

# REGULATIONS OF THE FIS

GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL  
COMPETITIONS ON SKI

AS ISSUED AFTER THE  
INTERNATIONAL SKI CONGRESS IN PARIS, 1932,  
TOGETHER WITH  
APPENDICES AND TABLES

Published by The Ski Club of Great Britain

1934

# REGULATIONS OF THE FIS

GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL  
COMPETITIONS ON SKI

AS ISSUED AFTER THE  
INTERNATIONAL SKI CONGRESS IN PARIS, 1932,  
TOGETHER WITH  
APPENDICES AND TABLES

Published by  
The Ski Club of Great Britain,  
14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1

A



# CONTENTS

## I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

	<i>Page</i>
1. INTERNATIONAL SKI MEETINGS ... ..	7
2. SKI MEETINGS HELD BY SUNDRY NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	7
3. QUALIFICATION FOR ENTRY ... ..	7
4. QUALIFICATION OF AMATEUR STATUS ... ..	7
5. TYPES OF EVENTS ... ..	8
6. ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENTS ... ..	8
7. ENTRIES ... ..	9
8. STARTING ORDER ... ..	9
9. AWARDS ... ..	9
10. PROGRAMMES ... ..	9
11. PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS ... ..	10
12. PROTESTS ... ..	10
13. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS ... ..	10

## II. JUMPING EVENTS, LONG DISTANCE EVENTS AND COMBINED EVENTS.

### A. ORGANISATION AND OFFICIALS.

	<i>Page</i>
14. OFFICIALS ... ..	11
15. REGULATIONS FOR OFFICIALS IN SKI-ING EVENTS ... ..	11
16. SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE OFFICIALS AT SKI-JUMPING COMPETITIONS ... ..	12
17. SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR JUDGES AND OFFICIALS IN LONG DISTANCE RACING EVENTS ... ..	14

### B. TECHNICAL REGULATIONS.

#### 1. Jumping Competitions.

18. COMPETITORS ... ..	15
19. JUMPING HILLS ... ..	15
20. TECHNIQUE IN JUMPING ... ..	16
21. JUDGING JUMPING ... ..	17

## 2. Long Distance Racing Events.

(*Langlauf and Dauerlauf.*)

	<i>Page</i>
22. LENGTH OF COURSES ... ..	18
23. ENTRIES ... ..	18
24. COURSES ... ..	18
25. ROLL-CALL, MEDICAL EXAMINATION, ETCETERA ... ..	19
26. GENERAL REGULATION CONCERNING MARKING ... ..	20

### 3. Combined Events including both Jumping and Long Distance Racing.

27. THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPETITIONS ... ..	20
28. GENERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING MARKING ... ..	20

## III. RELAY RACES.

29-35 ... ..	21
--------------	----

### APPENDIX I.A. CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION AND GRADIENT OF A JUMPING-HILL.

1. SUGGESTIONS ON THE LAYING OUT OF A JUMPING-HILL	22
2. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRADIENT ... ..	28

### APPENDIX I.B. THE PREPARATION OF A JUMPING-HILL ...

### APPENDIX I.C. HINTS FOR JUDGES ... ..

### APPENDIX II.A. JUDGING CARD FOR LONG DISTANCE RACES

### APPENDIX II.B. JUDGING CARD FOR DISTANCE OF JUMPS ...

### APPENDIX II.C. JUDGING CARD FOR COMBINED EVENTS ...

### APPENDIX III. TABLE FOR MARKING LENGTHS OF JUMPS. *Following*

### APPENDIX IV.A. TABLE FOR CALCULATING POINTS IN LONG DISTANCE RACES. *Following*

### APPENDIX IV.B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE FOR ARRIVING AT COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF LONG DISTANCE RACES ... ..

