

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc
INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

By Morten Wilmann, Chairman

Dear Judges,

I hope the New Year has had a very good start for all of you. On our side we have started the preparation for the Judge Conference in Porec, Croatia, organized with the assistance of the Croatian Archery Federation and our International Judge Alojz Mauser, in prolongation of the 1st World Cup event in 2010.

If you take a couple of extra days, then you will be able to watch some exciting finals before the Conference – and may also be able to catch some interesting issues for our Conference.

Besides, Porec is a nature pearl in itself.

It is a fact, though, that just before our gathering, several new rules become effective (1st April) and the World Cup in Croatia will be the first one to test the new set system, and we will get a "hands on" feeling if this will be a success or not. We also have to consider if the new rules make it necessary to change some of our judging procedures.

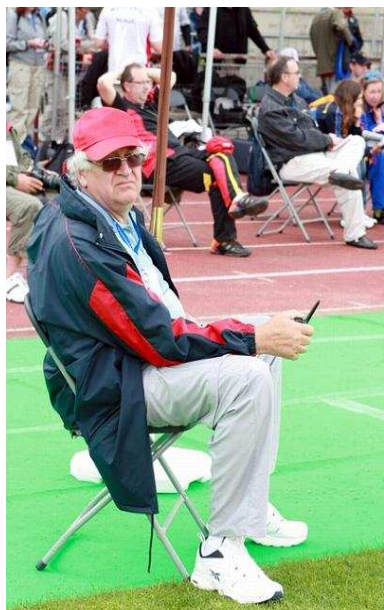
Let me conclude this brief introduction by reminding you to update yourself on the coming news and continue your good efforts in making international judging continuously better.

I wish you all good judging!

Morten



2. Judges Conference – Porec, Croatia 9-10 May 2010



Alojz Mauser – FITA Judge

We would like to update you a bit on the conference to be held in Croatia at the beginning of May, and first of all again remind you that you have to participate in at least one Conference during the accreditation period to keep your international accreditation. That means that if you were accredited in 2007 or earlier, and have not participated in Guatemala 2008 or Korea 2009, you have to attend the Conference in Croatia.

For those of you who were accredited in 2008 or later, you have a valid accreditation until 2011 anyway, and do not need to attend until the next period (2012-2015). However, you may feel free to attend, as may all of our honorary judges and judges emeritus.

Why do we have this rule? The main consideration is to be sure you are updated on the latest news, rules and procedures (if you use time and money, we suppose you will not be sleeping). And the Conference in Croatia is especially interesting because we have got some new rules of valid importance. We will also introduce a session on 3D-rules as we would like to make judges more confident to apply for duties in 3D.

The latest update on the subjects:

Judge Committee Work and plans
 Sport Presentation
 Judge structure – appendix 4
 New rules, by-laws and interpretations
 3 D rules
 Commission chairperson responsibilities
 Judge Guide Book
 Various judging procedures and other items
 Questions/survey/case studies

by Morten Wilmann
 by Rocky Bester/Juan Carlos Holgado
 by Morten Wilmann
 by Dion Buhagiar / Sergio Font
 by Irena Rosa
 by Sergio Font
 by Dion Buhagiar
 by Morten Wilmann/ Sergio Font

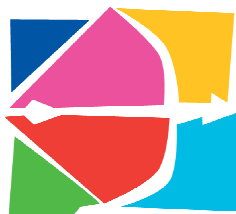
We look forward to seeing a lot of you in Croatia.

3. Honorific titles

The FITA Judge Committee has agreed to confer the following honorific titles:

Don Marcure (USA) Judge Emeritus
Candido Garcia Molina (ESP) Honorary Judge

As promised in our previous issue, we will now publish brief judging biographies of the four International Judges who were awarded the title of Judge Emeritus at the end of 2009.



world archery

Carole Hicks (NZL)

Carole started archery in 1972 and shot a recurve bow until about 1988 when she had so many administrative roles that there was no time to practice.

She became a New Zealand National Judge in 1976 and a FITA International Judge in 1987.

