



JUDGES NEWSLETTER

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INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

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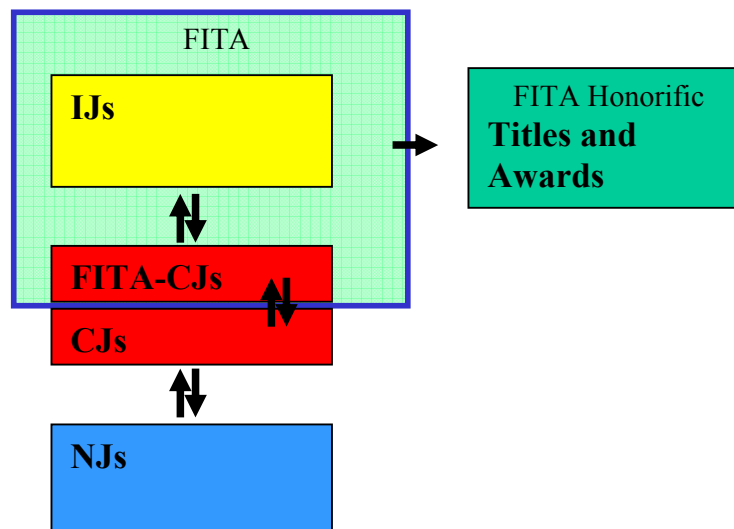
1. Editorial from our Chairman

Dear Judges,

2005 will be an important year for FITA Judges and for judging in general. When you read this issue of the Newsletter, a new system of the judge organization will have been implemented.

The "old" regulation provided a "parallel" system of supranational Judges (IJs are formed by FITA, while CJs are trained by the CAs). The absence of a common system of education, training and testing, created problems of inconsistent rule enforcement (in continental and WR Tournaments where CJs and IJs were in office) and frustration of CJs (that cannot be upgraded and possibly officiate at WCs).

With the goal of overcoming the problems arising from the total independence of the education systems, a new "serial" system has been approved by Council. In this "new" system both FITA and CAs are involved in the same unique educational process of judges.





Basically, in the new system, the CAs will form and train their Continental Judges as in the past. However, the CJ status is now a requirement to attend the courses organized by the Judge Committee to obtain FITA accreditation. In this way the CAs will not only be involved directly in the education of their judges, but they will also select the "best" candidates for FITA accreditation. The FITA Accredited Continental Judges (FITA-CJs) are allowed to serve at World Championships and to get International Judge status. The number of positions of IJs is fixed periodically by FITA Council and the Judge Committee and only the best performing judges will carry this status.

2005 is important for another reason: for the second time a re-accreditation test will be distributed to all active judges. Passing the test is a necessary requirement to have the Judge accreditation renewed. Last time most of the judges passed the test with a good or high mark and only few (14) obtained a low mark and did not pass it. We are confident that on the next occasion the results of the test will be even better.

This issue of the Newsletter contains many important contributions: the Olympics and the recent annual meeting of the JC are commented and reported.

Yours in archery,

Gian Piero Spada, Chairman FITA Judge Committee

2. FITA Judges' Committee Meeting

The following points were discussed in the FITA Judges' Committee meeting held in Rome (Italy) on October 8-10, 2004:

Judge re-accreditation 2005-2007 – The procedures (and in particular the test to be distributed) were discussed

Honoric titles – Cliff Bluck (GBR), Paul Paulsen (NOR) and Sanguan Kosavinta (THA) were awarded the Emeritus Judge title.



Cliff Bluck



Paul Paulsen



Sanguan Kosavinta

Assessment report – The behaviour of an International Judge in a World Ranking event was examined and considered as reported by the chairperson of the Tournament Judge Commission. Persons involved and concerned will be informed on the Committee evaluation.



Motions to Congress – The Judge Committee decided to submit three motions to Congress concerning Appendix 4 of Book 1. The first is aimed at introducing English as the working language within the judge commissions. The second deals with reducing the number of years to be eligible for the HJ title, while the last refers to deleting the requirement of not-failing the test to get the JC Award.