## IV. STRAIGHT AND SLALOM RACES.

### A. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

36. ORGANISATION AND OFFICIALS ... ..	41
37. REGULATIONS FOR OFFICIALS ... ..	41
38. FLAGS ... ..	42

	<i>Page</i>
39. COMPETITORS ... ..	42
40. EQUIPMENT ... ..	43
41. BREAKAGE OR LOSS OF SKI ... ..	43
42. USE OF STICKS ... ..	43
43. THE COURSE ... ..	43
44. FINISH ... ..	43
45. START AND TIMING ... ..	43
46. SPECTATORS ... ..	44
<b>B. STRAIGHT RACES.</b>	
47. COURSE ... ..	44
48. ONE-WAY SECTIONS ... ..	44
49. THE START ... ..	44
50. TIMES ... ..	45
<b>C. SLALOM RACES.</b>	
51. THE COURSE ... ..	45
52. PREPARATION OF THE COURSE ... ..	46
53. START ... ..	46
54. FLAGS ... ..	46
55. PENÁLTIES ... ..	47
56. DISCONTINUATION OF A RACE ... ..	47
<b>D. COMBINED STRAIGHT AND SLALOM RACES.</b>	
57. GENERAL REGULATIONS ... ..	48
58. CALCULATION OF POINTS ... ..	48
<b>E. TEAM RACES.</b>	
59. GENERAL REGULATIONS ... ..	48
60. THE START ... ..	49
61. TIMES AND MARKING ... ..	49
APPENDIX V. CALCULATING POINTS ... ..	50
<b>APPENDIX VI.</b>	
TABLE I. SECONDS AND TENTHS OF SECONDS EXPRESSED AS DECIMAL FRACTIONS OF MINUTES ... ..	53
TABLE II. LOGARITHMS ... ..	58
TABLE III. ANTILOGARITHMS ... ..	60

## FOREWORD

The Council of the Ski Club of Great Britain is indebted to Mr. Alexander Keiller for the translation of Sections I., II. and III. of this publication and the Appendices relating thereto, and to the British Ski Jumping Club and the British Langlauf Club for the loan of the blocks used.

## I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

### International Ski Meetings.

1.—An International Ski Meeting is a Meeting held in accordance with the International Racing Rules by the body controlling the sport in any country. Such a Meeting is only open to organisations affiliated to the FIS, and at the same time all such affiliated organisations must be invited to take part in it.

### Ski Meetings held by Sundry National Organisations.

2.—The ruling in Article 1 above does not preclude one National Organisation from arranging with the National Organisation of another country for the participation of the ski-ers belonging thereto in competitions reserved for the runners or jumpers of the two countries. Such an event as is covered by the rulings of this Article must not be termed "International" but shall be subject to the regulations of the FIS, unless it is expressly indicated in the preliminary announcements that special regulations of the Organisation conducting the event are to be enforced.

### Qualification For Entry.

3.—The National Organisation of the country in which it is proposed to hold the Meeting shall not invite ski-runners of any other country to participate in an International or any other type of Meeting unless such runners have been duly entered by the controlling body of their own country, or unless they can show proper authority permitting them to take part, in other words, unless they can produce a "license." Such a "license" shall only be valid for a limited period, at the most for one Winter, and separate "licenses" must be issued to ski-runners in connection with each country in which it is proposed that they shall compete. This regulation shall not be held to apply to ski-runners who have been domiciled outside their own country for at least ten years, and who do not belong to the National Ski Club of their own country but to that of the country in which they are resident.

No ski-runner shall be entered for any International Meeting, nor shall he be granted a "license" unless he is an amateur, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 4.

### Qualification of Amateur Status.

- 4.—No ski-runner or ski-jumper shall be considered an amateur:
- (a) who has competed in return for payment;
  - (b) who has competed for a money prize;
  - (c) who has sold his prize, or who has procured material advantages by the exploitation of any titles gained in sport or any prize obtained thereby;
  - (d) who knowingly has competed against runners or jumpers disqualified on any of the above grounds.



Any National Organisation shall be at liberty to increase the stringency of the above definitions so far as their national rulings are concerned. Expenses as regards travel and accommodation may be refunded to a competitor. Such expenses may only be paid by the National Organisation of the competitor concerned.

In the event of disqualification on any of the above grounds (a), (b), (c), or (d), a ski-runner or ski-jumper may not regain his amateur status within less than two years after his disqualification has been pronounced. A second disqualification shall be permanent.

Each National Organisation shall compile a list of the ski-runners and ski-jumpers disqualified on the above grounds, and shall communicate their names to the headquarters of the FIS.

### Types of Events.

5.—The Events which may be included in International Ski Meetings shall be as follows:

- (a) Jumping Competitions.
- (b) Langlauf, *i.e.*, Long Distance Races, of from 15-kms. to 18-kms. (9.32 miles to 11.185 miles).
- (c) Dauerlauf, *i.e.*, Long Distance Races of from 30 to 60 kilometres (18.641 miles to 37.282 miles).
- (d) Combined Events consisting of a Jumping Competition and a Langlauf.

