



JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc
INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

By Morten Wilmann, Chairman

Dear friends,

First of all I would like to wish you a Happy New Year!

We – the Judge Committee – have put a busy year behind us, and we have got nice feedbacks from our Conference in Rome which seems to have been interesting and informative for our judges present. You will find a summing up from it in this issue of the Newsletter.

Looking back on 2007 it is impossible to ignore the sad information in the end of the year regarding the death of our Danish friend Henrik Larsen. Henrik was one of the few judges that were close to me, as we graduated as international judges together, we had a lot of contact as neighbours in the Scandinavian area and we spent four busy years together in FITA Target Archery Committee. Henrik was a great team player and had a very pleasant personality, and I regard his future absence as a personal loss.

However, the rest of us will move forward for still some time and I am looking forward to working with all of you in the future, being convinced that you will consider international judging with pride, consciousness and joy.

One of the most significant changes last year, getting into effect from the 1st January 2008, is the fact that you have to take part in one of our Conferences during your accreditation period in order to be re-accredited. Shortly speaking; you have to take part in at least one of the following Conferences:

- Americas (Guatemala) 2008
- Asia (Korea) 2009
- Europe (to be fixed) 2010

In the year 2011 there will be no Conference, as we will concentrate on the re-accreditation test and Congress, and the election of a new judge committee.

For those of you who like to attend all Conferences, it would be fair to say that the upcoming conference in Guatemala mainly will cover the same aspects as in the Conference in Rome 2007. Certainly we will welcome you, but you cannot expect a lot of new information and subjects.

On the other hand, Guatemala may be an interesting country...

Morten



2. FITA Judge Conference 2007

**By Morten Wilmann, Sergio Font,
Dion Buhagiar, Bjorn Bengtson**

What follows is a summary of the FITA Judge Conference held in Rome, Italy, in October 2007, based on the notes taken by Graham Potts.

Centro Di Preparazione Olimpica Acqua Acetosa "Giulio Onesti" Of the Italian National Olympic Committee 26-28 October 2007

Welcome:

Morten opened the conference welcoming some 53 Judges from across the world, and welcomed the "sit-ins" from the EMAU Judge Seminar held earlier in the week. He brought with him best wishes from Gian Pero Spada, and emphasized that we should be proud to be a part of a fine Judging family, and that we need the effort and commitment to earn the respect from organizers, Team Managers and, above all, the archers. We are on the right track as there is more trust now, and we need to build on these good relationships. Morten expressed his pleasure and humility at being our Chairman for the next four years. He emphasized that he is direct in his communication – if you are doing a bad job he will let you know, but will also give praise too.

Morten then introduced Sergio who has been on the Committee for twelve years now, and Dion who was elected during Congress in Leipzig.

An apology had been received from Juan Carlos Holgado, who had been due to give a presentation on the "Show" of an event, but his wife was due to give birth very shortly! Other than that, Morten would attempt to keep to the draft agenda!

Neil Dimmock also advised that Tony McLoughlin from Ireland had sent his apologies and best wishes to all his FITA colleagues.

Survey

Sergio distributed a survey of 15 questions, with multiple choice answers, and gave 20 minutes for completion.

The results of the survey were reported later, and the results did show a number of different interpretations to some scenarios, and we need to ensure there is consistency in interpretation of common situations. Some of the thoughts were:

1. We need to ensure Photographers are not obstructed when using the marked photo lane, ensuring maximization of publicity.
2. When photographers move forward to the targets, they should be accompanied by either a Judge or Organizing Committee nominated official. This should apply whether they have been accredited by FITA or accredited by the Organizers.
3. Reminder to ensure we apply correct timing for shoot-offs for entry into the Elimination rounds for both individuals and teams, and that we apply correct procedures during the finals matches in terms of order of shooting and timing.
4. Signing of score sheets by the archers in the qualification round now confirms the numbers of 10's and X's are correct.
5. It is important that we follow the same procedure when an archer shoots an arrow after practice has been completed. The archer must be instructed to shoot the full end, and then we



deduct the highest scoring arrow of the end – it is important to ensure the archer fully understands what they have to do.

6. Indoor scoring rules need to be applied correctly and in the right order when errors are made shooting at 3 spot faces.
7. Ensure we use the right procedure for scoring arrows if a penalty is applied – are we scoring the lowest six (or three) values, or are we removing the highest scoring arrow values, as there is a possibility the archer could appeal for re-instatement.

The spread of results from the survey supports the continuing need for conferences at which we can discuss and agree on process!

Judge Committee – Work and Plans

Presenter: Morten Wilmann

1. Seminars will be held as often as possible to ensure we continue with development from Continental Judge to IJC position. A seminar was held immediately prior to this conference, and Marco Cattani (ITA), Andras Hegedus (HUN) and Hossein Nasirinejad (IRI) were successful in being appointed IJC's. They received due congratulations from those present.
2. Appointments for duties is one of the most difficult roles undertaken by the committee – it requires co-ordination with the various continental associations, and considerations given to Gender and Geographical spreads, trying to ensure we only use one Judge from each nation at any event. Rules also have to be applied in respect of numbers and experience for World Championships, Olympic Games, World Cups and other events.
3. Accreditation tests – require creation, distribution, marking and feedback on results. The questions are carefully chosen, and the committee split the returns into 3 groups to be marked, with a set marking schedule. Those far above or below are perhaps easiest to work with, but when they are borderline all 3 members will review the answers before a decision on pass/fail is determined. The feedback to all takes time, but is considered a necessity to help all for the future (and was well received in 2007 by those who took part)
4. Upgrading of IJC's – takes time to consider and review the required information on performance before making the decision to upgrade.
5. Consideration of Honorific or Emeritus titles for those who deserve it having retired or withdrawn from judging. However, those moving to these grades are welcome to apply for DOS positions, as they have vast experience which we need to retain.
6. There are more demands for Judges now, with increased competitions and prize money at stake. The committee is looking at separate training for a group of Chairpersons who would then possibly have more than one duty a year. It is recognized that the qualities required for a Chairperson are different to that of being a Judge, and it does not suit all. There were more applying for the role of Chairperson this year than previously which is a good sign. We have more events coming on line, including IPC, Universities and Commonwealth Games where FITA Judges will be required.
7. Conference arrangements – previously associated with World Championships, and this may well return. Generally a conference is likely to be held annually but spread around, principally on a rotation basis between America, Europe and Asia. Oceania and Africa need a bit more growth before it is felt we can warrant a conference being taken to these continents, but it is important to be inclusive here. It was pointed out that holding conferences in Continents where there are only a few FITA Judges would be good for promoting and training Judges within those Continents.
8. Working with the development committee within FITA re: Coach training, and bringing a rules session into the coach training courses.



