



# JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc  
INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

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## **1. Editorial from our Chairman**

Dear judges,

I would like to introduce the 62<sup>nd</sup> issue of the Judges Newsletter and take this opportunity to address a few important points:

*The International Judge Conference* – This issue of the Judges Newsletter is dedicated to the International Judges Conference recently held in Lilleshall, UK. We hope that the judges who were not able to participate may find some useful information in this report. The Conference was a success; so many judges attended it that all the accommodation facilities were saturated and we could not accept sit-ins as in the past. Unfortunately at the last minute it was impossible for me to go to Lilleshall for a season disease, but I have received a very positive feedback from judges and guests.

*Judges for the Olympic Games* – As you may have read in the FITA INFO published in December 2003, Council has appointed the Judges for the Olympic Games in Athens. The appointing process has been relatively long. It started with the “call for availability” in 2002. Many judges applied and the first job of the Judge Committee was to exclude the applications that did not fulfill the requirements established in the Rules Book: to have been accredited (as a FITA judge) for at least 5 years, to be no older than 65 years of age, and to have been active in the last two years. After the 2003 re-accreditation test we also excluded the judges who did not achieve a high-level evaluation in the test. After this, we selected a list of judges considering some important guidelines (each CA represented, women's presence, experience, etc.), and submitted it to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee suggested some replacements and the list was finally approved by Council in December 2003. Some of the Judges on the list had the opportunity to serve in the Test Tournament in August 2003.

*Honorific titles* – The honorific titles awarded by the Judges Committee have changed with time. For years, the only title was the Honorary Judge status awarded to retired judges for their “exceptional contribution to judging”. The Congress 1999 introduced a second honorific title, called Judge Emeritus, which was awarded to retired judges who “served with honour for 15 years or more”. Finally the Congress 2001 created a third award, the Judge Committee Award



for retired judges who “served for 4 years or more” without demerit. The Congress in Beijing re-defined also the first two titles and since then the award for the “exceptional contribution to judging” has been called Judge Emeritus, while that for having “served with honour for 15 years” Honorary Judge. This decision created some confusion and misunderstanding because the same award issued at different times was certified by diplomas reporting different names. The Judges list published in the FITA website and periodically distributed reflects the current definition of the honorific titles. For example, a judge who was awarded in 2000 having served for 15 years, has in his hands a diploma/certification with the Judge Emeritus title (valid at that time), however his/her name is currently listed under the heading of Honorary Judges together with all the judges awarded for the same reason in the following years. In other words, all judges awarded for having served for 15 years or more are called in the official FITA list Honorary Judges, while all judges awarded for their exceptional contribution to judging are called Judges Emeritus, irrespectively of what is written in their diplomas.

Best regards,

Gian Piero Spada  
**Chairman FITA Judges Committee**

## **2. International Conference, Lillehall, UK, Feb. 27-29, 2004**

53 FITA judges and several guests met at the Lillehall National Sports Centre to hold our 2004 International Conference. As you very well remember, we did not have a conference in New York on the occasion of the World Championships last year. The Grand National Archery Society, and especially our dear friend Peter Morris, did an excellent job in putting this conference together in cooperation with the FITA Judges Committee and the FITA Office in Lausanne.

We were honoured by the presence of Mrs. Lynne Evans, FITA Vice President, who opened the Conference on behalf of the FITA Council, as well as Mr. Terry Reilly, FITA Executive Director. Lynne was with us during almost all the sessions, and contributed to our discussions with her expertise as an archer and sports administrator. Terry made an important presentation on Ski Archery, in correspondence with the snowfall that welcomed all the participants in the conference.



**The National Sports Training Centre, Lillehall, UK**



### **3. Re-Accreditation Test for Judges, revisited**

The judges dedicated a couple of hours to discussing the answers to the re-accreditation test administered in 2003. On behalf of the FJC, Sergio Font explained the procedure followed by the Committee to prepare and mark the tests. We first of all discussed what kind of questions we wanted to have, basically to have the judges read the book and update themselves with the new rules and by-laws. The judges had the possibility to check their Rules and Guidebook, and even consult their answers with other fellow judges. 6 of the 20 questions were labelled as "critical", due to their relevance to the judges' everyday activity on the field.