By-law changes – The committee discussed the state of progress of the by-law changes submitted to Council in June and affecting the whole Appendix 4 of Book 1 with the introduction of a new system of judge organization. Furthermore it was decided to submit several other by-law changes affecting shooting rules (use of the red card, shooting after closing practice or during breaks, alternating team shooting – more than 3 arrows per period, forfeited matches/byes in the competition field, discrepancy between acoustic and visual time control, more than one match in alternating shooting – time control, verifying scoring in the finals round, numbers close to the shooting line, how to score a miss, violations in the team events)

Activity program 2005 and budget – The Committee program for 2005 was discussed with its relevant budget.

Judge Committee observer – The role and responsibility of the Judge Committee Observer has been discussed and guidelines have been prepared. In principle, the Judge Committee is responsible for training and appointing judges and therefore its members must be able to verify in the competition venues the performance of the judges and the effect of the procedures adopted. This discussion will be reported to Council as part of the activity program for 2005.

Judges Newsletter – The next issue has been finalized.

Website – The content of the pages available to the Judges' Committee on the FITA Website has been discussed.

Guide-book – A new release of the Judges Guide Book has been programmed. It will consider the possible changes that will be decided by Council in the next meeting.

Basic guide book – The Judges' Committee decided to prepare a basic Judge Guide Book to be used in the country where archery is developing, considering only how manage and control the FITA Outdoor Round (excluding any references to Field and to match-play rounds). A power point presentation on CD could be prepared in addition.

Tool kit for judges – The preparation of a Technical Tool-Kit for judges was considered. It should be kept in the FITA office and made available on the competition venue at World Championships. It should be composed by: bow scales, dividers, sets of red/yellow cards, 2-m precision tapes, 12.2-cm rings, and mirrors for short judges.

Issues arising from request from Judges and Officers – The topics discussed included the archer's agent's signature, official practice and LJ setting.

Reports – It was clarified that the relevant parts of the reports from observers will be notified to the judges involved in case of negative or partially negative assessments; the same applies to the report from the chairperson of TJC.

Seminar for FITA accreditation – It has been decided to wait for the final approval of the new changes before running a seminar for new FITA judges. The procedures will be communicated and explained to the CAs.



Cooperation – It has been decided to request FITA to promote agreements with the OCs of non-FITA organizations (IPC, Universiade, etc) in order to have FITA and the FITA Judge Committee involved in the selection of judges. This could allow the best rotation of judges and the appointment of high level commissions.

Training manual for nationally accredited judges – The possible preparation of a manual to be used for training National Judges has been discussed. National Associations may choose to use it in training their judges.

Archer's equipment – A couple of issues on rules not completely clear have been discussed. A clarification from the Technical Committee will be asked for.

3. The Olympic Games, Athens 2004

The Olympic Games held in Athens in August 2004 was the most important archery event held in the last four years, not only for the level of the competition and its impact on the future of archery, but also for the implementation of a number of procedures that may have an effect on rule changing. Due to the vital importance of these Games, we would like to include herein the judge commission report as written by its chairman. Our Judge Committee would like to acknowledge the tremendous job done by all of the International and National Technical Officials who officiated in Athens.

JUDGE COMMISSION REPORT - 28th OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS, 2004

The following International Judges formed the Judge Commission for the 28th Olympic Games:

1. Sergio Font (Cuba – Chairman)
2. Zhang Xiuzhi (People's Republic of China)
3. Susanne Womersley (Australia)
4. Jocelyn Acop (The Philippines)
5. Andrew Omalla (Uganda)
6. Gian Piero Spada (Italy)
7. Marty Swanson (United States of America)
8. Victor Stanescu (Romania)
9. Carlos Hidalgo (Mexico)
10. Manfred Weinlich (Germany)
11. Pavel Prokop (Czech Republic)
12. Shinji Egashira (Japan)
13. Pol Ney (Luxembourg)

We were assisted by 8 Greek National Judges: Penelope Alexopoulou, Katerina Plakouda, Panagiotis Papaspyropoulos, Stamatina Grigoriou, Dafni Sarri, Georgios Tsonis and Klio Tsoni, as well as three Cyprian National Judges: Michalis Petrou, Gianna Petridou and Sotos Sotiriadis. All of them did their best to make the Olympic Archery Competition a great success, as did our very experienced DoS Skip Phillips.

a) Positive aspects

- Judges accommodation in single rooms at a hotel at a walking distance from the main venue.
- Transportation for the judges was very well organized, thanks to our dearest Evelyn, who did everything possible to meet our transportation needs.



