it

#### § 134

##### *Training and Alteration of the Course*

Competitors shall not be allowed under penalty of disqualification to ski down the course at times other than those announced by the Race Committee or the Competition Jury, or to remove or rearrange controls, flags or visible hazards such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches, etc.

A competitor, who discovers dangerous concealed hazards, such as rocks or horizontal fences thinly covered with snow, may, however, in case of urgency remove these hazards or render them visible provided that he promptly reports the steps which he has taken to a Race Official. A competitor may use his ski but no other instrument for improvement of the course during the period of training. Marking the course, other than the official marking in § 132, is forbidden.

Making any changes (such as shortcuts, etc.) on a closed course is also forbidden. Any competitor benefiting by such changes shall be disqualified.

#### § 135

##### *Fore-Runners and Course-Closers*

The Race Committee shall supply at least three fore-runners. The number and start times of the fore-runners and course-closers will be decided by the Jury.

They will all wear a special chest-number. Their times shall not be announced.

#### § 136

##### *While Racing*

A competitor must complete the course on his skis, but he may finish on only one ski. While racing the competitor is not allowed to use his sticks for braking. He must furthermore not receive assistance in any form. No pace-making is allowed.

If a competitor is being overtaken, he must give way at the first demand.

A competitor must pass through all the controls by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet. He has finished the race when both his feet have crossed the finish line (see § 118).

### § 137

#### *Disqualification*

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he enters the race under false premises,
- c) if he trains on a course closed to competitors or if he alters a course in a way which is forbidden by § 134,
- d) if he is late at the Start or if he has made a false start,
- e) if he fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski,
- f) if he brakes with his sticks,
- g) if he receives assistance in any form,
- h) if he fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first demand,
- i) if he fails to pass through all controls by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet,
- k) if he fails to finish the race by crossing the finish line with both feet.
- l) if he uses a short cut, prepared as in § 134.

## **B. Slalom Races**

### § 138

#### *Definition*

A Slalom is a race in which competitors must follow a course defined by pairs of flags (*gates*). It must always be decided by two runs. For World Championships and Olympic Games two different courses must be used; if possible two different courses should also be used for other international races. Courses for World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions included in the FIS Calendar shall be approved by the FIS.

*The Course*

The vertical drop of a Men's Slalom shall be between 180 and 220 m for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, a Ladies' Slalom between 120 and 180 m. For other International Competitions the vertical drop shall be between 120 and 200 m.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games at least a quarter of the course shall be on slopes exceeding 30 degrees in gradient.

The ideal course of a Slalom Race, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient of the slope specified in the Rules, must include a series of turns designed to compel the competitors to combine the maximum speed with fine execution and precision of turn.

The perfect and prompt execution of all the turns should be possible in a Slalom. The course should not necessitate acrobatics incompatible with the normal technique of skiing.

*Preparation and Marking of the Course*

A Slalom shall be held on hard snow. The snow should, if possible, be so hard that no holes are made when competitors fall. If snow falls during the race, the Chief of the Course shall ensure that the newly-fallen snow is stamped from time to time.

A slalom gate shall consist of two solid, round poles of the same colour, 3—4 centimetres in diameter and high enough to appear 1.80 metres above the snow.

The poles shall not be more than 5 cm in diameter at the base. They shall be of wood that will not split or of similar material with the same qualities.

The poles must be painted blue, red and yellow. Consecutive gates shall always be set in the order blue, red and yellow. The poles shall carry 40 cm triangular or rectangular flags of the same colour.

The gates shall be numbered starting from the top, and the numbers fixed on the outside poles.

No gate shall be less than 3.20 m wide. The distance from one gate to another shall not be less than 0.75 m. This distance shall be observed between the poles of different gates as well as between the poles of one gate and those of another on the intended line.

The position of the flag-poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, in case they are knocked out of the snow.

The maximum number of gates for a Men's Slalom, including Start and Finish, shall be 75.

For a Ladies' Slalom at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games 50; for International Competitions 45.

#### § 141

##### *Announcement of the Course*

The slopes selected for a Slalom Race must be closed for practice on the morning of the race and may be closed on previous days by order of the Competition Jury.

The setting of the course must be completed at least one and a half hours before the start.

Competitors in a Slalom Race shall be permitted to walk on skis up the course through the gates. Competitors may not ski down the prepared course or descend through a gate except when racing.

The Setter shall make specific announcements concerning the manner in which the course may be descended in practice. The Setter may forbid the descent of the course.

If there is only one course to be run twice, the Setter may change the course after the first run. In this case the change of course shall be announced as early as possible and the colour of marking-ink changed for the altered positions of the poles.

If there are two courses they will be set as follows: —

- a) at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games by two International Setters, one for each course, in consultation with the FIS Technical Delegate. The Setters will be appointed by the FIS;
- b) at other International Competitions one course shall be set by an international Setter of the organising country, the other by a foreign international Setter;
- c) the Setter of the organising country shall be appointed by the organising Club or Association, while the foreign Setter shall be appointed by the Competition Jury.

If only one slalom course is available the Setter shall be appointed by the Competition Jury.

#### § 142

##### *Fore-Runners*

The Race Committee shall supply at least one fore-runner. The times of the fore-runners shall not be announced.

### § 143

#### *Number of Entries*

The number of competitors should be limited to 80 when the same course is run twice and to 140 when two different courses are used.

The Race Committee has the right to reduce the number of competitors in the second run to one third in the first case and to one half in the second case of the number starting in the first run, provided that due notice is given of such reduction in the preliminary announcements or on the official Notice Board before the race starts. The competitors must compete on all courses in the sequence of their numbers. The race must not be started on both courses at the same time.

### § 144

#### *While Racing*

A competitor must complete the course on skis, but he may finish the competition on only one ski. While racing the competitor is not allowed to use his sticks for braking. He must not receive assistance in any form. He must ski through all the gates and cross the finish line with both feet.

The racing time of each competitor shall be posted on a blackboard at the Start immediately after its publication at the Finish.

### § 145

#### *Passing Gates*

A competitor shall be deemed to have passed through a gate correctly only if both his feet have crossed the line between the poles.

A competitor shall be disqualified if he does not correctly pass all gates as well as the Finish.

### § 146

#### *Redress*

A competitor in a Slalom who suffers through the blunder of an Official, or through the intervention of a spectator or a dog, shall appeal to the Referee.

If it be possible for the Referee immediately to consult the Officials in order to decide whether a claim for redress is justified, he may, to avoid delay, allow the competitor a provisional additional second run which shall only be counted if the evidence of the Officials confirms the justice of the claim for redress.

Whether the additional second run be provisional or not, it *must* be counted if it is worse than that on which he claimed redress.

A disqualification imposed after a confirmed obstruction shall not be valid.

### § 147

#### *Disqualification*

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he enters the race under false premises,
- c) if he trains on a slope which is closed to competitors or examines the course in a way which is not allowed by § 141,
- d) if he is late at the Start or makes a false start,
- e) if he fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski,
- f) if he brakes with his sticks,
- g) if he receives assistance in any form,
- h) if he fails to pass through all the gates by crossing the line between the poles with both feet,
- i) if he fails to finish the race by crossing the Finish line with both feet.

## **C. Giant-Slalom Races**

### § 148

#### *Definition*

A Giant-Slalom is a race in which the competitors shall follow a course defined by control gates.

### § 149

#### *The Course*

The vertical drop of a Giant-Slalom course shall be at least:—  
400 metres for a Men's course and  
300 metres for a Ladies' course.

The slopes used should be preferably undulating, ridged and bumpy.

The width of the course shall be not less than 30 metres.

#### § 150

##### *Preparation of the Course*

The course shall be prepared as for a Downhill Race. The parts of the course where control gates are placed and where competitors have to turn shall be prepared as for a Slalom.

#### § 151

##### *The Setting*

A Giant-Slalom shall have at least 30 gates including Start and Finish.

The gates shall be at least 4 metres and at most 8 metres wide. The distance between the nearest poles of successive gates shall be not less than 5 metres. The gates shall be placed in such a manner that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even when running at high speed.

a) A gate consists of two flags. Each flag is a rectangular cloth, minimum 75 cms wide and 50 cms high, stretched between two normal slalom-poles.

The lower edge of the flag must be about 1 metre above the snow.

b) The gates will be red and blue, if possible with some distinctive marking, preferably white diagonal stripes.

Consecutive gates must have alternating colours.

c) The flags should be in line.

d) The gates shall be numbered starting from the top and the numbers fixed on the outside poles.

e) For blind gates the flags shall be rolled to a width of 30 cms.

#### § 152

##### *Announcement of the Course*

The course selected for a Giant-Slalom Race shall be provisionally prepared for training before the race, the line of the course being indicated by direction flags only. The competitors shall be



allowed at least one full day, if possible more, for training on the course.

The course shall be closed for training on the day of the race. The control gates shall be placed in final position at least two hours before the start.

The competitors shall be permitted to examine the course after it is finally prepared, either by climbing up on skis or by descending alongside the course at slow speed. In so descending they are not permitted to pass through the control gates, or to practice a turn parallel and similar to any turn required by the course, under penalty of disqualification.

#### § 153

##### *Fore-Runners and Course-Closers*

The Race Committee shall supply at least one fore-runner.

The number and start-times of the fore-runners and course-closers will be decided by the Jury. They will all wear special chest-numbers. Their times shall not be announced.

#### § 154

##### *The Start*

The starting intervals shall be at least 1 minute.

#### § 155

##### *Further Rules and Disqualification*

Except where specifically provided above, all Rules pertaining to Downhill Races, including disqualifications, shall be applicable to Giant-Slalom Races.