The committee then discussed the possible answers to the questions, and we came to a consensus. Thus, the three members of the committee had a clear idea of what to expect from each question. A minimum score was set as a passing mark.

Each member of the Judges Committee checked one third of the tests, but the three of us re-checked all those tests that were in the "grey zone". We were all very busy and kept communicating among each other for two weeks regarding each individual judge whose test did not meet the minimum standard.

One of the questions that raised further discussion in the conference was question 7 (the face that was blown over). We had split opinions about the following two options:

- The judge must try to give a value to the other arrow, because it was actually shot. Measuring from the centre of the target can be a solution.
- Allowing the archer to shoot the arrow (considering the one in the target as not having been shot), as described in the book.

Even when some judges favoured the second possibility, we think that a value should be given whenever possible (measuring can be a way), and only in exceptional circumstances should the arrow be considered as not having been shot.

### **4. A questionnaire**

The following questionnaire was given to the 41 judges present at the opening of the conference. They filled it out without having to write their names. Here are the questions, the number of replies provided per item, and the FITA Judges Committee's comments.

Complete the following questionnaire by ticking the most suitable answer for each question.

1. In an indoor tournament an archer shoots two arrows in the upper face (values 9 and 8), and two arrows in the lower face (values 10 and 7). According to the present rules the score is:
  - a) 0 9, 8, 7.
  - b) 32 7, M, M.
  - c) 9 8, 7, M.

*FJC Comments: 78% of the judges gave the correct answer to this question regarding indoor scoring. This is probably due to the fact that indoor archery is not practiced by all FITA Member Associations. Three mistakes were made by the archer here, for that reason the 9 and the 10 become misses, and the archer loses the 8 because if four arrows are shot, only the three lower values are scored.*

2. An archer reports a bouncer to the judge from the shooting line. Three archers are shooting at the target. The judge tells the three archers to stop shooting. At the end of the time sequence:



- a) 18 The judge and the archer with the bouncer should go to the target to score the arrow.
- b) 7 The judge and the three archers go to the target to score.
- c) 16 The judge, the archer with the bouncer, and the scorer go to the target to score.

FJC Comments: *This procedure is described both in the FITA Rules (art. 7.6.2.6.1) and in the Judges' Guidebook. However, only 43.9% of the judges who completed the questionnaire gave the right answer. We have often witnessed judges calling out for the scorer to come to a certain target to score a bouncer. It is not necessary. Only the judge and the archer concerned walk to the target. This decision does not involve the other archers on the target.*

- 3. An archer's bow sight breaks while shooting the last end of the 50m distance. The archer claims time to repair his sight based on the "15 minutes" rule.
  - a) 19 The 15 minutes start when all archers have returned from the target after scoring the last end.
  - b) 10 The 15 minutes start when the three beeps are given to go to the target to score the last end.
  - c) 12 The 15 minutes start when the archer advises the judge that he is ready to start shooting.

FJC Comments: *There was plenty of discussion around this question. Some of the judges marking option c) claimed that the question was not clear. Probably it was not the general consensus to punish the archer with the failure, and for that reason the discussion after the questionnaire moved towards option a). Maybe further specification is necessary in the rules so that the same procedure is followed everywhere in the world. The 15 minutes should be counted from the time all archers have returned from the targets after scoring the last end of the distance. The 15-minute period after the end of the distance can be used to finish repairing the piece of equipment in question and to shoot the remaining arrows. It is suggested in the Guidebook that, once the archer is ready to shoot, the judges will tell him/her how many ends he will be allowed to shoot considering the time left. This is a practical procedure to avoid turning the whole process into a 100m dash race.*

- 4. The line judge considers that an archer shot his last arrow out of time. The DoS, however, believes that the arrow was shot within the two minutes.
  - a) 13 The DoS's opinion prevails.
  - b) 24 The line judge's opinion prevails.
  - c) 4 Since there is a disagreement between the judge and the DoS, the decision should be made by the Jury of Appeal.