- Position of the ITOs and NTOs behind a wall and not behind the usual blinds that obstruct the spectators' view of the targets.
- Placement of a TV monitor with the official TV broadcast behind the wall. The signal was better seen on this TV than on the monitors specially allocated for the judges and scorers (Suggestion: to use better cameras for the judges' monitors behind the wall).
- The use of a Chief Target Judge to coordinate all the work of the target officials, AA's and runners behind the wall. This should be kept whenever feasible.
- The evaluation sheets used to assess the job of the spotters, scorers, AA's, and Target Judges were very useful.
- Elimination of the coin toss, and making the decision of shooting order before coming onto the field of play.



The International Technical Officials on their way to the opening ceremonies, from left to right: standing, Marty Swanson, Susanne Womersley, Sergio Font, Jocelyn Acop, Andrew Omalla, Victor Stanescu, Pol Ney, Pavel Prokop, Zhang Xiuzhi, Carlos Hidalgo; front row, Gian Piero Spada, Manfred Weinlich, Shinji Egashira, and DoS assistant Panaiotis Paspaspyropoulos

b) Difficulties and problems

- The NTOs and the DoS were accommodated in different places away from the International Judges. This made coordination with them difficult. In many cases the NTOs transportation was scheduled to leave before our meetings were over at Panathinaiko Stadium, and they missed part or most of the information.
- The target faces did not have a marked centre.
- Not enough space behind the waiting line at Dekelia (Ranking Round Field)
- No access control to the competition area at Dekelia. The area was full of archers who had competed or would compete in the other session, as well as with too many coaches and team officials.



- At Panathinaiko the DoS and his assistants were positioned where their view of the field was quite limited.
- The big clocks used for the individual finals on each side of the field had a green light on their right side only, regardless of which side of the field they were on. This created confusion to the archers in terms of shooting order.
- The loudspeaker system at Dekelia was not under the control of the DoS. It was located in one of the O/C's offices some 70 meters away from the DoS.
- The team captains' meeting was too long and was mainly dedicated to discussing uniform-related issues. The room was inappropriate.
- Several archers and coaches were not aware of the fact that no sound signal would be given for the start of a 40 second period in the alternating sequence from the 1/32 round onwards. This caused one archer to shoot an arrow out of time, as she waited for a sound signal that was never given.
- Two archers shot arrows out of sequence probably due to confusions with the lights in the timing equipment. After the second mistake the line judges started to advise which archer was to shoot first or second.
- The room assigned to the judges was too small to fit 22 people in.
- One of the AA's provided by ATHOC had no knowledge of archery. We notified Juan Carlos, and she was replaced.
- Two of the NTOs did not speak English, and for this reason they could not be used as scorers.

c) Changes introduced

- The red card was used to indicate that an arrow had been shot out of time or sequence. This made it easier for the announcer and the spectators to understand what was going on.
- In the team event, coaches were placed right behind the archers. This was really good as both coaches were now closer to the judge standing in between them. This way only the archers were in front of the waiting line, which kept the field cleaner and more visible for the spectators and TV, and this is consistent with where coaches are in the individual competition.
- In order to avoid unnecessary delays, we decided that to change a 10 to an X, we would just write an X over the 10 at the target, and initial the change after returning behind the wall.
- The line judges had to move forward towards the shooting line to indicate to the DoS which archer would shoot first in each end. A second hand signal was given by the line judge at the far end to indicate that the field was ready to start the next end.
- Given the new rule regarding order of shooting based on the cumulative score after each end, and in case of a tie the archer who shot first in the first end to shoot first, the line judges needed to keep record of who had shot first in the first end. They did so by placing the "shoot first" card in their trouser/skirt pocket which corresponded with the "shoot-first" archer's position on the field (left or right).
- The line judges sometimes needed to wait for the results to be officially confirmed by the TJ to give the signal to the DoS indicating who would shoot first. On one occasion the Line Judge gave the signal too early and had to change it because of a score change on the target.
- In matches that were decided after a shoot-off, the TJ stood between the two targets involved and, facing the shooting line, indicated with one of his arms which target had won. When another shoot-off was necessary, the judge just extended both of his arms towards the targets to indicate that the score was still tied.



