



INTERNATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION

F. I. S.

THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(I. S. C.)

APPROVED BY THE XIV. INTERNATIONAL SKI
CONGRESS HELD AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

1936

COMPLETE EDITION:

Jumping Competitions
Long Distance Races
*Combined Events (Jumping
and Long Distance Race)*
Relay Races
Straight and Slalom Races

STATUTES

OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION

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INTERNATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION
(F. I. S.)

INTERNATIONAL
SKI COMPETITION RULES
(I. S. C.)

I. General Regulations.

§ 1.

International Ski Meetings.

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 F. I. S., and at the same time all such affiliated organisations must be invited to take part in it.

§ 2.

Ski Competitions with Limited International Participation.

Apart from the ruling in § 1 any national ski association affiliated to the F. I. S. may also invite a *limited* number of the associations affiliated to the F. I. S. to take part in ski competitions arranged for the members of the organising and the invited associations. In the programme such events must be announced as "*international according to § 2*".

These competitions are subject to the regulations of the F. I. S. unless it is expressly indicated in the programme that the special regulations of the organising association are to be enforced.

§ 3.

Qualification for Entry.

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 "licence". Such a licence shall only be valid for a limited period, at the most for one winter, and separate licences must be issued to ski-runners in connection with each

country in which it is proposed that they shall compete. The participants must be of the same nationality as the association having entered or licenced them.

These regulations 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 association 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 by his national association, nor shall he be granted a licence unless he is an amateur, in accordance with the conditions laid down in § 4.

In one winter season a ski-runner may represent one national association only.

§ 4.

Qualification of Amateur Status:

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 procured material advantages by the exploitation of any prize obtained in sport or any titles gained 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. Immediately after the competition the organising association must inform the national associations of the participants of the expenses refunded to the participants.

This information should be passed on to the national associations by the national association to whom the organiser belongs.

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 Presidency of the F. I. S.

Officials in ski competitions must be amateurs and are allowed to be refunded the necessary travel and accomodation expenses.

§ 5.

Types of Events.

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 (15—18 kms.).
- (e) Straight Races.
- (f) Slalom Races.
- (g) Combined Straight and Slalom Races.
- (h) Relay Races.

§ 6.

Advance Announcements.

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 Presidency of the F. I. S., 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 roll-call and start for the various events.
- (f) The place and date of the prize-giving.

If necessary the National Organisation responsible has the right 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 F. I. S., and to all National Organisations who have signified their intention of participating in the event.

§ 7.

Entries.

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 F. I. S.

§ 8.

Drawing Lots.

The starting order of competitors in each event shall be decided by the drawing of lots. Representatives of each participating national association shall be invited to be present at any such ballot.

If the number of participants from each national association is limited, a "countrywise" draw may be applied.

§ 9.

Awards.

Awards shall consist of mementoes, and may be accompanied by diplomas. Prizes in cash, record prizes and excessively expensive prizes are forbidden.

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.

Prizes may be distributed only for the competitions or combined events mentioned in § 5 of the I. S. C.

§ 10.

Programmes:

A printed programme must be published for each International Event, containing the following information:

(a) The names of the members of the Organising Committee and of other important officials.

(b) The different events and the dates when they take place, the place and time of the roll call, of the medical inspections, of the start 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.

§ 11.

Publication of Official Reports.

The complete list of results obtained in a international ski competition—style marks, 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.

§ 12.

Protests:

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. An amount of the equivalent of 25.— Swiss francs, accompanying each protest, must be deposited with the Organising Committee, 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 Presidency of the F. I. S., whose ruling upon the matter shall be final.

§ 13.

Additional Regulations.

Any other eventualities, which may be found not to 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 Competitions, Long Distance Races, Combined Long Distance Race and Jumping Competition.

A. Organisation and Officials.

§ 14.

Officials.

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

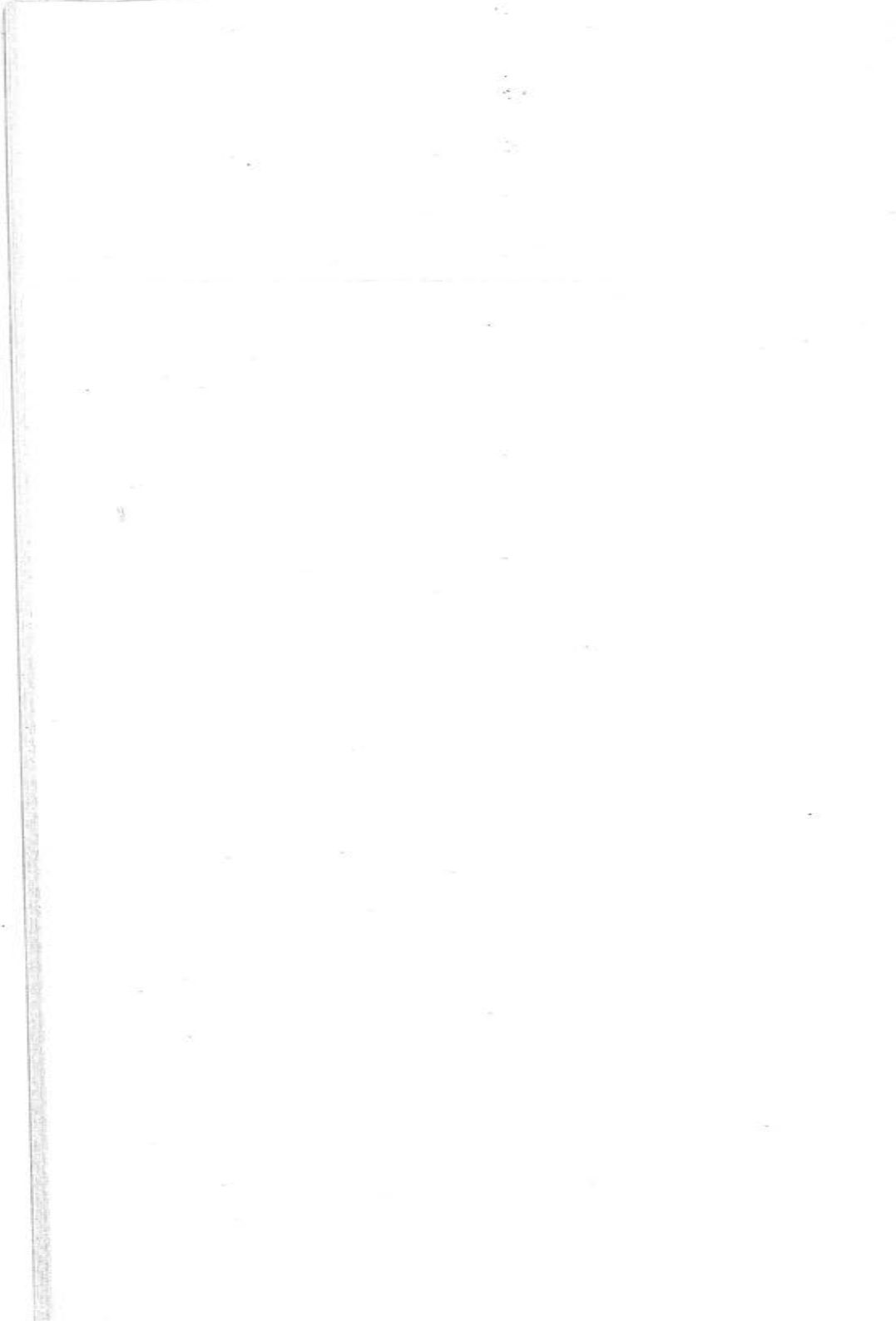
- An Organising Committee (Race Committee);
 - A Director-in-Chief;
 - A General Secretary;
 - A Supervisor with assistants;
 - A Medical Advisor;
 - A Press Representative.
- To the above must be added:

