

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

ISSUE #78

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Content

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Editorial from our Chairman 2. Judge Committee Re-election in Turin 3. World Archery Federation 4. 2011 World Archery Championships Turin, ITA – Judge Commission report 5. Miscellaneaous 6. Sharing knowledge! 7. World Games 2013 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. World Archery Judge Committee Meeting 9. Upgrading to full International status 10. Re-Accreditation Test 2011 – Summing it up! 11. International Judge seminar in Bangkok 12. Replying to case studies 13. Reply to case studies N°77.1 and 77.2 14. New case studies |
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1. Editorial

By Morten WILMANN, Chairman

Dear Judges,

Your committee has been very busy this spring. We have conducted two international seminars (USA and Thailand) and have corrected the re-accreditation replies, which included 68 answers from each of the 92 judges who sent in their exams. A quick calculation tells us that we had to deal with 6256 questions and replies, and we gave a personal feedback to the 92 judges on their performance. We managed also to "issue a Newsletter in between", as well as to work on an updated Guide Book. Yes, busy indeed.



At the same time I would like to thank you for your efforts put into the re-accreditation test. We are glad to announce that the achievement was much better than the previous test four years ago, which proves that international judging is moving forward, in spite of many rule changes during the period.

Take a look at the summing up from the test further down.

I have two specific subjects I would like to mention;

a) The rotation of Conferences and the requirement to attend at least one of them during the accreditation period will go on. All our judges accredited before Congress 2011 - which means also the latest approved candidates (USA and Thailand) - are therefore obliged to schedule either America 2012, Asia 2013 or Europe 2014.

b) The rule book(s) will change completely. Your committee chairman is involved in a work to make the rule book(s) more "accessible" to archers, coaches, media and organizers. That means the rules will be reorganized and hopefully simplified. Since I was chairing an ad-hoc committee for this purpose, as a part of the Archery World Plan, I will indicate what it will look like:

Book 1 - Constitution

Book 2 - Events (including all the venue rules)

Book 3 - Target Archery (archer's equipment, shooting and scoring etc.)

Book 4 - Field Archery and 3D Archery

Book 5 - Miscellaneous (Flight, clout, run-archery, ski-archery etc.)

Have a good judging summer!

Morten

2. Judge Committee re-elected in Turin

On 2 July the FITA / WA Congress re-elected your Committee for the 2011-2015 period.



Your Committee the day after they were re-elected, at the World Championships in Torino

3. World Archery Federation

Yes, this is now the new name of our international federation, and it should be abbreviated WA. A close to unanimous Congress voted in favour of the name change, whose idea is to make our federation appear more modern – in line with the new logo.

At the same time, also “Executive Board” became the new name for the previous Council. WA’s official language became solely English (which has been “our” working language for some years already).

We recommend that our judges should use the new names in their conversations, even if FITA still will exist for some time when talking about rounds and awards.

4. 2011 World Archery Championships in Turin, ITA – Judge Commission report

The Judge Commission that officiated at the Torino 2011 World Championships was formed by the following judges:

Sergio Font (CUB)	Chairman
Johnny Hernandez (VEN)	Deputy Chairman
Karen O’Malley (AUS)	
Annamalai Murugason (MAS)	
Friedrich Karle (GER)	
Zhang Xiuzhi (CHN)	
Andras Hegedus (HUN)	
Hossein Nasirinejad (IRI)	

Lorraine van der Westhuizen (RSA)
Christiane Murphy (CAN)
Klaus Lykkebaek (DEN)
Richard Breese (GBR)
Andrea Bortot (ITA)

Henk Wagemakers (NED)
Irena Rosa (SLO)

Director of Shooting
Director of Shooting

Martino Miani (ITA)
Mariya Larkina (RUS)
Davood Nematinia (IRI)

Team Round Judge
Team Round Judge
Team Round Judge



The judges and the Directors of Shooting at the Finals Venue in Torino
(Photo: Feruccio Berti)

Field Inspection:

The judge commission inspected the qualification round field on the day before official practice. Some minor details needed correction:

- Not enough targets were placed at 60 meters for practice.
- There were no marks on the shooting line for the center of the archers' positions.
- No area was laid out for the archers' equipment. The judges asked that an equipment area be marked up to 5 meters behind the waiting line.
- In some areas on the shooting line it was necessary to level the ground by adding thick sand so as to make the shooting positions level.