The following Events may also be included:

- (e) Straight and Slalom Races.
- (f) Relay Races.

All the above types of Events need not be included in International Meetings, but whenever possible a Combined Event and a Dauerlauf should be held.

### Advance Announcements.

6.—Full information concerning a forthcoming International Meeting must be transmitted by the National Organisation responsible for such an event not only to all the other affiliated National Organisations, but also to the Executive Committee of the FIS, prior to the 15th December in any year.

Such information must include the following details:

- (a) A description of the various competitions which it is proposed to hold (with the final classification of the competitors).
- (b) The dates and places fixed for the events.
- (c) The latest date of entry—at the least fourteen days before the commencement of the meeting—and the address to which entries should be sent.
- (d) The place and date of the drawing of the order of starting.
- (e) Details as to the meeting place, roll-call, and start for the various events.
- (f) The place and date of the prize-giving.

The National Organisation responsible has the right in certain cases to limit the number of entries. Adjournments or cancellations, as well as alterations in the programme, should be communicated with the least possible delay (if necessary by telegram) to the Executive Committee of the FIS, and to all National Organisations who have signified their intention of participating in the event.

#### Entries.

7.—All entries emanating from a foreign country must be received by letter, or by telegram confirmed by letter, at least fourteen days before the commencement of an International Competition. The National Organisation of any country is alone entitled to enter ski-runners or ski-jumpers from that country. Each entry-form must contain:

- (a) An exact identification of the events for which the entry is intended.
- (b) The surname, the Christian name, the date of birth, and the address of the entrant; and
- (c) An undertaking that all prospective entrants are amateurs according to the definition of the FIS.

#### Starting Order.

8.—The starting order of competitors in each event shall be decided by the drawing of lots. Representatives of each country interested shall be invited to be present at any such ballot.

#### Awards.

9.—At the International Event only the title of National Champion may be conferred, and not titles such as that of World Champion, European Champion, or Central European Champion.

Awards shall consist of mementoes, and may be accompanied by diplomas, but must never take a monetary form.

The value of the prizes must not be published.

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

#### Programmes.

10.—A printed programme must be published for each International Event, containing, among other details, the following information:

- (a) The names of the members of the Organising Committee, of all judges and of other important officials.
- (b) The date of the different events, the places and times of the assembling of the competitors, of the roll call, of the medical inspections, of the start of the competition, and so forth.
- (c) Lists showing the starting order in each heat, and in each class of each event; the number, time of departure, name, age, and nationality of each competitor.
- (d) All relevant information as to the best method of reaching the scene of events, accommodation for spectators, and so forth.
- (e) Time and place of the distribution of prizes.

### Publication of Official Reports.

11.—The complete list of results—total marks gained, length of jumps, and finishing order in races—must be published not later than 24 hours after the prize-giving, and the Organising Committee shall be responsible for seeing that such are available on demand.

### Protests.

12.—Protests, except allegations of faulty reckoning, must be delivered to the Organising Committee in writing within six hours of the finish of the event concerned, and if possible before the distribution of prizes. Any objection to the right of a competitor to participate in an event must be formulated before the start of the event concerned. A deposit of the equivalent of 25 Swiss francs must accompany each protest, such deposit to be forfeited should the protest not be upheld.

The Organising Committee shall deliberate upon any complaints and shall make known their decision if possible before the distribution of prizes. An appeal against such a decision may be made to the National Organisation responsible for the competition.

Protests concerned with an alleged faulty working-out of results may be sent, by registered post, after the prize-giving. If such a protest is found to be justified the corrected results must be published immediately and the prizes re-distributed according to the amended results.

An appeal against the decision of the National Organisation concerned shall again be subject to appeal to the Executive Committee of the FIS, whose ruling upon the matter shall be final.

### Additional Regulations.

13.—Any other eventualities, which may be found not to be provided for by the above General Regulations, shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the National Organisation responsible for the Meeting.

## II. JUMPING EVENTS, LONG-DISTANCE EVENTS, AND COMBINED EVENTS.

### A.—ORGANISATION AND OFFICIALS.

#### Officials.

14.—The following officials must be appointed as a minimum for every meeting :

- An Organising Committee (Race Committee) ;
  - A Director-in-Chief ;
  - A General Secretary ;
  - A Supervisor with assistants ;
  - A Medical Advisor ;
  - A Press Representative.
- To the above must be added :

#### For Ski-Jumping Competitions.

- A Director ;
- Three Judges ;
- At least three Distance Recorders with secretaries and assistants.
- An Official in charge of the take-off ;
- An Official in charge of the alighting-ground ;
- A Starter with assistants.