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;



IV. STRAIGHT AND SLALOM RACES

1. Organisation and Officials.

§ 36.

Interpretation.

The following Rules shall apply to both Straight and Slalom Races unless the contrary is stated or implied.

§ 37.

Classification of Events.

Downhill Ski Racing Meetings shall be classified as follows: —

(a) *International Meetings* which have been announced by a National Ski Association and which are open to all Ski Associations represented on the F. I. S. Such Meetings must be recognised by the F. I. S. as *International*, and the various Ski Associations represented on the F. I. S. must be invited to send competitors.

The F. I. S. Meetings which are held yearly under the patronage and control of the F. I. S. shall always be recognised as "International". The organisers of the F. I. S. Meeting shall be an Association which is represented in the F. I. S. and appointed by the F. I. S. Congress to organise the F. I. S. Meeting.

(b) *Club Meetings* which are organised either by a National Association represented on the F. I. S. or by a Club which is affiliated to an Association represented in the F. I. S. and which are open to members of the organising Club. A limited number of Associations represented on the F. I. S. may be invited to send competitors to such Meetings. In this case such Meetings must be described as «International according to § 2» in the notice announcing the Meeting.

§ 38.

Application of F. I. S. Rules.

(I. S. C.)

F. I. S. Meetings and all recognised International Meetings must be held under the F. I. S. Rules (I. S. C.).

Where these Rules specifically mention* the F. I. S. Meetings the regulation in question shall be deemed to be desirable but not obligatory at other Meetings.

The F. I. S. Rules are binding at all Club Races unless due notice has been given in the written announcement of the Meeting that the Races are being held under the Rules of the National Association.

§ 39.

Organising Club.

The National Association or Club which shall be entrusted with the organisation of the event shall be known as the Organising Club.

§ 40.

Committees of the Organising Club.

The preparation for and control of the Race Meeting shall be entrusted to the following Committees and Officials:—

- (a) The Organising Committee.
- (b) The Race Committee.
- (c) The Emergency Committee.
- (c) The Group Draw Committee.
- (e) The Race Officials.

At all International Meetings all these committees and officials must be named.

§ 41.

Functions of the Organising Committee.

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

At F. I. S. Meetings the Organising Committee shall receive the Entries.

§ 42.

Functions of the Race Committee.

The Race Committee shall be responsible for all aspects of the Race Meeting other than those which are entrusted to special Committees.

In particular, it shall be the duty of the Race Committee to receive the entries except in the case of F. I. S. Meetings; (see § 41);

* As in § 58.

to select the race courses from those which shall have been provisionally proposed by the Organising Committee;
to appoint the personnel of the Emergency Committee and the representatives of the Race Committee in the Group Draw Committee;
to appoint such Race Officials as shall not have been previously appointed by the Organising Club;
to deal with any emergencies which may arise in the course of the Meeting and which are not covered by these Rules;
to adjudicate on protests.

§ 43.

Functions of the Emergency Committee.

An Emergency Committee shall be appointed at all F. I. S. and International Meetings for the different races (see § 37 (a)). The same Emergency Committee may be appointed for all races or a different Emergency Committee may be appointed for the different races.

The Referee shall be *ex-officio* Chairman, and there shall be at least two other members. No National Association shall be represented on an Emergency Committee by more than one member.

The Emergency Committee shall be entitled on the morning of the Straight Race

(a) to substitute an approved emergency course for the advertised course,

(b) to shorten the advertised course (or approved emergency course), provided that, in the case of F. I. S. Races, the vertical drop of the shortened course be not less than 800 metres for men and 600 metres for women,

(c) to postpone the start until later in the day,

(d) to substitute another race for the advertised race, *i.e.*, the Slalom for the Straight Race, and

(e) to postpone the race until the following day.

The Emergency Committee shall be entitled to order a shorter course to be run twice if in their opinion it shall be impossible to obtain the necessary vertical drop on any of the advertised courses. But this resource may only be adopted if the race be held after the advertised date for the conclusion of the race meeting.

At the F. I. S. Races the Chairman of the F. I. S. Committee for Straight and Slalom Races, (§ 46 c), provided he is present at the Races and not already a member of the Emergency Committee, — or a substitute appointed by him, — should be invited with the other Members of the Emergency Committee to take part in the vote as to the above-mentioned points a—e.

§ 44.

Functions of the Group Draw Committee.

The Group Draw Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Race Committee and such other members of the Race Committee as may be appointed to serve on the Group Draw Committee, and the Captain and Managers of the Teams represented at the Meeting, shall meet on the third day before the races at the F. I. S. Meeting (see §§ 49 and 50). There shall be separate Group Draw Committees for the men and the women, but the same individual may serve on both Committees.