### **D. Combined Competitions**

#### § 156

##### *Definition*

Combined Competitions are a combination of two or more races of the same or of different kinds, e. g.:— the combination of two Downhill Races, two Slaloms or two Giant-Slaloms or of a Downhill Race and a Giant-Slalom or of a Slalom and a Giant-Slalom.

The «Alpine Combination» is a combined Downhill and Slalom Competition; the Slalom for the Alpine Combination shall if possible be run separately from a Special Slalom.

The «Triple Combination» is the combination of the three Alpine Races:— the Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom.

#### § 157

##### *Sequence of the Races*

The sequence of the different races to be combined may be decided by the Organisers. This must be notified in the preliminary announcement.

#### § 158

##### *Entries*

In Combined Competitions the result in one race may serve as qualification for the succeeding races. The Organising Club, the Race Committee or the Competition Jury shall announce in advance how many competitors, in the order of that result, shall be admitted to the various races.

#### § 159

##### *Starting Order*

The starting order in all Combined Competitions is always determined by a Group Draw (§ 127): except that for the Combined Slalom, counting for the Alpine Combination, the starting order may either be determined by a Group Draw or by the results of the Downhill Race.

In this case the Group Draw must be used:—

- a) when the Slalom is run before the Downhill Race,
- b) when the Combined Slalom is connected with a Special Slalom.

The classification by the results of the Downhill Race must be employed whenever a Combined Slalom is run after the Downhill Race and not connected with a Special Slalom.

If this is the case a competitor who finished fifth in the Downhill Race shall start first in the Slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the Downhill Race shall start second in the Slalom, the competitor who finished third in the Downhill Race shall start

third in the Slalom, the competitor who finished second in the Downhill Race shall start fourth in the Slalom, and the competitor who finished first in the Downhill Race shall start fifth in the Slalom. Thereafter competitors shall start in the Slalom in the same order in which they finished in the Downhill Race, the competitor who finished sixth in the Downhill Race starting sixth in the Slalom.

If a competitor, qualified for the Slalom, is prevented by illness or other causes from competing, the competitors whom he has defeated shall be deemed for the purposes of this Rule to be promoted. If, for instance, the winner of the Downhill Race does not start in the Slalom, the competitor who finished sixth in the Downhill Race shall be deemed to have finished fifth, and shall consequently start first in the Slalom.

Lots shall be drawn for the starting order when two or more competitors in a Combined Competition have the same time or points.

The following shall be the procedure when a Slalom for the Alpine Combination is combined with a Special Slalom, and when, as is normally the case, the Combined Slalom follows the Downhill Race.

The competitors who have finished in the Downhill and whose names appear in the result of the Downhill shall be divided into not less than three or more than six groups, their order in the Downhill determining the group to which they belong.

The number of groups in the Slalom shall be the same as the number of groups allotted to the Downhill.

The competitors who are only competing in the Special Slalom shall be grouped according to their performances in previous slalom races.

The competitors who have competed in the Downhill cannot be relegated to a lower group in the Slalom than that to which they are entitled on their performances in the Downhill, but are eligible for promotion to a higher group on the basis of previous performances in Slalom.

## § 160

### *Calculation of Combined Results*

The combined results shall be calculated by adding the points which correspond to the results of the various races, using the special FIS Tables.

## FIS Tables for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom

### *Directions for Calculating Combined Results*

Combined results are obtained by adding the points which correspond to the results in the various races (§ 160).

The points for the best performance (winning time) in one event are always 0. The points for the other results will be obtained by using the special FIS Tables and by the following procedure:—

1. Selection of the table and the column to be used (the latter depends on the winning time in the race concerned).

### EXAMPLES

*Example 1. Downhill Race*

Winning time: 4' 36" 4 (276,4 seconds).

Application of the Downhill Table,

Column winning time 275"–285".

Order	Time	Interval to winning time	Calculation of points	Points
1	4' 36" 4	0	0	0
2	4' 37" 2	0,8	0,27	0,27
3	4' 39" 8	3,4	3" = 1,03 $\frac{4}{10}$ " = 0,14	
4	4' 41" 4	5	3,4" = 1,17 1,71	1,17 1,71
5	4' 49" 6	13,2	10" = 3,43 3" = 1,03 $\frac{2}{10}$ " = 0,07	
6	4' 58" 8	22,4	13,2" = 4,53 20" = 6,86 2" = 0,69 $\frac{4}{10}$ " = 0,14	4,53
			22,4" = 7,69	7,69

2. Calculation of the intervals in seconds and tenths of seconds between every result and the winning time.
3. Perception and calculation of the points which correspond to the intervals (operation 2) in the proper column (operation 1).

If the winning time is longer or shorter than the times specified in the Tables it must be doubled or halved for the choice of the column. See examples 4 and 5.

*Example 2. Downhill Race.*

Winning time: 2' 24" 6 (144,6 seconds).  
 Application of the Downhill Table,  
 Column winning time 144" — 148".

Order	Time	Interval to winning time	Calculation of points	Points
1	2' 24" 6	0	0	0
2	2' 25"	0,4	0,26	0,26
3	2' 29" 4	4,8	4" = 2,63 8/10" = 0,53	
4	2' 54" 2	29,6	4,8" = 3,16 20" = 13,15 9" = 5,92 8/10" = 0,39	3,16
			29,6" = 19,46	19,46

*Example 3. Slalom.*

Winning time: 116" 4.  
 Application of the Slalom Table,  
 Column winning time 114" — 118".

Order	Time	Interval to winning time	Calculation of points	Points
1	116" 4	0	0	0
2	116" 5	0,1	0,05	0,05
3	117"	0,6	0,31	0,31
4	132" 2	15,8	10" = 5,17 5" = 2,59 8/10" = 0,41	
			15,8" = 8,17	8,17

*Example 4. Slalom.*

Winning time: 56" 4.  
 Application of the Slalom Table,  
 Column winning time 110" — 114".

(There are no columns in the table for winning times under 60 seconds. For selecting the table to be used the winning time of 56"

4 seconds must be doubled to  $112^{\circ} 8$  seconds. The column for winning times  $110^{\circ} - 114^{\circ}$  must be applied. In order to get the proper result, the points obtained from this column must also be doubled at the end of operation 3.)

Order	Time	Interval to winning time	Calculation of points	Points
1	$56^{\circ} 4$	0	0	0
2	$56^{\circ} 7$	0,3	$0,16 \times 2$	0,32
3	$58^{\circ} 9$	2,5	$2^{\circ} = 1,07$ $\frac{5}{10}^{\circ} = 0,27$	
4	$63^{\circ} 2$	6,8	$2,5^{\circ} = 1,34 \times 2$ $6^{\circ} = 3,21$ $\frac{8}{10}^{\circ} = 0,43$ $6,8^{\circ} = 3,64 \times 2$	2,68 7,28

*Example 5. Downhill Race.*

Winning time:  $8' 10'' 4$  (490,4 seconds).

Application of the Downhill Table,

Column winning time  $245'' - 255''$ .

(There are no columns in the table for winning times above 435 seconds. For selecting the table to be used the winning time of 490,4 seconds must be halved = 245,2 seconds. The column for winning times  $245'' - 255''$  must now be applied. To get the correct points for combined results, the points for the column winning times  $245'' - 255''$  must be halved.)

Order	Time	Interval to winning time	Calculation of points	Points
1	$8' 10'' 4$	0	0	0
2	$8' 23'' 6$	13,2	$10^{\circ} = 3,84$ $3^{\circ} = 1,15$ $\frac{2}{10}^{\circ} = 0,08$	
3	$8' 36''$	25,6	$13,2^{\circ} = 5,07:2$ $20^{\circ} = 7,68$ $5^{\circ} = 1,92$ $\frac{6}{10}^{\circ} = 0,23$	2,53
4	$9' 08'' 4$	58	$25,6^{\circ} = 9,83:2$ $50^{\circ} = 19,20$ $8^{\circ} = 3,07$ $58^{\circ} = 22,27:2$	4,91 11,13

## Rules for the Organisation of World Ski Championships

### § 1

World Ski Championships (WSC) are the FIS' *own* competitions. They are open to all National Associations affiliated to the FIS. They are to be organised in accordance with the FIS Rules and under the control of the FIS.

### § 2

The task of organising and carrying out the WSC is delegated to a National Association. The FIS Congress elects the organising National Association at least three years before the event is to take place.

### § 3

The direct control of the WSC is through the FIS Technical Delegates (TD) for Cross-country, Jumping and the Alpine events. The Organising National Associations must conform with the recommendations of the TD. The TD has his own special instructions to follow.

### § 4

The WSC shall be arranged every even year (1958-60-62 and so on). The year Olympic Games are held, these shall be considered *also* as World Ski Championships, provided that the same rules of qualification apply.

### § 5

The whole WSC programme shall as a rule be organised by the same National Association, if possible at the same place and within a period of not more than eight days. The dates shall if possible be between February 15th and March 15th and be chosen for the best possible weather conditions.

When the WSC take place no other international competitions, comprising the same events, may be held in any other country on the same dates without special permission from the FIS Council. The competitions in § 1 d of the Classification of Competitions do not come under this Rule.

#### § 6

The programme of events will be decided by the FIS Congress.

#### § 7

The number of participants for each country and event will be fixed by the FIS Council after consultations of the Technical Committees.

#### § 8

A National Association wishing to organise the World Ski Championships must send a written application to the FIS at least three months before the FIS Congress.