These minor details were immediately corrected by the field crew.

Equipment Inspection:

The inspection was conducted on the day of official practice; recurve archers in the morning and compound archers in the afternoon. Before the start of each inspection session, the judges discussed what to check and how to do it. For the morning session the commission split into three smaller groups of 4 judges to speed up the process. In the afternoon, two groups were formed, given that only two digital bow scales were made available to the judges.

Unfortunately one of the scales became useless almost at the start of the inspection, and we ended up using just one of the scales, which ran out of battery almost at the end of the day.

During the equipment inspection an archer was found to have two points in her sight which the judges considered to be illegal. The archer removed one of the points. One lady archer shot during official practice wearing shoes which did not cover her heels. The judges informed her team captain that those shoes were not allowed in competition. The archer complied with the rule regarding footwear the next day.

Some judges in the commission checked on the archers while official practice was in progress and noticed that an archer was wearing a polo-shirt provided by her archery sponsor instead of her team's uniform. The judges discussed this with her team captain and the archer changed polo-shirts immediately.

Some instances of high-draws were identified by the judges on the field, and each of them was observed by more than two judges and the chairman. Only one of the archers was found to be using a draw that was higher than allowed. The team captain was warned about the issue, and the archer corrected the problem.

Team Captains Meeting

All the judges and the two Directors of Shooting were present at the team captains meeting. The chairman of judges addressed the following topics there:

- The practice field will be open all day, and when competing in the FITA round, archers are allowed to go to the practice field to practice between distances.
- The valid marks on the shooting line are the ones marked with black markers, and they indicate the center of the archer's position on the line.
- The media lane must be kept clear of bows to allow photographers and cameramen to do their job and to prevent damage to the archers' equipment.
- Archers are allowed to make scorecard corrections, but the procedure should be the same as that previously used by judges. Overwriting is not permissible.
- Open-toe shoes are not allowed. Footwear must cover the whole foot.
- Random equipment inspection will be conducted during the competition, mainly to check bow poundage in the men's compound category.
- The number of officials allowed on the field is clearly defined in the rules. One archer: two officials, two archers: three officials, three archers: four officials.
- Five recurve archers from Indonesia will be allowed to practice in the afternoon on the practice field because their equipment had just arrived from the airport during the lunch break.

WA's Secretary General made it very clear that all archers must add their scores and check the addition of their target companions' as well, before they sign their scorecards. If there is a discrepancy between the electronic score and the scorecard signed by the archer, the following will be done:

- Scorecard score is lower than electronic score: Scorecard score stands.
- Scorecard score is higher than electronic score: The results verifier will check and will modify the electronic score in case the scorecard score is correct.

Qualification Day 1

A morning meeting was held with all the judges before the start of practice for the women's recurve qualification round. The judges reported that they had checked the field upon arrival and had noticed that the field crew had pinned the faces on the target putting the pins in the scoring zone. The judges solved this problem and marked the holes made by the pins.

The chairman and the judges reviewed some important procedures for the day, which included:

- Raising the red card when an arrow is shot out of time.
- Communication with the DoS when an equipment failure occurs. Arrows to be made up as soon as possible.
- What to do when two archers cannot agree on their position on the shooting line.
- Inspecting equipment that was not inspected the day before because of late arrival of equipment.
- The last archers on the line should not be allowed to spot their last arrows from the shooting line, for the sake of time.

A team captain approached the chairman of judges at the end of the 60 meters competition to explain that her archer had shot 328 points but had signed for a score of 318. She asked if something could be done. The CoJ replied that according to what had been informed at the team captains meeting the day before, corrections to add points would be not be accepted.

At the end of the 50 meters round, a team captain and a coach approached the CoJ to report that the three archers on target 13 had been asked to sign the scorecards again to show their agreement that the score of one of the archers on that target was 10 points higher than had been added and signed for before. This team captain and coach expressed their disagreement with this on the basis of the information given at the team captains meeting the day before.

The CoJ found out that the score had been corrected to higher values in the computers for both archers; the one who had signed for 318 points at 60 meters, and the one who had signed for a lower score at 50 meters. Considering what had been explained at the team captains meeting and a recent Constitution and Rules Committee interpretation on this topic, the CoJ indicated to the results verifier that the scores that had been signed for initially should prevail. This decision brought about an appeal from the two teams involved.

The Jury did not support the appeals and the scores remained as they had been originally signed for.

