

Artikel zur Organisation und zur Wertung bei Crossrennen / Articles about the organisation and scoring of cross-country races

Buell, B. (SIRC 135692)

**Organizing a cross country carnival
(Organisation eines Crosslauf-Festes)**
Sports Coach 7 (June 1983), 1, pp. 19-21

Conley, D.L. (SIRC 088597)

**Finish chute for major cross-country meets
(Zieleinlaufkanal für große Crosslaufveranstaltungen)**
Scholast. Coach, New York (N.Y.) 50 (April 1981), 9, p. 62

Findlay, J. (SIRC 033022)

**Cross-country invitationals
(Crosslauf-Einladungswettkämpfe)**
Athletic J., Evanston (Ill.) 58 (September 1977), 1, pp. 70, 82

Grace, K. (BISp; SIRC 203919)

**Too many hills and not enough? Time to rethink your cross country course
(Zu viele Hügel und nicht genug? Es ist Zeit, daß Sie Ihre Cross-Strecke noch einmal überdenken)**
Track & Field quart. Rev., Kalamazoo (Mich.) 87 (Summer 1987), 2, p. 21
According to the author cross-country courses should be varied as much as possible. They should include rolling hills, sand, grass, and dirt trails. This makes the course challenging and exciting. All too often cross-country courses can be seen that only emphasize one aspect of the sport, and that is hills. While a very hilly course might be challenging to the elite athlete, the level of ability of the average athlete for whom the course is being designed should be kept in mind.

Hassard, J. (BISp; SIRC 240477)

**Cross country team contribution index
(Index zur Bestimmung des Beitrags einzelner Crossläufer zur Mannschaftsleistung)**
Track & Field quart. Rev., Kalamazoo (Mich.) 89 (Summer 1989), 2, p. 12
At Iowa, an index has been developed that evaluates and describes each runner's performance relative to the rest of his/her teams effort(s) at a cross-country meet. The contribution index, or CI, ranges from 0 (poorest) to 100 (best). A value of 50 indicates that a runner contributed an average (mean) performance to the race effort. The formula is based on, and therefore requires, a team of seven runners. The same seven runners must be used each time in calculating CIs from meet to meet. From the formula one can (1) observe how one runner's CI varies from meet to meet, (2) study, across the board, how each runner contributes to the team effort.

Jones, G.L. (SIRC 189465)

**Use of computers for processing cross country race results
(Der Einsatz von Computern zur Verarbeitung von Crosslauf-Ergebnissen)**
Athletics Coach, London 20 (September 1986), 3, pp. 18-20

King, L.T. (SIRC 148397)

**Improved record-keeping for track & cross-country
(Verbesserte Datenverwaltung im Crosslauf)**
Scholast. Coach, New York (N.Y.) 53 (April 1984), 9, pp. 68-69

Lindsay, J. (IAT: Microfiche 122068)

**Use of computers for processing cross country race results
(Einsatz von Computern zur Auswertung und Verarbeitung von Ergebnissen im Crosslauf)**
Athlet. Coach, London 20 (1986), 3, pp. 18-20

No author (BISp; SIRC 117756)

**Cross country a spectator sport??
(Crosslauf als Zuschauersport)**
Track & Field quart. Rev., Kalamazoo (Mich.) 82 (Fall 1982), 3, p. 13
Cross-country spectating doesn't really have to be limited to merely a handful of die-hard parents and friends watching the start and finish of races; while most of the drama, suspense and excitement goes unseen as the run unfolds somewhere out in the "boondocks". Cross country's status and image in the sports world can only be improved by increasing spectator interest. The most obvious prerequisite to increased

spectatoring is the layout of a course which permits at least 75% of the race to be viewed from the start-finish area. Any less than 75% isn't fair to those who come to watch a cross-country race. After the race is over it is important to spectators to know the results. The results should be quickly assembled and announced and the awards presentations should be made as soon as possible. When striving to promote cross country by adding spectator appeal to meets two important points should be kept in mind: 1. The runners must come first. They shouldn't be forgotten or slighted in one's zeal to accommodate fans. 2. As the crowds increase so will the problems. Large numbers of spectators will even create new and unique problems, but proper organization and administration will handle them and make for a good experience for both competitors and spectators.

O'Donnell, R.; Brachna, D. (SIRC 121288)

Turning cross-country into a spectator sport

(Wie man aus dem Crosslauf einen Zuschauersport macht)

Athletic J., Evanston (Ill.) 63 (December 1982), 5, pp. 14-15, 60-61

Sidney, Jeffrey B.; Sidney, Stuart J. (BISp 790208258; SIRC 040159)

Intransitivitäten bei den Wertungen im Crosslauf

(Intransitivity in the scoring of cross-country competitions)

In: Machol, Robert E.; Ladany, Shaul P. (Eds.): Management science in sports. Amsterdam u.a.: North-Holland Publ., 1976, pp. 145-151, ISBN 0-7204-0507-6 = North-Holland/TIMS studies in the management sciences, 4

Many examples of intransitivity occur in human decision-making, for example the majority rule paradox, in which three voters list three candidates in order of preference in such a way that it is impossible to choose a winner. Cross-country competitions offer a dramatic example of intransitivity which bears a similarity to the majority rule problem in the sense that the occurrence of the intransitivity does not require a long sequence of events. In this paper, it is examined how such intransitivities and other anomalies can occur in cross-country scoring. In the first section, the two methods used for scoring cross-country competitions are explained. The second section provides examples for intransitivity and other scoring pathologies. The third section proposes a new scoring system, based on four criteria which all scoring systems should satisfy.

Smoot, S. (SIRC 146957)

Cross-country express. As an added feature to a cross-country meet, a "cross-country express" can generate team spirit, morale, and excitement

(Crosslauf-Express. Als zusätzliches Merkmal eines Crosslauf-Wettkampfes kann ein "Crosslauf-Express" Mannschaftsgeist, Moral und Spannung erzeugen)

Athletic J., Evanston (Ill.) 64 (March 1984), 8, pp. 28, 59