

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

By Morten WILMANN, Chairman

Dear Judges,

When you read this Newsletter, the Archery Event in London Olympics is history and Paralympics are on their way. While the historical and famous Lord's Cricket Ground hosted the Archery Event in the Olympics, the Archery Event of the Paralympics is moved down south of London; to the Royal Artillery Barracks in Woolwich, using some of the Olympic Shooting Ranges now available.

I am fortunate enough to chair a group of dedicated and good judges for the Paralympics, and we will certainly do our utmost to keep the event to as high standard as the Olympics. Personally I believe it is really a rewarding experience to be judging para events, and experience tells me that the atmosphere in the Village (where we will be staying) is less tense and more relaxing than in the Olympics. When we sum up the various impressions from the two major events in London – sometime during the autumn – we will see if we succeeded.



Recently, the first Judge Conference during this accreditation period was held in Ogden, USA. The conference, of which you will find a detailed report below, was attended by a good number of judges, naturally most of them from the Americas. This group of judges was the first group to meet the "Quick Test" which will be considered together with answers to case studies, feedbacks and the major test that will be given to you in the second half of 2014 for a new period of accreditation. According to many of the participants, this one was quite stressful.

As always the main focus on the conference was to update our judges (from our point of view) and give answers where the judges felt a bit bewildered on rules and procedures. The judges (and their performance) will tell us if it was a successful conference.

Morten

2. Judges Conference – Ogden, USA – 24-25 June 2012

Minutes taken by Randall Jones, IJ (CAN)

This year's Conference was the first of the current Accreditation Period and was held in the Hampton Inn Hotel, Ogden, Utah, USA. There were 25 delegates in attendance and the three World Archery Judge Committee members. Most of the Judges attending the conference were from the Americas but there were also delegates from Cyprus, Egypt, French Polynesia, Korea, Netherlands and Sri Lanka. There were also a number of Continental and National Judge sit-ins.

The Conference was held overlapping the end of the World Cup event with most judges arriving on the second last day of the event. Day 1 of the Conference coincided with the last day of finals and observation of the last day of finals was incorporated into the Conference.

Day 1

Opening

Morten opened up the Conference by introducing the other members of the World Archer Judge Committee, Sergio and Dion and then had everyone introduce themselves. Tom Dielen, Secretary General of World Archery greeted everyone to the conference. He started off his greeting with the comment that judges must get things right and that one mistake can ruin 20 years of reputation.

Tom then did a brief overview of the new Rule Book. The guiding philosophy to the new book was "let's make it simpler". The two main things that have been done to the new rulebook are to change the structure and reduce repetition. There are still minor changes being made to the rules and as an example the description of the compound bow was being modified. Two other important changes being made is that the rules are now being kept in a database format and not a text document, allowing for changes to be made and tracked in a more efficient manner and they are working on procedures for translating the rules.

The importance of applying for your Visa immediately upon being informed that you have been appointed to an event was brought up. That you should not wait for the events Organizing Committee to send you a letter but that you should contact the WA office to get the Visa process started. It can be costly to get Visas approved at the last minute and judges who regularly wait to the last minute may not get appointments in the future.

Tom talked about the new uniforms, which will hopefully be available by the end of the year. Tom did make a point of saying that the rain gear for the new uniforms would work this time.

Warm-up Survey

Everyone completed an anonymous 12 question multiple-choice question paper on World Archery rules and procedures. The answers were discussed later in the afternoon.

Archery Sports Presentation – Juan Carlos Holgado, World Archery Events Director, Rocky Bester, Presentation Team

Juan Carlos and Rocky presented an hour presentation on Sports Presentation. The main goal of the sports presentation is to create a link between public and the athlete. This means keeping the athlete comfortable while keeping the public informed and entertained.

The judges are important to the whole process and do more than just blow whistles. Feedback from the judges, through the Chairperson, is needed to make the process work.

WA Judges Procedure for Finals Matches – Morten Wilmann

Morten opened this session with the statement that they would like to see a standardized procedure for judging Finals Matches. He then went on to go over the various duties and procedures for the Line and Target Judges in team and individual finals matches.