Later in the afternoon the qualification round for the two compound categories took place. The three-face layout on each target resulted in deep arrow penetration in several targets, which made it necessary to move some target faces to one side or the other to avoid pass-throughs. The targets used in this World Championship are able to stop and hold arrows in the center, but they need to be harder in the areas where the 50 meter Round faces are located for the compound archers.

While the compound archers were practising, a random bow inspection was conducted by the judges. No violations to the rules were found. The judges identified an archer with a high draw. Two judges and the chairman observed the archer and concluded that he was using a technique that could cause a safety issue. The chairman of judges informed the archer's team captain that the archer had to lower his draw. No further issues were reported.

In the last end of the 50 meter qualification round for compounds, a judge called the chairman to one of his targets. There were 5 arrows in the target and one unmarked hole in the 9 ring. The archer in this target had claimed a pass-through but no arrow had been found on the field after several archers and volunteers had been looking for more than 5 minutes. The decision of the judges was that the score would be a Miss, given that there was no evidence that an arrow had been shot.

The judge's decision was appealed by the archer's team captain. The Jury discussed the case and supported the judge's decision because the arrow had not been found, the hole in the target face did not look as if an arrow had passed through it, and the backstop was hard enough to stop any arrows going through the buttress.

Qualification Day 2

At the start of practice in the men's recurve qualification round, the timing equipment failed and it was necessary to use the back-up system with a whistle and four plates. The timing equipment was fixed before the start of shooting for scores.

At the end of the day, several shoot-offs were conducted: a four-way tie for three positions in the top 8 in the men's compound, a tie between five archers for two positions in the top 104 in the same category, and a six-way tie for three positions in the top 104 in the men's recurve category. The men's recurve shoot-off took place first, as these archers did not need practice arrows. Six consecutive targets were used, each of them with the triangular set-up of faces. Before the 40 seconds to shoot started, the judges made sure all archers involved remembered that they had to shoot at the face that corresponded with their original target assignment for the qualification round. The same happened with the compound shoot-offs that were shot after two practice ends at 50 meters.



In the shoot-off at 30 meters, two archers hit the target at the same distance from the center. It became necessary for these two archers from Ireland to shoot again. The judge in the picture indicates the winner using the correct procedure.

As there were more than two archers in each of the shoot-offs, the judges did not use their dividers to decide which of the archers had the closest-to-the-center arrow. A calliper was used instead, so that distances to the center could be written down on the scorecard and be compared by the judges. All archers involved were asked by the judges to stay two meters in front of the targets while the judges measured.



The judges involved in the six-way shoot-off at 30 meters compare the distances from the center of the target as written down in the scorecard. Only one judge measured all the distances, a second judge recorded the values, and the Chairman assisted in comparing measurements.

Team Elimination

At the end of the 1/8 elimination round for recurve teams (men and women), a shoot-off was necessary in three of the matches: Poland vs. Ukraine (women), Italy vs. Georgia (women), and France vs. Malaysia (men). The DoS made a mistake when he set the clock, and instead of giving 1 minute, the clock started to count down at 40 seconds. No-one seemed to notice this mistake until they realized time was running out. Four teams were able to shoot their 3 arrows before time came down to zero. The judge in the Poland – Ukraine match allowed the last Polish archer to shoot her arrow about five seconds after the sound. The third Georgian archer did not shoot her arrow. This situation created a lot of confusion. The judges decided that the last arrow shot by Poland would be valid, given that though it was shot after the beep, it was within the 1 minute that the team was entitled to have. The judges also decided that Georgia would be given 20 seconds to shoot the arrow they did not have time to shoot. All of the arrows shot, regardless of whether they were shot in a hurry or not would be valid, and could not be reshot. This decision was based on the long established principle that once an arrow is shot it cannot be reshot.

Before the third Georgian archer shot, the CoJ wrote the scores of the two arrows this team had already shot, just in case an appeal was lodged against this decision of allowing 20 seconds for the third arrow. After the Georgian archer shot her arrow, the results of the matches indicated victories for Ukraine, Georgia and France. Three appeals (Poland, Italy and Malaysia) came to the CoJ immediately. The appeals basically claimed that these teams had lost because they had shot their arrows in a hurry, and so their results were poor.