She has been an International Judge at many important tournaments every year since 2000 including:

- Judge Olympic Games, Sydney 2000;
- Deputy Chairperson of Judges, FITA World Championships, Beijing 2001;
- FITA Technical Delegate World Masters Games, Melbourne, 2002;
- Technical Delegate Oceania Championships, American Samoa, 2002;
- Chairperson of Judges World Championships, New York 2003;
- Deputy Chairperson of Judges, Paralympic Games, Athens 2004;
- Technical Delegate Oceania Championships, New Caledonia, 2004;
- Judge at World Indoor Championships, Aalborg 2005;
- Judge World Field Championships Gothenburg 2006;
- Technical Delegate Oceania Championships; Samoa, 2006;
- Technical Delegate South Pacific Games; Samoa, 2007;
- Judge Stage 3 FITA World Cup Antalya, 2008;
- Deputy Chairperson of Judges, Universiade Games Belgrade, 2009.
- Director of Shooting Commonwealth Games 2010



She has been Team Captain for New Zealand at 5 World Championships including Ulsan, Korea in 2009.

She was an elected member of the FITA Constitution and Rules Committee from 1999-2003, and she is an elected member of the first ever FITA Para Archery Committee 2009-. Carole has been an active participant in FITA Judges Conferences. She made an interesting presentation on Para-Archery at the Conference held in Ulsan in 2009. She was a senior official for the World Wheelchair Games in 1999, 2003 and 2005.

Carole has been the New Zealand delegate to the FITA Congress since 1993, and has held many positions in New Zealand and Oceania Continental Associations including some 12 years as convener of the New Zealand Judges' Commission.

She has been President of Oceania Archery Confederation since 2000 and Secretary-General of Archery New Zealand since 2008.

Ghislain Arsenault (CAN)

Ghislain lives in the Trois-Rivières area, a city on the St-Lawrence River in Canada half way between Montreal and Quebec. He was President of Fédération du Tir à l'arc du Québec between 1981 and 1985; and became a National Judge in 1986 and an International Judge Candidate in 1994. In late 2009, FITA awarded him the status of Judge Emeritus.

At the National level, Ghislain was the Chairman of the Canadian Championships held in Trois-Rivières, QC (1984 and 1987), and chaired numerous Judges Teams for the Canadian Championships.

Ghislain has been the Chairman of the FCA Judges Committee since 2000. He is very proud of his contribution to judging and the promotion and improvement of Judging in Canada. The Continental conference of Toronto in 2007 allowed 9 Canadian judges to reach the status of Continental Judge and since that, many of them have applied as International Judge Candidates.

As an International Judge, he worked at the Championships of the Americas (Cuba 1998), the Pan-American Games in Winnipeg 1999 and Rio de Janeiro 2007), the Paralympic Games (Sydney 2000), the World Championships (Madrid 2005) and the World Ranking Tournament in Guatemala 2008. As well, Ghislain has officiated at the 3D World Championships held in Hungary 2007 and Italy 2009 and at many Gold Cup events and the 2010 Arizona Cup. He was also a Judge at the USA Open in 1990 and 1991. He was also Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Championships of the Americas (1982).

Ghislain retired as a chemistry teacher at the CEGEP in Trois-Rivières in 1999. Ghislain was also President of the Association des Retraités et Retraitées du CEGEP de Trois-Rivières and President of the Association des professeurs de sciences du Québec (1990-1995).

Ghislain's other passion is boating. He was Commander of District Cartier and a member of the Governing Board for the Canadian Power Squadron (CPS). He is a CPS instructor and Chairman of the Curriculum Committee for Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary. Ghislain volunteers to do Search and Rescue aboard his boat (Carver 28' motor boat) as well.

Klaus Lindau (GER)

Klaus started as an archer in 1967. In 1972 he was a volunteer leaderboard assistant at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. He has been the chairman of the Organizing Committee of the World Outdoor Target Championships held in Berlin (1979) and Leipzig (2007).