Line Judge

The Line Judge duties start backstage where the discussion is made as to which archer/team shall start shooting. At this time it is recommended that the Line Judge put something in their pocket to help them remember which archer/team will shoot first in case of a tie later in the match. The judge leads the archers out onto the field followed after a brief pause by the coaches. The judge takes position on the shooting line facing the audience and calls the archers to the line for the introductions. When the Line Judge is introduced they make a small bow of their head and if they are wearing a hat they may take it off while bowing. The line judge then clearly indicates who will start shooting and then indicates to the DOS when the field is clear. This signal to the DOS is important, as the DOS often cannot see the whole field from his position.

During the individual matches the Line Judge then moves to a position usually on the right side and the back of the archers' boxes out of sight of the TV cameras. It should be noted that the judge does not have to stay in this position, especially when an archer is running out of time, in which case they can move to the location that gives them the best view of the archer and clock. During the team event the Line Judge should move towards the rear of the boxes on the line separating the two boxes but they can move to wherever is necessary to best judge the exchange of the archers. For the team event the judge should have his yellow card in his hands but out of sight. When giving a yellow card penalty the Line Judge should be decisive, clearly calling out the name of the team.

During scoring the Line Judge stands on the middle of the shooting line having a view of the scoring. After each set/end the Line Judge will confirm with the archers as to who will be shooting first making sure with hand signals that the archers understand as there may be problems with the archers understanding English.

Target Judge

The Target Judge is positioned in the blinds with the archer's agents, the scorer and runners. Spotters may also be in the blinds. The agents should be positioned in the blinds such that they can see what the scorer is writing down, as this speeds up the process when you go to the targets to score. During scoring the idea is to limit the number of people on the field. There should be one Target Judge, one scorer who may be a judge but does not have to be, and two agents. When going to the targets to score the scorer goes between the targets facing the shooting line and the Target Judge stands between the targets in front so he can clearly see the targets. The Target Judge takes a step towards the target as he calls out the arrow values trying not to block the target, under the new rules the Target Judge and not the agents calls out the arrows. If there is an arrow whose value is in question the Target Judge should immediately step up to the target and determine the value of the arrow using his magnifying glass even before being asked to do so by one of the agents. When the scorer is finished, they should step to the side of the targets to be in position to lead the agents off the field when they have finished marking holes and pulling arrows. The Target Judge should be the last one off the field.

The Target Judge is responsible for the control of the runners behind the blind and when they should take arrows back.

At the end of a match or a shot off the Target Judge gives an immediate indication as to who the winner is by moving forward and holding out their hand, palm facing out, for a count of 5 seconds.

If the Target Judge has to make a measurement as to the closest arrow to the center after a shoot off, the agents are told to step back while the measurements are being made.

Some of the comments and questions made during the presentation were: That every Chairperson of the Judge Commission has their own procedure for the Line and Target Judges. Morten responded by saying they would like to see these procedures standardized where possible but under certain situations and field setups they have to be adapted. The question was also raised as to whether the scorer is a judge should they be wearing a judge's uniform. It was felt this wasn't a problem. A comment was made that with the target judge calling the arrows the agents have less responsibility. A question was raised about the agent refusing to sign the scorecard because the agent felt the archer should be signing it. The agent is acting for the archer and they are responsible for signing the card.

WA Judge Structure: Appendix 4 – Morten Wilmann

Morten's presentation on the WA Judge Structure was based on Book 1, Appendix 4 in the 2012 edition of the new rulebook.

A judge is eligible to judge at any tournament conducted under WA rules. The only limitations apply to the Olympic Games.

The WA Judge Committee is totally responsible for the accreditation of judges. Under the new rules the Committee also has the power to suspend or remove a judge's accreditation. The accreditation period is for a 4-year period based on the World Championships before the Olympics. When a judge is first accredited it is only till the next re-accreditation test.