The Jury discussed the issue for about an hour and came up with the decision that *"all these shoot-offs were irregularly conducted by timing control, giving 40 seconds instead of 60 seconds. As the timing rules were not correctly applied, the decision of Jury is to repeat these 3 shoot-offs based on the fact that these shoot offs were invalid."*

After the shoot-offs were shot again, Ukraine and France won their matches again, but Italy defeated Georgia. The Georgian team captain protested the Jury decision verbally, but FITA rules are clear on the fact that a Jury decision is final and cannot be appealed.

At the end of the session, the judges met and discussed the situation. The chairman of judges explained that this was a very difficult situation, and the timing mistake had an implication on which team would qualify for the Olympic Games. The CoJ instructed the judges that from now on, they should look at the clock when it starts counting down, to make sure no mistakes in timing occur. If a judge realizes that the clock is incorrectly set, he/she has the authority to stop his/her match.

The CoJ explained that the fact that the Jury of Appeal for the 2011 World Championships had decided to cancel the shoot-offs and shoot them once again did not mean that FITA rules have changed, and that under no circumstances would we allow reshooting at other events using Torino 2011 as a precedent. Jury made a decision here on the basis of what they considered to be special circumstances, which applied ONLY to this Championship and not to other previous or future events.

The compound team round was held after the recurve round. In their morning meeting the judges discussed scoring procedures for the compound team round with two faces for a team, with scoring based on cumulative score rather than the set system. If a target face had more than the number of arrows permitted (three in the regular team round and two in the mixed team round), the highest value in that face would become a miss and would form part of the overall end score.

Individual Elimination

The two days of individual elimination ran quite smoothly except for the issue of the number of team officials allowed on the field. The CoJ and other judges tried hard to make sure not more than the maximum number of officials per country was in the archers' sitting area, but several teams did not comply with this rule cooperatively, and needed to be told over and over again. The CoJ called all team captains to a meeting in the presence of the World Archery Secretary General and told the team captains that if more than the allowed number of officials happened to be found on the field, that team would not be allowed to have any officials at all on the field. People accredited as Team Officials, coaches, doctors, etc. were found to be sleeping, reading books, or playing with electronic devices in the archers' sitting area. Coaches from several countries were on the field wearing clothing other than their uniform, e.g. flip-flops, blue jeans and other non-authorized outfits. It is the suggestion of this judge commission that for future international events such as World Championships and World Cups the Team Captains Guide should strongly express that coaches and team officials **MUST** comply with the existing rules regarding clothing and footwear whenever they are on the field of play.



The team captains meeting on the field

Familiarization visit to the finals venue

The judges visited the finals venue the day before the compound finals took place. This visit was really helpful because it allowed us to decide that it would not be necessary to watch the targets during all 50 meter matches. The big TV screens would allow the target judges and the scorer to unofficially write down the scores of those arrows whose value was very clear. This decision was also based on the fact that the blind provided for the matches at 50 meters was way too small to protect two judges, a scorer, two agents and two runners.

Compound finals

Three judges were designated to act as shooting line judges on the day of the compound finals which included 6 team medal matches in the morning and eight individual matches in the afternoon (four semi-finals, two Bronze matches, and two Gold matches). These judges and the rest of the commission were instructed on the procedures to follow, which included:

- The line judge walks onto the field upon the signal given by the TV show manager, and he/she is followed by the archer(s) on target 1, the archer(s) on target 2, the coach for target 1 and the coach for target 2.
- The archers will not be allowed to use telescopes on the shooting line because TV screens will be provided for the archers to see where their arrows hit.
- The line judge will walk to the center of the shooting line, and will invite the archers to face the targets for the introduction. Once the archers and the judge are introduced, the judge will signal to the DoS that the match is ready to start. The DoS will start when the TV is ready.
- There will not be a sound signal to change from one team to the other. The judges must advise this to the archers before they walk onto the field of play.
- The coaches will be positioned in an area marked on the field of play, approximately 5 meters behind the 1 meter line.
- The judge will stand in the middle, between the two teams or archers. They may move from that position whenever necessary to have a better view of the archers as they cross the 1 meter line.
- When scoring is taking place, the line judge will move to the shooting line, and will stand there looking at the targets.
- Once scoring has concluded and all judges, the scorer and agents have cleared the field, the judge will look at the confirmed results on the scoreboards to decide which team / archer will shoot first in the next end. He/she will indicate to the archers in a very visible way who will shoot first in the next end, will make sure they all have their arrows for the upcoming end, and will then signal to the DoS that the match is ready to go on. The judge will then move to his/her position.
- In case a shoot off is necessary, the judges will remind the teams that the alternation between one team and the other takes place after each arrow.
- At the conclusion of the match, the judge should hold the teams on the field of play until he/she gets a signal from the TV director indicating that the teams may vacate the field.