The application should include the following:—

- a) Probable time(s) and place(s) of the competitions.
- b) Travel connections with the different countries.
- c) Accommodation facilities (number of hotels, beds, etc.).
- d) Preliminary profile and description of the Jump and the Down-hill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom, Cross-country and Relay courses, with an indication of the differences in altitude, etc.
- e) Information concerning a reserve location for the competitions.
- f) Other information of value for the applicant and for the FIS.

#### § 9

The FIS Technical Committees shall express their opinion\* for or against applications submitted to them before the FIS Congress deals with the matter or takes any decision.

If a Technical Committee considers it necessary, in order to be able to form an opinion, that one of its members should study the conditions at the site of the proposed WSC, the Committee shall have the right, after conferring with the FIS, to send this member, at the cost of the applicant Association, to the WSC site in question. This should be in good time before the FIS Congress.



## § 10

National Associations that are commissioned by the FIS to organise WSC, shall issue invitations to these competitions at the latest by July 1st in the year preceding the events. The invitations shall in principle contain information in accordance with the FIS Rules § 4.

## § 11

The Organising National Association shall keep the FIS well informed about the work in progress.

## § 12

Courses and Jumping Hills shall be approved by the FIS.

## § 13

The FIS Council shall appoint the following Officials for the WSC:—

- a) 1 Technical Delegate for the Cross-country events (who will also be a member of the Competition Jury).
  - 1 Technical Delegate for the Jumping (who will also be a member of the Competition Jury).
  - 1 Technical Delegate for the Alpine events (who will also be a member of the Competition Jury).
- b) 1 Referee for each Alpine event (who will also be a member of the Competition Jury).
- c) 2 members of the Competition Jury for Cross-country.
- d) 2 members of the Competition Jury for each Alpine event.
- e) 5 Jumping Judges each for the Special Jumping and the Combined Jumping.
- f) 1 Chief Distance Recorder each for the Special Jumping and the Combined Jumping.
- g) Course Setters for the Alpine events.

The Organising Association shall pay the Technical Delegates their travel expenses and an adequate allowance for their board and lodging. The amount of this allowance is to be fixed by the FIS Council for every competition according to the local conditions.

## § 14

At WSC the following prizes are to be awarded:—

- a) The big FIS plaquette in gold to the winner of each event.  
The big FIS plaquette in silver to the second in each event.  
The big FIS plaquette in bronze to the third in each event.
- b) The small FIS plaquette in bronze to all other participants who finish the competition.
- c) A badge in gold, silver or bronze to each competitor, who wins a first, second or third prize once or several times. In one and the same World Ski Championship only one badge is awarded to the same competitor.
- d) The FIS diploma to the first third of the participants classified in each event.

All these prizes are supplied and paid for by the FIS.

- e) Other souvenirs to all participants in each event.  
These prizes are supplied and paid for by the Organisers after consultation with the FIS.

## § 15

The Organising National Association shall plan and carry out the WSC arrangements at its own financial risk and at its own expense.

The Organisers have the right to one entrance fee of 5 Swiss francs for every participant. The entrance fee shall be paid by the respective National Associations at the same time as the final notification of entrance is filed. Exceptions may be allowed in special cases.

The Organisers shall supply board and lodging at a price at least 25% below the normal charge at the place in question. This reduction, to be valid also during the training period, shall be available to the FIS Council, the Officials from the different National Associations and all the competitors.

Furthermore, the transport on ski lifts, mountain railways, etc. shall be free of charge during the three days of the official training. Prior to the official training time reductions of at least 50% on the ordinary tariff shall be granted. The members of the FIS Council, the members of the Competition Juries and the competitors, as well as the Officials of the different National Associations, are entitled to these reductions.

The Organisers shall hand over to the FIS half the entrance fees and 5% of the turnover of the tickets from the different WSC Competitions.

The Organisers may, with the above exceptions, retain the remainder of the income. Any profit from the WSC shall be used by the Organising National Association for the promotion of ski-ing.

#### § 16

As soon as possible after the competitions, the Organising Association shall forward to the FIS a general report on the World Ski Championships and 150 copies of a special report, giving all the results of the different competitions.

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Special technical regulations concerning World Ski Championships are included in the FIS Rules.

## Team Races

1. The number who race in each team and the number who count towards the result shall be defined in the Rules governing the Team Race or agreed in writing before the race starts between the captains.

In default of any agreement to the contrary a team shall consist of four racers, the best three of which shall count towards the result.

2. The combined result shall be arrived at as follows:

The average time of those who count towards the result shall be taken.

The winning team shall receive no points, and the points of the losing team shall be determined from the FIS calculating tables as if the average time of the losing team were an individual time.

The combined result shall be arrived at by adding the points of the teams in the Downhill and in the Slalom.

The position of teams which have the same aggregate time in Downhill or Slalom shall be determined by the position of the individual winner.

The position of teams which secure the same aggregate points in the combined result shall be determined by their position in the Downhill Race.

3. In default of any agreement to the contrary, all but one of those who count towards the result shall race in both the Downhill and the Slalom, but a team may race one man in the Downhill only and another man in the Slalom only.
4. A racer who has been nominated for the Downhill or Slalom and who injures himself or falls ill after the race may be replaced by another racer provided that the Team Captain can produce a doctor's certificate that the racer in question is unfit.
5. In default of any agreement to the contrary no racer shall be credited with more than twice the best time of the best performer in his team.

**Instructions**  
**for the Technical Delegate (TD) for Downhill,**  
**Slalom and Giant-Slalom Competitions**

1. The TD shall be designated by the FIS for World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and other International Competitions, when the FIS considers it desirable. The TD shall be the FIS' own Delegate to the sponsoring Organisation, and shall ensure for the FIS that the competitions are carried out technically in accordance with the FIS Rules.
2. The TD shall be a Member of the FIS DS-Committee. He shall be well versed in the FIS Rules and shall possess such language qualifications as will enable him to participate in meetings, discussions and the like with the representatives of the sponsoring country.
3. The TD must not belong to the country which is arranging the competitions.
4. Nominations for the office of TD shall be forwarded to the FIS by the FIS DS-Committee.
5. The TD shall be *ex officio* a member of the Competition Jury.
6. His travelling expenses to and from the competitions and his living expenses shall be paid by the organising country both for preliminary visits and during the races.
7. **The Duties of the TD shall be:**

*A. Before the Competitions*

- a) To visit the site of the competitions, both in summer and during the winter — preferably at the time planned for the races — to inspect all official and alternative courses in connection with:—
  - aa) the technical suitability of the courses, in accordance with §§ 131, 139 and 149 of the FIS Rules and with the documents on which their approval was based,

- bb) the appropriate preparation of the terrain of the courses to comply with all the prescribed conditions, according to §§ 131, 139 and 149 of the FIS Rules.
  - cc) the effect of weather conditions on the courses during the winter,
  - dd) the choice and preparation of the Start and Finish for the various races,
  - ee) the facilities for the transportation of competitors to the Start of the courses,
  - ff) the communications between Start and Finish according to § 110 of the FIS Rules,
  - gg) the medical service, both during the competitions and for later treatment,
  - hh) the emergency tracks or roads on Downhill and Giant-Slalom courses as well as shelters for competitors at the start of the alpine courses, according to the rules for the approval of courses.
- b) To forward to the FIS and the DS-Committee a report on his visits to the site of the competitions.

The final approval of the courses shall be the function of the DS-Committee.

- c) The cost of these inspections shall be paid entirely, as mentioned above, by the Organisers. However, in order to save expenses or for other reasons the TD may, after consultation with the FIS, delegate another member of the DS-Committee to perform one of the local inspections.
- d) To keep himself informed of the technical preparations being made by the Organisers and to give advice and information, as required, to those in charge. Contact between the Organisers and the TD should be maintained by the Organisers informing the TD of all important features of the technical work, so that the TD shall be well acquainted with the whole technical organisation.

#### *B. During the Competitions*

- a) To be on the site of the competitions at least one week before the beginning of the races in order to be able to follow the final preparation of the runs and technical installations, as well as the training of the teams, and to be at hand to give advice to the Organisers if needed.

- b) To be present during the entire period of the competitions and to take part in all the meetings of the Competition Jury.
- c) To fix the general technical line for the setting of the Slaloms, in consultation with the appointed Setters (§ 141 of the FIS Rules).
- d) To be present at all races and inspect, in accordance with his own judgement, all technical and organisational details.

*C. After the Competitions*

To forward a report on the organisation and the carrying out of the competitions to the FIS and the DS-Committee.

**Regulations**  
**for the Approval of Downhill, Slalom and**  
**Giant-Slalom Courses**

1. Competitions on Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom courses at World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and international events that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS.
2. Requests for the approval of courses must be addressed through the National Associations concerned to the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee. The Committee will forward the request to the FIS with its opinion.
3. The documents mentioned below which support the request must be enclosed in triplicate. One copy will be kept in the Downhill-Slalom Committee's files and the other two returned to the National Association and Ski Club concerned respectively.
4. The application for approval must contain:
  - a) A description of the course, including its name, location, and aspect, the exact position of Start and Finish, the peculiarities of the course and its particular difficulties.  
For downhill courses the control gates must be indicated.
  - b) A 1:2000 plan of the course with elevations and a note of the most important stretches.
  - c) A 1:10 000 profile drawing of the course with a statement of its vertical drop and length.
  - d) A photograph with the course drawn on it.
  - e) A description of the access to mechanical means of transport, information on the telephone communication between Start and Finish,  
information on the lodging facilities for competitors and officials,  
information about the possibility of a shelter for competitors near the Start of the course.