- Given the visibility problems faced by the DoS and his assistance, provisions were made by the judges and DoS as to what to do in case the DoS stopped the count down clock after 1 or 2 arrows (and not 3) had been shot by a team. We decided to calm down the team members and coach and tell them that 4 arrows would be allowed for that team in the next sequence.

d) Appeals

- An appeal regarding the uniform regulations imposed for this competition was directly lodged with Council, as it did not have to do with our job on the field.
- An appeal related with whether an arrow had been shot out of sequence and an allegation that there had been a problem with the clocks was given to the chairman of judges who passed it on to Jury. This appeal was submitted too late and was thus rejected by Jury.



The Panathinaiko Stadium, a memorable venue for Olympic archery

e) Coordination with the TDs

Both TDs (Lynne Evans and Pascal Colmaire) were very concerned with our work and needs. They were present in most of our meetings for a few minutes to provide and receive information. We take the opportunity to thank both of them for their support.

f) Coordination with the O/C

- We were very pleased with the field crew headed by Juan Carlos Holgado. They were always ready and willing to make the changes we asked for. We know they had to work very hard for many hours before and during the Games. Our thanks to them, and especially to Juan Carlos.



g) Suggestions:

- All documents distributed to the Team Captains should be made available in the main languages like Spanish, Russian and Chinese (among others).
- Keep the team round format with the coaches standing behind their teams.
- If belt bags are provided again to AA's, coaches, judges, etc., they should not have a logo that is not allowed by the IOC. It was not pleasing to see these bags with the FITA logo taped over.

Sergio Font, Judge Commission Chairman

4. Re-accreditation Test 2005-2007

The 2005-2007 re-accreditation test will be distributed shortly. Due to the fact that FITA Congress will be held in June, the FJC has set **April 15, 2005** as the deadline for the International Judges to send their replies back to the FITA Office. We would also like to remind all of our judges that in order to get the maximum number of points in each of the questions you should provide as much information as you can. Incomplete answers may cause you to fall out of the Judges' list.

5. Checking Target Faces

It is very common to see judges checking their targets and marking arrow holes before they come back to the shooting line. This is a service to pay to the archers, but not really our responsibility. Under no circumstances may a judge be blamed for holes that were not marked.

There is, however, a situation in which the judges have to make sure that no arrow holes are left unmarked before the next end: when a new match is shot using the same faces. It so happens that some archers do not mark the holes after their last end, and the new archers in the next match do not have the possibility to come to their targets and check out for unmarked holes. It is then your responsibility as a judge to make sure that no unmarked holes are left before the new match starts. You may ask all of the archers not to leave unmarked holes, and then check if they did so. You may be involved in a very embarrassing situation if an appeal comes to jury because the new match started with unmarked holes on the target face.

6. Missing / Lost Arrows

A case of semantics by FITA Judge Konrad Van Warmelo

At the Junior World Outdoor Championships in Britain in July 2004, the following situation occurred:

As is customary, archers were reminded repeatedly to report arrows that had missed the target and could not be found, to a judge. As this tournament was for junior and cadet archers, this particular point was given quite serious attention.

The arrangement was made among the judges that judges would report missing arrows to the DoS, as he had communication with the field crew who assisted in looking for these arrows.

On one particular end, the arrows had been scored and shooting of the next end had commenced. At the conclusion of the end a missing arrow was reported to a judge. This was



strange as it is normal for a lost arrow to be reported before the next end is shot. However, no further action was taken. However, when in a subsequent end a missing arrow was reported again after all arrows had been shot and before the archers moved forward to do the scoring, suspicions were aroused. After all, how does an archer know beforehand that an arrow will not be found before looking for it?