Klaus became a National Judge in 1985 and an International Candidate in 1989 in a seminar run by Donald Lovo in Denmark.

He officiated at several World Championships, including Krakow (POL) in 1991, Jakarta (INA) in 1995, Sunne (SWE) in 1998, Beijing (CHN) in 2001 and Ulsan (KOR) in 2009. He was appointed deputy chairman at some of these events.

He was also a judge at the Universiade in Daegu, Korea in 2003, and the World Games at The Hague, Netherlands in 1993.

Klaus was the Chairman of the Judge Commission at the Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996, where he did an outstanding job. He was also a Judge at the Paralympics in Beijing 2008.

In every judge commission Klaus has been part of he has always been very valuable and has contributed his expertise and sense of humour. Even after he became a FITA Council Member a few years ago, Klaus always applied for judge duty and attended every Judges Conference. Klaus outstandingly organized the Judges Seminar held in Wiesbaden, Germany in 2009.



He has been the Technical Delegate to the following major events: EC Indoor Spala POL 2000, EC FITA Oulu FIN 2002, EC FITA Brussels BEL 2000, EC FITA Vittel FRA 2008, EC FITA Rovereto ITA 2010, Grand Prix DEN 2000, Grand Prix BUL 2005 and 2009, among other tournaments.

Derrick Lovell (GBR)

Derrick started judging in Great Britain in 1976 and working through the grades became a National Judge in 1987. He held the position of Regional Judges Liaison Officer for 11 years. In 1988 he was appointed to the National Judge Committee, a position that he still holds.

Derrick passed his International Judge exam in Cyprus in 1993 and was immediately appointed to the Mediterranean Games. He was then informed that he could not do this as he had not been born in the Mediterranean, so his first appointment was at the Field World Championships 1994 in Vertus, where Pol Ney and Derrick became a target for a crop sprayer spraying the vines.



Derrick giving a hard time to Morten as they check their gauges at the 2006 World Field in Sweden. Also shown in this picture International Judges Susanne Womersley (left) and Carole Hicks (right)

Here is some of his most outstanding international activity:

- 1995 Assistant DoS at World Indoor Birmingham England, Chairperson of the European Field Championships in Lillehammer Norway, and volunteer scores verifier at World Outdoor Target Championships in Indonesia.
- 1996 Chairman of World Field Championships in Kranska Gora Slovenia, and member of Judge Commission at the Junior Target Outdoor Championships San Diego, USA.
- 1997 Member of Judge Commission World Games Lahti Finland, and assisted with scoring at the World Target Championships Victoria Canada.
- 1998 Member of Jury of Appeal at Field World Championships in Ober Gurgl Austria.
- 1999 Member of Judge Commission at the European Field Championships in Bovec, Slovenia, member of Judge Commission World Target Outdoor Championships in Riom France, speaker at the Judges Conference in Riom on Field Archery Judging, and Chairperson of Judges for Olympic Test Event Sydney Australia.
- 2000 Member of Jury of Appeal at Field World Championships in Cortina, Italy, and Chairperson of Judges for The Olympics Sydney Australia

- 2001 Chairman of the European Field Championships in Zlesna Ruda, Czech Republic, and Vice Chairman of Judge Commission at the World Games in Akita, Japan.
- 2003 Vice Chairman of Judge Commission at the European Field Championships in Vagney, France.
- 2004 Member of Jury of Appeal at Field World Championships in Plitvica Lakes, Croatia.
- 2005 Member of Judge Commission at the European Field Championships in Rogla, Slovenia, and member of Jury of Appeal at World Games in Duisburg, Germany.
- 2006 Member of Judge Commission at the World Field Championships in Gotenberg Sweden.
- 2007 Member of Judge Commission at the World Target Championships in Leipzig, Germany, and Chairperson of the European Field Championships in Bjelovar, Slovenia.
- 2008 Vice Chairman of the European Target Championships in Vittel, France, and Vice Chairman of Field World Championships in Pentref Wales.
- 2009 Vice Chairman of 3D Field World Championships Italy, and Chairman of World Games in Kaoshiung, Taipei.