- f) A statistical statement of the snowfall on the course during the last ten years.
5. The Downhill-Slalom Committee will examine the application for approval and obtain all the necessary information or carry out inspections of the course.
- Courses proposed for approval must conform with the technical requirements of §§ 131, 139 and 149 of the FIS Rules.
- The immediate evacuation of casualties from Downhill and Giant-Slalom courses on an emergency track or road must always be possible, even during a race.
6. The National Association which proposed the approval of a course must keep the Downhill-Slalom Committee informed of the progress of any work required on the course.
7. The FIS will publish a list of approved courses every year.
8. All the expenses of approving a course shall fall on the National Association concerned.

## **Instructions for Setting Control Gates on Downhill Courses**

Paragraph 131/II of the FIS Rules lays down the standard for setting control gates on Downhill courses as follows:

«In order to deflect the competitors on to particular sections of the slope or to avoid accidents the Setter shall place controls.»

The setter must therefore act cautiously although he is not the only one responsible for the setting of the gates (§§ 106, 107, 108).

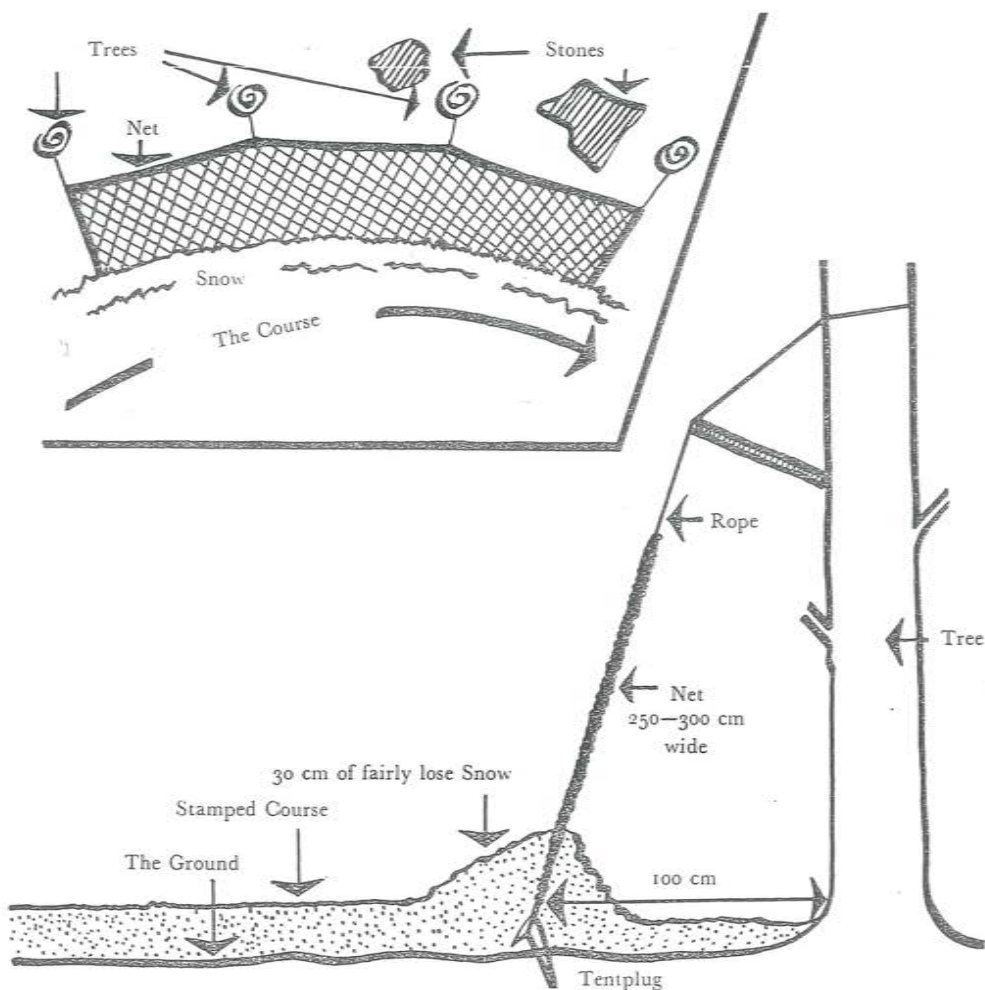
1. Downhill courses shall have the prescribed width and follow terrain which has been cleared of all stones, stumps, etc. so that there is no material danger, even when the snow on the course is scarce.
2. When setting the controls two factors must be considered in addition to the conformation of the slopes:—
  - a) the actual condition of the snow and of the course.
  - b) the standard of the competitors.
3. Ladies' Downhill Courses. Exact rules and principles concerning the setting of controls on Ladies' Downhill Courses are stated in § 131/III of the FIS Rules. They must be followed strictly.  
The speed shall at all times be reasonable and shall not exceed 65 km.
4. Men's Downhill Courses. A Men's Downhill Race is supposed to be in accordance with the standard of the competitors, a test of courage, quick reflexes, of technical skill and of endurance; it must not degenerate into a hazardous competition with excessive risks.  
To maintain this precise character control gates must be set wherever it appears advisable.
5. The number of gates and their placing must be thoroughly considered. A gate wrongly placed often has an opposite effect to that desired.

On the other hand unnecessary controls or too many of them deprive the race of its particular attractions, which are speed and skiing skill.

6. Gates shall be placed:—
  - a) always early enough before the dangerous section so that the racer can approach it in control and in correct position.
  - b) on extremely fast sections of the course when it is considered necessary to check speed. In such places gates shall be set so that they may be properly anticipated without braking.
  - c) when the course changes suddenly from a steep face to a flat and bumpy section, to prevent dangerous falls on the flat. The control gates shall always be placed sufficiently high on the steep face.
  - d) if in the judgment of the Setter competitors should be directed on to a particular section of the slope or if he thinks it desirable to indicate the direction of the course. Such gates are commonly called «direction gates». They should be as wide as possible; always wider than 8 m.
  - e) where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
7. Downhill courses shall not include technical slalom figures; though when it is considered indispensable to control a particular section of the course properly, several gates may be placed at adequate spacing.
8. The Start of the course shall be prepared in such a way that:—
  - a) the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line.
  - b) competitors quickly reach full speed after leaving the Start.
9. The Finish shall be as wide as possible, easily recognizable and with a sufficiently large and well-prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
10. Extremely fast, bumpy and icy finish-schusses, especially after a long course, should be avoided or properly controlled.
11. It is recommended that a sketch is made of the course.
12. It is recommended that when cutting trails for downhill courses sharp turns are made on flatter ground to prevent competitors from being thrown too much to the outer edge of the course dangerously near trees.

At dangerous places special nets shall be used to prevent competitors from falling into trees.

## Safety Nets for Downhill Courses



The Net to be put up as vertically and tight as possible, about 100 cm from the Danger Point

## Basic Principles for the Setting of a Slalom Course

Since it is possible to set on every slope courses of different grades of difficulty it is advisable that the official Setter contacts the Jury before starting work, to establish a general line which will take into account the standard of the competitors. As a rule the grade of difficulty of the course should correspond with the average capability of the 15 best competitors. When the general line has been fixed, the setting of the course must be the job of one person only, so that the final course shows the personal style of the Setter. The setting must be carried out with concentration, plenty of time and the help of sufficient staff.

The Setter shall be allowed to set the course the evening before the competition. The perfect preparation of a course usually takes more time than one thinks. The course must be ready in every detail before the competitors start their inspection.

1. The main principle in setting a Slalom is the clever use of the ground. Before the Setter starts his work it is advisable that he walks slowly once up and down the slope to find out the best line and the most advantageous spots for certain figures.
2. The ideal terrain for a Slalom, provided that the drop and the steepness are in accordance with the FIS Rules, is varied and rolling ground.
3. The time for a properly set Slalom should be 5–25% more seconds than there are gates, including Start and Finish—i. e. 50 gates = 52–62 seconds.
4. A Slalom should not be a uniform succession of standardised combinations of gates but a technically clever composition of figures well related to the terrain and connected by single and double gates to form a fluent course requiring from the competitors accurate study, maximum skill and constant control.
5. Gates which impose on competitors sudden and sharp braking should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run, without increasing the difficulties a modern Slalom should have.

6. It is advisable to set a gate to check speed before a difficult combination of gates, to ensure that the racer starts the difficult section in proper control.
7. The distance between two gates should not exceed 15 metres and a vertical drop of 4–5 metres.
8. The FIS Rules provide that the gates must be not less than 3.20 metres wide. That does not mean that none can be wider. It is recommended that vertical and oblique gates on steep slopes are slightly wider.
9. It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or at the end of the run. The last gates should be rather fast, so that competitors pass the Finish at a good speed. The last gate should not be too near the Finish to avoid danger to competitors and Timekeepers. It should direct the competitors to the centre of the finish line.
10. The Start of the course shall be prepared in such a way that:—
  - a) competitors can stay relaxed on the starting line while awaiting the starting order.
  - b) competitors quickly gain speed after leaving the Start.
11. The Finish shall be wide and have a sufficiently large and well-prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
12. The Setter shall contact the Chief of the Course to ensure that the slope is completely prepared in time for setting.
13. The Chief of Course Equipment shall have the following material ready in good time for the Setter:
  - a) a sufficient number of slalom poles, divided by colours;
  - b) a sufficient number of flags, divided by colours;
  - c) a crowbar and sledge-hammer for putting poles in icy ground;
  - d) numbered boards for numbering the gates;
  - c) colouring matter for marking the position of the gates in the snow.

If the competition takes place on only one course, different colours for marking must be ready for marking any gates changed for the second run.