Given that the spotter is Italian speaking, the CoJ decided it was better to have Italian scorers to make communication more effective. The Organizers provided two experienced archers to act as scorers for all the matches, one scorer per match. Two target judges were used: one per target. At the end of the session, the spotter reported that this system worked very well and that he would like to have the same scorer for the recurve finals on the next day.

The order in which the judges, scorer and agents would walk towards the targets and out of the field was established: target-one judge, target-one agent, scorer, target-two agent, target-two judge to walk in, and the reverse to walk out. The judges would stand on the outside of the lane, call the value of those arrows which could be easily identified, and then invite the agents to decide upon the value of arrows close to the line. If the agents did not agree on the value, the judge would use his magnifying glass to determine the value of the arrow in question.

If a shoot-off is necessary, a new target face will be set-up in the middle of the target. The judge designated for target 1 will signal the tie and take care of the shoot-off. The judge for target 2 will not become involved.

Surprisingly for a compound round, no shoot-offs were necessary on the day of the compound finals. The judges on the shooting line performed their duties with sharp movements and were, for the most part, focused on the archer's crossing of the line in the team round. Only one yellow card was shown to a team.

Something unexpected did happen when scoring was taking place in one of the matches. A lady representative of KIA walked onto the field to fix something on one of the KIA cars that was being exhibited. This lady did not ask permission to do so and it was impossible for the judges to stop her because she just walked in when the judges were busy at the targets at 50 meters. Access to this area on the right hand side of the field obviously needed to be controlled much better for safety reasons, and this was taken care of to prevent a recurrence on the second finals day.

On the day of the recurve finals one of the shooting line judges made a mistake at the end of his match. He thought the match was over based on what he heard the announcer say and did not wait until the results were confirmed by the judges at the targets. The set point count was 4-0 and the announcer unofficially declared a winner believing that she had won the third set as well. The target judges confirmed that the third set was a tie, and the score was 5-1. The line judge did not wait for this confirmation and was almost ready to leave the field of play. All line judges were then instructed once again that the judge does not act upon the announcer's comments but on the official results confirmed by the target judges.

Other general remarks

Our judge commission would like to recommend that a distinctive sound be used before the announcer makes official announcements as opposed to his running commentaries. An official announcement should be clearly differentiated from colourful commentaries. Since in our venues currently the announcer and the commentator are the same person, it should be clear for everyone in the venue when it is necessary to pay attention to an official announcement, given that most team captains, coaches and archers do not have English as their first language.

The issue of the numbers of officials on the field needs to be considered by World Archery for future events. It is useless to have a rule that cannot be enforced. The judges have other jobs to do, and we sometimes devote a lot of time and effort to trying to enforce this rule, but often it is beyond our control. We ask WA to take action in respect of this as soon as possible.

Something to consider for future Championships is the fact that in Torino there was a lack of provision of a secure and private facility for the judges and their equipment. More consideration of the judges' comfort on what were always going to be long and hot days by, for example, the supply of fans would have been helpful.

The judges believe that despite the six appeals against our rulings, in all the cases we enforced the existing rules, bylaws and recent committee interpretations.

Despite the fact that some of the judges had little or no experience at World Championships, the commission worked very well as a team and showed a high level of professionalism.

Our compliments to the field crew in all the fields used along the Championship for their tireless efforts and their promptness in making the field of play ready.

Sergio Font
Chairman

5. Miscellaneous

An unusual draw-check indicator

An interesting "invention": a small tape close to the arrow points in longbow (3D) to be used as a draw-check indicator, felt with the tip of the finger.

In theory it could also be found on arrows in barebow and instinctive divisions. Beware of this invention in which the draw-check indicator is not mounted on the bow, but rather on the arrow shaft.



Where are the yellow and red cards?



The judge in the picture is judging a team match. His hands are busy holding a clipboard. Where are the cards? What will happen if a team needs to be given a yellow card?

A very pleasant way to inspect the field

This picture shows our long-serving judge Jay Ben Ari "inspecting" the field in Croatia. He found it very suitable.....