FJC Comments: *58.5% of the judges gave the correct answer. The judge is in most cases closer to the archer than the DoS, who is mainly focused on the time control device rather than the archer. If the judge believes there has been a problem with the timing device, he should of course consult the DoS before he makes a decision. By no means should the decision be passed on to Jury. The archer, however, has the right to appeal against the judge's decision afterwards.*

- 5. A judge is called to decide the value of two arrows which are embedded in the target. The nocks are not visible, and no unmarked holes can be identified.
  - a) 10 The judge should try to give a value without touching the target, by comparing the position of the shafts in question on the back of the target with other shafts whose value can be clearly identified.



- b) 30 The judge should push the arrows from the back of the target to make a better judgment.
- c) 1 The judge should try to locate the nocks by searching into the target with a thin pen.

FJC Comments: *A follow-up discussion in the conference showed the judges' preference not to touch the target even in extreme circumstances like this one. Option a) could be perfect whenever possible, to avoid touching the target. Option b) is often necessary. In such cases the judge should make sure that all the other arrows in the target have been scored before he pushes an arrow from the back of the butt. When in doubt, the archer gets the higher score (benefit of the doubt).*

- 6. If you realize a countryman of yours is shooting at one of the targets under your supervision during match play.
  - a) 4 You must inform your chairman for him to make a change in judge allocation to targets. You advise the DoS to delay the start of shooting until the change is made.
  - b) 19 You ask a judge next to you to trade targets with you and advise your chairman of the change.
  - c) 17 You remain in the targets you were originally assigned. You are a FITA Judge and thus you have no nationality.

FJC Comments: *As international judges we should always act in all fairness to everyone on the field regardless of their nationality. But each of us comes from one nation. What happened in the men's team finals in Atlanta showed that some action needed to be taken to avoid giving food for the thought that a judge would benefit an archer or team from his own country. Commission chairmen normally see to it that no judge should be in control of targets with archers from his own country. You, as a judge, are also responsible that this ethical principle is followed before a series of matches starts.*

- 7. A third arrow shoot off is required in a quarter finals match. One archer per target. Both archers shoot a 9.
  - a) 3 Judge A measures the distance to the center for archer X, and judge B measures the distance for archer Y. Both values are recorded and compared to determine the winner.
  - b) 10 The same judge measures the distance in both targets. He measures one target first, takes down the distance in his notebook, closes the divider, and then measures the other target following the same procedure.
  - c) 28 The same judge measures both targets. One target first, and then, holding the divider open with the distance already measured, he superposes the divider to the distance in the other target just to compare them.

FJC Comments: *A majority decision was taken in favor of option c). Some judges raised important issues like the need for a device (either a caliper or a divider) that would allow to fix the first distance so that it is not changed while trying to compare it with the second one.*

- 8. In your opinion, what should be marked on the shooting line?
  - a) 19 The centre of the three shooting positions (one per archer).
  - b) 17 The zone (80 cm minimum) for each archer.
  - c) 5 Both of the above using a different color for each kind or mark.

FJC Comments: *This question also created lots of discussion. It was really intended to get a feeling from the judges as to what is really necessary on the shooting line. Option a) is what the*



*Rules Book says. However, several judges attached much importance to marking an area (b) for each archer. During the discussion some Judges preferred to have both options, then the position is indicative but the area tells the archer that he may move a bit within the area as long as there is no space problem. Today, however, we cannot request this from the Organizers. It would be interesting to know what the archers prefer to have. We will submit this issue to the Competitors' Committee for input.*

9. After the completion of the 1/32 elimination round, a mistake is found in the results of the FITA round for two archers, which brings about several changes in the final results list of the qualification round. These changes will of course result in a new pairing chart. What should the judges do?
- a) 28 Make a new pairing list with the changes and shoot only those matches whose participants have changed.
  - b) 6 Make a new pairing list and shoot all the matches as if the 1/32 matches previously shot had been cancelled.
  - c) 6 Make a new list of results of the FITA round with the corrected scores. Proceed, however, with the 1/16 round without making changes to the original pairing chart.