14. The slalom-poles shall be rammed in immediately after the poles have been set by the Setter to save time and so that the Setter can also supervise this work.
15. The setting of the course can be started from the top or bottom. Most Setters set the course from bottom to top, which has the advantage that small alterations which are always necessary can be made when coming down.
16. The Setter shall also keep an eye on the position of the reserve poles along the course and see that the competitors cannot be misled by them.
17. It is recommended that a sketch is drawn of the course when set.
18. If only one course is used the Setter should try to find out as soon as possible during the first run if an alteration of the gates for the second run is necessary. If it is necessary the Chief of the Course as well as the competitors must be informed immediately. Altered gates shall be marked with another colour on the snow.

# THE DIFFERENT SLALOM-GATES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

## A. Single gates



1

Deutsch	Offenes Tor
English	Open gate
Français	Porte horizontale
Italiano	Porta aperta
Norsk	Åpen port



2

Deutsch	Blindes vertikales Tor
English	Closed vertical gate
Français	Porte verticale
Italiano	Porta verticale chiusa
Norsk	Lukket port



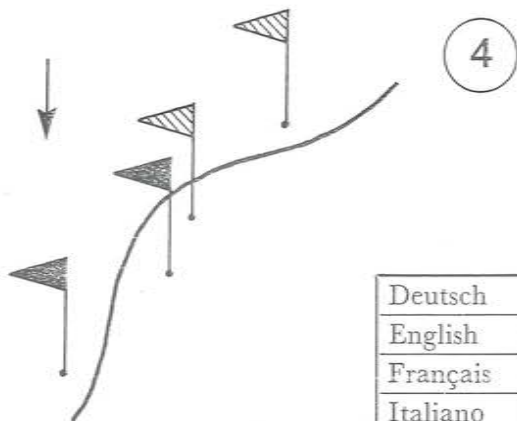
3

Deutsch	Offenes vertikales Tor
English	Open gate
Français	Porte oblique
Italiano	Porta verticale aperta
Norsk	Halv åpen

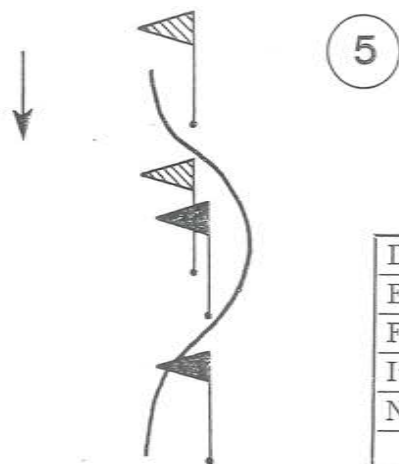


## B. Double gates

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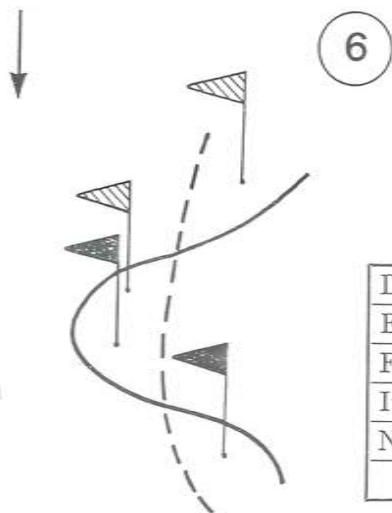


Deutsch	Schräges Doppeltor
English	Elbow
Français	Double Oblique
Italiano	Porta doppia trasversale
Norsk	To lukkede på skrå

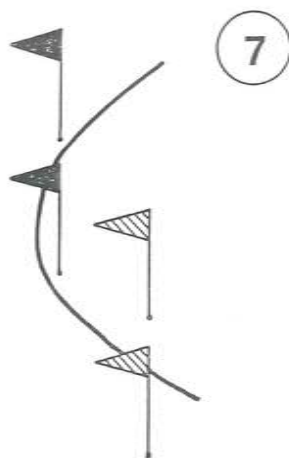


Deutsch	Vertikales Doppeltor
English	Double vertical gate
Français	Double verticale
Italiano	Porta doppia verticale
Norsk	To lukkede i falllinjen

## B. Double gates

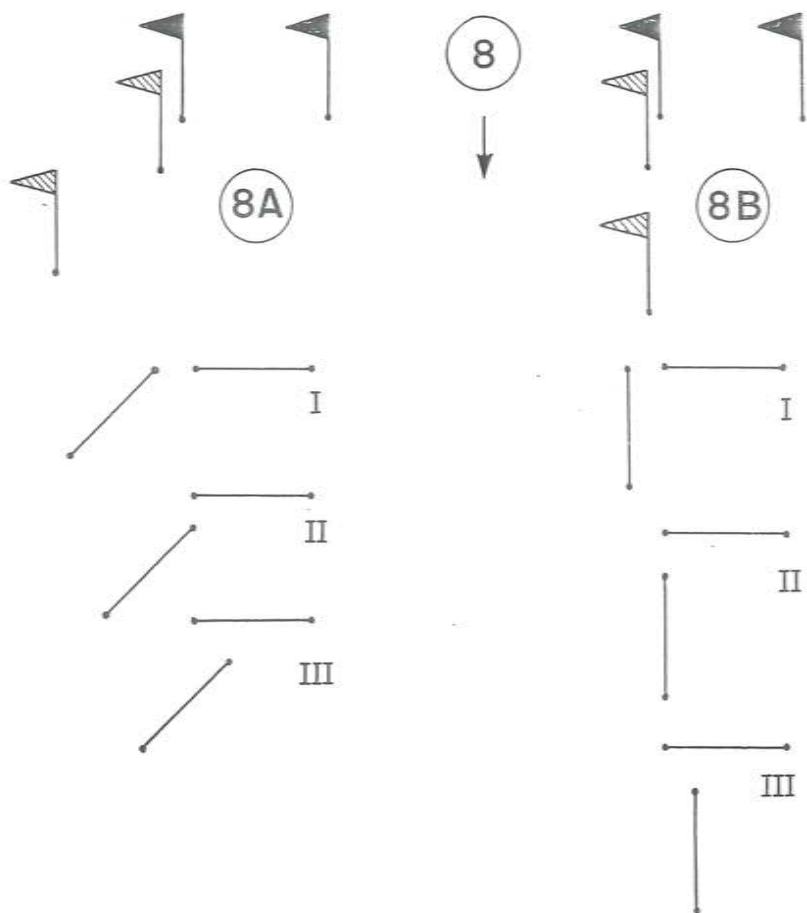


Deutsch	Haarnadel
English	Offset hairpin
Français	Salvis
Italiano	Porta doppia convergente
Norsk	Vridd hårnål



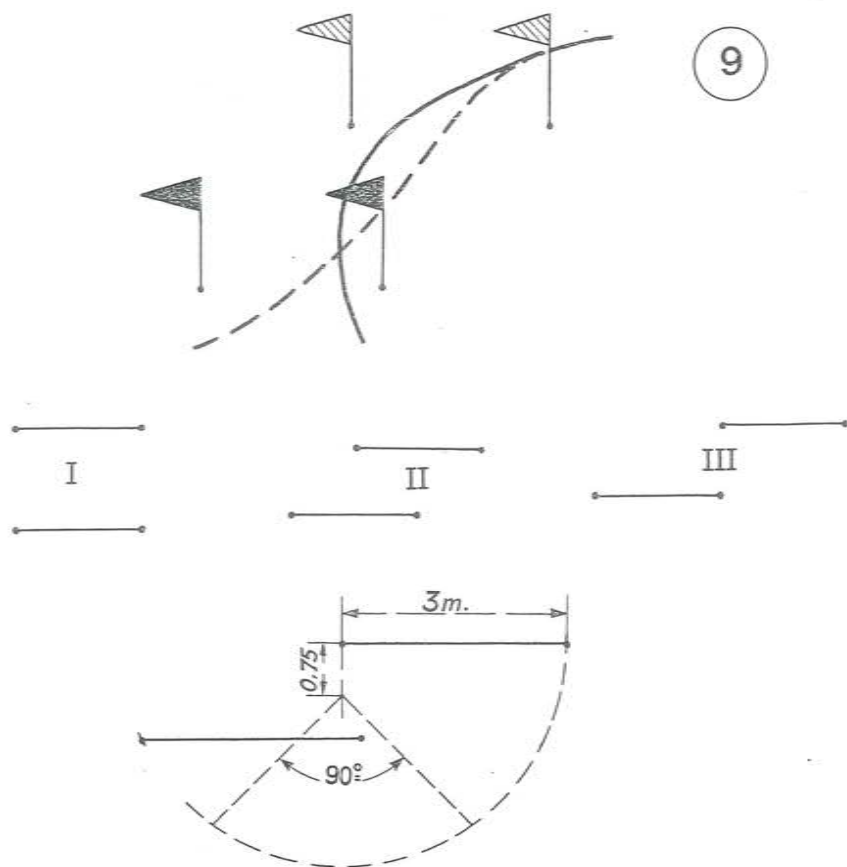
Deutsch	Vers.vertikales Doppeltor
English	Double vertical offset
Français	Double verticale décalée
Italiano	Doppia verticale spostata
Norsk	New-look

## B. Double gates



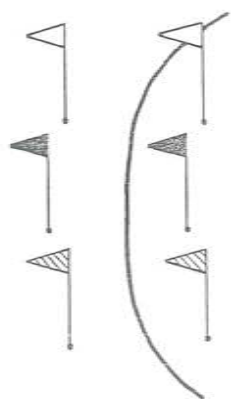
Deutsch		Italiano	Porta doppia ad angolo
English	Double angle	Norsk	
Français	Double porte d'angle		