9. Development of Younger judges is a priority, with the introduction of the Youth Olympics in 2010 with an upper age limit of 18. Morten Wilmann stressed that in our countries we should seek to influence our Federations to encourage development of Judges. The potential is to have a separate group of Judges trained specifically for the Youth Olympics.

Morten Wilmann then announced the special titles the FITA Judge Committee agreed to award to outstanding long-serving judges: Judge Emeritus and Honorary Judge.

All at the conference warmly applauded these appointments for the devotion and service to FITA Judging the awarded judges contributed for many years.

(The question of "Which title was most senior" was raised – the dictionary definition seems to favor the Emeritus title!)

Later in the conference Morten Wilmann announced the names of 12 Judges who had been upgraded from IJc to IJ, and all were duly acknowledged by those present.

At this point it was also recognized that since the last conference a few friends in Judging had passed away, and the Conference stood for a minutes silence to remember them. Morten Wilmann then requested that the Committee are informed when this occurs.

It was pointed out that with the various events we have now, we are in situations where we have different levels of Judge at events (World Cups, for example, will use FITA, Continental and National Judges during the event) and this becomes a challenge with uniforms. It is noted that in the opinion of the archers/coaches all Judges should be accorded the same status. Whilst it was felt the organizers could perhaps provide a specific "Judge Uniform" for each event, any solutions would be welcome for consideration. It was pointed out that FITA are working on producing a suitable hat for Judges.

Morten Wilmann advised FITA have been asked to provide a Judges Tool Box for all events, which will include, as a minimum: pantone color chart, red/yellow cards, divider, radios/headsets, rangefinder (for field champs) dental mirrors, bow scales. However, Judges will still be requested to bring along their own.



View of the Conference Room in Rome



Sports Presentation – The “Show” Aspect of Archery.

In Juan Carlos’ absence, Morten ran through the presentation that was also given by Rocky Bester (of Great Big Events) in Auckland about the show aspect of events, and how the Judges role fits within the overall show and has to work with many partners.

A full description of the presentation was given in the notes of the Auckland Conference, and the main reminder is that we must ensure it is the CoJ who is liaising with officials, and not individual judges, and that Archer Comfort remains a priority in these high pressured events.

The Committee are discussing with FITA and the Event Company the requirements and duties of the Judges and DoS at these events, including placement on the Field of Play to ensure they can act appropriately when rules are broken.

(A request was made, later in the week, to ensure that DoS has full vision of the FoP in order to do their job properly, and not make mistakes which would look bad on television. Instances had occurred where this was not the case, and whilst at the time very good efforts were made to ensure no problems occurred, we need to avoid these situations if at all possible)

Appendix 4 – Changes

Appendix 4 of Book 1 has been updated following the FITA Congress in Leipzig and the passing of various by-laws.

The headlines:

1. It is a requirement for International Judges to have an adequate knowledge of English (the only language for Judging), and be able to explain and understand situations on the Field of Play with Competitors and coaches.
2. International Judges will be eligible to serve at any tournament conducted under FITA rules (There are some limitations such as the Olympics).
3. There is a maximum of 4 International Judges per Member Association (but possibly some exceptions – a large country with lots of tournaments could see a greater number, while
4. Promotion of female judges may also create exceptions. Each MA can have as many IJC’s as they wish.
5. The maximum number of International Judges is set at 80 by FITA Council, but this can be subject to change. At present there are fewer than 80, due to retirements for age, etc.
6. FJC is responsible for accreditation of IJ’s and IJC’s.
7. Accreditation period is now 4 years (based around World Championships), and the next test will be 2011. Anything in between will not affect accreditation. Upon the first time of being accredited the accreditation remains until the next re-assessment. The accreditation period is in line with rule change requirements for FITA. But beware that By-Laws can be brought in quite often.

Requirements for Continental Judges to become IJC’s:

1. Applicants must be accredited as a National Judge for 3 years – i.e. they must have been through Judge Training in their country for three years (The term “National” is in debate as it means different things to different MA’s) – effectively, 3 years experience is required.
2. Applicants must be accredited as a Continental Judge. (Normally one must have been a National Judge for two years prior to being Continental)



3. Served in at least one World Ranking Tournament or in other major tournaments sanctioned by a Continental Association, and received a positive evaluation from the Chairman of the Judge Commission for the event.
4. The applicants' MA and Continental Association must sign the application forms, and FITA will not overrule a National Association on this issue.
5. Attend a FITA Seminar and pass the written exam (circa 80% pass rate) – accreditation is then at IJc level.

RE-Accreditation:

1. Regularly respond to case studies in FITA Judge Newsletter. The plan is to have 3 news letters each year. (Need to try and respond to all!)
2. Make self available for at least one International Duty every two years, and actually attend – not drop out!
3. Complete and return re-accreditation form within the deadline period – no reminders will be sent!
4. Pass the re-accreditation test – an open-book test.
5. Analysis of the reports of the COJ's where the Judge has been on duty, and of Judge Observer reports if any.
6. Participate in at least one Judge Conference every four years (In future, travel to FITA events will be covered, so all Judges should be able to cover themselves for one conference every 4 years). Conferences are important to ensure all are updated and consistent in approach to the rules – relying on written communication only does not give that confidence. (This conference does not count for the next 4 year period, because the rules only come into force from 1/1/2008!)
7. FITA Judges will retire at the end of the year of their 65th Birthday, but there is no age limit to Continental Judges.

Upgrading from IJc to IJ:

1. There must be a vacant position. i.e. If we have 80 active Judges on the list, there is no possibility for Upgrading.
2. Upgrading is not automatic just because there is space.
3. Must be requested by the Continental Association.
4. FJC will decide, based on reports, observations, tests and experiences.