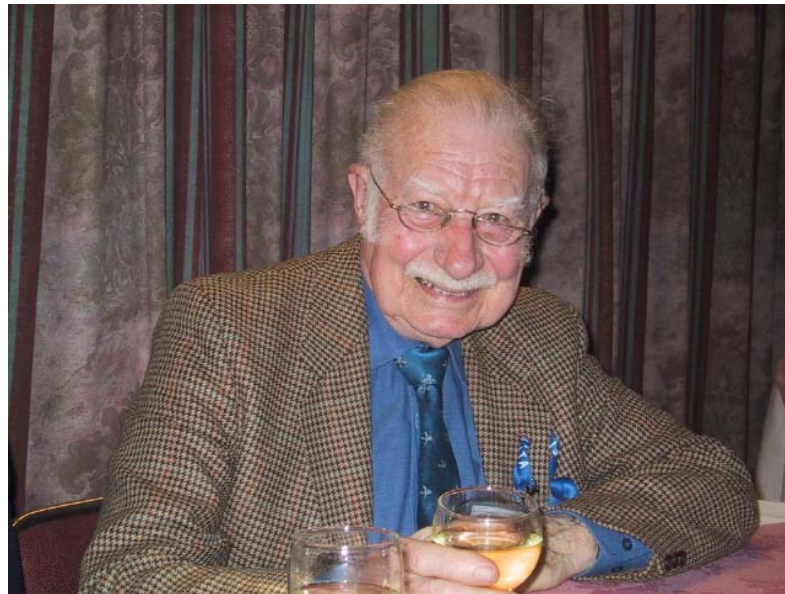
*FJC Comments: Most judges favored option a). It is in fact the best to do. Those matches with the same opponents do not need to be shot again. It would be very unfair to do it. Under exceptional circumstances, however, it is not possible to use another half an hour (or more time in case the mistake is found after several stages of the elimination round have been shot) for one or more series of elimination matches (not much daylight time left to complete the day's program, for example), and then you will decide in coordination with the organizers to go for option c).*

10. Give values 1 (very important), 2 (important), 3 (not really important), 4 (useless) to each of the following items in terms of the importance you attach to them for a judge commission debriefing meeting at the end of a competition day.
- a)      Number of faces replaced.  
(02-08-20-09)
  - b)      Problems with the field crew.  
(23-12-02-02)
  - c)      Number of scorecard corrections.  
(07-14-13-05)
  - d)      Number of bouncers  
(07-21-08-03)
  - e)      Number of equipment failures  
(01-16-17-05)
  - f)      Name or back number of archers who have lost arrows on the field.  
(27-05-06-01)
  - g)      Number of arrow calls made.  
(03-06-19-11)
  - h)      Another you consider very important.

*FJC Comments: This question was intended to elicit from the judges what is really necessary to keep record of and discuss at the judge commission meetings at the end of a competition day. The figures above speak by themselves. How much time do we spend reporting how many calls we have made? Item a) may be of value to the organizers whose stock of faces may be limited. Some judges do not seem to care much and change faces that can be used longer. The problems in item b) need to be handled immediately with the O/C to avoid trouble the following day. Scorecard corrections tell us how well trained the scorers are (if scorers are used). d) may*



*tell us that there is some problem with the butts in use and that they should not be used in other world class events. The number of equipment failures does not really matter much, unless we are speaking of the same archer causing delay to the tournament on several occasions. The name of archers with lost arrows does matter and should be given to all judges so they are ready to take action if an arrow is later found on the field. In reply to item h) some judges included such important issues as safety problems, appeals lodged, number of pass-throughs, problems with team captains and coaches, as well as schedule and arrangements for the following day.*



**John Kember-Smith, Honorary Judge, contributed to the discussions with his long experience.**

11. At a World Ranking Event the judges find out that for some reason all 122 cm target faces are 2 mm larger than the tolerance for this kind of face. It is not possible to purchase new faces before the competition starts. What can be done?
- a) 0 Cancel the tournament as the size of the targets is not right.
  - b) 10 Hold the tournament but suggest to FITA that it not be considered valid for World Ranking Status.
  - c) 28 Hold the tournament but not consider any scores as world record if they exceed the current record.