## B. Double gates

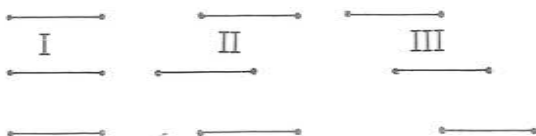


Deutsch	Schrägschneisse	Italiano	Porta doppia sbieca
English	Double gate on traverse	Norsk	Skrå korridor
Français	Double horizontale décalée		

## C. Figures with 3 gates



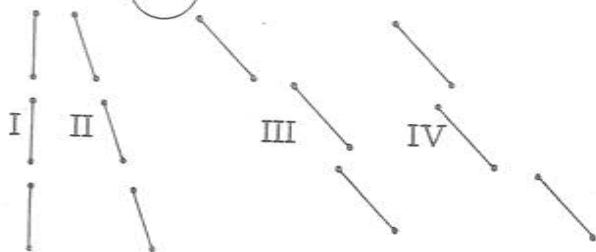
10



Deutsch	Corridor	Italiano	Corridoio
English	Corridor	Norsk	Korridor
Français	Couloir		

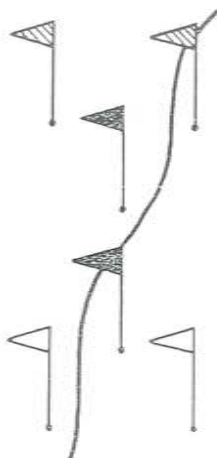


11



Deutsch	Versetzte Vertikale	Italiano	Pettine spostato
English	Offset flush	Norsk	Vertikal
Français	Chicane à 3 portes		

### C. Figures with 3 gates



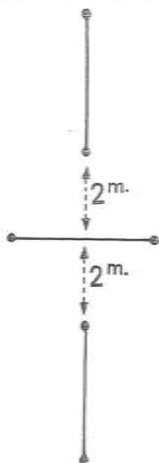
12



Deutsch	Seelos	Italiano	Seelos
English	Seelos	Norsk	Drammenser
Français	Seelos		

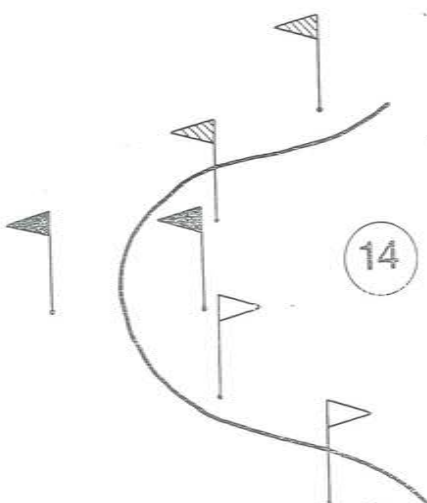


13

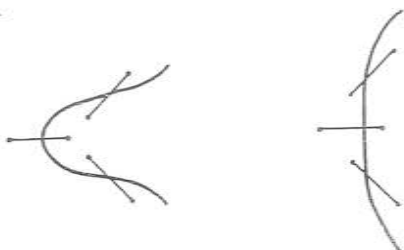


Deutsch	Verkehrtes Seelos	Italiano	Seelos rovesciata
English	Reverse Seelos	Norsk	Omvendt drammenser
Français	Porte en croix		

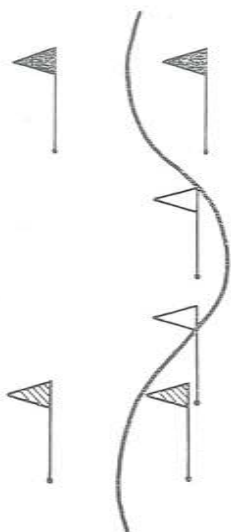
## C. Figures with 3 gates



14



Deutsch	<b>3 Tor Haarnadel</b>
English	<b>3 Gate hairpin</b>
Français	<b>Salvis spéciale</b>
Italiano	<b>Forcina tripla</b>
Norsk	<b>Hårnål 3 porter</b>



I



II

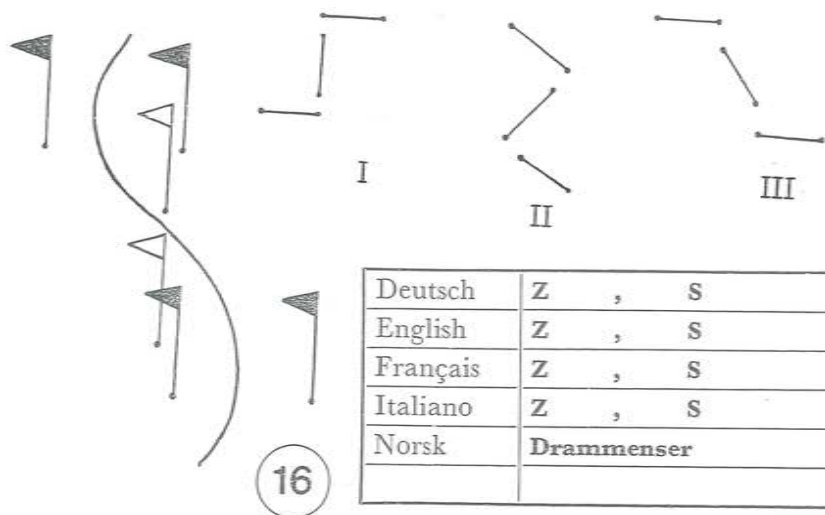


III

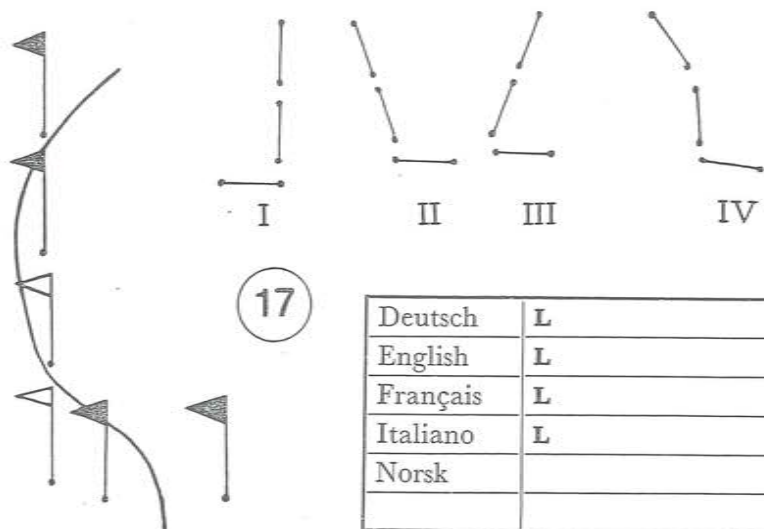
15

Deutsch	<b>Versetztes Seelos</b>
English	<b>Offset Seelos</b>
Français	<b>Seelos spéciale</b>
Italiano	<b>Seelos spostata</b>
Norsk	<b>Drammenser</b>

### C. Figures with 3 gates



Deutsch	Z	,	S
English	Z	,	S
Français	Z	,	S
Italiano	Z	,	S
Norsk	<b>Drammenser</b>		



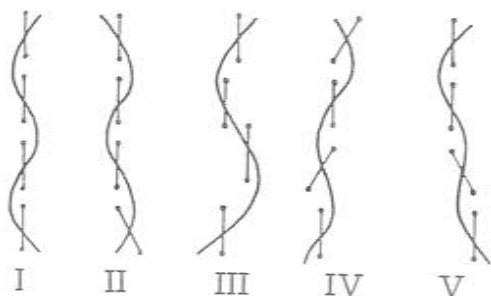
Deutsch	L
English	L
Français	L
Italiano	L
Norsk	



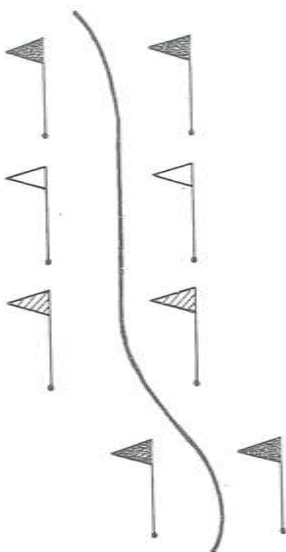
## D. Figures with 4 gates



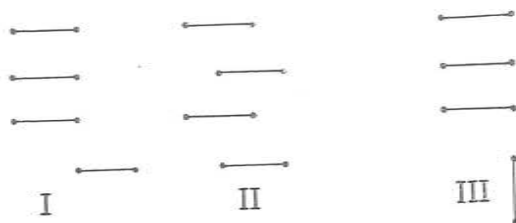
18



Deutsch	Vierer Vertikale
English	4 Gate flush
Français	Chicane à 4 portes
Italiano	Pettine di 4 porte
Norsk	Vertikal

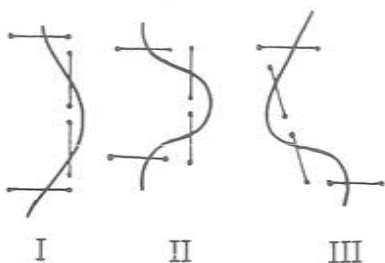
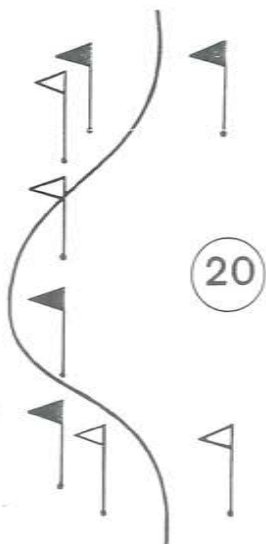