The Group Draw Committee has to classify the competitors in groups (§ 49). At F. I. S. Meetings a special classification is to be applied (§ 50).

§ 45.

Rights and Duties of Race Officials.

The duties of the Race Officials are summarised in this paragraph in §§ 60 to 62 and 71 to 73 and 78.

The names of the most important Officials (the Chairman of the Race Committee, Referee and the Setters of the Straight Race courses) shall, if possible, be announced in the Preliminary Notice of the Meeting. All Race Officials shall be provided with easily recognisable badges of office (*e.g.* arm bands).

The rights and the duties of the Officials shall be as follows: —

(a) *The Chairman of the Race Committee* shall be entitled to summon Meetings of the Race Committee, whose work he directs (see point 1). He shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of a Straight Race in order to consult with the Referee as to the advisability of summoning a Race Committee Meeting to deal with protests or doubtful cases of disqualification.

If the Chairman of the Race Committee be not at the Finish, the Referee may call a Race Committee Meeting by posting a notice to this effect on the Official Notice Board.

The Chairman shall be empowered in Team Races to sanction the substitution of a reserve, in accordance with the provisions of § 95.

(b) *The Referee* shall be *ipso facto* Chairman of the Emergency Committee (§ 43). He shall be entitled and required to adjudicate on all incidents which arise during the Race, for which there is no provision in the F. I. S. Rules.

The Referee, in both Straight and Slalom Races, shall appoint substitutes for Race Officials who shall have failed to appear, may discharge Race Officials who have proved incompetent, and

shall warn off the course Competitors who refuse to obey the instructions of Race Officials.

The Referee in Straight Races shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the Race to receive reports from Race Officials regarding alleged breaches of the Rules. He shall read out to those Competitors and Managers who are present the list of Competitors who have been disqualified, and he shall post a notice on the Official Notice Board immediately after the conclusion of the Race giving the names of the Competitors who have been disqualified and the Rule under which they have been disqualified.

(c) *The Setter* (Straight Races) shall ski down the course chosen by the Race Committee or by the Emergency Committee and place Control Flags on such slopes and in such positions as the Race Committee shall determine. He shall, at his own discretion, place any additional Control Flags that he may consider necessary. He shall be solely responsible for the placing of Direction Flags and One-Way Section Flags (§ 57).

It shall be the duty of the Setter to deflect, by means of Control Flags, Competitors from concealed dangers, rocks or fences, covered by a shallow layer of snow. The Setter shall also place Controls to prevent Competitors gaining an advantage by falling intentionally on slopes which, owing to an abrupt outrun or other causes, they cannot take straight.

(d) *The Setter* (Slalom Races) shall be solely responsible for the setting of the controls on the slopes selected by the Race Committee, and shall be responsible for the condition of the course during the Race. Snow falling during the Race shall be removed or stamped hard. Irregularities caused by falls shall be levelled down or filled in.

(e) *The Starter's and Assistant Starter's* duties are defined in §§ 60—62 and 64.

(f) The duties of *The Chief Time-Keeper, Assistant Time-Keeper, and Referee Time-Keeper* are defined in §§ 71—73.

(g) *Control Judges* shall be in charge of Control Flags, and shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the Race, and report to the Referee the numbers and names of Competitors who have not passed through the Controls or who have in other ways rendered themselves liable to disqualification.

(h) *Slalom Flag-Keepers* carry out their duties under the direction of the Chief of the Course Officials, who shall place each Flag-Keeper in position and designate the flags which he is to keep. At the end of the Race the Chief of the Course Officials shall collect the penalty records of the Flag-Keepers.

Flag-Keepers shall control one or more pairs of flags. The duties of a Slalom Flag-Keeper shall begin when the Competitor shall pass through the last of the flags above the highest flag pair which he shall be controlling, and cease when he shall pass through the last flag pair which he shall be controlling.

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

The Flag-Keeper *must* call "Back" if a Competitor shall have overshot a flag, and be in danger of disqualification.

Every Flag-Keeper shall be responsible for the condition of the course between his flags and the flag immediately above him, and shall do all in his power to level out inequalities of the surface caused by falls.

At the conclusion of the Race, Slalom Flag-Keepers shall hand in a written report of penalties, if any, to the Chief of the Course Officials.

i) *Course Police* shall keep the course clear of spectators and shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the Race to report breaches of Rules on the part of the Competitors.

j) *The Recorder* shall be responsible for recording the times of the Competitors and for conveying the official list of times and penalties to the Calculator. In Slalom Races he shall be responsible for collecting the Penalty List from the Referee.

The Chief Time-Keeper may act as Recorder.

(k) *The Fore-Runners* in a Straight Race shall start down the course in due time before the advertised time for starting the Race in order to arrive at the finish before the competitors.

If snow be falling on the day of the Race, there shall be at least three Fore-Runners.

In a Slalom Race there shall be at least two Fore-Runners in the first part, and at least one Fore-Runner in the second part if the position of the flags has been changed at the conclusion of the first part.

1) *The Chairman of the Race Officials* shall be responsible for insuring that all Race Officials understand their duties and are aware of the time and place where they are required to function, and are provided with the necessary printed or written Instructions, Start Lists, and Penalty Rules.

Every Official at a F. I. S. Meeting shall be provided with a card on which shall be printed the extracts from this Rule that define his duties, and in addition §§ 79—81.

§ 46.

Appointment of Committees and Officials.

The Organising Club shall appoint all members of the Organising Committee and the Race Committee with the following exceptions:—

a) The President of the F. I. S. shall have the right to nominate two members (not being nationals of the country whose Association is organising the Meeting) to represent the F. I. S. Committee on the Race Committee of a F. I. S. Downhill Race Meeting.

b) Every National Association which is represented at a F. I. S. Downhill Race Meeting by at least two competitors, men or women, shall have the right to nominate one member to serve on the Race Committee, in addition to such of their nationals who may have been appointed under clauses (a) and (c) of this rule.

(c) Every Member of the F. I. S. Committee for Straight and Slalom Races shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Race Committee at a F. I. S. Meeting, provided that he shall undertake to attend the Meetings of the Race Committee.