Investigation showed that the problem lay in use of language. Not being English speaking the archer who had reported the "missing" arrow/s was confusing "missing" (not hitting the target) with "missing" (as in lost).

The effect was that the archer was reporting arrows that had not hit the target (missed) as missing (lost) which is not the intention of the ruling. This explains the apparent anomaly of a missing arrow being reported before it had been looked for.

This means that it is perhaps advisable to reword the rule to avoid the use of the word "missing" and replace it with "lost" instead. That should reduce any potential confusion.

I am not aware of this situation having occurred before, but it is as well to take note of it for future reference.

It is true that incidents of this nature, of incorrect reporting of arrows, holds no inherent dangers for either the archer/s or the conduct of the tournament, except that it involves a judge unnecessarily and could lead to stress on the part of the archer, especially a young archer who is trying to communicate in a foreign language.

Coaches of non-English speaking teams should be made aware of the differences in meaning between these two words and ought to advise their archers accordingly. Non-English speaking judges could also be advised to be aware of the possible confusion that may arise between these two terms.

7. Confusion after an Out-of-Sequence Shot

Two archers are shooting a semi-final match. On the second end archer X is supposed to shoot first. She likes to wait for the last seconds to shoot her arrow. Archer Y lifts her bow and shoots her arrow in the wrong sequence. Archer X is surprised by what has happened and does not know what to do. She looks back at the judge and asks him what to do, and in doing so she loses a few seconds of her time.

Should the judge tell her to shoot, or to wait for another 40 second period? It is much better to tell the archer to wait and give him/her a full 40 second period. This happened in Athens and the judge did right in telling the archer not to shoot then. There was lots of confusion on the field and the other archer and coach were not sure what was going on. Why then ask the archer who did not make a mistake to shoot in such conditions?

8. Judge Assessment at World Ranking Events

Judge Commission Chairmen at World Ranking Events are now expected to send their assessment reports to the FITA Judge Committee. This is another very valuable source of information about judges who do not get the chance to officiate at World Championships and Olympic Games.



9. Cliff Bluck

Cliff Bluck has recently resigned from active judging. He will certainly be missed by all of us, mainly wherever there is a field tournament around the world. On behalf of all the judges who have been privileged to work with Cliff, the FITA Judge Committee would like to wish the Gentleman from Wales lots of long years of healthy life. FITA Judge Derrick Lovell has kindly written the following mini-biography of Cliff.

Cliff Bluck started archery in 1969 when he joined Pentref Bowmen, a Field Archery Club in South Wales.

In 1970, the 2nd World Championship & 1st European Championships for Field Archery was held at the Pentref club in Rhondda, South Wales where he worked as a marshal and part-time group scorer.

In Feb. 1976, he was accepted as a Candidate Judge, and in March 76 listed as Field Captain for the 1st Glamorgan County Field Championships.

In June 1977, he was appointed Regional Judge (Field) and later that year took the assessment for County Judge (Target).

During this time he became the tournament organiser for the club, having to organise County, Regional and National Field Championships for a number of years.

In May 1980, he passed his assessment for National Judge (Field).

Around this time, along with a couple of his club members he went to Switzerland to help them run the World Championship. He ended up being a Group Scorer and was able to observe at close range International Judges working, and thought he could do that. So with the backing of Don Stamp, he sat his International assessment at the World Championships at Newbury, England in 1982 and duly appointed Candidate. A few years later he gained full status as Field Judge and later upgraded to Full International Status.

He initially became a judge because there was a need for Field Judges in South Wales as the sport was beginning to take off.

His peak achievement was to be Chairman at World Indoor at Birmingham, England in 1995, and has often commented on his disappointment at not being asked to be Chairman at a Field event.

He was Chairman of the GNAS Judges Committee for a number of years and was responsible for writing the Judging handbooks for Field, Target, Clout and Flight. With his vast experience in Judging he is used a lot for assessing other judges for all grades from County to National.