Olympic Games the judges have to be IJ with 5 years as a WA Judge. The 5 years can be a combination of five years as an IJC and IJ. They have to have had high quality responses to the Case Studies, high quality results on the re-accreditation test, received high quality evaluation by the WA Judge Observers. There is also a balance of gender and geographic area considered when selecting the Judge Commission for the Olympic Games.

The composition of the Target Judge Commissions is as follows:

Olympic Games – all IJs

World Championships – IJ and IJC with a maximum of five IJC

Continental Championships – IJ or IJC with a maximum of 50% CJs

World Ranking Event – Chairperson plus one IJ or IJC

Other Events such as the World Games, University Games, Commonwealth Games, Paralympics – agreement between the Organizing Committee and WA.

Youth Judges must be between the ages of 18 to 30 years. To apply for a Youth judge, the person has to be a National Judge or be an archer with International experience. They have to be recommended by their Member Association and attend and pass a Youth Judge Seminar. The next seminar will be held in 2014. They may only judge at the Youth Olympics, World Youth Championships, Universiades and the University World Championships. There is no automatic transfer process to go from a Youth Judge to an IJC. The regular process for becoming an IJC has to be followed



The judges who attended the Conference in Ogden

Warm-up Survey results – Sergio Font

Sergio presented some statistics on the results of the test. Only 2 of the 24 judges got all twelve of the questions correct and only twelve judges got 80% of the questions correct.

In the first question on indoor scoring of the three spot target face with four arrows shot only 15 judges got the correct answer of there being two misses assigned, one for the fourth arrow and one for two arrows in one spot.

For the question on the timing and procedure for the team shoot off for the 16th place 15 judges got the correct answer.

The procedure for handling an equipment failure was well handled with 21 correct answers. The question on handling bouncers was not as well done with 17 correct answers.

The question on an archer shooting out of time was the only question that all judges got correct.

The question on how to handle the scoring of arrows when during a team match the team shoots 4 arrows in one target and 2 arrows in the second target had 17 correct answers. It was pointed out the scoring in this case is handled similar to scoring the 3 spot face in indoors.

The worst answered question with only 7 correct answers was in the procedure to handle ties for 8th place during the qualification round. Most judges forgot that the first 8 places now receive byes during the first rounds of match play and thus ties for this position require a shoot off. This is of course when 104 archers move on from the QR.

Observation of the Recurve Finals, Ogden World Cup

All judges not working the Recurve Finals were required to attend the finals and make observations on all aspects of the Finals for discussion on Day 2.

Day 2

Case Studies – Sergio Font

Ten case studies were handed out on Day 1 and four groups were formed to work on the case studies and present their answers on Day 2. All of the case studies were based on actual incidents that had been noted by Sergio Font.

Observations from the Recurve Finals – Morten Wilmann

There were a number of observations made during the Recurve Finals that were discussed:

- It was felt that the position of the Line Judges were too far back. The judges should move if they have to in order to see what is happening.
- The Target Judges were not consistently indicating who the winner of the match was. The Target Judges stated that they did not always have the information to make that decision.
- Runners were holding the arrows in their bare hands. At many events the runners are given tubes to put the arrows in so they do not get sun screen or moisture on the arrows.
- In some instances the Line Judge only gave a hand signal to the DOS as to who shoots first and did not appear to be confirmed with the archers who is shooting first. This should be done both verbally and with hand signals because some archers don't understand English. With a hand signal, one figure to the archer shooting first, two figures to the archer shooting second.
- There was no sound signal when an archer's 20 second ran out and there should have been. It was noted that even when there is a sound signal, it can often be hard to hear over the noise in the venue.
- Photographers were moving from the right hand side of the archers to the left hand side archer while the archers were shooting during a match in which both archers were left handed. It was also noted that the photographers were very close to the archers, closer than normal.
- The colour of the clocks was turning from green to yellow when there was 10 seconds left during matches in which the archers had 20 seconds to shoot an arrow.