#### For Long Distance Races.

- A Director ;
- An Official responsible for the Course, with assistants ;
- A Starter with assistants ;
- Two Time-keepers with Secretaries ;
- One or more Judges at the finish ; and
- The requisite number of officials in charge of control posts.

Apart from the duties of the above, steps should be taken to ensure that the public are able, by means of notice boards and such-like to follow the course of events and the results of the competitions.

Officials should be easily identifiable by means of some special insignia such as rosettes, or arm bands. The names of the chief officials must be published in the programme.

No one who is not an amateur may fill any official position connected with a competition.

Officials shall be entitled to receive their necessary travelling and accommodation expenses from the Organisation responsible for the Meeting through their own National Organisation.

#### Regulations for Officials in Ski-ing Events.

15.—The Organising Committee (Race Committee) shall be responsible for all preliminary work connected with the Meeting, for the organisation of the competitions, and for receiving any complaints or objections which shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 12.

The Director-in-Chief, *ex-officio* a member of the Race Committee, shall be primarily responsible for the satisfactory carrying out of the programme.

## APPENDIX IV.B.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE FOR ARRIVING AT COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF LONG DISTANCE RACES.

The basis of calculation is the time taken by the fastest competitor. Discover what is the number of seconds which would be needed to be added to this time to bring it to the nearest exact minute, in order that the calculations shall not take into account fractions of a minute. Add this amount of additional time to the time taken by every competitor.

This done, use the vertical column of the Table at the head of which appears the time of the fastest competitor plus the addition in question. Example:

No.	Name.	Time Taken. hr. m. s.	Additional Time.	Tabular Time. hr. m. s.	Points.	Classification.
1	Competitor A ...	1 07 48	12	1 08 00	240	1
2	Competitor B ...	1 12 35	12	1 12 47	209.25	5
3	Competitor C ...	1 08 25	12	1 08 37	235.5	2
4	Competitor D ...	1 13 16	12	1 13 28	205.5	6

Customarily the Tabular Time of a competitor falls between two times given in the vertical column in the Table. (See competitors A, C, and D above.) In such a case the marks will be those which will be found in the "points" column printed between the next nearest times greater and less than the time taken. Should the Tabular Time taken by the competitor coincide exactly with that represented by one of the times given in the column used, then the marks allotted will be represented by an amount half-way between the points printed on the lines just above and below such time. (See the case of Competitor B on the previous page.)

#### Interpolation.

On rare occasions it may be necessary to determine the marks for a competition with a greater exactitude than that detailed above. Such is the case where the final marks of two or more competitors in a Combined Event are so close that the difference between them is smaller than that of a single alteration allowed for in the Table of points for the Long Distance Races (2 judges and 2 jumps—1 point; 3 judges and 2 jumps or 2 judges and 3 jumps—1.5 points; 3 judges and 3 jumps—2.25 points).

In the case of such competitors only it will be necessary for the judges to interpolate fractions of points, that is to say, that the marks for the Long Distance Race will need to be calculated with more extreme exactitude than that allowed for in the Table. (See the example in Appendix IIc of the competitors referred to therein by the numbers 1 and 2.)

If in the example taken above an interpolation was undertaken, the marks of the competitors referred to therein would result as follows:

Competitor A.	240 points.	Competitor C.	235.95 points.
Competitor B.	209.25 points.	Competitor D.	205.05 points.

*Note.*—If in a Long Distance Race the time of the fastest competitor is 49 minutes or less, the time of each competitor will need to be multiplied by two in order that the Table may be employed. On the other hand, if the best time is greater than 1 hour 50, the time of each competitor must be halved for the purpose of the Table.

## IV. STRAIGHT AND SLALOM RACES.

### A. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

#### Organisation and Officials.

36.—For all international downhill race meetings the following Committees and Race Officials must be appointed:—

- (a) An *Organising Committee*, with a President and Vice-President.
- (b) A *Race Committee* with a President and Vice-President.
- (c) A *Referee*.
- (d) A *Setter* with Assistants.
- (e) A *Starter* with Assistants.
- (f) At least two *Timekeepers* and a Secretary.
- (g) A *Referee Timekeeper*.
- (h) *Flag-keepers* and Assistants.
- (i) *Control Flag-keepers*.