19

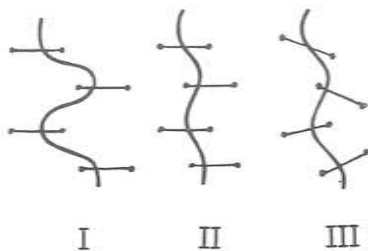
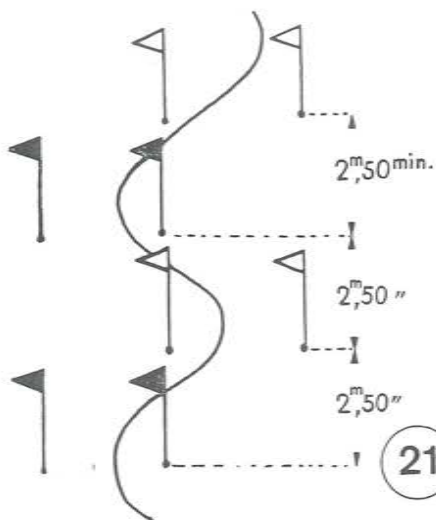


Deutsch	Blockierte Schneisse
English	Blocked corridor
Français	Couloir coudé
Italiano	Corridoio bloccato
Norsk	Korridor med Utgangsport

## D. Figures with 4 gates



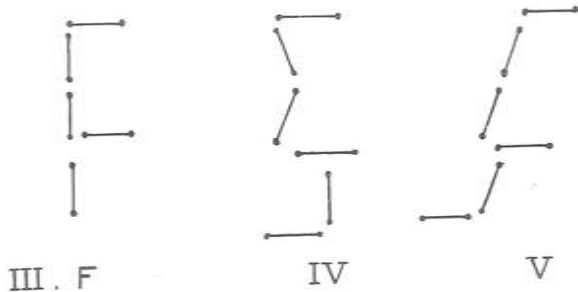
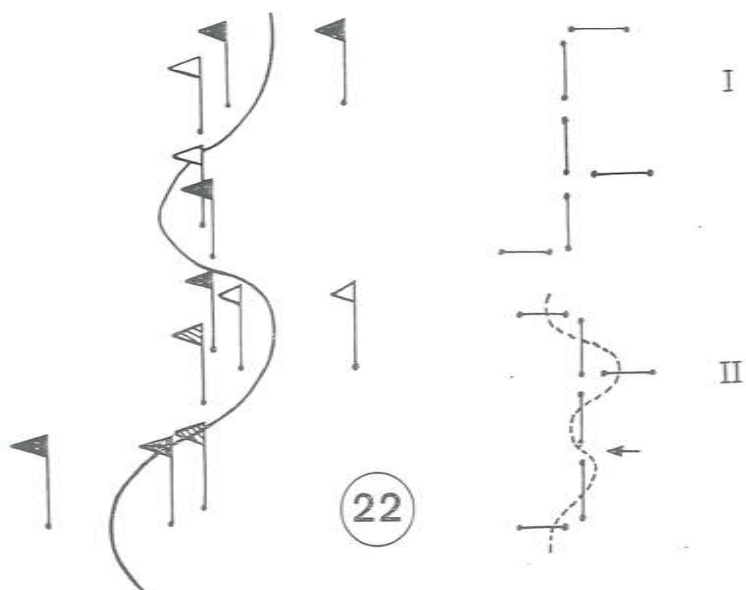
Deutsch	C
English	C
Français	C
Italiano	C
Norsk	



Deutsch	
English	
Français	<b>Chicane Allais</b>
Italiano	
Norsk	

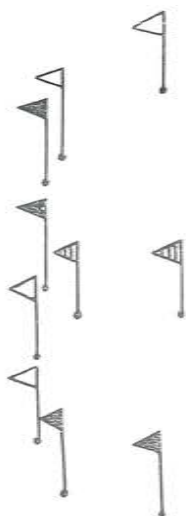
## E. Figures with more than 4 gates

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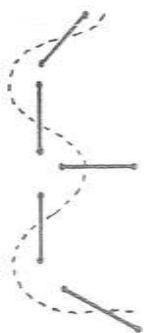


Deutsch	Fächer	Italiano	Ventaglio
English	Fan	Norsk	
Français	Eventail		

## E. Figures with more than 4 gates



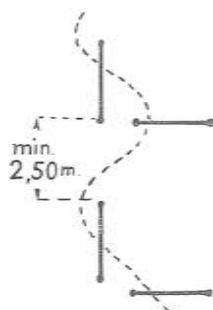
23



I

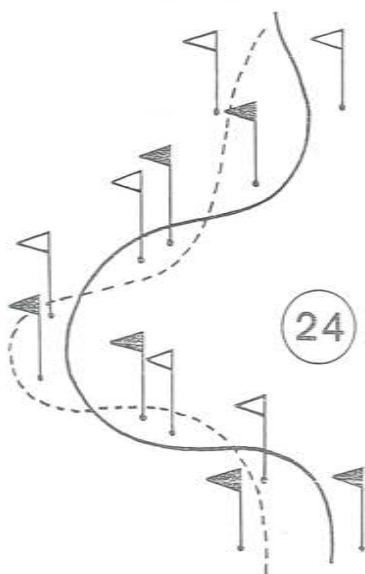


II

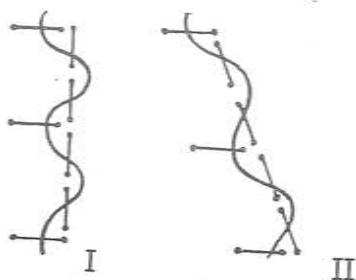
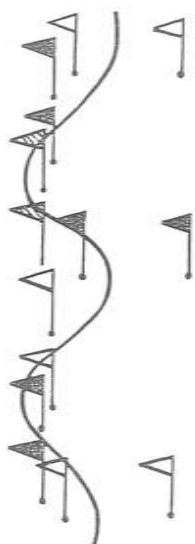


Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	Oslo (4 gates III)
Français	Porte « sans nom »		

## E. Figures with more than 4 gates



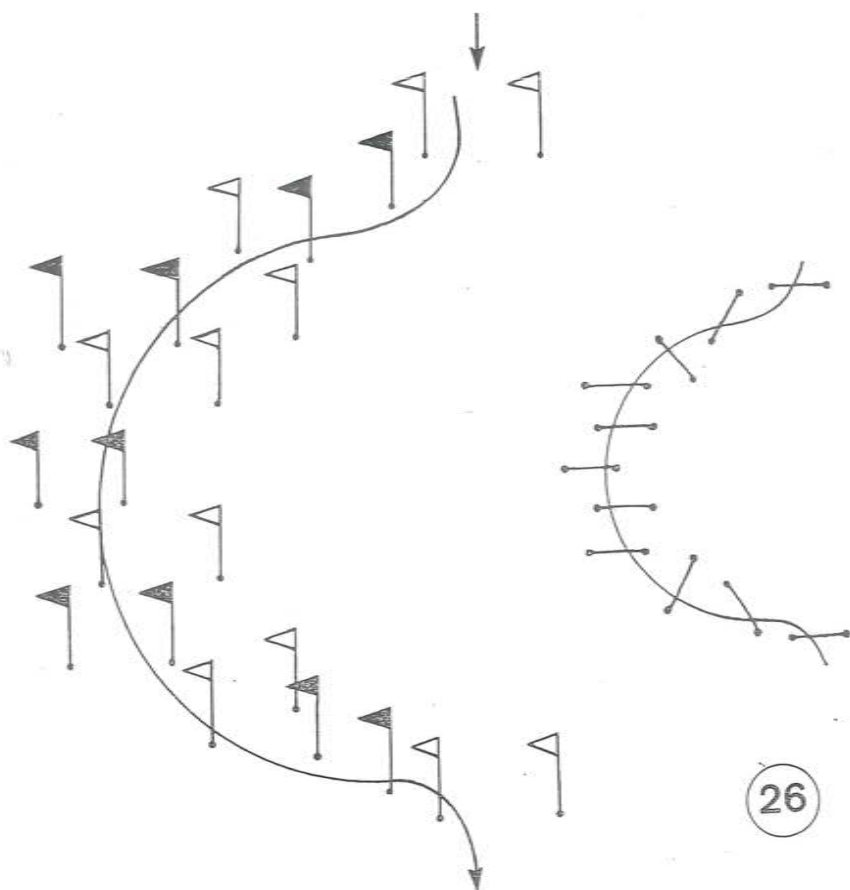
Deutsch	
English	
Français	
Italiano	
Norsk	<b>Galdhöppigen</b>



Deutsch	<b>E</b>
English	<b>E</b>
Français	<b>E</b>
Italiano	<b>E</b>
Norsk	

## E. Figures with more than 4 gates

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26

Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	
Français	<b>Virotte</b>		

## Basic Principles for Setting a Giant-Slalom Course

The Giant-Slalom is, more nearly related to the downhill than to the normal slalom. The width of the gates and the distance between them impose on the competitor more of a downhill racing technique.

1. The advice for official Setters in the instructions for setting a Slalom applies also for the Giant-Slalom.
2. The clever and skillful use of the ground when setting a Giant-Slalom, is, if possible even more important than for a special slalom, since the «gate figures» have a smaller effect owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them.

For that reason it is convenient to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost.

A few combinations of gates may also be set, but chiefly where the terrain is uninteresting.