Some of the judges who officiated at the World Cup in Ogden 2012

Quick Closed Book Test

As part of the new re-accreditation procedures a closed book quick test on the WA rules and procedures was held. The test consisted of 60 multiple-choice questions with a time limit of 45 minutes to answer the questions. While many judges felt 45 minutes was adequate time to answer the questions some judges felt rushed and didn't have time to review their answers in the time limit given. Judge's for whom English is a second language stated that it took them longer as they had to translate the questions in their heads before answering.

It was stated that the closed book quick test was new with this being the first time it was given and that it may change as the results are evaluated. The closed book quick test would be used as part of the whole evaluation process for re-accreditation and would not result in not being re-accredited, as would a failure on the open book test.

Un-sportsmanlike Conduct – Morten Wilmann

Three new by-laws have been introduced with regard to this un-sportsmanlike conduct, Book 3, Art. 15.1.7. Basically un-sportsmanlike conduct shall not be tolerated. If the conduct of an athlete or anyone deemed to be assisting an athlete is un-sportsmanlike, the athlete shall be disqualified, in the case of the assisting person, they may be removed from the FOP. Un-sportsmanlike behaviour could result in suspension from future events.

Morten had asked everyone to come prepared to discuss what un-sportsmanlike conduct is in order to be able to create some guidelines for our judges that might give a certain consistency around the world.

Some of the suggestions made were:

- Creating opportunities to win
- Offensive language or gestures
- Verbal abuse
- Disturbing other archers on the line
- Kicking or throwing equipment after losing or a bad shot
- Racial remarks

The discussion lead to the general consciences that there were two levels of un-sportsmanlike conduct. The first level would be conduct that results in warnings being given to the archer and most of the examples given fell in this category. The other level conduct were such as are already in the new Art. 15.1.7, and could lead to disqualification. Most of the examples given by the judges fell under the warning category. The question that was raised is that at what point a minor un-sportsmanlike conduct becomes major if the athlete persists in the un-sportsmanlike conduct. It was felt that this was a grey area that would be difficult to define.

From some of the examples given of conduct by archers that judges had observed and considered un-sportsmanlike it was obvious that what may be considered un-sportsmanlike in some cultures would not be considered un-sportsmanlike in other cultures.

It was suggested that other sports should be looked at to see what they have about un-sportsmanlike conduct and codes of conduct.

New 2012 Rule Book – Dion Buhagiar

This session Dion dealt with a summary of the changes made to the new rulebook and recent by-law changes.

Rulebook - The new rulebook, the draft of which came into effect April 1, 2012, resulted in reducing the number of pages from 396 in the old rulebook to 249 pages in the new rulebook. Further reduction in the number of pages is expected in the final version when properly formatted and further redundancy is removed.

Book 1 entitled "Constitution and Procedure" details the administrative procedures for regulating the day to day functions of the World Archery Federation, procedures for congress, rules governing Eligibility of Athletes and team officials, and describes the terms of reference for permanent committees (Appendix 4 Judges Committee).

The rules found in Book 2 deal with the running of the event, it gives guidance on all aspects of the competition. This book has important information about the different Disciplines, Classes, Divisions, Categories and Rounds, as well as the Field of Play, target setup and safety issues.

Book 3 of the 2012 edition, deals with all aspects of Target archery for both indoors and outdoors competitions. Included in this release are rules for Para-archery. There has been an attempt to do away with duplicate rules for outdoor and indoor archery that were previously found in Books 2 and 3 of the 2010 edition of the rules book. Judges need to be careful to remember that really when attending target competitions, you will need books 2 and 3 of the 2012 edition, as book 2 has a considerable amount of information with regard to target events.

Book 4, is dedicated specifically to Field and 3D archery. Previously 3D archery was to be found in Book 5 (2010) amongst the Miscellaneous Rounds. The inclusion of 3D rules along with Field archery reflects the popularity that 3D has garnished over the years. Also many of the 3D rules have been changed to make them more similar to the Field archery rules. As with Target archery, judges will need to include book 2 of the 2012 edition, as book 2 has a considerable amount of information with regard to Field and 3D events.

