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SWISS SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC) RULES FOR MEDAL AND COWBELL COMPETITIONS

GENERAL RULES

- All competitors must be honorary or financial members of the Swiss Society.

- It is the responsibility of the individual Club Riflemasters to ensure valid Society membership of competitors.

- If a Society member competes outside of his/her own Club's competition meeting, or is not affiliated to a particular Club, his/her MEDAL competition results will be included with the results of the Club with which the competition took place, as if that person were a member of that Club.

- Criteria for MEDAL distribution are:

1) To the top 20% of competitors in each sport and/or category, of each Club.

2) To at least one competitor of each sport and/or category, of each Club.

- All MEDAL competitions (with the exception of shooting) must be completed by the end of May each year. Results are to be forwarded to the Society Riflemaster as soon as possible after each event, but no later than the end of June each year.

- INTERCLUB (Cowbell) competitions are to be held between Auckland and Hamilton Clubs, and Taranaki and Wellington Clubs, at mutually agreed dates and venues. The two winning Clubs will then compete in the FINAL Cowbell competition, which is to be held on the same weekend, and at the same venue as the Society's Annual General Meeting.

- In the event of a draw at the

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INTERCLUB or FINAL competitions, the "play-off" is to be decided by Jassen (cards). Two competitors from each Club are to play four games, complying to the same rules as the Interclub competition. The Club with the highest score will be declared the overall winner. In the (unlikely!) event of a further draw, four further games are to be played, until a winning Club can be established.

SPORTS RULES

SCHIESSEN (SHOOTING)

- Shooting is to take place on a 50 meter range, using a 22-calibre smallbore rifle.

- The Club Riflemaster is responsible for ensuring safety during the shooting event.

- For MEDAL competitions, each competitor will have a total of eight shots onto two target sheets (ie. four shots per target sheet). All eight shots will count for scoring.

- There will be no practise shots, although competitors may "shoot-in" their rifles on their own target sheets before the competition begins.

- The shooting competitions must take place on the same day and venue for each Club, between January and March each year.

- In line with current shooting rules in Switzerland, women, as well as competitors who are 15 years and younger, or 60 years and older, are permitted to shoot with the front of their rifle supported. The rifle must still be held against the shoulder. If any of these competitors should choose to forfeit their right to rifle support, they will automatically be entitled to two (2) extra points to their score.

- The Club Riflemaster must supply all details of the shooting to the Society Riflemaster - ie. name, address, age and gender of each competitor, as well as the date and venue of the shooting event.

- For INTERCLUB and FINAL competitions, the results of each Club's four top shooters of the medal competitions are to be used. If these four top scores from each Club are equal, the competition will be decided as a draw.

KEGELN (BOWLING)

- For MEDAL competitions, each competitor will have eight bowls.

- One point will be accorded for each pin that falls, nine points for a "Babeli" (all nine pins) and ten points for a "Kranz" (only centre pin remains standing).

- Before the competitor begins bowling, he/she must clearly advise whether the first shot is to be a practise shot, which will then not be counted towards the final score. No more than one practise shot is permitted. The total of the eight bowls will comprise the final score.

- As soon as the bowling ball leaves the hand, the shot must be considered as valid under all circumstances, even, for example, in the event of the ball leaving the alley and no pins having fallen.

- On all alleys, there must be a clearly defined line (eg. drawn or painted). This marking may not be overstepped; this must be strictly adhered to for fairness.

- At INTERCLUB and FINAL competitions, there must be an equal number of competitors from each Club, each with eight shots.

- The four highest scores from each Club will count towards the final score. If these four highest scores from each Club are equal, the competition will be declared as a draw.

JASSEN (CARDS)

- MEDAL competitions are to be played in groups of four competitors, which are to be drawn by lots (eg. A1, A2, A3 and A4; B1, B2, B3 and B4 etc.), for the respective number of players and tables.

- Two rounds (ie. eight games) are to be played at each table. Each competitor, who plays only for him/herself, will have two turns at making trump. Trump can only be made using one of the four suits, with no "Wies", "Stöck", or extra 100 points for a "Match".

- After each game, the scores must be checked to total 157 points, and then recorded. When all eight games have been completed, they should total 1256 points.

- For INTERCLUB and FINAL competitions, there must be an equal and even number of players from each Club with two players (pair) from each Club per table. The number of players is not limited, however each Club must provide a minimum of four competitors.

- At each table, two rounds are played (ie. eight games), therefore allowing each player two turns at making trump. The partner of the player making trump may not pick up or look at his/her cards until the decision of the trump suit or "schieben" has been announced.

- Trump can only be one of the four suits, with no "Wies", "Stöck", or extra 100 points for a "Match". Each game totals 157 points.

- During the games, players must play each card individually. Therefore,

even if a player believes that he/she has all the remaining highest cards (eg. only trump or "Bock" cards), the cards are not to be "thrown-in" onto the table. If this occurs, the points from all the remaining cards will automatically be allocated to the opposing team.

- All eight games must be fully completed, and the highest scoring pair at each table will be declared the winner for that table.

- At the completion of these first eight games, a second set of eight games is to be played against a different pair of opponents.

- The score sheets must be clearly marked with the names of the Club and competitors, as well as with the final scores, which should total 1256 points for the eight games.

- At the completion of the event, the Club with the highest number of wins becomes the winner of the event. If both Clubs have an equal number of wins, the Club with the highest total of actual points will be declared the winner.

- No spectators are to be in the card playing area during the event, with the exception of the respective Clubs' Presidents or Riflemasters and then only to ensure that there are no problems and not to observe the actual playing. This is to ensure minimum distraction to the players.