6. Sharing knowledge!

As you know, the primary achievement within archery judging is to make judging consistent throughout the world. Your committee is doing their utmost to train you to make consistent judging when you are on duty, from one event to another, which we do through seminars, newsletter, conferences etc.

Certainly judging on World Archery level is important, but consistent judging is a goal to the benefit of the archers who need to "meet" the same judging wherever they are, to avoid being off-put by unexpected changes in procedures and interpretations by individual judges. Therefore it is as well important that consistent judging is taking place also on lower levels.

Some continental associations and member associations do their best in forwarding news and guidelines to their judges, but here we still have a road to walk. In order to obtain consistency it is of vital importance that you all contribute nationally by being available to do seminars or serve at events.

We are bringing this subject up because we too often get the feedback that international judges are not willing to do anything on the national level, but you do have a commitment as international judges to be helpful and contribute "at home", by sharing your knowledge and experience.

7. World Games 2013

There has been a new concept for archery in the World Games. In the next World Games being conducted in Colombia 2013, there will be both field archery (only for recurve and barebow) and target archery (only for compound) – with 48 archers for each of these events, totally 96 archers.

More details will follow next year in respect of judging.

8. World Archery Judge Committee Meeting

Your committee will have their yearly meeting somewhat earlier this year, in the beginning of October in London (when the Olympic Test Event is taking place).

That means that appointments for duties for next year will be made at this meeting, and the Application forms will be sent to you as soon as possible. The deadline for application will be the 15 September, so you may already prepare for possible duties.

9. Upgrading to full international status

Even this year there will be some room for upgrading judges to full status. Application forms will be sent to each of you, and an announcement has been made on the WA Website according to our rules.

Applications must be supported by your continental federation. To avoid unnecessary efforts, please be aware that candidates with less than two years as candidates, will not be considered.

10. Re-Accreditation test 2011 – Summing it up !

Now that the re-accreditation exercise is over, and you have all received your personal feed back, we can congratulate those of you that have been re-accredited for the period 2011 – 2015. The process of correcting each individual exam is a lengthy one, in doing so we on the committee acquire a valuable insight into the areas where we as International Judges need to polish up.

The table below gives an indication of the questions which had the highest percentage of incorrect answers.

Question No	% incorrect	AREA OF CONCERN: Response to the question.
8b	45	TEAM MATCH: In this question Judges were asked to give the score at the end of a 6 arrow end, simultaneous shooting, in which an irregularity was made. The un-shot arrow by the third archer counts toward the final score and is considered to be a miss. As all the shot six arrows were shot in time, hence we must score the six lowest arrow values from the seven that we have, which would result in a score of 9,8,8,8,6,M.
14b	45	INDIVIDUAL FINAL MATCH RECURVE: Recurve semi-final individual match – alternate shooting; the match consists of 5 sets, each set consisting of three arrows, shot in 1 minute. In order to win the match an archer must have a minimum score of 6 points.
1d	44	TARGET FACE SETUP: It is true that when shooting in ABC format at 30 metres, the three 5 ring target faces can be set up either in a triangular or horizontal formation at world ranking events, however not in World Championships.
14a	33	ELIMINATION MATCHES – INDIVIDUAL: In the elimination matches of the recurve division the set consists of three arrows shoot in 2 minutes, and simultaneously. In order to win the match the archer must have a minimum of 6 points.
5c	30	TEAM SHOOT-OFF: A shoot off situation after the Qualification round two teams are tied for 16 position. A shoot off must be held for score on neutral targets in the middle of the field, all six archers, (two teams) will shoot at the same time within 40 seconds. If there is a tie for score then the arrow closest to the centre will win, if tied, then the second closest wins, and so on. In the event that all three arrows have the same distance then another end will be shoot. (highly unlikely!)
13	30	BLOWN OVER TARGET FACE: Many of you did not describe the correct procedure, what should be done is you firstly try and find the value by measuring to other arrows or if this is not possible you may slice the target face and put it back into position, giving the benefit of the doubt if any arrow is a potential line-cutter.
14e	30	TIED SCORE INDIVIDUAL RECURVE MATCH: In the individual Olympic round for recurve, the archers are tied in either the Elimination of Finals matches when the both archers have scored five set points.