Ski-Archery and Miscellaneous Archery Rounds (Club Round, Duel Match Round, Forest Round, Clout Round, Flight Shooting, Academic Round, Run Archery and Standard Round) have been all moved to Book 5 in the 2012 edition.

The Anti-Doping Rules have been moved from Appendix 5 book 1 (2010) and have now been given their own Book, Book 6 (2012).

Recent By-Law Changes – There were a number of by-law changes made at the council meeting on December 17, 2011 and January 31, 2012 that came into effect April 1, 2012. As the by-laws were passed before the 2012 edition of the rulebook was out the books referred to below are for the 2010 edition.

By-law changes in Book 1 deal mainly with procedural matters, and we see the clarification or the addition of by-laws relating to:

- Forfeited matches.
- Breaks in practice.
- Dress regulations.
- Disqualification of teams.
- Judges observer.
- Judges availability.
- Judges test.
- Judges re-accreditation test.
- Judges withdrawal.
- Scoring procedures.
- Olympic games match play.

In Book 2 there are clarifications and new by-laws on:

- Media line
- Discontinuing use of 5 ring 80cm target faces
- Distance between scoring zones
- Emergency equipment
- Round to be shot first
- Practice during byes
- Disqualification of a team/individual, arriving after shooting has started
- Un-sportsmanlike behaviour
- Removal of the red card.

The changes approved in Book 2 have a direct bearing on some of the procedures normally adopted during competitions, and we should all be aware of these changes.

Many of the by-laws implemented in Book 2 carry over to Book 3, which deals with indoor competitions. New By-laws refer to:

- Distance between scoring zones.
- Size of target numbers.
- Emergency equipment.
- Arriving after shooting has started.
- Un-sportsmanlike behaviour.
- Removal of the red card.

By far the most important by-law change refers to the new triangular and vertical triple faces for use in indoor competitions.

3D and Field – Morten Wilmann

Morten opened the session on 3D saying that too few judges are applying for the 3D Championships. The rules for 3D archery are covered in Books 2 and 4 of the 2012 edition of the Rulebook. The recent changes in the 3D rules have brought them more in line with Field archery. Morten then described the basic features of 3D archery and compared 3D archery to Field archery.

Commission Chairperson Responsibilities – Sergio Font

This session was an optional session added to the end of the conference to which most attendees stayed for. This session was added, as the Judge Committee needs more judges to apply to be Commission Chairperson.

3. Information of 3D

This information duplicates what WA publishes as guidance to coaches regarding recent 3-D rule changes:

Recent Rule Changes:

- a)** In general the archer will now have to be behind or to the side (within a certain distance) from the shooting peg - which is similar to Field Archery.
- b)** In the Instinctive Division you are no longer allowed to have any form of stabilizer.
- c)** In the Instinctive Division there have been changes regarding material of which the bow is made – check the rules and interpretations thoroughly.
- d)** In the Instinctive and Longbow Divisions you may now use either the “Mediterranean type of grip on the string” (one finger above the arrow, the other below the arrow) or you may use the technique with three fingers below the arrow. But you can only use one of these methods! You cannot switch between them during a competition.

If you use all the fingers below the arrow, be aware that your index finger can be no more than 2mm away from the arrow (nock) and your tab must be without any split, it must have a continuous surface.

Confirmation of some current rules:

- a)** In the Bare-bow Division, if weights are added to the bow, they must be mounted directly onto the bow, not via any type of rod (which is then classed as a stabilizer), even if the rod is very short.
- b)** In the Longbow Division you may use the bow's natural shelf as an arrow rest, and you may cover it with a kind of soft material to avoid wear of the bow itself. However, you are not allowed to put such material on the shelf in order to make any kind of rest, pressure point or for aiming purposes. If you glue the soft material to the vertical part of the riser (the bow window) it should cover all of it, or not reach further up the window than the width of the arrow – this is to avoid the suspicion of having an aiming line where the material ends.

4. A recent interpretation

Book - 4, - Article - 22.3.1.