*FJC Comments: No judge considered the possibility of canceling the tournament. It is obvious that scores shot at targets which do not meet the size requirement can not be considered for world record. The decision as to whether the tournament is valid or not for the world ranking is not in the hands of the judges, but they should report to FITA about the problems with the faces. It is important that an announcement be made at the team captains meeting regarding the wrong size of the targets though.*

12. During an elimination round match an archer shoots one of his six arrows after the signal to stop shooting. Scoring should proceed this way:
- a) 27 The six arrows are entered in the scorecard, but the judge should draw a diagonal line over the highest value and then write an M.
  - b) 14 The 5 lowest values are entered in the scorecard, the last space is filled with an M.



FJC Comments: *65.8% of the judges gave the right answer. It is important that the value of the highest scoring arrow be left in the scorecard, just in case an appeal is lodged with jury.*

13. During a team match, team A has four archers. When the signal to start shooting is given, the four archers are in the team box.
- a) 0 The team loses the highest scoring arrow.
  - b) 32 The judge asks the coach to remove back one of three archers who are not shooting while the first archer is on the shooting line.
  - c) 9 The judge raises the yellow card indicating that the first archer must cross back the 1-meter line until the fourth archer leaves the area.

FJC Comments: *Nowhere in the Book there is an article specifying what to do in such a case. Option b is then the best solution. You cannot penalize an archer or team without a rule to back you up. Our committee will prepare a motion for a by-law in this regard.*

14. An international tournament is held on a field that cannot accommodate many archers. It is necessary to have only 80 cm per archer on the shooting line. Some archers use telescopes with tripods that occupy too much room on the line, making it impossible for all three archers and their telescopes to stand on the 2.40 m area.
- a) 16 The judge should tell the archers with such telescopes not to use them.
  - b) 23 The judge may allow the archers to place their telescopes 1 meter behind the shooting line. The archers will then have to walk out of the line and then go back whenever they want to spot an arrow on the target.

FJC Comments: *The general consensus was to do everything possible so that the archers could have their telescopes on the line or as close to it as possible, making sure that the ins-and-outs of the archers do not cause disturbances to the archers around.*

15. When teams alternate shooting, a team shoots four arrows in a sequence where only three may be shot.
- a) 36 The judge raises the red card to indicate that the team will lose the highest scoring arrow for that end.
  - b) 5 The judge will warn the team but will take no further action because in the next sequence of three arrows the team shot only two.

FJC Comments: *This question had to do with a case study recently used in a newsletter. The judges in the conference referred to several articles in the Book to back up their choice for item a). There is, however, no rule specifying what to do in this special case, much less indicating that we should take away points when the team shot 9 arrows in their three minutes. The general feeling from the judges, however, was that a penalty must be given. The FJC will prepare a motion for a by-law and submit it to council for approval.*

## **5. IPC Archery**

Ann Webb, chair of IPC Archery, made a wonderful presentation on the basics of archery for the disabled. Ann was the Technical Delegate for the World IPC Championships in Madrid last year and has a long history in this kind of events. We were all immediately hooked by Ann's presentation accompanied by pictures taken in Madrid 2003. She made reference to such important issues as different kinds of disabilities and how the archers are classed accordingly for the competition. Six of the nine judges who will officiate at the Paralympics in Athens attended the conference, and they certainly took advantage of Ann's lecture for their job next summer. Thank you, Ann, for your cooperation.





**W1 archers at the IPC World Championships, Madrid 2003**

## **6. The Chairperson of a Tournament's Judge Commission**

*What does being the Chairman entail? Is it easy? Does it call for "special" qualities or capabilities?*

Morten Wilmann introduced this discussion and invited the judges working in groups to give their input on the following questions:

- a) What information should the Chairperson request?
- b) What information should the Chairperson give to the other judges, and other persons involved?
- c) What are the duties of the Chairperson upon arrival and later on during the event?
- d) What should be the procedures after the end of the competition?