#### Regulations for Officials.

37.—(a) The *Organising Committee* shall be appointed by the organising National Association or Club, and shall be responsible for the non-technical details of the meeting (preliminary notices, entries, accommodation, Press, medical attention, etc.).

(b) The *Race Committee* shall be appointed by the organising National Association or Club, and shall be responsible for the technical details of the meeting (selection of courses, appointment of officials, results, protests, etc.).

The decisions of the Race Committee shall be valid if supported by a majority of one vote. The Chairman of the Race Committee shall have a deliberative, and also a casting, vote.

In Slalom races the Race Committee shall decide the slope on which the Slalom is to be held, and the approximate vertical descent from start to finish. In Straight races the Race Committee shall decide the course, and shall indicate the position of direction and danger controls.

The Race Committee shall also consider all protests arising out of a race. (See note at the conclusion of these Rules.)

(c) The *Referee* shall decide in all cases of disagreement which arise during the course of a race and which are not otherwise covered by these Rules. The Referee is also responsible for announcing to the Competitors before the race starts any special conditions imposed by the Race Committee.

(d) The *Setter* shall set the course in accordance with the general instructions of the Race Committee.

The Setter is alone responsible for direction flags and for flags at the beginning and end of one-way sections. (See Rules 38 and 48.) The Setter is also responsible, both before and during a Slalom race, for maintaining the course in good condition.

(e) The *Starter* is responsible for ensuring that Competitors start correctly in accordance with Rule 45.

(f) The *Referee Timekeeper* shall determine the order in which the Competitors pass the Finishing-posts; he may have a secretary. (See Rule 45.)

(g) *Flag-keepers*. In Straight races a Flag-keeper must be in charge of each pair of control flags.

In Slalom races there must be a Flag-keeper for each pair of flags. Flag-keepers must keep a record of the penalties they impose, and must be provided with lists of competitors for this purpose. This list must be signed by the Flag-keeper and returned to the Race Committee immediately after the race is concluded. A Flag-keeper's power to impose penalties begins when the Competitor has passed through the last and lowest of the flags for which the Flag-keeper immediately above him on the slope is responsible, and ends when the Competitor has passed through the last pair of flags for which the Flag-keeper in question is responsible.

The Flag-keeper is responsible for the condition of that part of the Slalom course which is under his control. He must ensure that the holes caused by a Competitor's falls are filled up directly the Competitor in question has passed through the lowest pair of flags for which he is responsible.

(h) *Judges*. Judges in a Straight race shall be stationed along the course and shall be responsible for handing in to the Race Committee a written report of any breaches of the Rules.

### Flags.

38.—(a) The Flags in Straight races should, if possible, measure 50 by 50 centimetres. Flags of the following three colours shall be used for marking the course:—

*Red and yellow flags* are advisory flags, and are placed singly. The racer may ski at any distance from them. The object of *red flags* is to assist Competitors to discover the safest and best route.

*Yellow flags* are danger flags, and are intended to warn Competitors to reduce speed.

Competitors are entitled at their own risk to disregard advisory flags, and cannot be penalised for failing to pass near them.

*Blue flags* with a white border are *control\** flags, and must be placed in pairs through which Competitors must pass.

Control flags must measure at least one square metre.

A double flag, consisting of a red flag crossed with a blue flag, shall mark the beginning and end of a one-way section. (See Rule 48.)

(b) The course in Slalom races shall be defined by pairs of flags, through which Competitors must pass. Flags should if possible be of two colours, these colours being used alternately.

(c) The tops of the finishing-posts must be connected by a strip of wood or cloth of red or any other striking colour.

### Competitors.

39.—Competitors must be over eighteen years of age on the date of the race, unless the organising National Association or Club shall otherwise determine.

---

\* Control Flags are used either to define or lengthen a course (*Direction Controls*), or to divert Competitors from dangerous places (*Danger Controls*).

### Equipment.

40.—Competitors may only repair or replace or exchange skis, sticks, straps or any other part of their equipment by means of repairing outfit or spare parts which they are carrying with them during the race, or, in the case of a team race, which other members of their team are carrying. No Competitor may borrow any portion of his equipment from a spectator.

Where, however, the Hindmarsh Start is employed, or where a Straight race is run in two sections, a Competitor may replace any part of his equipment which has been broken, damaged or lost in the first part of the race, before the second part of the race, and for this purpose may borrow from the spectators.