7c	29	PRACTICE ARROWS: Archers do not necessarily shoot their practice arrows at the same targets on which they will shoot their competition matches, in fact during the Finals matches, archers will always have to practice on the practice field. During the Elimination practice, archers may be allowed on the competition target whenever possible, but this is not mandatory.
5b	24	TEAM MATCH TIED ¼ FINALS: If there is a tied score during an team match, each team will shoot three arrows, one arrow per archer, using the same procedure adopted during the match, within a period of 1 minute (60 seconds) on the same targets as the match was shot. The shoot-off will firstly be for score if tied the nearest arrow to the centre will win the shoot-off, if tied then the second arrow will be measured, and so on.
1l	21	TIMING: The answer to this question was TRUE: in a team match with alternating shooting, the DoS must stop the clock for the first half only when the three archers have shot one arrow each, even, when by mistake, one of the archers shots two arrows in the first half.
4f	21	HIGH DRAW COMPOUND: Many Judges jumped the gun here, the correct procedure is to observe the archer for a few arrows (an end) to be convinced and then the Judge should consult with other Judges on the matter, if there is still any doubt, consult the chairman of Judges. If it is clearly a high draw then the archer's team captain should be informed that this should be stopped.
16a(ii)	18	RECURVE TEAM vs INDIVIDUAL SCORING: There was confusion here. The recurve matches for team have not changed, the archers shot for score. However, in the individual events, the recurve matches are shot for set points, first archer to six set points wins.
5a	18	INDIVIDUAL FINAL MATCH SHOOT-OFF: In the case of a shoot-off, the archers continue on their assigned target, a one arrow shoot-off is conducted, 20 seconds to shoot. The archer who started the match shoots first. The archers shoot for score, if tied, closest to the centre wins, if tied, another shoot off will made, and so on.

It is apparent from the number of incorrect answers received, that Judges need to keep in tune with the rulebook as it changes. The number of changes that have been made to the shooting procedures for both the recurve and compound divisions over the past year is considerable. It would seem that there were a number of Judges who answered the re-accreditation exam using an older version of the rule book. **MAKE SURE YOU ARE UPDATED!!** The latest rule books can be down loaded from the World Archery Web site. You also have to read the interpretations!

11. International Judge Seminar in Bangkok

In early June the Asian Archery Federation organized an international judge seminar in Bangkok, in combination with a continental seminar, that could welcome approximately 80 participants from 18 countries, including a number of sit-ins. Your chairman conducted the seminar, assisted by your fellow judge and WA Target Archery Committee Member, Simon WEE.

As usual the technical organizer, the Archery Federation of Thailand, had made a good set-up at the top floor of Egypt Hotel in Bangkok.

The results from the exams gave us 11 new international judge candidates, including a good number of females, which we believe was a good result. However, some of the continental judges from Asia that tried for the international exams without passing, gave a certain concern re their level of knowledge of rules and procedures, having in mind that they are judging at events in Asia where a good number of top archers of the world participate.

This situation has been discussed with AAF representatives and instituting re-accreditation tests for their continental judges (like EMAU) has been highly recommended.

The new international judge candidates are: Ting-Ni CHEN (TPE), Takeuchi NOBUTOMO (JPN), Eddie Yip SAI KIT (HKG), Tanvir AHMED (BAN), Yu-Hsuan PAN (TPE), Mahnaz ABDOLKARIMI (IRI), Yap Lee CHONG (MAS), David MARTIN (RSA), Mahamudul Hasan KAHN (BAN), Kai THI (MYA) and Zulika ABDULLAH (MAS)



Two of the attendants in a practical test



The seminar room



The Chairman informing about target faces

12. Replying to the Cast Studies

Based on statistics we need to remind some of our judges, and especially our Youth Judges and other newcomers to our family, that replying to case studies in our Newsletters is one of your duties, and required for re-accreditation according to our rules.

It is also important for your personal training, as it is not enough just to read the answers/summing up later on. If you are on duty and a situation occurs, you cannot wait for someone to tell you how to do.

We understand that circumstances once in a while make you unable to reply, but we expect you to reply to 5 out of 6 case studies in the Newsletters – and if you can do all 6, much better.

13. Reply to case studies 77.1 and 77.2

77.1 During an indoor tournament, shooting on triple faces, one archer writes the scores, another one removes the arrows. The one removing the arrows removes the arrows before the other archer's arrows are scored. What to do? The arrow holes were not marked at all? No one knows exactly what the score would be.

Reply:

We are happy to see that almost all the judges in this particular situation will do their best to safeguard the scores of the archers.