Less than 50 per cent of those members of the Race Committee present at the venue chosen for the F. I. S. Downhill Race Meeting shall be nationals of the country the Association of which is organising the F. I. S. Meeting.

The *Emergency Committee* shall be appointed by the Race Committee.

The *Organising Committee* and the *Race Committee* shall have the right to co-opt additional members. These Committees and their Sub-Committees shall have the right to invite experts to attend meetings in an advisory capacity without power to vote.

The Organising Club shall have the right to appoint all Race Officials (Referee, Setter, etc.), but may delegate this right either wholly or partially to the Race Committee.

At F. I. S. Meetings the Race Officials shall be appointed by the Race Committee, which meets to settle this question 4 days before the first competition of the Meeting; not included in this Rule are the Chairman of the Race Committee and the Setters in Straight Races, who are nominated by the Organising Club.

§ 47.

Voting at Committee Meetings.

A majority of one vote shall suffice for decisions at all meetings of Committees or Sub-Committees, excepting where the Rules specifically require a two-thirds or three-quarters majority. The Chairman of a Committee or a Sub-Committee shall have a deliberative, and, in the case of equality, a casting vote.

§ 48.

Notice for Committee Meetings.

Due of a Committee Meeting shall be deemed to have been given if

(a) it be posted on the notice board (selected by the Race Committee and hereinafter described as the *Official Notice Board*) at least twelve hours before the meeting takes place, or if

(b) it be posted on the official notice board within two hours of the conclusion of any race if the Race Committee Meeting be summoned to consider protests or other emergency matters arising out of the race, or if

(c) every member of the Committee be personally notified.

2. The Draw.

§ 49.

Alternative Systems of Drawing.

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

The Competitors shall be classified in groups (§ 44) by the Race Committee in accordance with their racing record, the best Competitors being placed in the first group, the second best Competitors in the second group, etc.

The order in which the groups start shall be determined either by lot or in accordance with their order of merit.

The Race Committee may also vary the order of the groups, *e.g.*, they may decide that the lowest group shall start first.

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

§ 50.

F. I. S. Classification.

The Group Draw shall be employed in all F. I. S. Straight Races.

A Competitor for the F. I. S. shall be placed in the first group if he shall have finished in the first ten of a F. I. S. Straight Race or in the first ten of a F. I. S. Combined Result (Straight Race and Slalom); in the second if he shall have finished in the first twenty of a F. I. S. Straight Race or Combined Result; and in the third if he shall have finished in the first thirty of a F. I. S. Straight Race or Combined Result.

The corresponding positions for women shall be the first seven, the first fourteen, and the first twenty-one respectively.

The Group Committee shall be entitled, but shall not be obliged, to place in the first group a ski-runner who shall have defeated either in the same race or in different races at least four ski-runners under the age of 32 years who shall have been classified as first-class ski-runners by the F. I. S., and who shall have completed the course without damaging or losing any part of their equipment.

The Group Committee may classify as a second-class international ski-runner a ski-runner who under similar circumstances shall have beaten four ski-runners under the age of 32 previously classified as F. I. S. second-class ski-runners.

The Group Committee may at their own discretion classify any ski-runner as third-class.

All other ski-runners shall be classified as fourth-class.

The Manager of a Team may recommend that a ski-runner who is no longer ski-ing up to his classification shall be placed in a lower group.

§ 51.

F. I. S. Classification at Slalom Races.

(a) The Group Draw may be employed in Slalom Races in which the order of starting shall not be determined in accordance with § 51 (b), and shall be employed in a F. I. S. Slalom if the F. I. S. Slalom is held before the F. I. S. Straight

Race. If the Group Draw be employed in a F. I. S. Slalom, Competitors shall be grouped in accordance with the provisions of § 50.

(b) The order of starting in a Slalom Race, which is held after the Straight Race, shall be as follows in all cases where the results of the Straight Race and the Slalom Race are to be combined:

A Competitor who has finished fifth in the Straight Race shall start first in the Slalom, the competitor who has finished fourth in the Straight Race shall start second in the Slalom, the Competitor who has finished third in the Straight Race shall start third in the Slalom, the Competitor who has finished second in the Straight Race shall start fourth in the Slalom, and the Competitor who finished first in the Straight Race shall start fifth in the Slalom. Thereafter Competitors shall start in the Slalom in the same position in which they finished in the Straight Race, the Competitor who finished sixth in the Straight Race starting sixth in the Slalom.

If a Competitor, qualified for the Slalom, shall be 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 Straight Race does not start in the Slalom, the Competitor who shall finish sixth in the Straight Race shall be deemed to have finished fifth, and shall consequently start first in the Slalom.

The Organising Club or the Race Committee may announce that the Straight Race shall be the qualifying race for the Slalom, and that only a limited number of Competitors, determined by order of merit in the Straight Race, shall be admitted to the Slalom.

Before the start of a Slalom race, the Race Committee must announce whether the first part of the race shall be treated as a qualifying race for the second part and how many competitors shall be permitted to start in the second part.

All Competitors in a F. I. S. Downhill Race Meeting shall be entitled to compete in the Straight Race and in both parts of the Slalom; the Race Committee may, however, eliminate any Competitors who in the first half of the Slalom Race have taken more than double the best time.

§ 52.

Team Draw.

In Team Competitions the order of starting shall be decided by lot. The members of the teams shall start alternately in such a way that the best member of each team shall start first, ac-

ording to the result of the Team Draw, the second best member of each team shall start second etc.

Every Captain shall supply the Race Committee with a list of his team arranged in order of merit. Assume that of three teams A., B. and C., team A. draws first place, team B. draws second place and team C. draws third place. The best member of team A. shall start first, the best member of team B. shall start second, and the best member of team C. shall start third. The second best member of team A. shall start fourth, the second best member of team B. shall start fifth and the second best member of team C. shall start sixth, etc.

In the case of a combined team match between two teams decided on the result of Straight and Slalom Team Races, the team which has the odd numbers in the first race shall have the even numbers in the second race.

3. Courses and Flags.

§ 53.

Straight Races.