A question was raised by the World Archery Judge Committee on whether the 12.2 cm ring to measure the width of the barebow shown in the attached photo has to be moved along the bow straightly or it can be tilt.

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 and Field Archery Committees:

It is the opinion of the Technical and Field Archery Committees that the measurement of the barebow's width shown in the attached photo is allowed in **any** way, as long as the bow passes through the ring.

World Archery Technical Committee, 19 June 2012

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 19 June 2012.



5. Revisiting High/unsafe draws

On the issue of the draw angle to be considered unsafe, the chairman of WA Technical Committee Don Rabska reports on some tests he has made with 60 pound compound bows and carbon arrows:

"I was able to do a good bit of empirical testing of various degrees of angle early this summer. I wanted to see how far arrows would travel from trajectory angles ranging from 5 degrees to 25 degrees on worst case scenario bows (60 plus pounds shooting carbon target arrows)."

"Basically, to shoot 90 meters "spot on" is a 5 degree angle. At 6 degrees, the arrow will shoot about 115 meters. At 10 degrees, about 150 meters and roughly 55 meters further for each additional 5 degree incline (15 degrees roughly 205 meters). That is up to 25 degrees when that delta starts to decline due to drag."

6. Application for duty in 2013

Dear judges, please be advised that you will receive your application-for-duty forms from the WA office to officiate in 2013 very soon. You are expected to reply to it before 1st.. October Your committee will make duty appointments in their meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany, on Oct.31-Nov.1st.

Be aware that for the World Games and the Indoor World Cups your travel costs will not be paid by the Organizer.

7. Pictures of Judges in London Paralympic Test Event



From left: Morten Wilmann (Chairman), Simon Wee, Christiane Murphy, Eddie Yip, Charmaine Ho, Katerina Plakouda, Flemming Scholdborg, Ranjan Bhowmik, Petros Petrou, Marco Cattani, Richard Breese, Jim Larven and Bob Pian (DoS).



National Technical Officials during the lunch break at the Olympic Games

8. Obituaries

The following two judges are no longer with us. On behalf of all our judges, the WA Judge Committee extends our heart-felt condolences to their families. They will both be always remembered.



World Archery Judge Emeritus Horst HELFRICH (GER) left us on 3rd April. Horst was an International Judge since 1993. He officiated at several world class events, including the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, the 1995 World Championships in Jakarta, the 2007 World Championships in Leipzig (DoS), and several other World Field and Target Championships.

Mr. HELFRICH was chairman of judges at several European Grand Prix tournaments, including the Antalya Golden Arrow in Turkey. Besides being a very knowledgeable and reliable judge on the field, he was a member of FITA Board of Justice for a four year period.

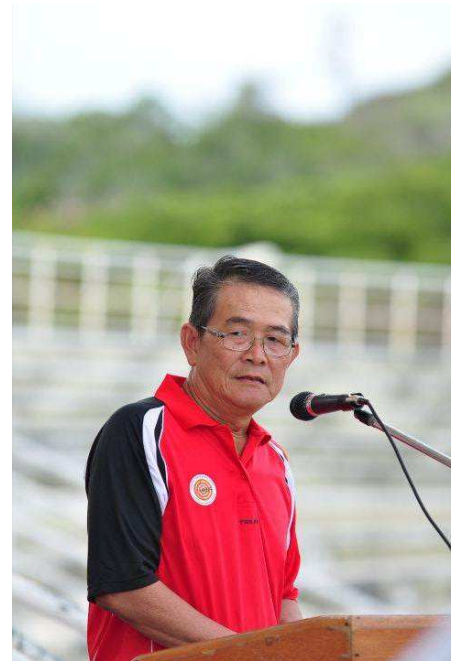
World Archery Honorary Judge Guillermo FONT OLIVER (CUB) passed away in the morning of 22 May after fighting cancer for more than three years. Mr. FONT was an International Judge since 1982 and officiated at several FITA major events including the 1989 World Target Championships in Lausanne, the 2006 World Junior Championships in Merida, México, and the World Cups in San Salvador 2006 and Santo Domingo 2008. He was passionate volunteer who helped develop archery in his own country since the early 1970s. Within his continent, he worked as a judge at the 1983, 1991 and 2003 Pan American Games, and the 1982, 1993, 1998 and 2006 Central American and Caribbean Games.