### Breakage or Loss of Ski.

41.—A Competitor who breaks or loses a ski may finish on a single ski, but a Competitor who finishes without either ski shall be disqualified. A Competitor who passes through the finishing-posts on foot, or who covers any part of the course on foot, shall be disqualified.

### Use of Sticks.

42.—A Competitor shall be disqualified if he puts his two sticks together, or if he holds a single stick, or both sticks, in two hands, or if he seeks in any other way to evade the clear intention of this rule, *i.e.*, to prevent Competitors using their sticks as a means of reducing their speed.

### The Course.

43.—The general direction of a course should be notified at least two days before the race. Competitors may practise over the course until it has been flagged, after which a Competitor who runs it without permission shall be disqualified. The Setter should take the Competitors over the course, but in no circumstances shall a Competitor run *through* the flags of a Slalom course once the course has been set.

### Finish.

44.—No Competitor shall be deemed to have completed a race until both his feet shall have crossed the line between the finishing-posts.

### Start and Timing.

45.—The Starter, if the start is carried out by means of an ordinary watch and not by breaking an electric contact, must hold on to a portion of the Competitor's clothes, and must release the Competitor only on the word "GO."

Times are reckoned in Slalom races to the nearest fifth of a second when the timing is done by hand, and to the nearest tenth of a second when electrical timing is employed.

In Straight races times are reckoned to the nearest fifth of a second.

In all cases where the times are reckoned to the nearest fifth of a second, .1, if the watch records tenths of a second, is reckoned as .2, and .3 is reckoned as .4, etc. In all cases where times are reckoned to a tenth of a second .05 is reckoned as .1; .15 shall be reckoned as .2, etc.



In Slalom races the adjustment must be made for each time recorded. For example, in a Slalom race in which times are reckoned to the nearest tenth, a Competitor whose times for two runs were 42.05 and 42.07 respectively, would be credited with 42.1 on both runs, his total time being reckoned as 84.2, in spite of the fact that if his two times were added together his total time would be 84.12, or 84.1 to the nearest tenth of a second.

#### Spectators.

46.—The course, both in Straight and Slalom races, must be kept free from spectators.

### B.—STRAIGHT RACES.

#### Course.

47.—Straight races shall include no uphill or level sections, excepting that an otherwise suitable course need not necessarily be rejected because it contains a short uphill or short level section.

The vertical drop of the course should not be less than 800 metres. The Race Committee are entitled, if snow conditions or if the nature of the ground render this advisable, or if it is decided to employ the Hindmarsh Start, to run the race in two parts.

#### One-way Sections.

48.—If at any part of the course the snow is soft and heavy, with the result that the leading Competitor is liable to be at a disadvantage, the Setter shall order that portion of the track to be tracked before the race starts.

A Competitor in a One-way section who is on the point of being overtaken shall step out of the track on hearing the warning cry of the overtaking Competitor. A Competitor who under these circumstances refuses to step out of the track shall be disqualified.

#### The Start.

49.—The following methods of starting a Straight race may be employed:—

(a) *The Simultaneous Start.* Competitors shall start simultaneously after drawing for choice of stations. A Competitor who draws No. 1 shall be allotted a position on the extreme left of the line looking down the slope; No. 2 shall be immediately to his right, and so on for the remaining Competitors.

(b) *Interval Start.* Competitors shall start at intervals, which shall vary at the discretion of the Race Committee between a half and two minutes.

The order of starting may be determined by lots or as follows:

The Competitors shall be classified in groups by the Race Committee in accordance with their racing record, the best Competitors being placed in the first group, and so on with the remaining Competitors. The number of Competitors in each group and the number of groups may be varied in accordance with the number of Competitors. The Organizing Club is permitted to limit the number of Competitors in any given race.

The order in which the groups start shall be determined either by lot or in accordance with their order of merit, the first group starting first, the second group second, and so forth.

The Race Committee may also vary the order of groups according to circumstances, e.g., they may send the worst group down first.

The order in which the individual members of a particular group start shall be determined by lot.

(c) *The Group Start.* Competitors shall be divided into groups in accordance with Rule 42 (b). All Competitors in the same group start simultaneously; the starting times of the different groups may be separated by intervals of from one to two minutes.