Anyone who knows Cliff will know of his insatiable appetite for tea. There is a story, which Morten can verify, where Morten served him tea on the course at a World Field Championships. One of the essential items Cliff always takes abroad with him is his kettle and his tea making kit.

Being a pensioner, he keeps fit these days by playing Golf, 3 times a week if the weather allows, and Rambling where he finds no problem in walking between 10 to 14 miles on Sundays with his Rambling Group.



He has served as a Judge at the following events: 1982 World Field Championships Kinsclere England assessed to become an International Judge; 1984 Judge at World Field Champs Finland; 1986 Judge at World Field Champs Austria; 1989 Judge at World Games Germany; 1990 Judge at World Field Champs Norway; 1993 Chairman at World University Games Belgium; 1993 Judge at World Games Holland; 1995 Chairman at World Indoor England; 1995 Judge at European Field Champs Norway; 1996 Judge at European Indoor Belgium; 1996 Judge at European Target Slovenia; 1996 Judge at World Field Champs Slovenia; 1998 Judge at European Indoor Germany; 1999 Judge at European Field Champs Slovenia; 2000 Judge at European Indoor Poland; 2000 Judge at World Field Champs Cortina; 2001 Judge at European Field Champs Czech Republic; 2001 Judge at World Games Japan; 2002 Judge at World Field Champs Australia; 2003 Judge at European Field Champs France.

10. Being a Member of the "Judge Team"

By Morten B. Wilmann

Although a number of Judges still have to pay their own travel themselves (few exceptions like Olympics and Paralympics) when appointed for duty, there are certain requests regarding being a member of the Judge Commission at an event:

a) Having focus

Even Judges are influenced by the atmosphere of a world shoot; they meet archery friends, they see spectacular things, they see excellent shooting etc. etc. However, they have been appointed and entrusted to be a judge at the event, and Judging is the area to be in focus for their attention.

b) Be present on time

In fact we are basically just talking about common politeness; arriving too late for meetings (or even forgetting them) creates embarrassment for your Chairman and the other members of the commission, who is delayed in carrying out their duties or prevented from "closing to-day's duties" in proper time. And thinking of more official meetings, never forget that you are in fact representing FITA.

c) Doing the job properly

Sometimes we have noticed that some Judges overlook basic Judge duties, avoid taking action when necessary (waiting for someone to protest) and hesitate in making decisions (passing cases on to Jury of Appeal without consideration).

Furthermore, we occasionally receive input about judges still not always using their magnifying glass when judging arrow values, not watching the arrows in question from both sides or not watching the arrows from the correct angle. This is not acceptable.

d) "Benefit of the doubt"

It is also a request that the Judges should be protective not punitive, which also implements that the archer always shall be given "the benefit of the doubt". However, we do have to make certain that no archers are given an unfair advantage compared with the other archers.



Therefore, we may say that we are using the "benefit of the doubt" when the case is reasonably objective, or the proof of scores etc. is reliable. But we do not use the "doubt" that comes from hearsay in the same way, nor in situations that can be manipulated by the archer.

11. A Question of Arrow Size

The following question is often asked by archers, coaches and judges. Here is the right response to this technical issue.

Question: Why is the 2317 arrow size not legal for FITA competition?

Answer: Aluminium arrow diameters are roughly sized to the nearest 1/64" diameter, but this is only a rough dimension and not an exact measurement. For aluminium arrows to be produced to a specific spine value, the outside diameter (O.D.) needs to be a flexible dimension and not set to an exact 1/64" incremental diameter. For this reason, the first two numbers of the arrow shaft size, for example: 23 (as in 2317) is only an approximate dimension. To better understand the 23/64" dimension, if it were converted to a decimal fraction, it would equal 0.3594".

Following are a few actual outside diameters in the 23 sizes to offer a better idea of how this system works. A 2312 size has an outside diameter of 0.3634" with a 0.012" wall thickness. A 2314 size has an outside diameter of 0.3568" and the 2315 has an outside diameter of 0.3649". If converted to fractions of an inch as the above examples, 9.3 mm would equal 0.3661". To produce the 2317 in the spine and weight needed for this special hunting arrow, the outside diameter had to be increased to 0.3690" to achieve the required stiffness, which is just outside the maximum allowable diameter of the 9.3 mm rule.