The intention of the number of 80 is to ensure we maintain a group of IJ's on a high level of ability, and Council indicates they want to use these people more often.

FITA will advise there are vacancies, and ask for applications.

A question was asked if Judges can see the evaluation report by the CoJ at the events they work. Morten confirmed that the FJC would not rely on one report alone, but also agreed open feedback is necessary to help raise standards. The Observers reports are equally important, and occur at the most major events, and act as a "check" to the CoJ report. However, the Observer role is constrained by budget requirements, and is limited in 2008 to the World Junior Championships and a high level Continental Event in Asia.



Olympic Games Judge Commission:

The FJC try to ensure a Gender/Continent Spread, but never more than one from the same nation, subject to the following eligibility code:

1. Be an IJ (i.e. full status)
2. Have been accredited for 5 years (at IJc or IJ)
3. Give high quality answers to case studies – the quality has improved in the last 10 years or so
4. Get a high level result in the re-accreditation test (This is the major input for re-evaluation)
5. Receive high quality evaluation from the FITA Judge Observer

Paralympics:

These are currently not a FITA event, and are under IPC rules. Therefore, the rules for eligibility to Judge as above do not apply, but the rules for World Championships tend to be applied, and therefore they are not only for IJ's but also IJc's. The same applies to FISU, Commonwealth Games and the World Masters.

The Paralympics may change in the future following agreements between FITA and IPC.

Composition of Tournament Judge Commissions

- Olympics – IJ's only
- World Championships – IJ's and maximum 3 IJc's
- Continental Championships – IJ or IJc + Max 50% CJ (If an odd number, the majority is IJ/IJc)
- World Ranking Events – Chair + one IJ or IJc (World Ranking Events). For Grand Prix with World Cups incorporated, it will be 2 from FITA, 3 from Continental Association and the remainder to be National Judges. (This was queried as to whether it was too few IJ/IJc)
- Other games or events organized by International Federations will be by agreement – cooperation with FITA is improving.
- For World Cups – FITA appointments will be for Judges from outside the Continent in which the event is held.
- 3D has importance as FITA is organizing World Championship in 3D. It has its own special rules, and some significant issues will therefore be included in the FITA Judge guidebook in the future.

Later in the Conference Sergio Font handed out the Judge Appointments for 2008. He advised that there are no alternates appointed for the Olympics, as if a Judge should not be able to take up their duties, the choosing of an alternate would involve a number of decisions, including continent.

By-Laws and Interpretations

Presented by Dion Buhagiar

From time to time requests are made for Interpretations to rules, and changes are made using By-Laws – It is a requirement that we note and understand these changes, which are all published on the FITA website.

Dion Buhagiar then explained a number of the interpretations issued since Congress in Leipzig.

1. Longbows must participate in the Barebow division (Field Archery)
2. Use of 80cm faces – Can use either a single face on the target, or one for each archer ("80cm Spot" which has 10-6 values), and MAY allow archers to choose (Reality is the organizer will



choose, and advise the archers on entry!). For World Championships the "80cm Spots" are mandatory.

3. Taping of Joints basically allowed – we need to be careful here as we are not doctors.
4. Iris/Lens in glasses – these are not allowed on the shooting eye. The other eye must conform to the rules on covering up if applicable.
5. PDA use – Not at all on Field Shoots, and only legal in target if using for scoring only, and not for communication. It is noted that some PDA's are also cellular phones, which again must adhere to the "switching off" rule. It was requested that FITA continue to review this, and treat as an ongoing issue.
6. FITA 70 can be shot in ends of 3 arrows and still be valid for World Records.
7. Barebow tab marks – Scale marks are allowed, but without any numbering, and no written notes are permitted regarding the use of the scale (Field archery – Barebow)
8. Spigarelli Riser – This particular riser (See FITA web) is not valid for Barebow due to the indentations on the riser.

By-Laws:

30 By-Laws were approved during the Congress in Leipzig, the FITA rules cover them all and the dates at which they will be active from. A few points:

1. Tolerance measurement on faces – changed, but allow for faces printed prior to 1/1/2007 to have the old tolerances – however, do not mix up faces before and after 1/1/2007 in a shoot.
2. Team Shooting – clear reference to numbers in a team, and the need to advise in advance who the team members are if the number of archers competing for the country is greater than 3. (Some World Cup events allow for this).
3. Scoring – There has been a reversal in the wording of 7.4.2.3, and it has been taken back to one of confusion regarding how many arrows are to be shot if an arrow has been shot after practice. The FITA Judge Committee is to refer back to Council on this, as the FJC was not consulted on this change, when the previous wording change was ideal.
4. Signing of scorecards to confirm all of the results (7.6.4.1) is now relevant across all of the rounds, not just the match play results. FJC will further look into this by-law change, as the by-law implies you have 2 scorecards, and there is some concern over the role of PDA scoring.

Scoring when an arrow is shot after the end of practice:

The question arose as to whether only one arrow value was lost, or if it was more than 1 if more than one arrow was shot after end of practice (the max you could take off was either 3 or 6 depending on what was being shot). If the archer persists in shooting they should be reminded that it is a matter of safety that they stop.

When is the red card used? This created debate as to what the red card is for – is it to inform the archer or is to inform that the archer will lose the highest scoring arrow of the next end? If it is shown to the archer at the time, and during the first end, then it may be considered the archer is losing two arrow values, which is incorrect.

The decision was to show:

1. Show red card only once
2. Show the card at the end of the first end



3. Ensure the coach and archer are aware that the card will be shown (Do this when the offence is committed, when Instructing the archer to stop practicing!)
4. Make sure you have co-operation of the DOS/Announcer, who can advise what is happening and to whom.

Presentation by Alojz Mauser

Alojz kindly spent some time demonstrating his Power Point Presentation on two particular points:

5. Judging arrow values
6. Scoring indoors on 3 spot faces

The presentation was very interactive, and very well received by all present. Alojz was happy to make this available to those who wished to have a copy and use it themselves in training Judges nationally.