(d) When a race is divided into two parts, Competitors shall start for the second part either in the same order or at the same intervals as in the first part, or, if the Race Committee shall so decide, the *Hindmarsh Start\** shall be employed. The Competitors shall start for the first part at long intervals. The Competitor whose time for the first part is the shortest shall start first for the second part of the race. The second on the first section shall start second, and the interval between the starting of the first two Competitors shall be the same as the interval that separated their times of finishing in the first section. The other Competitors shall similarly start at intervals determined by their times of finishing on the first section.

A Competitor is deemed to have started and his time shall be taken from the official starting time as posted on the starting list even if he has failed to put in an appearance.

A Competitor who makes a false start shall be penalised by the addition of five seconds to his time; a competitor who makes two false starts shall be disqualified.

#### Times.

50.—The recorded times alone count towards the result of a Straight race.

If a race is run in two parts, the result is arrived at by adding the two times together.

A Straight race can only be discontinued if bad light, driving snow, storm or avalanche danger render this necessary. Unless all competitors have started the times recorded must be annulled.

### C.—SLALOM RACES.

#### The Course.

51.—A Slalom race shall consist of a race in which Competitors are obliged to follow a course defined by pairs of flags. A Competitor must pass between each pair of flags, but may approach each pair from either side. A Slalom race shall, in general, consist of two parts. The setter is entitled to alter the position of the flags before the

second run. In exceptional circumstances a Slalom race may consist of one run on hard snow; in such cases the course shall be exceptionally long. At least one ski-runner, who is himself not competing, must run over the course before the race starts, and shall again do so if the position of the flags is altered for the second run.

The Setter is entitled to disqualify a Competitor before he has completed the course if the Competitor in question is far below the standard of the other Competitors.

The Race Committee may treat the first part of the Slalom race as a qualifying part, and may exclude from the second part all Competitors who have failed to qualify. The number of Competitors who shall be permitted to race in the second part shall be announced before the first part has been run.

#### Preparation of the Course.

52.—A Slalom Race must be held on hard snow. The snow should, if possible, be so hard that no holes are made when Competitors fall. The Setter shall decide when the snow has been sufficiently stamped for the race to start. If snow falls during the race the Setter shall ensure that the newly-fallen snow is stamped down from time to time.

#### Start.

53.—The order of starting in the first run down shall be decided either by lot or by the Group Start (Rule 40 (c)), or in accordance with Rule 50. The order of starting shall be the same for both parts of the Slalom.

No Competitor shall start before the previous Competitor has completed the course or has retired. No Competitor may start more than once in each round unless, in the opinion of the Setter, the Competitor in question has been handicapped by the presence on the course of a spectator or a dog, etc. In all such cases, any penalties which the Competitor may have incurred, and which were not due to the above-mentioned causes, shall be added to his time.

#### Flags.

54.—The flags must be taken in their proper order. A Competitor who has overshot a flag is not deemed to have passed through a lower pair of flags until he has re-ascended to the upper pair and until some part of his ski has crossed the line between the upper pair of flags.

A Flag-keeper may direct the attention of Competitors to a pair of flags which he is in danger of missing altogether, but he may give no other information to Competitors.

A Flag-keeper has the choice of two, and of only two answers, in reply to any question which a Competitor may ask. He may reply "Right" or "Back." He should reply "Right" to a Competitor if any part of the Competitor's ski has crossed the line between the flags which he is keeping, even if a Competitor has rendered himself liable to a single or to a double penalty. He should reply "Back" if, and only if, the Competitor has rendered himself liable to complete disqualification.

Every Flag-keeper is responsible for the section of the course between his flag and the flag immediately above him.

## Penalties.

55.—The official time of a Competitor in either part of a Slalom race shall be arrived at by adding the time recorded by the official Timekeepers to the penalty times reckoned in accordance with this rule.

The basis for reckoning penalties shall be arrived at separately for each part, and shall be based on the shortest time recorded in that part by a Competitor who has completed the course without penalties.

- (a) *Single penalty.* A Single penalty shall be incurred if only one of the Competitor's feet crosses the line between the control flags. The time added for a Single penalty shall be based on the following table :—

4 seconds if the best penalty-free time be 40 seconds or less.

4½ seconds if the best penalty-free time be 40.1 to 45 seconds.

5 seconds if the best penalty-free time be 45.1 to 50 seconds.

5½ seconds if the best penalty-free time be 50.1 to 55 seconds.

6 seconds if the best penalty-free time be 55.1 or more seconds.