Here is what resulted from the working groups:

- a) The Chairperson should request:
  - The names and addresses of all appointed judges, and should contact them requesting their travel schedule, among other details.
  - The organizing committee's contact person.
  - The name of the Technical Delegate, and contact him/her for important information the TD may have after his/her visit to the venue.
  - The name of the Director of Shooting.
  - The name of the Jury members.
  - A detailed schedule of the tournament.
  - Information on accommodation, transportation, venue location.
  - An update of FITA rules and by law changes from FITA.



- b) The Chairperson should provide the following information to the judges:
- Location of the event and arrival points and dates
  - Competition schedule
  - Judge accommodation and meals
  - Dress code for judges at the tournament
  - List of equipment the judges should bring
  - Date and time of the first judges meeting upon arrival
- c) The chairman is responsible for:
- Preparing the information package for the judges that should include detailed program, bus schedule, duty appointments, etc.
  - Preparing and conducting part of the Team Captains Meeting in all matters related to the execution and control of shooting and scoring.
  - Holding daily meetings with his judges at the end of the day to discuss matters related to the competition on that day and the days to come.
  - Coordinating with the organizing committee and the Technical Delegate everything related to the competition.
  - Meeting with the field crew and scorers (if any) to discuss their duties on the field.
  - Furnishing the judges with complete lists of archers and results, check lists, pairing charts, etc.
  - Keeping record of the most important information discussed in the Judge Commission meetings.
  - Creating a team work atmosphere among the judges.
  - Overseeing the work of his judges on the field.
  - Organizing field and archers' equipment inspections.
- d) After the end of the competition, the Chairperson is responsible for:
- Preparing a report to the FJC on the highlights of the tournament from the point of view of judging.
  - Drafting the judges' evaluation and submitting it to the FJC.

## **7. Group Discussion of Case Studies**

Thirteen case studies were presented to the participants who discussed them in small groups. What follows is a summary of the case studies and the results of their discussion.

Case study No. 1: The three archers shooting at one target cannot find an arrow shot by one of them and score it as a miss, but do not report the lost arrow to the judges. Three ends later the archers find the arrow protruding from the back of the target butt obscured by the target stand. A judge is called and he pushes the arrow back to find that the score is an X. The judge changes the value from an M to an X in the score card for the end in which the arrow was not found. Is this procedure correct?

*Discussion: Different opinions came from the groups either for or against the judge's action. After the discussion a majority decision was taken in favour of giving the X to the archer, given that the three archers had agreed that the arrow found was actually the one they had not been able to find before. The minority of the Judges indicated that this could have been the fourth arrow of that end, but due to the given fact (confirmed by the other archers) that an arrow had not been found some ends earlier, it is most likely that the arrow found is the same arrow that was missing.*



Case study No. 2: An archer is having trouble pulling and completing his shooting of an end of three arrows. He releases his third arrow after the allotted time but arrow falls within the three meter area. The other two arrows were a 9 and a 7. What score would you give?

Discussion: *A vast majority agreed to score 9-7-M. Technically speaking, the third arrow was not shot, because it lay inside the three meter zone.*

Case study No. 3 a): An arrow rebounds from the target. Upon scoring, the other two archers find an arrow with a damaged nock hitting the 5 points zone, and an unmarked hole in the 9 ring. What score would you give to the rebounded arrow?

Discussion: *Most judges agreed to give the highest score (9) given the fact that the nock in question could have been damaged by another arrow, and it would be unfair to penalize the archer. In fact the unmarked hole is that found in the 9 ring. If the unmarked hole had been found in the 5 ring and the damaged nock in an arrow hitting the 9 ring, the rebounding arrow would of course have scored 5 points.*

Case study No. 3 b): An archer has two arrows in the ten ring, and one in the seven zone. One of the arrows in the ten ring has a damaged nock. The archer claims the arrow in the seven hit the nock of the other arrow in the ten, and argues that he should have three tens. What score would you give?