Accreditation Test – Areas for Review

INDOOR SCORING – A number of examples were discussed. The key is to ensure that Indoors we handle one mistake at a time in the following order:

1. Value of individual arrows, particularly where two are in one target face.
2. Number of arrows shot
3. Arrows shot out of time

And apply the penalties in that order.

JUNIOR AGES AND CLASSES – Whilst not normally an area for Judges to be involved, we may be approached and it is important to give good advice. You can shoot according to “Year of Birth”, so if becoming 16 during the year of the competition in question, you can shoot the Cadet age group. It might be useful to produce a chart that shows the year of birth and when they become Juniors as opposed to Cadets.

BEING UPDATED – Applying old rules is a poor mistake and not good enough, we must remain up to date with all changes.

BENEFIT of DOUBT / MANIPULATION – This is difficult as there will always be grey areas, and it will be a matter of evidence. If the archer is unable to influence the situation, then we should give the benefit of doubt. However, if we have things like 7 arrows found in an end, and subsequently told one was lost earlier but not reported, we have to consider protecting all archers on the field.

With Pass-Throughs we have to be convinced it is a pass through – if the arrow cannot be found, you cannot give the benefit of the doubt to the archer.

Arrows lost out of quiver – need to Judge the situation as you think fit.

Arrows pulled before scoring – try and identify the scores, but not by “think it was...” as you need to protect all the archers.

YES – NO – Use Yes/No answers as opposed to Right/Wrong – can lead to less confusion.

Sergio Font advised that in future the pass level, which has historically been around 75%, is to be raised, in keeping with the need to raise standards.



Presentation by Bjorn Bengtson

We were honored to have a presentation on target face manufacture from Bjorn Bengtson, and the development of his company. The presentation was well received and a number of questions/suggestions were made. It certainly outlined the difficulties manufacturers have in achieving the high standards demanded, and their quest to ensure they can do so.

A couple of points to note:

1. We must check the target faces, and not just rely on the license – The license should ensure continued quality control, but due to weather conditions etc we may find shrinkage.
2. Wet target faces really expand, and when they dry up, they really shrink! If we are in match play situation and the weather really changes, if you are considering changing one face, then change both.

Commission Chairman Responsibilities

Presented by Sergio Font.

Sergio started by acknowledging the good work of many Chairman of Judges he has worked with, singling out Klaus Lindau from the judges present in the conference for his work at the Atlanta 1996 Olympic Games in particular.

The purpose of this session was to refresh the most important items for a Chairman to consider.

Upon appointment:

1. Contact all of your appointed judges, including alternates, and also your DoS, who must be considered as part of the team.
2. Confirm all e-mail addresses.
3. Determine and advise the dress code that will be in operation in all aspects of the event, both working and ceremonial.
4. Request and confirm arrival and departure details – ensure that the correct information is passed onto the Organizing Committee to arrange transportation.
5. Advise Hotel information.
6. Advise Competition schedule – what's happening on each day.
7. Any other information you may think relevant, including weather etc.
8. Keep in touch with the TD, the OC, and, if required, the FITA Event Director (Juan Carlos Holgado).

Arrival and First Meeting:

1. Discuss the "rules of the game" – i.e. Transportation schedules to the Competition field, radio use, etc.
2. Ensure you are aware of the hotel room numbers of all your team, in case of emergencies.

THE ROLE OF THE CHAIRMAN:

Not just to make target allocations....

1. The CoJ is the main interface with the OC and with FITA TD/Event Manager. The Judges must not interface themselves, but always work through the CoJ to give just one point of contact. However, if something is delegated, then let the OC etc know.



2. Organizing, controlling and evaluating the job of the Judges. At the end of the shoot the CoJ must submit a report to FITA which will include confidence on the Field of Play.
3. Meet with the TD/FITA Event Manager and possibly the Secretary General to discuss the role, department and position of the Judges on the Field of Play, mainly for the finals. It is important to know in advance, but also have flexibility.
4. Meet with the Organizer, field crew manager, FITA Results verifier (how fast can we move the tournament on). The field crew is important – make sure they understand where they should be and not overcrowd the field of play.

TEAM CAPTAINS MEETING:

1. Make sure all the Team Captains are aware of all any new rules in force. Allow question time, as it is important to get right, and we have lots of change through by-laws.
2. Distribute an information paper on by-law changes if necessary.
3. Remind the TC's of important procedures such as Appeal process (TC hands appeal to the CoJ), arrow hole marking, reporting lost arrows, signing scorecards etc.
4. Care re: Language – conduct in English but be careful to speak slowly and clearly – translators may be handy, particularly Russian.
5. Always be prepared to have additional TC meetings, but ensure a roll-call is made to see that all are present. These may be to inform of changes to the schedule or structure, or other issues that require their immediate attention.
6. Don't ask for opinions, inform, and then answer questions.



Team Captains Meeting on the Archery Field at the World Championships in Leipzig, Germany 2007

EQUIPMENT INSPECTION:

1. Split the Commission into smaller groups to speed up the process, have two tables, one for Compound and one for Recurve.
2. Try and ensure TC's come with their teams (DoS Announcements)
3. Ensure the Judges have complete lists of all archers to complete the task properly.



4. Reminder that Archers need names on the backs of the shirts (check level of competition for this requirement)
5. It is not the Judge Commission's responsibility to check Back Numbers or Passports.
6. Make sure all the Judges are aware of any recent rule changes regarding equipment, and that consistent procedures are followed in the smaller groups when checking.

If you have spare judges, assign them to other tasks, such as checking the buttresses during practice, keeping an eye out for high draw, etc.

DURING COMPETITION:

1. Do not use more Judges than necessary – you have a team of 13 at the World Championships! Allow the judges a break, giving them the opportunity to relax.
2. Consider Judge nationality when making the target assignments, and if possible avoid them Judging their own countrymen. From the Judges perspective, if you have been assigned to your own countrymen, check with the CoJ.
3. Make sure the DOS is present in every meeting with the Judges, as the DoS is a valuable source of feedback as well as important in the running of the event.
4. Avoid making meetings too long – we don't need "number of arrow values" etc, but do include items of importance such as pass-throughs (poor quality butts?) lost arrows etc.
5. Discuss Judging procedures before implementing on the field of play – i.e. Telescope positions on the shooting line.