3. The speed shall at all times be reasonable and shall normally not exceed 65 km on a men's course and 45 km on a ladies' course.
4. The vertical drop between two gates should not be more than 13 m on a men's course and 9—10 m on a ladies' course.
5. The width of the gates must be 4—8 metres; it is advisable to set them rather wide, especially where competitors are going fast, and in such a way that they can be easily anticipated.
6. The Start of the course shall be prepared in such a way, that:—
  - a) competitors can stay relaxed on the starting line when awaiting the starting order,
  - b) competitors quickly reach full speed when leaving the Start.

7. The Finish shall be wide, easily recognizable and have a sufficiently large and well prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
8. It is recommended that a sketch is made of the course.



## Instructions for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

Organisers of more important slalom competitions often have difficulty in securing the required number of capable and experienced Gatekeepers. This must be taken into account by the Organisers to ensure that the conduct of the competition is faultless.

The task of a Gatekeeper in the organisation of a competition involves much responsibility and sacrifice: his job has become still more difficult during the last few years, either because of stricter rules or faster and more difficult courses. A Gatekeeper's mistake can have disastrous consequences for a competitor.

To prevent wrong decisions Gatekeepers and Organisers are requested not only to follow strictly the FIS Rules but to consider also the following principles which are based on past experience and are mostly not mentioned in the Rules.

The following regulations shall be observed by the Race Committee:

1. The whole slope shall be marked off, so that spectators stand at least 3 metres away from the course.
2. The Gatekeeper shall be posted at a distance from the spectators so that the competitors can be certain of recognizing him quickly during their run.
3. All Gatekeepers must be provided with a simple tool so that they can level out quickly after each run any ruts or holes caused by falls.

At least every third Gatekeeper should have a snowshovel to improve any greater damage on the course.

4. The Gatekeepers' cards must be completely filled in. Before the competition they shall contain the following:
  - a) The start-numbers of the competitors.
  - b) Space for marking the correct passing of the gate or the disqualification of the competitor.
  - c) The name and christian name of the Gatekeeper.

- d) The number of gates he is supervising (decided by the Chief Gatekeeper).
- e) The cancellation of the start-numbers of competitors not starting.

It is most important that Gatekeepers' cards are exactly and clearly filled in to simplify checking by the Referee and therefore speed up the publication of the results. The cards shall be put in a case provided with a No. 2 pencil, on a string to prevent it from getting lost.

- 5. Along the course there shall be sufficient reserve poles in three colours. These must be laid down away from the course itself, so that competitors are not misled.
- 6. Good fixed vantage-points shall be allocated to press-photographers. These points shall not be too near the gates to avoid competitors being distracted and having accidents when falling.
- 7. By difficult combinations of gates or where more repair work is required the Gatekeeper should have an Assistant.
- 8. The day before the race all Gatekeepers should attend a meeting and be precisely instructed in their duties.

## Special Hints for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

1. The Gatekeeper must have a complete knowledge of the FIS Rules for Slalom.
2. His judgment shall always be clear and impartial, his behaviour calm, vigilant and careful.
3. When a competitor is coming through the gates under his control the Gatekeeper shall concentrate completely on establishing whether the competitor has passed the gate correctly, i.e. whether he has crossed the line with both feet. The Gatekeeper must therefore especially observe the competitor's feet. He must also watch that the competitor, on falling, does not accept any outside assistance. The smallest assistance from a third person will lead to disqualification.

It is advisable that the Gatekeeper should also watch the competitor's passage through the gates which are just above and below him, as he might be an important witness in a dispute.

4. After a competitor has passed, the Gatekeeper, before doing anything else, must mark his control-card. In case of disqualification it is advisable to show the circumstances of a disqualification by a small sketch.

After this the Gatekeeper must immediately proceed with his other duties. He will usually have the following to do:

- a) to stick the poles in vertically;
  - b) to replace broken poles;
  - c) to put in order the part of the course under his control.
5. The Gatekeeper shall disqualify a competitor *only when he is absolutely convinced* that a mistake has been made. In case of a protest the Gatekeeper must be able to explain clearly and unequivocally how the fault occurred and his evidence will then be incontestable, except when the opposition can prove with photographs or films that his judgment was incorrect. If a Gatekeeper has doubts whether a mistake has been made he must examine the case most carefully before deciding. The Gate-

keeper may even ask for the competition to be interrupted for a short time to check the tracks on the course or marks on the poles or in order to question an experienced and neutral witness, who could see the event from the *immediate proximity*. The opinion of the public must not influence a Gatekeeper's judgment, nor shall he accept the opinion of any witnesses who have not seen the event from its immediate proximity, even if they are experts.

Gatekeepers must be guided by the following principle:

*It is better that a mistake is unpunished than wrongly punished*

6. The Gatekeeper must carefully watch that competitors are not obstructed by third persons and that he himself stands well out of the way. Should such a case occur, however, and the competitor claim another run, the Gatekeeper must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee, who can authorize another run.
7. The Gatekeeper may not reveal to anyone before the end of the race whether he has disqualified anyone or which competitor he has disqualified. The FIS Rules furthermore state that a Gatekeeper during the race must only reply to questions addressed to him by a competitor, and then only «Go on» or «Back». He should reply «Back» only if the competitor has rendered himself liable to disqualification and «Go on» in all other cases.

The Gatekeeper must stick strictly to this rule, to prevent a competitor being misled.

8. At the conclusion of the race the Gatekeeper shall proceed to the Finish and hand over his control-card signed, to the Chief Gatekeeper.

If questioned by the Referee the Gatekeeper shall explain the exact circumstances which have led to a disqualification.

## Rules for the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee

### 1. *Definition.*

The Downhill-Slalom Committee, hereinafter called the DS-Committee, is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of alpine events.

### 2. *Objects.*

The objects of the DS-Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for the alteration and revision of the Competition Rules for alpine events.
- b) to be present, if possible, at international alpine events with authority from the FIS to insist on strict compliance with the International Ski Competition Rules and to give such assistance as may be considered desirable to the Race Committee.
- c) Any member of the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee present at an international race may request a special meeting of the Competition Jury to consider any suspected infraction of the rules, and shall have the right to attend such meeting.
- d) To propose to the FIS Council the members of the Competition Jury at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games who are nominated by the FIS.
- e) To propose to the FIS Council the Referee and the Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.
- f) To approve alpine courses chosen for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.
- g) To approve courses for alpine events in conformity with the necessary requirements for
  1. World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games;
  2. Other international Races.
- h) To propose the appointment of international Setters of courses for alpine events. Such appointments are valid for one year.

- i) To classify competitors for Downhill and Slalom Races in groups which shall be valid at international races.
  - k) To prepare reports on all questions referred to the Committee by the FIS President, the FIS Council or the FIS Congress.
3. *Constitution.*

The DS-Committee shall consist of not more than 10 members including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the Congress. No nation may be represented by more than one member on the DS-Committee.

The Chairman of the FIS Ladies Committee is a permanent expert (with voting right) of the Downhill-Slalom Committee.
  4. *Candidates.*

Associations which desire to propose candidates for election to the DS-Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a statement of the candidates' experience as racers and/or as organisers of races.
  5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

An Association which proposes a candidate for the DS-Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the DS-Committee or serving on the Jury at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.
  6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the DS-Committee has the right to invite Experts to attend the meetings of the DS-Committee, but without power to vote.
  7. *Finance.*

The DS-Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorised by the FIS President.
  8. *Meetings.*

The DS-Committee shall meet during the Congress and, if possible, during the World Championships and Olympic Winter Games. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS President is informed and provided that at least three weeks' notice is given, and further provided that the time and place is approved by a majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be three.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in case of emergency to act on his own responsibility. He must report such actions to the President of the FIS and the DS-Committee within one month.

11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS President not later than May 1st of each year.

## Rules for the FIS Ladies Committee

### 1. *Definition.*

The Ladies Committee is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of ladies' skiing.

### 2. *Objects.*

The objects of the Ladies Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for the alteration and revision of the Rules for Ladies' Skiing,
- b) to make recommendations for the organisation of Ladies Ski Competitions in fulfilment of the FIS Rules,
- c) to approve Downhill Courses and Cross-country Courses for Ladies chosen for World Ski Championships,
- d) to propose to the FIS Council a feminine member of the Competition Jury for World Ski Championships,
- e) to deal with all matters referred to it by the FIS Council and any other questions concerning Ladies' Skiing.

### 3. *Constitution.*

The Ladies Committee shall consist of not more than 10 Members including the Chairman (experts on the different ladies' events). The Chairman and Members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the Congress. No nation may be represented by more than one member on the Ladies Committee.

The Chairmen of the Cross-country and the Downhill-Slalom Committees are permanent experts (with voting rights) on the FIS Ladies Committee.

The Chairman of the Ladies Committee is a permanent expert on the Downhill-Slalom Committee.

A member of the Ladies Committee is an expert on the Cross-country Committee.



4. *Candidates.*

Associations which desire to propose candidates for election to the Ladies Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a statement of the candidates' experience and activity in ladies' skiing.

The Ladies Committee has the right to propose to the FIS Committee any suitable members to be elected.

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

An Association which proposes a candidate for the Ladies Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the Ladies Committee or serving on the Jury at World Championships.

6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the Ladies Committee has the right to invite experts to attend the meetings of the Ladies Committee, but without power to vote.

7. *Finance.*

The Ladies Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorized by the FIS President.

8. *Meetings.*

The Ladies Committee shall meet during the Congress, and, if possible, during World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS President be informed and provided that at least three weeks' notice be given, and further provided that the time and place be approved by the majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be three.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in an emergency to act on her own responsibility with the permission of the FIS President. She must report such actions to the Ladies Committee within a month.

11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS President not later than May 1st of each year.

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