4. What if an archer shoots more than one arrow in an alternating team match

Your Judge Committee have given a lot of thoughts on how to deal with a situation when an archer by mistake has shot a second arrow in the first half of an end in an alternating team match, and at the latest conferences also given a suggestion on how to deal with it. The suggestion has received divergent opinions among judges, not at least related to the practical impact if the situation should occur. Lately we have received the opinion of our Constitution and Rules Committee, after a lengthy dialogue, that "our" suggestion may not be defensible by the present rules.

Based on that, we would like to change our approach trying to avoid having a team getting into a situation with "double punishment for one mistake".

- A. Director of Shooting must not stop the clock (and start the clock for the other team) until each archer of a team has shot one arrow, which means he needs to have a good view on the shooting and be alert.
- B. The line judge must immediately take action, by alerting the coach, if an archer is about to shoot more than one arrow in a rotation in the alternating team event.

If, however, a team member in spite of this, shoots two arrows in the first rotation; all the members of the team are supposed to shoot one arrow in the second rotation of the end, which is according to the rules.

5. Number of officials on the field - MBW

From the thorough report from our Conference in Korea, I have noticed one small issue, though important, that might cause some misunderstanding.

It concerns the number of officials on the field.

A team may have up to 4 officials if you have two categories shooting at the same time, but never more officials than archers shooting.

A team may have up to 5 officials if you have three categories shooting at the same time, but never more officials than archers shooting.

A team may have up to 6 officials if you have four categories (the highest number of categories I have experienced) shooting at the same time, but never more officials than archers shooting.

And at major events, it may be smart to allocate one judge to take care of this, which often causes conflicts (and bad mood among teams who stick to the rules). And be also aware that archers not in action are not officials, check the ID-card.

Some good advice (for the chairperson or his deputy) would be to discuss with the TD beforehand how to handle possible issues in this respect, as the type of field may vary and you cannot always find proper areas for non-shooting archers to stay. Depending on the situation, you may also act differently during the Qualification than during the further stages of the competition. However, if so, it is important that this is clarified for the teams in advance – otherwise there will be confusion and problems.

6. Is it a compound bow or not ?

Can a bow without pulleys be considered a compound bow? This question came to us accompanied by the following picture:



ORDERING & OPTIONS

We asked the opinion of Don Rabska, Chairman of the Technical Committee, and here is what he said:

"Unofficially, I would say it is a compound. I understand that it does not have cams or pulley's per say, but it does have a mechanical system that allows for the same "function" as a common compound bow. Also, this bow is very similar to the Oneida Eagle bow that was deemed a compound years ago. As you know, we need to look at the intent of the rule. It is clear that the rule is in place for those types of bows that are mechanically aided. Therefore, the bottom line becomes the fact that the bow is capable of storing energy through mechanically aided means."

7. John Kember-Smith retires from active judging

Fita Honorary Judge John Kember-Smith has announced his retirement from active judging in the following letter addressed to FITA Secretary General Tom Dielen. John was a FITA judge for many years, and many of you will probably remember him from the Conference in Lillehall in 2004. Here is what John wrote:

This is to let you know that I have now retired from active participation in archery though I still retain an interest in all aspects. I have lately celebrated my 85th birthday and this year performed my last duties as a Judge, one of which was as DoS for a World Record status tournament - a duty that I have undertaken for many years for the same organisation.

For your information I first became involved in judging in the late 1950s, long before we had any Judge organisation in Great Britain - this only came into being in the late 1960s. My entry into FITA judging came in 1971 when a group of us from GBR were interviewed in York by Robert Simon, Bengt Andersen and Jiri Bastar.

Apart from my own countrymen, I owe a great deal to many FITA Judges with whom I have worked over the years and to Mrs Inger Frith who lived only a few kilometres from me. To name a few of these Judges: Dr van Hinte, Arne Vindum, Arild Honne and in particular Don Lovo, and here at home Don Stamp, Stan Patterson together with Neil Dimmock and Derrick Lovell.