FINALS:

1. Consider appointing the same Judges to the same positions (i.e. Target Judge or Line Judge) during the finals. Consider any preferences and work to the strengths of the team.
2. Keep a good working relationship with the announcer, and ensure you keep listening to the announcer – what is said may not always be correct, nor do you want the judges actions undermined.
3. Be on or around the field of play as much as possible – you can then see and control any issues, and not leave it to others to tell you, and you can also defend your judges if required.
4. Above all, enjoy the role, and make it possible for your team to enjoy theirs.

AFTERWARDS...

For the CoJ it's "not over when it's over", as a report is required to FITA and necessary organizations covering the event and the Judges.

OTHER POINTS:

1. Always try and give your judges information in written form – there is then no excuse for misinterpretation.
2. Sometimes pressure is applied by FITA/OC – never accept things that cannot be done properly – for example, scheduling of more team matches than you



Jean Martens finally behind bars (from the European Target Champs in Portugal)



have Judges available. In certain cases it is ok to ask any other Judge present in another capacity (apart from Jury of Appeal??) to assist. If you use Judges from the host nation make sure there are no language issues, and ensure the procedures are fully understood.

3. The chairman is not necessarily required to visit the venue and meet the TD/OC beforehand.
4. It is a good idea to appoint a Deputy, but they must retain their normal judge duties. After discussion about who should appoint a deputy, it was agreed that it was up to the CoJ to do so.
5. As a Judge, try to avoid appeals having to be made. If we can solve it before a written appeal is received, we should do so. If an appeal is received, then it must go to the Jury.

JUDGE POSITION ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

The FJC is currently trying to clarify with FITA the Judge positions on the FoP and the scheduling of team matches.

Case Studies

The delegates were split into groups of 4 or 5, and given a number of case studies to consider. These created much debate, and in the final analysis, there were occasions when opinions differed, which again shows the value of these conferences where we can all understand the various interpretations.

Safety in Archery

Sergio Font advised that we have probably all had times when we have had to ask archers to stop shooting because of dangers to others. There are a number of key points to consider if we think safety is an issue:

1. Shooting after the time signal during practice (and others have commenced walking to the targets). In this instance, a warning is appropriate, given the danger to others. It is imperative that all practice is controlled correctly.
2. Coming off the shooting line with an arrow in the bow – can happen particularly during team events, but is not a yellow card offence. Just a word of warning/caution should suffice in both team events and individual shooting.
3. Pulling arrows out of the target – we should not have to take action, but if we see a problem may occur, we should ensure we speak up.
4. Judges/Scorers, etc walking out of the blinds before the signal that shooting has finished. We need to be careful here, and in some instances the Target Judges may have difficulty in hearing the signals. Ensure there is good communication between the whole team, including DOS.
5. Drawing the bow in the archers rest area – this is not allowed, and is very important as accidents can happen. The bow should only be drawn on the shooting line. We need to enforce this more, as it is happening too often. For equipment inspection for compounds, set up in an area where drawing the bow will not cause an issue, and if possible hang a target face up for the archers to use for reference.
6. Practicing without following the time sequence – if competition and practice are on the same field, there must only be one set of time signals to follow, and these must be followed by all.

Rule 7.7.7 “High Draw”

What is considered a “High Draw” (not holding) – it is the difference between raising and not pulling, and raising and actually drawing the bow.

Should the situation be the same for recurves and compounds? The compounds are more dangerous, with less control because of the use of the release aid.

What should we do if we consider a specific technique to be a safety issue?



There were situations in the Commonwealth Games, and the warning was given through the Team Captains.

The Process to follow:

1. Observe the archer several times – is it frequent or only a one-off? (The same principle applies with cables or brace bar touching the arm/wrist).
2. Ask the opinion of other Judges on the field.
3. Discuss the issue with the Chairman, as it could lead to disqualification.
4. Talk to the Team Captain and give a warning.
5. Keep on checking – at some point you need to say “If you continue to do this, you will be disqualified”, but ensure the CoJ is aware of this beforehand.
6. CoJ may ask the archer, through the Team Captain, to stop shooting.

We may not find lots of cases, but when we do, we need to follow a consistent procedure around the world.

The FJC will be talking to the Coaching Committee about High Draw’s and current practices noticed. There is a general move towards having a rules session within the FITA Coaching seminars.

Don’t forget, there is always the possibility of making an announcement at the Team Captains meeting about the issue if felt necessary.

Suggestions were made as follows:

Sergio Font’s presentation, which included photographic examples, should be distributed to MA’s, or at least available on the FITA Website, with MA’s advised. These could be issued with guidelines on what constitutes a high draw.

Judge Training Presentation

Juan Maria Charquero once again presented in the detail of his Judge Training presentation that has been put together primarily for the benefit of developing countries. It has been updated with the various by-laws and interpretations that have been put in place more recently. He acknowledged the support he had received from Susan Womersley, and was pleased to dedicate his work in the memory of Don Lovo.

All those present received a copy of the presentation on CD for use in their own countries.

Finals Matches – Procedures

Presented by Sergio Font.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES

Line Judge Duties:

1. Ensure you obtain the order of shooting for the first end, and that this is signalled to the DOS, either by Radio or Signal. Then remember the order of shooting for subsequent ends, and the order of shooting for shoot-offs.
2. Make sure the archers are ready each end to start – have they received arrows back and had time to check them?
3. Is the Field clear and the blinds clear? If so, indicate to the DOS that they can start.
4. Are the telescopes at the right height? TV must be able to see the archers face, so telescopes must be no higher than the armpit (amended following recent by-law)
5. Was an arrow shot out of time or sequence? Show Red Card and advise Target Judge of action.
6. Make sure you can see and react, but be aware of position required for TV purposes.



Target Judge Duties:

1. One Target Judge per target only, with a "one Judge call" only. Scoring Judges are no longer required, but scorers are.
2. Control all the people in the blind (their safety is your responsibility), that they are in the right position such that the order as you walk to the targets is the same each time.
3. Make arrow calls as requested, in the appropriate manner.
4. Control the runners – remember arrows are only returned for the first time after the shooting of the second end, and whilst scoring is in progress.
5. Make sure the Archers Agent has Pen/Pencil for marking arrow holes, and usher them in and out of the blinds.
6. Make sure you pick up any communication from the Line Judge on penalties for shooting out of time or sequence.
7. The last person back to the blind must be you!