§ 53. The preparation of the Straight Race course and the Slalom slope shall be the duty of the Organising Committee. The final choice of the race course shall lie with the Race Committee and Organising Committee. At F. I. S. Races the Chairman of the F. I. S. Committee for Straight and Slalom Races (see § 46 (c)) or his representative—provided that he is present at the race and is not already a member of the Race or Organising Committees—shall be invited to assist in the choice of the race courses.

No course shall be selected for a F. I. S. or International Straight Race which includes uphill or level sections. On all such courses it shall be possible for a ski-runner to slide continuously from Start to Finish.

The vertical drop of a F. I. S. Straight Race course shall be not less than 800 metres and not more than 1,000 metres for men, and not less than 600 metres or more than 800 metres for women.

A F. I. S. Straight Race course shall include a fair proportion of steep and difficult ground.

A Straight Race (other than a F. I. S. Straight Race) may be run in two parts. In this case the Hindmarsh Start, see § 58 (b), shall be employed. A F. I. S. Straight Race may only be run

in two parts when the race in question has been postponed beyond the advertised date for concluding the meeting or where weather conditions render it entirely impracticable to hold the race on a course with the necessary vertical drop.

§ 54.

Slalom Races.

A Slalom Race shall consist of a race in which Competitors shall be obliged to follow a course defined by pairs of flags. A Competitor shall pass between each pair of flags, but may approach each pair from either side. A Slalom Race may consist of one or two parts. The Setter shall be entitled to alter the position of the flags before the second run.

A Slalom Race shall 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 be stamped down from time to time.

The vertical drop of a F. I. S. Slalom course shall be at least 200 metres if the course be run twice, or at least 400 metres if the course be run once. At least a quarter of a F. I. S. Slalom course shall be on slopes exceeding 30 degrees in gradient.

The vertical drop of a Slalom, other than a F. I. S. Slalom, shall be at least 120 metres.

A Slalom course shall be set at least one hour before the Race starts.

§ 55.

Announcement of Course.

The Course selected for a F. I. S. Straight Race shall be provisionally flagged in sufficient time to allow Competitors at least two clear days and, if possible longer, for practising. The Setter shall provisionally place direction flags for at least every thirty metres of vertical descent, and shall provisionally set such controls as may be necessary to deflect Competitors in practice from dangerous slopes. Other controls shall not be set until the eve of the Race.

After the Flags shall have been definitely set in the position which they are to occupy during the Race, Competitors shall only be allowed either to ascend once or to ski once down the course, accompanied by an Official appointed by the Race Committee.

The Race Committee shall also ensure that sufficient flags are placed on any course selected as an Emergency Course definitely to indicate the course in question.

Emergency Courses shall be announced and flagged at least three clear days before the Race takes place.

The slopes selected for a Slalom Race shall be closed to practice on the morning that the Slalom Race takes place.

Competitors in a Slalom Race shall be permitted to walk on ski up the course through the flags, but no Competitor may ski down the course within forty metres of any flag which has been placed in position.

§ 56.

Flags.

Straight Race Flags shall be of three colours, red, yellow and blue. *Red* and *yellow* flags shall be advisory flags, and shall be placed singly. A racer may ski at any distance from them.

The object of *red* flags shall be to assist competitors to discover the best and safest route. The object of *yellow* flags shall be to warn competitors of concealed dangers beyond a blind edge.

Blue flags shall be control flags and shall be placed in pairs through which competitors must pass under pain of disqualification.

Blue flags shall consist either of a blue square measuring at least 50 by 50 centimetres in area, if possible surrounded by a white border, or of a large blue sheet stretched between two poles.

Slalom courses shall be defined by solid poles (without springs) placed in pairs. The slalom pole shall be two centimetres in diameter, and at least 1.8 metres above the snow. The flags attached to the two poles of a pair shall be of the same colour.

§ 57.

One-Way Sections.

If at any part of a Straight Race course the snow be soft and heavy, with the result that the leading Competitor shall be liable to be at a disadvantage, the Setter shall order that portion of the track to be tracked before the race starts. The beginning and end of One-Way Sections shall be indicated by pairs of crossed flags (red and blue).

A Competitor in a One-Way Section who shall be on the point of being overtaken shall step out of the track on hearing the warning cry of an overtaking Competitor. A Competitor who under these circumstances shall refuse to step out of the track shall be disqualified.

4. The Start.

§ 58.

Methods of Start.

The following methods of starting a Straight Race may be employed:—

(a) *The Interval Start* shall be employed in all F. I. S. Straight Races, and in all Straight Races at International Meetings. Competitors shall start either at minute or at half-minute intervals. In F. I. S. Straight Races the interval between the competitors shall be one minute.

(b) *The Hindmarsh Start*. Where a Race is divided into two parts the Hindmarsh Start may be employed for the second part, Competitors shall start for the first part at half-minute or minute intervals. The Competitor whose time for the first part shall be the shortest shall start first in the second part of the Race, the Competitor who shall have the second best time on the first part of the Race shall start second. The interval between the starting time of the first two Competitors on the second part shall be the same as the interval of time which separated their finishing times on the first part. The starting times of the other Competitors shall similarly be determined by the difference between the best time on the first part and their own time.

(c) *Simultaneous Start*. Competitors shall start simultaneously. There shall be a draw for stations. The 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. In drawing for stations the group draw should be employed.

(d) *Group Simultaneous Start*. Competitors shall be divided into groups in accordance with § 49, and all members of the same group shall start simultaneously. There shall be an interval of two minutes between the starting times of the different groups.

(e) *Team Group Start*. The team group start may be employed as an alternative to the team start (§ 52). Every Captain shall arrange the members of this team in order of merit. The Group Simultaneous Start (§ 58 (d)) shall be employed, the first group consisting of the first choices in each team, the second group of the second choices, etc.

A Competitor in a Straight Race shall be deemed to have started at the time recorded on the Official Starting List, excepting when electric timing be employed at the start.

A Competitor who shall not be present at the start at the time advertised in the Start List can not be replaced by another Competitor.

No Competitor in a Slalom Race shall start before the previous Competitor shall have completed the course, retired or been disqualified.

§ 59.

Field Telephones.

In F. I. S. Straight and Slalom Races Start and Finish shall be connected by Field Telephones.