I should be very grateful if you would copy this to the FITA Judge Committee.

My best wishes for the continuing success of FITA development and to all its officers and in particular to the present and future generations of FITA Judges.

With very best wishes

JOHN KEMBER-SMITH

8. Some interpretations judges must be aware of

The following interpretations are some of the various recently published in the FITA website. We have thought it would be good to publish them here as well as their content is very relevant to our job on the field:

Book 1, Appendix 14.3

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.6.1.4

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.6.1.5

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.9.1

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.9.1.6

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.9.1.12

Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.10.1

The Judges' Committee has requested an interpretation of whether or not a Judge may correct a flagrant scoring error of two or more athletes or their agents in outdoor target archery events. Specifically, the question is the authority of a Judge to require an arrow value to be changed on the score card because the Judge believes that the athletes or their agents have incorrectly determined an arrow value even though there is no dispute among the athletes or their agents and no one has requested the Judge's involvement.

Response from the Constitution and Rules Committee:

The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") is unanimous in concluding that while athletes or their agents normally determine the value of arrows and a judge normally determines an arrow's value only where there is a disagreement between the athletes or their agents (Appendix 14.3, 7.6.1.4 and 7.6.1.5), a Judge has the authority to require the athletes or their agents to change the value of an arrow on a score card where the Judge has observed that a flagrant error has occurred. In C&R's opinion, Judges have this authority based on (i) their duty to ensure fairness to all athletes and that tournaments are conducted in accordance with the FITA Rules and Constitution (the "FITA Rules") (7.9.1) and (ii) their authority to control the conduct of the scoring (7.9.1.6).

Since the FITA Rules assign scoring to athletes/agents generally, C&R believes that a Judge should intervene without being requested and require athletes or their agents to change an arrow value only when the Judge has observed a flagrant error, meaning that the Judge has observed a clear error using only his or her naked eye (as opposed to an arrow whose value may not be determined without close review). Under FITA Rules, the decision of the assigned Judge as to the arrow value is final (7.6.1.5) and may not be appealed (7.10.1).

FITA C&R Committee, 18 July 2009

Approved by the FITA C&R Committee, 18 July 2009

Book 1, article 3.22.1.2

The Norwegian Archery Federation has requested an interpretation on the definition of a sport shoe. The Constitution and Rules Committee finds the question presented to be within terms of reference of the Technical Committee but that the input of the Athletes Committee should be obtained. The Constitution and Rules Committee has determined that the following interpretation of the Technical Committee is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions and is supported by the comments of the Athletes Committee.

Response from the Technical Committee:

Sport Shoes/Athletic Shoes - Dictionary definition:

An athletic shoe is a generic name for a shoe designed for sporting activities. They were originally sporting apparel, but are today worn much more widely as casual footwear. It can also go by the name *sport shoe*, *running shoe*, *gym shoe*, tennis shoes, *sneakers* (American English) or *trainers* (British English).

The Technical Committee feels this definition provides an adequate guideline allowing for any suitable footwear for the purpose, but not necessarily limited to this definition. The definition would exclude open toed or open healed footwear such as sandals, "flip flops", etc. If the shoe fully covers the toes and heel to or past the height of the feet arch, we feel they should be considered legal.

Additional comments - Any footwear used by an athlete who determines the selected footwear is best suited to facilitate their comfort and provide maximum performance is acceptable with the few restrictions noted. This interpretation takes into account the comfort and personal preference of the athlete regardless of the sporting activity. These can be running shoes, walking shoes, hiking boots, work boots or **any** suitable footwear as determined by the athlete under the guidelines noted.

FITA Technical Committee, 8 February 2010
Approved by FITA C&R Committee, 2 March 2010

Book 2, article 7.3.3.9

The Norwegian Archery Federation has requested an interpretation on whether the use of an electronic telescope would be legal at the shooting line.