12. Replies to Case Studies no 61

As a start we would like to say that a lot of the Judges don't refer to the rules when replying, and then we don't know if they have just jumped to their conclusions. Neither are we then able to check if the Judges in fact are referring to the correct rules and thus understand how to apply them. In cases where it may be a question of deducting scores, referring to rules is indeed important and necessary.

Case 61.1

Unfortunately approximately 10% of the Judges had misunderstood the case, so it is important that you read the cases carefully (as it is important to understand a real situation before you make decisions).

Furthermore, from the answers it is obvious that some Judges are not quite familiar with how an alternate team match is conducted.

In short, in this case Team B made a mistake by not shooting the prescribed three arrows in one segment (they shot four). However, the team did not shoot too many arrows (they score nine arrows in spite of only having shot seven due to the expiry of time), no archer shot more than three arrows (as prescribed) and they did not shoot out of time (as the time is running as long as the archer is on the shooting line).

The question is merely what to do based on the fact that the team shot four arrows in one segment when they should shoot only three. The majority of the answers (approx 80%) would deduct the highest scoring arrow of the end.



(Some also referred to the possibility of taking away the score of the actual arrow, as there are Judges in the blinds notifying the individual scores of the arrows – however this part of the article(s) is not any longer valid – as it was changed one year ago by Council and confirmed by Congress)

Those who refer to the rules are all quoting Art. 7.8.2.5, referring that this fourth arrow is shot “out of sequence” and thus the highest score should be deducted. However, the minority of Judges (approx. 10%) say that this shot is not “out of sequence” and the rules don’t specify any penalty for this violation (just a warning is relevant).

This means that we have to look at the term “Out of sequence”. This term is also found in Article 7.4.2.3 – for individual matches. Then we understand that the term is not related to the number of arrows shot (the situation of the team match cannot occur in the individual match), but to the shooting sequence A-B-A-B-A-B, which means that B cannot shoot when it is A’s turn. In our team case, team B did not shoot when it was team A’s turn to shoot, so team B did not shoot “out of sequence”.

Consequently, team B made a mistake, but the rules don’t specify any penalty for that kind of mistake – thus we cannot deduct any scores.

(FITA Judge Committee acknowledge that there is a general “feeling” that there should be a penalty for such an infraction of the rule, as a Team may speculate and achieve some advantage by shooting more than the prescribed number of arrows in one segment. Therefore, we will take steps to include such a penalty into the rules, but this must not be applied until it is actually there...)

Case 61.2

We are happy to learn that the vast majority of Judges would do their utmost in order to safeguard the scores of this archer, who suffered from a mistake of one of his competitors.

As we have stated before, it is a good basic rule for Judges only to act according to what can be verified (arrows in the target). But again – nothing must be applied blindly. The question must always be if you can be reasonably sure (find acceptable proof) of the score.

In this case, it is unlikely that the input on the electronic score pad should be anything different from the actual scores – and as some judges mention; especially if the rest of the input seems to be according to the scorecard.

Some Judges also indicated that it may be possible to count back the hits on the face comparing them with the scores, and thus find the actual score. Unless the face is also used during warm-up, this is a pretty good idea – as you then could replace the face and use some time for checking while the shooting proceeds, in order to avoid delays.

Some judges indicated that the acceptance of the electronic scores would depend on the acceptance of the archers on that target. We don’t think this is relevant, as in that situation the competitors may see a possibility of “questioning” the scores.



13. New Case Studies

- 63.1 At a world ranking event, Team A shoots a score of 239 points in their match versus team B (234 points). The team captain of team B lodges an appeal claiming that the three archers in team A wore different clothes in terms of colour during the match. You are a member of jury. What's your decision?
- 63.2 At the same world ranking event, archer X completed only his 90 and 70 meter distances. At the start of the 50 meter distance he had a serious equipment failure which he could not repair before the 30 meters concluded. There are 62 archers in the competition, and byes will be allowed for the 1/32 elimination round. Would you allow this archer to compete in the individual Olympic Round? Can he be part of his team for the team round?