STEINSTOSSEN (SHOT PUT)

- Each competitor may have five throws, of which the top four only are to be counted for scoring, therefore allowing for one "no-throw".

- For all shot put competitions, a straight line must be clearly marked and strictly adhered to. Standing or running (within reason) is permitted, but the marked line must not be overstepped before the stone hits the ground.

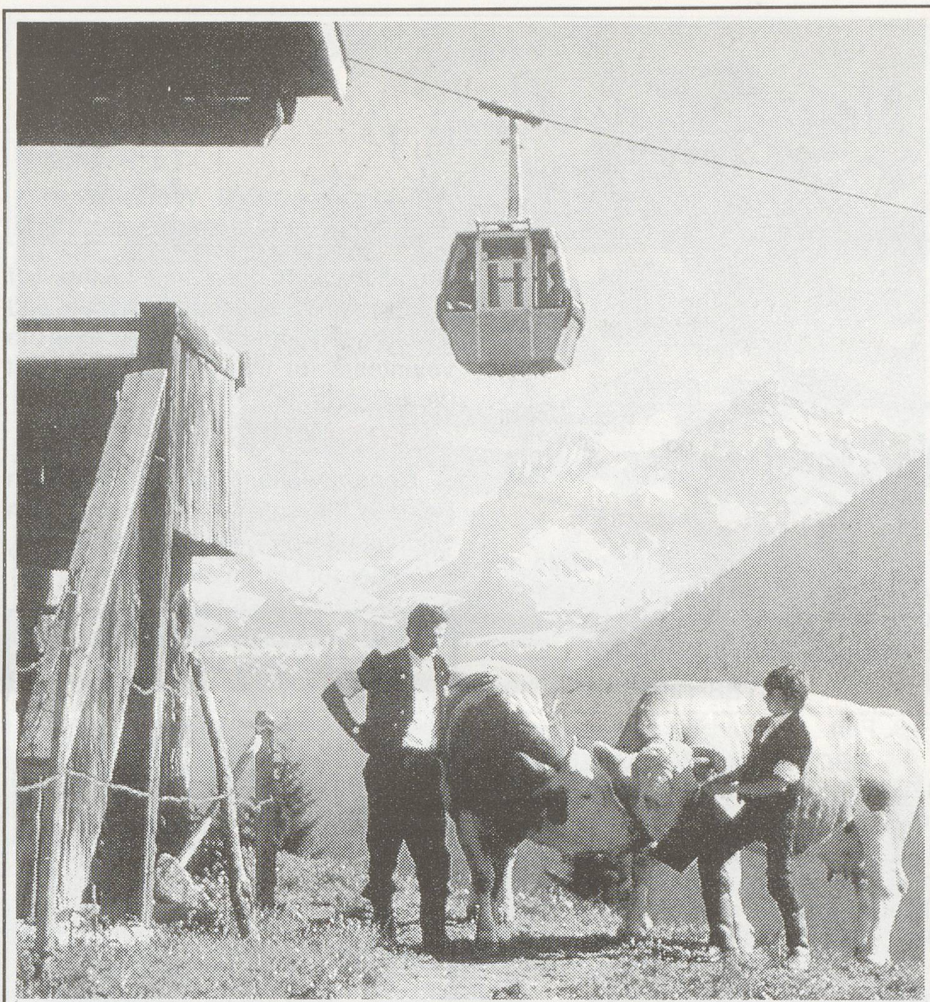
- Throws are to be measured in centimetres, from the marked line to where the stone has landed.

- The MEDAL competition is to be divided into three categories, each using their appropriate stones:

1. Men
2. Women
3. Children, 15 years and younger.

- At INTERCLUB and FINAL competitions, there must be an equal number of competitors from each Club.

- The total scores of the top four competitors from each Club will count towards the final score, and the Club with the highest score will be declared as the winner. Should both scores be equal, the competition will be declared as a draw.



LIFE IN SWITZERLAND

Few photos could better depict the complex life and dilemma in Switzerland than the one below:

Farmers in traditional costumes tending their small herds of cows high in the Alps and living in old weathered houses which have stood there for many generations versus modern technology in form of cable cars and mountain railways that make every corner of Switzerland accessible to even the weakest tourist.

Traditional rural life against modern gadgetery. Old values against 20th century outlooks. Simple life against big business.

All this is part of life in Switzerland and there is nothing wrong with that provided the new does not completely kill off the old in the long run. We hope that both will find a way to live side by side as in this picture for a long time to come.

SWITZERLAND PRODUCES THE BEST TEXTILE MACHINES.

It is ironical if not tragic when you realise that because the Swiss manufacturers of textile machines are producing such top class products, they have to reduce their output and make surplus staff redundant.

But the reality is that today's textile machines are so efficient and well built that they last much longer and have a much higher output than in the past. Accordingly, and despite the ever increasing world population, the demand for new textile machines is decreasing all the time.

Leading Swiss firms in the textile industry such as Rieter, Sulzer, Saurer and Zellweger are all in trouble. They have to improve their new machines all the time to keep ahead of foreign competition but by doing so, they also reduce the worldwide demand for new machines. A further problem, but of

their own making this time, is that these Swiss firms have also created sister companies in foreign countries where labour is cheaper. The result is that only the research and designing for new machines is done in Switzerland, whilst the actual manufacturing of the machines themselves is increasingly done overseas. This further reduces the need for factory workers in Switzerland.

It is therefore not surprising that these firms have to make more and more blue collar staff redundant in their Swiss factories.

As an example, Rieter has just reduced its factory staff in Winterthur by 700. This has hit Winterthur very badly since this city has lost over the past 20 years some 10,000 working places, mainly in factories such as Rieter and Sulzer.