The Constitution and Rules Committee finds the question presented to be within terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

The Constitution and Rules Committee has determined that the following interpretation of the Technical Committee is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

It is the majority opinion of the Technical Committee that electronic spotting scopes are legal in the same way typical optical only spotting scopes would be used in competition. The electronics used in the spotting scope do not constitute a communication device with the intention of communicating information to anyone other than the archer utilising the device. As long as there is no device within the spotting scopes electronics that is used for communication beyond the waiting line while the archer is competing, we see no reason to determine the device unacceptable for competition.

Additionally, as long as the viewing screen is used strictly to allow the archer to determine arrow impact in the same manner as a common optical scope and used solely for that purpose, the device is legal.

The following rules refer to communication beyond the waiting line and therefore do not apply to this device. We view an electronic spotting scope in the same way an electronic stop watch would be exempt under these rules.

7.3.4 For athletes of all divisions the following equipment is not permitted:

7.3.4.1 Any electronic communication device and headsets in front of the waiting line.

7.3.5 For Olympic Games no electronic communication device is allowed on the competition

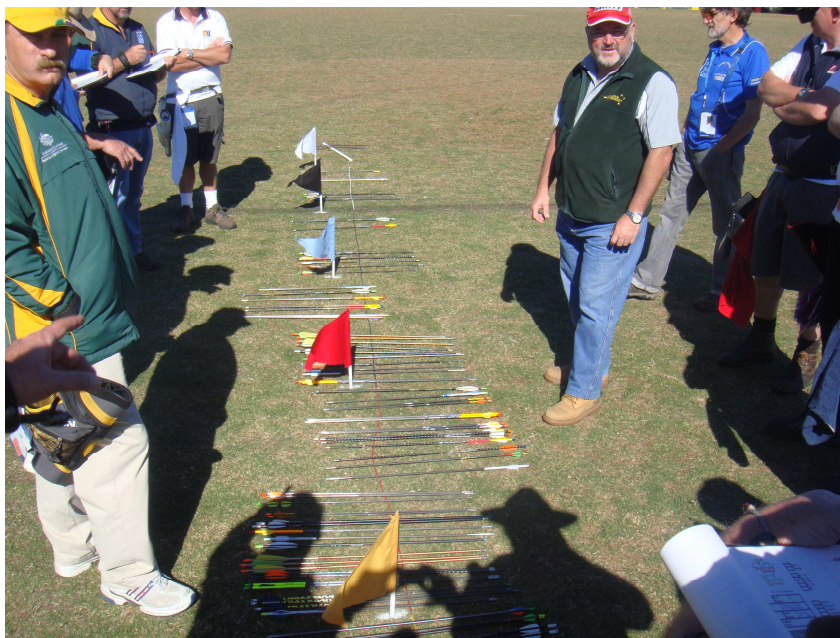
FITA Technical Committee, 8 February 2010
Approved by the FITA C&R Committee, 2 March 2010

9. Archers scoring at Clout event

The following pictures were taken at the Sydney 2009 Master's Games during the clout competition. You will see FITA Judge James Larven leading the group of archers as they score. Where is the target? You may wonder.



Arrows on the "target"



Arrows lie on the ground ready to be scored after having been sorted out by the archers.



Some of the judges who officiated at the Masters Games

10. Reply to case studies 73.1, 73.2 and 73.3

73.1 At an indoor youth event, the practice is finalized and target faces changed. At one of your buttresses (no. 12) there is one compound archer and two recurve archers shooting, and after having shot three ends, an archer from the neighbouring target calls you saying that he thinks mistakes have been made in scoring on target 12. You check the scorecards and for the compound archer you find the following ends: 10-9-9, 9-9-9 and 10-9-9. On the face you clearly notice that there are 7 holes in the nine ring, 2 holes in the ten ring and no holes in the inner ring (X-ring). You ask the archer why he has scored two tens. The archer says he was in doubt being quite new to indoor archery, but the recurve archers told him that the scoring was correct. What would you do?

With very few exceptions all the judges would correct the scorecard according to the evidence on the face, and then inform the archers on the scoring. The main point here is (again) that we do correct scores, even if arrows are withdrawn, if we have evidence on the correctness of such a change. Our main purpose is to secure a fair competition.