§ 60.

Start Signals.

The Starter shall give every Competitor a preliminary warning (Are you ready? — Bereit?), followed by a final warning (On your boards! — Fertig!) before the starting signal (Go! — Los!).

An interval of at least five seconds shall separate the preliminary warning and the final warning, and an interval of at least five seconds shall separate the final warning and the starting signal.

§ 61.

Duties of the Starter.

The Starter shall synchronise his watches with the Assistant Starter, and by telephone with the Chief Time-Keeper within ten minutes of the start.

The Starter shall be responsible solely for the warning and start signals, and for the accuracy of the intervals separating the start signals. He shall delegate to the Assistant Starter the control of the Competitors. His duties in connection with the discontinuance of a Race once started are defined in §§ 63—65.

§ 62.

The Assistant Starter.

The Assistant Starter shall be responsible for summoning the Competitors in due order to the start and for preventing late and false starts. A Competitor who makes a false start shall be recalled.

5. Discontinuance of Races.

§ 63.

Grounds for Discontinuance.

A Race in which some of the Competitors shall have started shall not be discontinued excepting for very grave reasons such as sudden avalanche peril, or a rapid deterioration of visibility below the point where it is possible to pick out direction flags or approximately to judge the gradient of the slope. A Slalom Race shall be discontinued if it be no longer possible clearly to see the next pair of flags from the preceding pair of flags. Falling snow or wind do not in themselves justify the discontinuance of a Race.

§ 64.

Discontinuance of a Straight Race.

If the Start and Finish of a Straight Race be not connected by telephone the responsibility for discontinuing the Race shall be vested in the Officials (Starter, Assistant Starter) and such Members of the Race Committee present at the Start. If the Start and Finish of a Straight Race be connected by telephone, and in all Slalom Races, the responsibility shall be vested in all Officials and in all Members of the Race Committee who can communicate with each other by telephone or otherwise.

If the number of those in whom this decision be vested be three or less a unanimous decision shall be necessary for the Race to be discontinued. If the number exceed three, a three-quarters majority of those voting shall be necessary to discontinue the Race.

§ 65.

Temporary Discontinuance.

The decision to discontinue a Straight Race may be either final or provisional. In the latter case the Straight Race may be resumed when conditions improve. The results shall stand if it shall be possible to complete the race on the same day. If not, the times of Competitors who shall have completed the course shall be annulled excepting only that a Slalom Race shall be decided on the first part of the Race, if the first part shall and the second part shall not have been completed.

§ 66.

Postponement of F. I. S. Races.

If it shall be impossible to complete the programme of a F. I. S. Meeting before the advertised date for completing the Meeting, the Meeting may be continued for a further period of three days. All Races which shall not have been completed within this extra period shall be cancelled.

6. Calculation of Times.

§ 67.

Different Ways of Timing.

By all Straight and Slalom Races Electric Timing shall be employed, if possible.

Electric Timing shall be employed in all F. I. S. Races, both at the Start and at the Finish, which must be connected electrically. The contact thread to be broken at the Finish shall be placed at a height of not more than 50 centimetres from the ground. Electric Timing with a rubber tube is also permissible. Hand Timing must always be used in addition to Electric Timing.

§ 68.

The Finish.

A Competitor shall be deemed to have finished, if Electric Timing is not employed, when both his feet shall have crossed the line between the Finishing Posts, and if Electric Timing is employed, when he breaks the contact.

§ 69.

Watches to be Employed.

The Starter, Chief Time-Keeper and Assistant Time-Keeper, even when Electric Timing is employed, shall be provided with stopwatches with a diameter of not less than four centimetres, recording hours, minutes and fifths of a second. These watches shall be provided with a split second hand.

§ 70.

Absolute and Interval Times.

In Straight Races the Absolute Time of the first Competitor to finish shall be recorded, where field telephones are employed, on the watch of which the split second hand is started on the starting signal for the first Competitor so start. The Absolute

Time of other Competitors shall be calculated by the intervals which separate the times of their arrival from the arrival time of the first Competitor to finish.

§ 71.

Duties of the Chief Time-Keeper.

The Chief Time-Keeper shall synchronise watches with the Starter as soon as possible before and after the conclusion of the Race. If field telephones be employed, the synchronisation shall take place immediately before the start and immediately after the Finish of the Race.

§ 72.

Duties of the Assistant Time-Keeper.

The Assistant Time-Keeper, whether Electric Timing be employed or not, shall use a split-second stop-watch, as defined in § 69, and shall keep a complete *written* record of the times of every Competitor.

§ 73.

Duties of the Referee Time-Keeper.

The Referee Time-Keeper, to whom may be delegated the recording of the Absolute Time of the first Competitor to finish, shall determine the order of finishing in all cases in which two or more Competitors pass the Finishing Posts in rapid succession.

§ 74.

Failure of Electric Timing.

In all cases in which the Electric Timing has failed, the times recorded by the Assistant Time-Keeper 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.

§ 75.

Discrepancies.

If the Chief Time-Keeper's watch has gained on the Starter's watch, the absolute times, as recorded, must not be modified; but if the Time-Keeper's watch has lost on the Starter's watch, the difference between the two watches when the times are compared at the conclusion of the race shall be added to every Compe-

titor's time.* If the discrepancy be more than fifteen seconds, a note to this effect shall be made on the published results.

Minor discrepancies between the times recorded by the Chief Time-Keeper and the Assistant Time-Keeper shall be disregarded. Discrepancies exceeding five seconds shall be reported to the Referee, with whom shall rest the decision as to whether the Chief Time-Keeper's record shall be accepted or whether the case shall be referred to the Race Committee.

§ 76.

Reckoning Times.

Times shall be reckoned in Races to the nearest fifth of a second if the timing be done by hand, and to the nearest tenth of a second in Slalom Races if Electric Timing be employed.

In Straight Races times shall be reckoned to the nearest fifth of a second.

In all cases where the times shall be reckoned to the nearest fifth of a second, 0,1, if the watch records tenths of a second, shall be reckoned as 0,2, and 0,3 is reckoned as 0,4, etc. In all cases where times shall be reckoned to a tenth of a second 0,05 is reckoned as 0,1; 0,15 shall be reckoned as 0,2, 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.