TIED MATCHES – When the shoot-off occurs, the Target Judge must be quick to find the result and not wait for others, so once you know the result, indicate it by turning to face the shooting line and indicate with an outstretched arm and palm of the hand towards the target which has won. (If the arrows are close it make take longer if a measure is required, or if a decision is required, but except from that you don't wait for the scoring to be done before you indicate the result.)

Individual Matches: Return of arrows to the archers. If there is a shoot-off, make sure the runners return with the 4th end arrows as these may be required.

TEAM MATCHES

Simultaneous Shooting:

1. 4 Ends of 6 arrows
2. 2 minutes per end
3. The order of shooting is up to the team to decide, but no archer to shoot more than 2 arrows each end.
4. Shoot-Off is three arrows, one arrow per archer, in 1 minute.

Alternate Shooting:

1. Each end of six arrows has 2 parts (3 arrows in each part)
2. Team can use as much time as they wish for the first three arrows, then use the remaining time for the second three arrows
3. Order of shooting:
4. Team A will shoot three arrows – 1 arrow per archer
5. Once the third archer has crossed back over the 1 meter line the DOS stops the clock for team A. It is important to recognize that the third archer must shoot their arrow.
6. Team B then shoots their first three
7. The sequence is then repeated, using the remaining time for each team.
8. Shoot-off is three arrows, one arrow per archer, one minute per team, BUT alternating teams between each arrow.

Judge Positions:

Simultaneous shooting – Position Judge in between the two teams. Coaches are now behind the teams, and it is easier to signal with the yellow/red card. Need to stand approximately 2 meters behind the 1m line to get good vision, and don't be afraid to move around to get a better view if it is obstructed.

If you have to raise a card, make sure it is clearly shown for the Coach to see, and call the name of the team. If there is no reaction, keep the card showing and call the name again. If the card is not



obeyed and the arrow is shot, then a red card has to be shown as the team will lose the highest scoring arrow (based on the fact that the arrow can only be considered shot correctly when the archer has retired behind the 1m line and come back on the shooting line to shoot it).

Yellow card (minor violation, crossing the line too early or point of arrow out of quiver) is a time penalty with the archer having to go back behind the 1m line.

Red Card is major violation (for example, 7 arrows shot instead of 6, or arrow out of time) and the team will either score lowest six (if 7 shot) or remove highest scoring arrow – important to advise the target judges clearly.

Disabled Events and Paralympics

Morten Wilmann gave a run through of various issues affecting disabled events, categories and classes, and Paralympic disciplines and categorisation. The IPC have trained classifiers who will issue the certificates confirming which category the archer is in.

We need to be aware of our rules of shooting, particularly with regard to equipment being used. Pages in the Judges Guide book will be updated as appropriate.

The recommendation is for all Judges to officiate at disabled events. They are generally more relaxed and considered good training.

Olympic History

Morten Wilmann gave a presentation on the history of archery in the Olympic Games.

Closure

The Conference closed at 13:00 on Sunday 28th October 2007. Thanks were given to our presenters and guests, and also to FITARCO who had hosted the event, provided transport to and from the venue and provided a guided tour of Rome on the Friday evening.



Upgrades and Honorific Titles

Meet the New International Judge Candidates who passed their test in the Seminar held in Rome:



Andras Hegedus (HUN)

Andras is 34 years old and works in the financial section of an important company in Budapest. He has been shooting a recurve bow for 21 years. He was the Hungarian Junior and Senior Outdoor and represented his country at the World University Championships. He has his own archery club which he started two years ago with two of his friends in archery.



Marco Cattani (ITA)

Marco is 47 years old. He became a National Judge in 2001 and a Continental Judge in 2005. He has officiated at several international events, including the European Junior Cups in 2002 and 2003, European Grand Prix events in 2004, 2006 and 2007. He was selected Judge of the Year in Italy in 2007.



Hossein Nasirinejad (IRI)

Hossein is 38 years old. He owns a cinema Complex in Tehran with his family. He studied in England for 10 years where he managed to get a Degree in Chemistry. As an archer he never reached a professional level but was extremely interested in it since he was a child. He translated Book 2 of the Rule Book for his national Federation and after being a National Judge, he managed to pass the Continental Judge Test in Indonesia in 2005. He judged at the 15th Asian Doha Games as well as the Xian Asian Championship in 2007.



Judge Candidates upgraded to FITA International Judges

Jay Ben Ari	ISR
Um Sung Ho	KOR
Ronaldo de Carvalho	BRA
Macide Erdener	TUR
Frankie Hoong	SIN
Guillermo Jimenez	COL
Zorigto Mankhanov	RUS
Graham Potts	GBR
Marty Swanson	USA
Roula Tamer	LEB
Simon Wee	SIN
Yip Kay Tang	SIN

Judges who took the second test and have come back as International Candidates

Shinji Egashira	JPN
Elsie Yee Mei Luk	HKG
Chiu Kee Tsang	HKG

The following honorific titles were discussed at the FITA Judge Committee Meeting in Rome:

The title of Judge Emeritus is awarded to:

Konrad Van Warmelo	RSA
David Wallace	RSA
John Womersley	AUS
Gian Pero Spada	ITA
Horst Helfrich	GER
Jeannot Schoos	LUX

The title of Honorary Judge is awarded to:

Sergije Markic	CRO
Guillermo Font	CUB
Mans Mattsen	FIN
Poul Heinsen	DEN
Tony McLoughlin	IRL
Vilbununtana Ketunuti	THA

And finally, the title of King of Dynasty is awarded to Henk Wagemakers





3. By-Laws

There have been lots of changes in the by-laws lately, valid from 1st April 2008, and you will find them all on FITA Web. You have to study them carefully.

You will also find an updated Constitution & Rules Book valid from April 2008 which includes the changes following the by-law changes mentioned.

We would like to emphasize the importance of updating yourself accordingly.