- (b) *Double penalty.* A Double penalty shall be imposed if neither of the Competitor's feet crosses the line between the control flags, provided that some part of his ski cross this line. A Double penalty shall be the equivalent of twice a Single penalty.

- (c) *Disqualification.* If neither of the Competitor's feet and no part of either of his ski crosses the line between the control flags, the Competitor shall be disqualified.

*Final Result.* The final result shall be obtained by adding the times for the two courses and the penalties which have been imposed. The official result must record the times of the first and second courses separately, and must also show any penalties incurred.

## Discontinuation of a Race.

56.—A Slalom race shall not be discontinued unless the light becomes so bad that the Competitor cannot clearly see each pair of flags from the preceding pair of flags, or unless it is impossible to continue owing to driving snow or storm. The Setter shall in this case postpone the race until the light improves. If it is impossible to complete the Slalom race on the same day, the race shall be decided on the first part if the first part was completed. If no part was completed the times taken by Competitors on the interrupted part shall be cancelled.

## D.—COMBINED STRAIGHT AND SLALOM RACES.

### General Regulations.

57.—In a Combined competition the Straight race may serve as a qualifying race for the Slalom. The Race Committee shall decide and announce before the Straight race takes place the number of Competitors who will be admitted to the Slalom race.

The order of starting in the Slalom race may be decided either by lot or by the order of merit in the Straight race, the winner starting, in general, first.

No combined result shall be published unless the Straight race (or one part if the race is held in two parts) and, in addition, one part of the Slalom race has been completed.

### Calculation of Points.

58.—The winner of a Straight or Slalom race receives 100 points, and the points of the other Competitors are determined by the ratio of their times to the winner's time, 100 being the best and highest number of points obtainable. Points both in individual and in team races are reckoned to the second place of decimals only. A 5 in the third place of decimals is reckoned as 0.01. 0.0049 is, however, not considered as the equivalent to three places of decimals of 0.005, and is therefore reckoned as 0.00 and not as 0.01.

In a competition decided on the combined results of a Straight and Slalom race, the aggregate points obtained by each Competitor in both races shall be divided by two, 100 points being thus the maximum obtainable. The order of merit in the case of Competitors whose points are equal to the second place of decimals shall be decided by the order of merit in the Straight race.\*

## E.—TEAM RACES.

### General Regulations.

59.—Team competitions may be held for Straight racing, for Slalom racing and for Combined Straight and Slalom races.

In a combined fixture the same team shall race in the Straight and in the Slalom race. The teams may only be changed in the event of a member of the team being incapacitated by an accident or by illness or by some other unforeseen cause, and no such change shall be permitted without the sanction of the President of the Race Committee. Where, however, a member of a team breaks a ski in the first part of a race in which the Hindmarsh start is employed, the Captain may race a reserve in his place, and the reserve shall be credited with the time recorded in the first part by the Competitor he replaces.

\* If two or more races are held over the same course and at the same time, the result of each race must be worked out separately, the winner of each race being credited with 100 points; e.g., if an open event and a ladies' event are held over the same course, the winning lady receives 100 points.

### The Start.

60.—The Captains shall decide the order in which the individual members of their teams shall race. The order of starting as between the teams is illustrated by the following example. Assume that three teams enter and that the draw gives A team the first choice, B team the second choice, and C team the third choice. The order shall then be as follows: A1, B1, C1; B2, C2, A2; C3, A3, B3; A4, B4, C4, etc. In Slalom races the same system shall be adopted but there shall be a separate draw for each part.

### Times and Marking.

61.—The result of a Team race shall be determined as follows: The times taken by individual members of a Team shall be added together, disregarding the time taken by the worst performer in his Team.

No member of a Team, even if he fails to finish or is disqualified, shall be credited with a time more than twice as long as the best time taken by the best Competitor in his Team. The points of a Team shall be obtained by taking a team average of the times of those members of the Team who count towards the result. The best Team average shall receive 100 points and the other Teams shall be awarded points in proportion to the ratio of their Team averages to the Team average of the winning Team, 100 points being the best and highest number of points obtainable.

In Team competitions decided on more than one event, the points scored by a Team in all events shall be added together and divided by the number of events.

In the event of a tie a match which is decided on a single race shall be adjudged to the Team which contains the individual winner of the race, and a match which is decided on the combined result of a Straight and a Slalom race shall be adjudged to the Team which wins the Straight race. For the purposes of this rule a result which shows a tie to the second place of decimals shall be treated as a tie.