73.2 You are making the equipment control at an indoor event. Quite a lot of the compound archers have arrow shafts close to the maximum diameter, but suddenly you realize that some of them have a wrap around the shaft at the vane end of the arrow, though a couple of cm forward of the vanes, on which the vanes are glued to the arrow. In this area you find the thickness to be 9.4 mm. What would you do?

Well, now we have a new by-law (March 6) stating that the wrapping is allowed as long as it does not extend any further than 22 cm from the nock. This by-law makes our job easier. But we did not have this by-law when you received newsletter 73. This is our analysis on the basis of the replies received.

Interesting to see, however, that our judges divided into 50/50% on allowing such wrapping beyond that limitation or not. However, in the answers some subjects turned up and have to be commented. First of all, a lot of the judges made comments on the purpose of the rule (to avoid undue damage, which the wrap would not do). It is correct that the reason for a limitation in size was to avoid undue damage to buttresses and faces, but here it was not a question of damage or not, the obvious question was if a wrap beyond the limit would give an advantage over the others – or not. Normally it would not, unless a deep penetration – however that might occur and then we have a “case”. A bit more interesting was the fact that only one judge mentioned the obvious first question to be asked; Do the rules describe wraps as legal equipment?



You know, the rules say what is allowed.....

Our committee is quite conservative when it comes to equipment rules, because that makes it easier to handle. Our duty is to prevent problems, if possible.....

Some few judges were talking about tolerance. For sure, there is no tolerance on 9,3 mm . However, the equipment you use for checking may have a very small tolerance, but some equipment is also very accurate..... Please, don't mix up these two things.

Though in general, a lot of you had very good and sensible considerations re this matter, and even on how to solve it practically.

73.3 Furthermore you find a compound archer who has mounted a thin thread from the upper limb and down to the insert area of the cable guard. You ask the archer about the purpose of that thread. He explains that he uses it to check if he is twisting his bow at full draw. If the thread and the string “cover each other” at aiming, he is not twisting his bow. Would you allow it?

Some of you got into the trap here. We are talking about compound where we have a general rule "For compound division, all types of additional devices, unless they are electric or electronic, are permitted". This item would be legal.

Remember, we have basically only four limitations as for compound equipment; Placement of rest max. 6cm back from pivot point, draw weight at 60 lbs maximum, only one aiming point, and no electrics/electronics. You have to see the differences between various divisions, even more important for those of you in the Field- or 3D-Archery..

11. New case studies 74.1, 74.2 and 74.3

74.1

The first day of a FITA round a compound junior man archer shoots his first two ends of practice at 90 meters, and then moves to a target in which compound cadet men are shooting their practice at 70 meters and shoots two ends of practice at this distance. A team captain complains to the judges that this archer is violating the rule that states that practice is only allowed at the first distance of the day. This team captain argues that this archer must be disqualified because he is taking undue advantage over the rest of the archers on the field. What would you do if you were the judge?

74.2

In an elimination stage of the team event, team A released their last shot very late, both teams move forward to score, accompanied by the judge standing behind when shooting and now moving forward. Team B address the judge claiming that the shot was too late. When at the target the Judge tells Team A that the last arrow was shot out of time and therefore he would deduct the highest score of the team. The team's manager upon knowing that decision filed a protest, saying that the judge cannot deduct the score, as no red card was shown when the shot was released. What is your opinion?

74.3

At an international tournament only one line with ABC archers is used for the FITA Round. The lanes for each target are 3 m wide. Based on the FITA rules the judges marked the center of the archers' position on the shooting line. The center for archer B was marked in the center of the 3 m wide lane. Then they measured 80 cm to the left and marked the position for archer A. They marked the center for archer C 80 cm to the right of the center of the lane. Archer B complains that archers A and C have a lot more space than him. What would you do? Where would you mark the center positions for archers A and C?

THE DEADLINE FOR REPLYING TO THESE CASE STUDIES IS 30 APRIL 2010