What can we then do? As many of you have mentioned; if the face is relatively new – only a couple of ends being shot, it is quite easy to count back comparing the holes in the face with the scorecard and thus find the actual scores.

If there are many holes and it is too time consuming – or impossible (if the face has been used during practice) – to find these scores, then it would be a good solution to give the lowest score of each centre face to the archer; of course from their respective faces.

The archers may tell you where they hit, but we do not go by “hearsay”, we have to stick to facts. And even if you may think that it might be unfair to give the lowest scores, you must also remember that after all the archers did not follow the procedures re scoring laid down in our rules.

77.2 In a finals match with alternate shooting, it is archer A's turn to shoot first in the second set. She raises her bow to shoot but she hears archer B (who's standing behind her on the line) release an arrow out of sequence. Confused by what happened, archer A does not shoot her arrow and looks back at her coach asking for advice. Her coach tells her to wait and not to shoot. The judge raises his red card pointing at archer B, indicating that she has shot out of sequence. Archer A's 20 seconds are gone and she did not shoot. Then the 20 second signal is given for archer B. Archer A asks for time to shoot her arrow, claiming that the confusion caused her not to shoot. The judge says that her time was gone and she will get a Miss for that unshot arrow.

Do you agree with the judge's decision? Explain.

Reply:

It is interesting to notice in this case that the judge group is split approx. 50/50 in how to handle this one. Although everyone agreed that archer B, who shot out of sequence would lose her highest score of the end, there were different considerations re archer A who did not shoot in confusion.

Even if it may seem a bit harsh, your committee is of the opinion that it would be archer A's responsibility to shoot. She did not – and will get a miss (unshot arrow).

Our consideration is that there might be a lot of things that could happen during finals that might disturb or confuse an archer, but these things the archer must cope with. We must presume that there is a countdown clock or at least lights indicating who's turn it is to shoot, so there is no valid reason for archer A to stop. The fact that her coach made a mistake is unfortunate, but it is still her responsibility.

Some replies indicated that there might still be judges who are in doubt if they can take action to prevent things like this from happening. They certainly can – and should. The judge has a responsibility of the conduct of shooting.

If you see the "wrong archer" is about to shoot, immediately approach his/her coach. And do the same if you see no action from an archer supposed to be shooting (be aware though, that some archers start late). Don't approach the archer!

14. New Case Studies

78.1 At a World Ranking Event in which seniors and juniors took part in separate categories in the Olympic Round, practice was allowed for 30 minutes for both the women's recurve and the junior men's recurve. The first competition round, however, would be the women's recurve 1/32 round, and at this time the junior men would sit down and wait for the 1/16 round, in which they would have their first matches.

The DoS announced the start of the 1/32 round for women but did not indicate that the junior men would not be allowed to shoot at this time. Several junior men archers walked to the shooting line and stood in the positions that should have been occupied by the senior women to shoot their matches. When the green light came on, six women in different matches had not been able to place themselves in their positions because the junior men refused to leave the line. A couple of judges took action, but it was too late for four of these six women to be able to complete their three-arrow sequence. When the red light came on, the following situation occurred:

- a) The two women shooting their match on target 22 had shot only 2 arrows each.
- b) One of the women on target 23 had shot her three arrows, but her opponent had been able to shoot only two.
- c) One of the women on target 25 shot her third arrow after the beep indicating that the time had concluded.

Give your consideration and decision(s) in solving the situation.

78.2 At a National Championship, an archer claims a pass-through when he gets to his targets, arguing that there is an unmarked hole in his target face. All three archers look for the arrow, but after 5 minutes the arrow has not been found yet. The judge decided that since there was no evidence of a pass-through, the "arrow" would be scored as a miss. The archer's team captain submits an appeal to jury, but jury refuses to handle it claiming that a "judge's decision on the value of an arrow" is final and cannot be appealed. The score of a Miss was then kept in the scorecard.

Three ends later, another archer shooting at the same target found in the grass, 3 meters behind the target, an arrow belonging to the archer who had claimed the pass-through. The latter, of course, called the judge and asked him to give him the value of the unmarked hole found on the target three ends before.

- 1) Do you share the view of the Jury?
- 2) Would you replace the Miss by the value of the unmarked hole after three ends?

Give your considerations and substantiate your conclusions.

THE DEADLINE FOR REPLYING TO THESE CASE STUDIES IS 15 SEPTEMBER 2011



The Judges and DoS's at the Para-World Championships in Torino