Discussion: *ALL the judges agreed to score 10-10-7. No further comments as this is in accordance with the rules.*

Case study No. 4 a): Arrow "B" imbedded in arrow "A" in the 10 ring, and both arrows broke into two. The point and front half of arrow "A" still remained in the 10 ring. The other half of arrow "A" with the front half of arrow "B" fell on the ground. The other half of arrow "B" with fletching hitting the 8 ring. What would be the score for arrows "A" and "B"?

Discussion: *Most judges concurred that the values should be 10 and 10.*

Case study No. 4 b): Arrow "A" hits the 8 ring above the bull's eye, and is hit by arrow "B" as in case 4a) above. The back portion of arrow "B" is deflected and hit the 10 ring. The front half of arrow "B" is imbedded in arrow "A". How would you score these arrows?

Discussion: *Both arrows should be scored as 8. In items 4 a) and b) the actual hits can be verified without a doubt, and the actual scores are then given accordingly.*

Case study No. 5: The essence of this case study was to pose the problem of whether we can rely on the electronic (unofficial) scoring in case an archer forgets to write his score in the official score card but another archer in the target did enter the value of all of this archer's arrows in the electronic pad connected to the computers.

Discussion: *Except for four judges, the vast majority agreed that the scores sent to the computers could be used to give an archer his/her scores. The judges also felt that a warning should be given to the "forgetful" archer so that this incident does not happen again.*

Case study No. 6: The following happens in a quarter finals team match. In the second end of the match the first archer of team A shoots his three arrows, the second archer shoots one arrow with a low score. The coach of team A changes this archer by the fourth archer who crosses the line and shoots two arrows. The third archer shoots three arrows. This procedure is repeated in the third end too. The assigned judge did not do anything.



Discussion: *It is obvious that the judge should have done something. But what? The judges at the Conference felt that the best solution in this case would be to disqualify the team, given that the rules say that only three archers can shoot one end. In this case a new rule is probably needed.*

Case study No. 7: An arrow rebounds from the target in an indoor tournament making noise when hitting the target and the floor later. No unmarked holes are found at the moment of scoring. The judge gives an M to the archer. The archer appeals to Jury. Was the judge right?

Discussion: *All the judges agreed that the score should be an M. No unmarked hole = a miss.*

Case study No. 8: This was not really a case study. It was rather a question regarding the responsibilities of the archers while competing at a tournament.

Discussion: *A list of responsibilities and/or duties was produced by each of the discussion groups. Ms. Lynne Evans, FITA Vice President, suggested that this list be sent to the competitors committee for their analysis. The answer to this question will be presented as a separate item in our next issue of the newsletter.*



**The best looking group for case study discussion (left to right): Zhang Xiuzhi (CHN), (sit-in from China), Guo Bei (CHN), Macide Erdener (TUR), Rae Thibert Jones (BAR) and Irena Rosa (SLO)**

Case study No. 9: An archer shoots an arrow some minutes before the start of the competition during the break between practice and competition shooting. He was pulling his bow with an arrow on the shooting line and released the arrow by accident. The arrow hit the 10 ring. A judge approached the archer and told him that that arrow would count as part of the first competition end, and that he would lose the highest scoring arrow of that end. While scoring was in progress for the first end, the judge comes over to take care of the previous mistake made by the archer. He finds that the archer had shot only two arrows: a 9 and a 7. The judge then said that the score should be 7-M-M. The archer protested, however, as his previous arrow



scored a 10, and as it counts as part of the end, that was the highest scoring arrow, and that was also his reason for only shooting two arrows. He claims that his score should be 9-7-M. He further claimed that if he had shot three arrows, then he would have had four arrows in that end. What do you think?