4. FITA Sports Travel Insurance Policy 2008- Summary

Here is a summary of the Travel Insurance Policy for 2008 prepared by Francoise Dagouret for this newsletter.

General principles

General Exclusions:

Terrorism, ionizing radiation, claims arising out of physiotherapy treatment, winter sports, willful self-injury

Period of Travel:

The Insured Persons are covered whilst travelling on behalf of FITA in the course of their duty. The Period of Travel shall commence from the time the Insured Person leaves his home or place of business whichever is the latter and return to his home or place of business whichever is the earlier. Cover includes accompanying spouses and/or holiday travel when such holiday is added onto any trip undertaken by the Insured Person in connection with the business of FITA.

Geographical limits:

Worldwide

Applicable Law: Swiss Law

Contents and benefits

Medical & Emergency expenses:

Limit: 5,000 CHF

- Travel, accommodation and repatriation expenses by any relative, friend, business associate or colleague of the Insured Person who on medical advice is required to travel to, remain with or escort the Insured Person
- in case of death, transport of the body or ashes to the Insured Person's home
- additional expenses resulting of sudden death, serious injury or serious illness of an Insured Person's immediate relative, close business colleague or fiancé(e) in his country of residence. "Immediate relative" means: husband, wife, mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son, daughter, brother or sister.
- Expenses for air ambulance and qualified attendants which has been certified by a medical practitioner as being necessary for the repatriation or treatment of the Insured Person
- Dental treatment (only for emergency relief or pain to sound and natural teeth) (Limit 2.500 CHF)
- Emergency optical treatment resulting from accidental bodily injury (Limit 2,500 CHF)



- In-patient hospital expenses (Up to 50 CHF per day)
- Specialty Assistance Service (SAS): this service is solely responsible for all decisions on the most suitable, practical and reasonable solution to any problem. The Insured person should not attempt to find his own solution and then expect reimbursement, without obtaining prior authorization from the SAS

Exclusions: Claims related directly or indirectly to medical treatment or illness known during the six month prior the period of travel, childbirth or pregnancy within 2 calendar months of the estimated date of delivery, treatment of alcoholism, drug abuse or from taking drugs not prescribed by a registered medical practitioner.

Cancellation and Curtailment:

Limit: 8,750 CHF

Irrecoverable deposits, advanced payments or other charges paid or due to be paid for travel and accommodation in the event of the Insured Person travel being cancelled or curtailed due to:

- the death, accidental bodily injury or illness of the Insured person or immediate relative, fiancé(e) or close business colleague
- the death, accidental bodily injury or illness of any person with whom the Insured Person had arranged to travel
- the Insured Person or any person with whom the Insured Person had arranged to travel being quarantined or called for witness, jury service, emergency duty as a member of the armed forces, public utility or medical services, or required to be present at his home or place of business following burglary or major damage
- the cancellation of scheduled transport services caused by accident, strike, hi-jack, criminal act, fire, flood, weather conditions
- major damage rendering uninhabitable the accommodation in which the Insured person had previously booked to reside during the period of travel.

Exclusions: childbirth, pregnancy within 2 months of the estimated time of delivery, known circumstances that could reasonably have been expected to give rise to the cancellation or curtailment, lack of reasonable care taken over means of travel, route or departure time

Delayed Departure and Hi-Jack:

In case of cancellation following delay of 24 hours or more (Limit 8,750 CHF), or for the first completed 12 hours period of delay and for each subsequent 12 hours period (Limit 5,000 CHF). This is subject to the provision of written confirmation from the carriers or their agents of the actual date and time of departure and the reasons for delay.

Personal Accident:

If in the course of the period of travel, the Insured Person sustains bodily injury by accidental, visible and violent means which independently of any other cause within 12 months of the date of the accident results in death, loss of an eye, loss of limb, permanent or temporary total disablement (Limit 125,000 CHF).

Baggage and Personal Effects:

Limit: 7,500 CHF

Loss or damage or reimbursement of emergency purchases in the case of temporary deprivation of baggage and personal effects for a period in excess of 12 hours during the period of travel.

Exclusions: breakage of glass or china, electrical or mechanical breakdown, loss of cash, bank or currency notes, credit cards, travel cards, travel tickets, passports, driving licenses, green cards,



detention or damage by the customs authorities, loss not reported to the police within 48 hours of discovery, breakage of sports equipment whilst in use

Money Insurance

Limit: 5,000 CHF – except cash

Loss of cash (Limit 2,500 CHF), cheques, travel tickets, travel cards, passports, driving licenses, green cards, fraudulent use of credit cards.

Exclusions: losses not reported to the police within 48 hours of discovery and for credit cards losses not reported to the issuing company in accordance with the conditions under which the card was issued, detention by customs or other such officials.

Personal Liability

Against all sums which the Insured Persons shall become legally liable to pay for claims made for accidental bodily injury or accidental loss or damage to property (Limit 5,000,000 CHF), and related legal expenses (Limit 62,500 CHF).

Exclusions: members of the Insured Person's family, persons under contract of service with the Insured person, property belonging to the Insured Person, action or decision made out of the office for which purpose the period of travel was undertaken.

5. FITA Liability Insurance Policy 2008- Summary

This policy does not include the liability of FITA MAs, CAs and Organizing Committees.
The Insured includes Judges on duty appointed by FITA at international competitions.

Geographical limits: worldwide

applicable law: French Law

The policy guarantees for FITA activities as defined in its Constitution and Rules, among them is the application of the Judging Rules and the sports rules in each FITA competition.

The General Civil Liability includes physical, material and pecuniary damages caused by professional and intellectual errors, including error of fact, negligence, omission, or wrong statement.

The contract guarantees against:

- the financial consequences of all kind of civil liability, for any physical, material and pecuniary damage caused to a third party. The Insured can have the quality of "third party" between them.
- the payment of financial expenses of the Insurer who is committed to bring legal or amicable action in order to obtain the payment of damages undergone by the Insured.
- the payment of necessary financial expenses for the defense of the Insured in all countries, all jurisdictions (including penal jurisdictions), on facts in relation to the Insured's activities.