In reckoning Combined Results (§ 94) fractions of a second less than 0,5 shall be disregarded, when reckoning to the nearest second, and fractions of 0,5 or over shall be reckoned as one second. In calculating the constant factor, a figure of less than 5 in the second place of decimals is disregarded. A figure of 5 or over is counted as 0,1.

7. Penalties and Disqualification.

§ 77.

Alterations to Course.

The Race Committee may disqualify a Competitor who, while practising over an officially selected course, shall remove or

* This method of calculation shall be adopted as the most *dis-*advantageous to the competitor where records are claimed.

rearrange *visible* hazards, such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches, etc. A Competitor, however, who discovers a dangerous *concealed* hazard, such as a rock or a horizontal fence thinly covered with snow, may in cases of urgency remove these hazards or render them visible provided that he promptly reports the steps which he has taken to the Race Committee.

§ 78.

Equipment.

A ski-runner who shall compete in a Combined Event shall use the same pair of ski both in the Straight and in the Slalom Races. An Official, appointed by the Race Committee for this purpose, shall affix to the skis of the Competitors in the first race a distinguishing label or mark, and he shall check the skis again just before the commencement of the second of the two races. If a ski or skis be broken or damaged the pair may be replaced with a new pair of the same dimensions, provided that permission be granted by the above-mentioned official.

§ 79.

Disqualification in Straight and Slalom Races.

A Competitor shall be disqualified in a Downhill Race (Straight or Slalom) —

- (a) if he breaks §§ 77 to 78;
- (b) if he fails to return to the Starting Point after making a false start;
- (c) if he descends any portion of the course holding two sticks together or holding one stick in his two hands;
- (d) if he toboggans down any portion of the course on his skis or his person;
- (e) if in the course of the race he replaces any part of his equipment, skis or sticks, by borrowing from Officials, spectators or Competitors, whether Members of his own Team or not, or by picking up any articles of equipment dropped on the course by other Competitors;
- (f) if he fails to finish in accordance with § 68;
- (g) if he descends any part of the course without skis. He may descend on a single ski.

§ 80.

Disqualification in Straight Races.

A ski-runner shall be disqualified in a Straight Race —

- (a) for breaches of § 79; and also
- (b) if he runs down the course after the course has been declared closed for practice;
- (c) if his two feet fail to cross the line between a pair of Control Flags. If the Controls consist of two sheets each of which is stretched between two poles, the top pair of poles and the bottom pair of poles shall be deemed to constitute pairs of control flags for the purpose of this Rule;
- (d) if he fails to give way to an overtaking Competitor in a One-Way Section.

§ 81.

Disqualification in Slalom Races.

A Competitor in a Slalom Race shall be disqualified —

- (a) for breaches of § 79; and also
- (b) if in the course of practice he skies down the course within forty metres of the control flags;
- (c) if neither of his feet and no part of either of his ski cross the line between the control flags;
- (d) if he does not take the flags in their proper order.

A Competitor who shall have overshot a pair of flags shall not be considered to have passed through a lower pair of flags until he shall have re-ascended through the flags which he has overshot.

§ 82.

Penalties in Slaloms.

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 Time-Keepers to the penalty times reckoned in accordance with the following Rule:

The basis for reckoning penalties shall be arrived at separately for each part, and shall be based on the shortest time recorder 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 cross 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 cross 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.

8. Appeals and Protests.

§ 83.

Time Limit for Protests.

No protest against the qualification of a Competitor to compete in a particular race, or against the conduct of a Competitor in a particular race, shall be considered by the Race Committee unless reported in writing to the Chairman of the Race Committee within two hours of the conclusion of the race in question.

§ 84.

Protest against a Race Official.

No protest against disqualification by a Race Official, or against the failure of a Race Official to disqualify another Competitor, shall be considered by the Race Committee unless the protest be made verbally at the conclusion of the race to the Referee or delivered in writing to the Chairman of the Race Committee within two hours of the conclusion of the Race in question.

§ 85.

Protests against the Decision of Flag-Keepers in Slalom Races.

A Competitor in a Slalom Race who shall desire to protest against the decision of a Flag-Keeper shall do so within ten minutes of the penalty or disqualification being announced. The Referee shall thereupon summon the Starter, Setter, Chief Time-Keeper and any Members of the Emergency Committee who may be present, to consider the protest and to hear the evidence of any Officials or spectators who shall have witnessed the incident in question. The burden of proof shall rest on the Competitor, and the Flag-Keeper's decision shall be accepted in default of weighty evidence that an error shall have, in point of fact, been committed.

§ 86.

Consideration of Protest.

A Competitor may appeal to the Race Committee in person, or may appoint a representative (such as the Captain or Manager of his Team or any other person) to represent him.

The Race Committee shall not consider any protest by a spectator or any other non-competitor, except at the request of a Race Official.

§ 87.

Redress.

A Competitor in a Straight Race who shall suffer through the blunder of an Official or through the intrusion on the course of a spectator or a dog shall have no redress.

A Competitor in a Slalom Race who shall suffer through the blunder of an Official or through the intrusion on the course of a spectator or a dog shall appeal to the Referee. The Referee may at his discretion reject the appeal or summon the Starter, Chief Time-Keeper and any Members of the Emergency Committee who may be present. Those present at this Meeting may, by a majority of threequarters, allow the Competitor a second run. In this event the Competitor shall be credited with any penalties which he incurred in the run which was the source of complaint and which were not due to any of the above-mentioned causes.

§ 88.

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 by the Race Committee if reported before the Race Committee disbands or by the Committee of the Organising Club if it shall be sent by registered post to the President of the Club any time within six months of the date of the race. If the mistake shall be proved, a corrected result list shall be published, and the prizes shall be redistributed.

§ 89.

Appeals to Higher Tribunals.

A Competitor at a Meeting which shall not have been organised by a National Ski Association may appeal against the decision of the Race Committee to the National Ski Association of which the Organising Club is a Member, provided that the appeal shall be endorsed by the Committee of his own Club.

A Competitor at a Meeting which shall have been organised by a National Ski Association either on behalf of the F. I. S. or otherwise may appeal against the decision of the Race Committee to the Committee of the National Association and may appeal from the National Ski Association to the Committee of the F. I. S., provided that in every case the appeal shall have been supported by his own National Ski Association.