Please send your reply (by email, fax or mail) regarding these case studies by **February 15th, 2005** to the FITA Office, attention Chantal Steiner, csteiner@archery.org, fax +41 21 614 30 55.

14. From the Recent Past

Here is a picture of the judge commission at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona. This was the first time match play was introduced in the Olympic Archery Program.

The Commission was formed by (from left to right) Pol Ney, Candido Garcia, Skip Phillips, Paul Paulsen, Sergio Font, Guo Bei, Um Sung Ho and Klaus Schulz (Chairman).





15. Pictures Corner



Raoula Tamer corrects scorecards during her first duty at an international event, the European Championships 2004.



Patrick Wiggeleer and Michel Vertraeten as DOS and deputy DOS controlling the lights and timers remotely at the European Championships 2004



Judges at the World Target Junior Championships in Lilleshall, UK: from left: Konrad van Warmelo (DOS), Guo Bei, Yap-Jin Chong, Fai Keong Leong, Gloria Rosa, Dion Buhagiar (behind), Matsiewdor War Nongbri, Luca Stucchi (behind), Henk Wagemakers, Mans Mattsen, Vigdis Landskaug, Pedro Sanz and Rocky Tam. (Vicente Blumenschein was not present at the photo session.)



16. FITA Judges, DOS and Alternates appointed for events in 2005

Indoor Target Archery World Championships - Aalborg, DEN

Tom	Green	USA	IJ	Chair
Fulvio	Cantini	ITA	IJ	Member
Jacques	Daunan	FRA	IJ	Member
Carole Ann	Hicks	NZL	IJ	Member
Stefan	Lehmann	GER	IJc	Member
Jeannot	Schoos	LUX	IJ	Member
Tony	McLoughlin	IRL	IJ	Member
Masatoshi	Seki	JPN	IJ	Member
Michel	Verstraeten	BEL	IJc	Member
Miroslav	Villi	CRO	IJc	Member
Chong	Yap Jin	MAS	IJc	Member
Xiuzhi	Zhang	CHN	IJ	Member
John	Collins	MLT	IJ	Member
Juan Maria	Charquero	ESP	IJ	1st Alternate
Manfred	Weinlich	GER	IJ	2nd Alternate
David	Wallace	RSA	IJ	DOS

Outdoor Target Archery World Championships - Madrid, ESP

Pol	Ney	LUX	IJ	Chair
Holger	Blum	AUS	IJ	Member
Vigdis	Landskaug	NOR	IJc	Member
Ghislain	Arsenault	CAN	IJ	Member
Wenjin	Dong	CHN	IJ	Member
Poul	Heinsen	DEN	IJ	Member
Pedro	Sanz	ESP	IJc	Member
Chun-bong	Li	HKG	IJc	Member
Roula	Tamer	LIB	IJc	Member
Christobal Edmundo	Merlos Guardado	ESA	IJ	Member
Konrad T.	van Warmelo	RSA	IJ	Member
Johnny Alejandro	Hernandez Bolivar	VEN	IJ	Member
Sung-Ho	Um	KOR	IJ	Member
Spiridione (Dion)	Buhagiar	MLT	IJc	1st Alternate
Israel	Vega Santiago	PUR	IJ	2nd Alternate
Horst	Helfrich	GER	IJ	DOS

World Games, Field Archery - Duisburg, GER

Henrik	Larsen	DEN	IJ	Chair
Boris	Isachenko	BLR	IJc	Member
Alojz	Mauser	CRO	IJ	Member
Ping-Kun	Chiu	TPE	IJc	Member
Marty	Swanson	USA	IJ	Member
Matsiewdor	War Nongbri	IND	IJ	Member
John S.	Womersley	AUS	IJ	Member
Tony	McLoughlin	IRL	IJ	1st Alternate
Jean-Pierre	Gabarret	FRA	IJ	2nd Alternate