*Comments: We had lots of discussion about this case study. Some judges felt that the archer should shoot three arrows and lose the highest scoring arrow of the three shot within the two minutes. The majority, however, considered that the correct thing is to have the archer shoot two arrows only. The split opinions about this case show that it is important to have some better wording in the rules book. The Judges Committee will follow up. Article 7.7.3.2 appears to need some further clarification.*

Case study No. 10: The Chairman of the Judges' Commission at a tournament is taking an overview of the scoring procedure a few meters in front of the shooting line. He realizes that an archer (A) finds an arrow behind his target and walks to the target where another archer (B) appears to be asking archer A for that arrow, which he refuses to give archer B. One of the judges is called to the target, and the situation seems to be solved. Archer B now gets the arrow.

The Chairman becomes interested in the incident and the next end is shot, he walks over to the judge involved and asks him what happened. The judge explained that he was called to the target because one archer (B) had shot 7 arrows in that end. However, when the judge approached the target, the scoring had already been done and some arrows had already been withdrawn from the target. So he was not able to investigate the claim.

The Chairman, who had witnessed the incident from his position, approaches the team captain of archer B in order to check the scorecard for the previous end. No M had been recorded in the scorecard for archer B, nor was there an M in any previous end. The chairman then decided to deduct the highest value of that end, convinced that a 7<sup>th</sup> arrow had been shot.

What's your opinion about the Chairman's action? How would you have solved this case?

*Discussion: This was a tough case to solve. A number of judges indicated that the scorecard cannot be changed after the arrows have been withdrawn from the target. A slight majority, however, argued that the chairman was right to ensure a fair competition. The archer in question had shot a miss and it was not recorded. The case study does not explain whether the chairman made some further investigation before making his decision. It would have been good to hear what the other archers in the target had to say about the incident.*

Case study No. 11: The Chairman is called to a target because an archer does not accept the call made by a judge who did not use his magnifying glass. The archer refuses to withdraw his arrows. If you were the chairman, what would you do?

*Discussion: Though some judges said that the chairman should then make a "real" call with a magnifying glass, the majority of the judges in attendance went for not making a second call. The case study shows the importance of Judges using the correct procedures.*

Case study No. 12: At an event the light and sound signals were manually operated by the DoS. On one occasion during the event, the DoS made a mistake and switched on the red light 10 seconds too early, and one archer standing close to the lights reacted and interrupted the shot (did not shoot). To his surprise, however, the DoS gave the sound signal according to the correct timing – 4 minutes. The archer called a judge to explain the situation, which had been noticed by some judges too. The archer asked for 40 seconds to shoot his arrow.



Discussion: *All the judges in the conference agreed that the archer should be given 40 seconds to shoot his arrow.*

Case study No. 13: During shooting at an event you suddenly discover an archer using an anchor plate on his tab that continued into a thin plastic rod which made a huge half loop. The half loop was hooked around the archer's neck and thus kept his drawing hand steady at the cheekbone upon release.

You approached the archer (and his coach) claiming that this anchor plate was not allowed due to its construction, giving additional release aid. The archer, however, said that he had specifically shown his tab to a judge at the equipment inspection and got his permission to use it. He claimed it would be unfair to ask him to replace it in the middle of the shoot.

The judge in question confirmed the incident and said that the rules do not specify the shape of the anchor plate.

- a) Do you agree with the judge who inspected the equipment first?
- b) In case you find the item illegal, would it be fair to ask the archer to change it when he has already been given permission to use it?

Discussion: *a) The general feeling was that the item is illegal. b) It was also felt that the archer should change his plate in fairness to the other archers in the competition.*

## **8. Field talks by Per Bolstad and Derrick Lovell**

Field archery was again a topic to which some time was allotted. This time the large group of judges was divided into two smaller teams on the basis of their knowledge of Field Archery. Per Bolstad (Chairman of FITA Field Archery Committee) worked with those judges who have been exposed to Field Archery before. He presented several case studies for the judges to discuss. Per's presentation was again highly motivating and interesting. Derrick Lovell moved to the next room with the judges with no previous exposure to Field, and introduced them into the basics of this fascinating discipline. Thanks to Per and Derrick!

## **9. Case studies from Newsletter 61**

Our replies to the cases studies presented in our previous issue will be included in our next newsletter, in which we will also include new case studies for our ongoing training. We will appreciate your contribution with new cases again.