§ 90.

Time Limit for Appeals.

No appeal sent against the decision of the Race Committee other than appeals based on alleged errors in the calculation of results shall be considered unless the appeal shall have been sent by registered post to the higher tribunal within fourteen days of the date of the race.

§ 91.

Majority Necessary to Uphold an Appeal.

No protest by an individual Competitor against a Race Official, or against another Competitor, and no appeal to a higher tribunal, shall be upheld unless supported by a majority of at least three-quarters of those at the meeting called to consider such protests.

§ 92.

Annulment of Race.

A Race Committee, or higher tribunal in the case of appeals to higher tribunals, shall be entitled to annul a race without permitting the race to be run again or, alternatively, if the appeal is considered within twenty-four hours of the conclusion of the race, to order the race to be run again, if they shall be satisfied that the order of merit be inexact owing either to mechanical breakdown on the part of the watches or to inefficiency on the part of the Time-Keepers, or if they be satisfied that there shall have been a grave failure on the part of Officials to comply with the Rules. The Race Committee shall have power to condone minor breaches of the Rules on the part of Officials.

9. Calculation of Results.

§ 93.

Straight and Slalom Races.

The results in a Straight Race shall be determined by the times of the Competitors other than those who have been disquali-

fied. The result of a Slalom Race shall be determined by the times of the Competitors other than those who have been disqualified, "times" being deemed to include such penalties as the Competitors shall have incurred in accordance with § 82.

§ 94.

Combined Results.

The result of a Combined Event (Straight Race and Slalom) shall be determined as follows:—

The aggregate time of a Competitor in a Combined Result (Straight and Slalom Races) shall be arrived at by adding his time in the Straight Race to his time in the Slalom multiplied by a Constant Factor (calculated to the first place of decimals) arrived at by dividing $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the winning time in the Straight Race by 4 times the winning time in the Slalom. The aggregate shall be calculated to the nearest second.

The order of runners who tie for a Combined Event shall be decided by their positions in the Straight Race.

If more than one Straight Race shall be decided on the same day and on the same course, and if every Competitor be eligible to be placed not only in the particular Group in which he shall be competing but in the General Order, the Constant Factor shall be calculated in relation to the best times recorded in all groups in the Straight Race and Slalom Race respectively. This shall also apply in all cases where men's races and ladies' shall be held over the same course, provided that the ladies be qualified to compete in the events open to men.

§ 95.

Calculating Team Results.

The time taken by a team shall be calculated by adding together the times of individual members of the team, disregarding (excepting in cases where the team shall start one short) the worst performance in each team.

The Organising Club shall be entitled, by giving due notice in the printed conditions of the Race, to organise team competitions in which the times of more than one member in each team shall be eliminated (*e.g.*, teams of six, the first three in each team counting towards the result).

Differences of less than half a second in the time recorded by the different teams shall be disregarded in accordance with the

provisions of § 76. In the case of a tie, the order of merit shall be determined by the order of merit in the Straight Race.

In team competitions decided on the combined results of Straight and Slalom Races, the combined result shall be arrived at by adding together the times of each team in the Straight Race to the times of the team in the Slalom, after multiplying the Slalom times by a constant factor calculated to the first place of decimals, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the time of the winning team in the Straight Race (to the nearest second) divided by 4 times the time of the winning team in the Slalom (to the nearest second). Differences of less than half a second shall be disregarded in accordance with the provisions of § 76, and in the case of a tie, the order of merit shall be determined by the order of merit in the Straight Race.

The same Team shall race both in the Straight and in the Slalom Race. In the case of an accident (broken bone or sprain) the Chairman of the Race Committee (or in his absence the Referee) shall sanction the substitution of a Reserve. In cases of illness the Manager of the Team or the Competitor shall provide a doctor's certificate. In all other cases where a Racer has had to retire owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Manager must submit the facts in writing to the Emergency Committee, who shall have power to sanction or to refuse sanction for the substitution of a Reserve. If a Member of a Team breaks a ski or damages himself in the first part of a race in which the Hindmarsh start is employed, or in the first part of a Slalom, the Captain may, with the permission of the Referee, race a Reserve in his place in the second part. The times taken by the Competitor and his Reserve shall be added together for the purposes of the Team Result, but shall be disregarded so far as individual results are concerned.

§ 96.

F. I. S. Teams.

The F. I. S. Downhill Race Meeting shall be regarded both as an individual and as a Team Competition. No National Association may enter more than four Competitors in the races for ladies and gentlemen, of whom the first three in each race shall count towards the team result. A National Association which enters three Competitors shall be entitled either to enter them as a team or as individuals, or as both.

APPENDIX VIII.

Rules for the F.I.S. Committee for Straight and Slalom Races.

1. The F. I. S. Committee for Straight and Slalom Races (the "S.-S. Committee") shall be elected by the F. I. S. Committee and, as far as possible, between the members of the last mentioned Committee, to whom it is attached as a Sub-Committee.

The F. I. S. Committee appoints a *Chairman* of the Sub-Committee whose duty it is to deal with its administration and who must be a member of the F. I. S. Committee.

The S.-S. Committee is re-elected immediately after every F. I. S. Congress. The S.-S. Committee is entitled to propose to the F. I. S. Committee the election of members of the S. S. Committee; such proposals shall immediately be put to the vote in the F. I. S. Committee.

2. The Sub-Committee shall meet every winter at the place where the F. I. S. Straight and Slalom Races are being held; it shall also meet as often as necessary.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee is called by the Chairman and takes place when at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members have approved the place and date, — the meeting is then entitled to pass resolutions regardless of the number of members present.

3. It is the Sub-Committee's duty closely to watch the development of Straight and Slalom Races, to discuss alterations and supplements to the Racing Rules and to submit the corresponding proposals to the Congress through the F. I. S. Committee, observing the time-limit fixed for the forwarding of such proposals.
4. The Sub-Committee shall carry out all other tasks imposed by a F. I. S. Congress or the F. I. S. Committee.

PRINTED IN NORWAY

GRØNDAHL & SØN, OSLO 1937