Main exclusions:

- Damages resulting of nuclear explosions, civil war, terrorism, strikes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis
- Damages on Insured properties
- Consequences of publication of prohibited information on the web
- Damages caused intentionally

Guarantees go up to 7,500,000 €



6. FITA Judge Conference – 28-30 April 2008

Hereby we, in cooperation with the Confederacion Panamericana de Tiro con Arco (COPARCO), invite all our International Judges and International Judge Candidates to the 2008 Judge Conference.

The conference will take place at El Conquistador Hotel in Guatemala City, Guatemala. Website: www.hotelconquistador.com.gt

The agenda of the Conference will reflect subjects concerning Judge Committee work and plans, Judge structure (Book 1, Appendix 4), matters from the 2007 re-accreditation, by-laws and interpretations news, commission chairperson's responsibilities, various judging procedures, and more...

The Conference will start on 28 April at 16:00 and will end on 30 April at 14:00. You will have to plan for arrival on 28 April by midday latest and return at the earliest on 30 April after 17:00.

You have to register your participation to FITA Judge Committee Chairman, Mr. Morten Wilmann at bue@nif.idrett.no, mentioning the type of room requested, as well as your flight schedule (date, time and flight numbers)

by 1 March 2008

The local costs are as follows:

Accommodation, single room	USD 68.32	per night, incl. breakfast
Accommodation, double room	USD 37.82	per night, incl. breakfast
Accommodation, triple room	USD 31.88	per night, incl. breakfast
Accommodation, four-bed room	USD 28.91	per night, incl. breakfast

Additional cost for lunch and coffee break in the morning and the afternoon session:
USD 23.25 per day per person

Dinner is not included, and you may have dinner at your convenience.

Room rate includes transportation from/to airport.

In general we would like to emphasize the great importance of our Conferences, in order to update FITA Judges to recent standards and common understanding – as well as being the base for exchanging views among our "Judge Family".

Furthermore, according to new rules concerning FITA Judging, it is now mandatory to attend one of the Judge Conferences within the accreditation period in order to keep your accreditation as FITA International Judge.

The Guatemala conference is one of these conferences, and there will be other Conferences in Korea in 2009 and Europe in 2010.

You are welcome to more than one of these, but at least one of them is mandatory.

The Conference is also open to other categories of judges; Judges Emeritus, Honorary Judges and Continental Judges as sit-ins, within the limitation of the Conference Hall.

FITA Judge Committee



7. Case Studies Feedback - 67

67.1

Several issues may be discussed regarding this case, and the first one concerns the fact that 4 arrows were shot, due to a misunderstanding between the archer and the judge. Most judges concluded that the archer has to take the responsibility of having shot too many arrows, and that is correct. Even if the judge made a mistake (caused the misunderstanding), such a mistake do not change the rules. The archer should know, even in a stressed situation, that she should only shoot 3 arrows.

A couple of judges mentioned that this is a classical example of why a judge should never talk to the archer, but to his or her coach, and that is a good basic statement. However, sometimes there is no coach present or available.

The archer should also know that at indoor events, the archer with a bouncer finish her end before the issue is handled, even if there are more archers on that target butt – art.8.6.2.7.1 – while at outdoor all archers stop shooting – art. 7.6.2.6.1. Did you know this difference?

So in this case, the archer should have not asked the judge at all – if she had known the rules. On the other hand, this do not influence the way you have to deal with this case.

Then to the 4 arrows problem. First of all, it is of importance that the shooting is on a triple face, because a mistake re the rule of shooting more than one arrow in each centre (causing you to score only the lower value) is of significance. Some few judges did not take this into consideration and would score the lowest out of 4 scores – giving 9-8-7. But this is a mistake, because due to this special rule, there may be an advantage to shoot four instead of three arrows.

Some few judges questioned the rule of giving the lowest unmarked score for the bouncer, as in this case it would be a worse solution that giving a miss (as the impact is not identified). Actually this is good thinking, because the rule of giving the lowest unmarked value, intended to benefit the archer (not punishing her). Previously (many years back now) the archer would not get a score of a bouncer if the holes were not properly marked. During the discussion, however, at the latest Judge Conference in Rome, the conclusion was to stick to the standard procedure in order to avoid any confusion vis-à-vis archers and coaches.

So back to the “standard procedure”, we identify the lowest unmarked value in the face – a 7. The next problem was then that the value 7 was in two different centres, causing a difference re the score because the value of the arrow turning into a miss, differ from one centre to the other. Either it would give 9-7-M (16) or 8-7-M (15). These are non-manipulative facts and you have all learnt that the benefit of the doubt should be to the advantage of the archer – you would give 9-7-M.

Some judges that would give the lower score pointed out that the archer did not follow the rules re marking the holes. But that is to mix up two different rules. Failing to mark the holes do not deduct any points. Judge philosophy: be protective, not punitive.

67.2

Here we faced a situation where archers A, B and C, D mixed up their turn in the shooting, but they shot all their arrows within the specified time.

The question is if we are using the rule re “shooting out of sequence, losing the highest score” in this situation, and as the vast majority fortunately concluded, “the shooting out of sequence”-rule is meant for match play only – where the end is divided into sequences in the alternate shooting.



In the basic shooting the archer may change the rotation for various reasons – ref. the rules - and as many judges correctly stated here; they gained no advantage by their confusion. They would keep all their scores.

8. New Case Studies - 68

68.1

In a team match with alternate shooting, the archers in Team A shoot in the following sequence: archer A-1 shoots one arrow, archer A-2 shoots one arrow, and archer A-3 shoots two arrows before crossing the 1-meter line. The DoS stopped the clock after this third archer crossed the 1-meter line, and started the clock for team B, and archers B-1, B-2 and B-3 shoot one arrow each. Team A had 46 seconds left for the second section of their six-arrow end. Archer A-1 comes onto the line and shoots one arrow, archer A-2 shoots one arrow, and archer A-3 did not shoot any arrows.

- a) Would you apply a penalty to team A?
- b) If so, what would the penalty be?

68.2

Same situation as 68.1, but in this case archer A-3 shoots an arrow in the second section of his team's turn to shoot.

The deadline to submit answers to Chantal Steiner at the FITA Office preferably by email (csteiner@archery.org) or eventually by fax (+41 21 614 3055) is **31 March 2008**.