9. Profile of Judges Emeritus

Yap-Jin CHUNG from Malaysia entered the international judging family relatively "late". However, he has been dedicatedly interested in rules and judging for many, many years, and even before getting the international status he was a "pen friend" of the FITA Judge Committee (at that time) by raising several good questions on the rules and their understanding, with lots of suggestions on how to improve them.

His input has through the years been indeed valuable for the Judge Committee in rule improvements and judging procedures. In the last few years before retirement, he made outstanding performances as a judge when appointed to several high level events.



UM Sung-Ho from Korea was an International Judge for many years, and a member of FITA Judge Committee 1987-1995. He officiated at two Olympic Games (Barcelona and Atlanta) and at several other World and Continental Championships.

He played an important role in judge education in Asia, where he put together international and continental seminars. He has been the Secretary General of the Asian Archery Federation for many years.

10. Case Studies 80 – Summing up

80.1

The outdoor season in Europe started this year very early and the MAs did not have any outdoor tournament in its calendar in March to select the recurve and compound national team for international competitions. The board decided to organize the tournament which was not in calendar and it would not be valid for WA stars or national records, but it would be the official tournament to qualify into the national team. The tournament was opened for everybody. According to the entries they had to prepare 13 targets and they asked the judges committee to provide one judge.

On the day of the tournament the judge came, inspected the venue and the archers equipment and after that the tournament started. They were shooting 70m Round for recurve and 50m Round for compound.

In the 5th end one compound archer shot her arrow just out of the scoring zone. During the scoring she became very angry because she realized that they were using 5 rings target faces (10-6) instead of 6 rings (10-5) and because of this she will now score that arrow as a Miss. She and her coach complained.

What would you do as a judge?

Answer:

As most of the judges replied, this is a non-official event, and as such the Organizers may do what they want to, and the archers have to comply if agreeing to participate.

To adapt WA rules, there should first of all be at least two judges (according to the number) and 80cm 6-rings for compound should be used. (5-rings face is only for 30m, but may be the OC wanted to get rid of their stock as these faces will be invalid from 2015).

To the case, since an archer complained, most of our judges would stick to the target faces in use, as nobody reacted during practice and the first four ends. An arrow outside the scoring zone would therefore be a miss – which probably also would be in the mind of the archers, although one archer here saw a possibility to get some points for a bad shot.

80.2

The case came as above. After she, her coach and few other archers were complaining, the organizers decided to stop the tournament for compound, provide the new target faces (6 rings target faces with scoring zones 10-5) and start the tournament all over again for compound archers.

Recurve archers finished the tournament while the others were waiting for new target faces for compound.

What do you think about this?

Answer:

Most of the judges – to which we agree – would not restart the competition. Up to the incident the competition must be considered quite fair, and re-shooting is not on our agenda, so to speak.

80.3

It was a shoot-off at an event, and one of the archers shot a miss (outside the target). This puzzled the other archer so much that he actually shot a late shot, although hitting the target face (an 8). How would you consider the result of the shoot-off?

Answer:

This case is in fact not so obvious as some judges seem to think (by their replies). We often say that judges should not jump to conclusions without thoroughly thinking. The answers were also split into three possible scenarios;

a) The archer with the late shot should win. Shooting late gives the loss of the points – the 8 turns into a zero (but it is still a valid score). Then the judge would decide on closest to centre arrow, which is the arrow in the 8 zone.

b) The archer with the Miss should win. If the "late shot" archer had done things correctly, he/she should have not shot when time expires. Then there would only be the Miss to consider. A good shot after time should not be considered as it would not be fair to the other archer who shot in time.

c) Considering the arguments – pro and contra – above, and since the rules (or procedures) give no advice in handling the situation mentioned, the best solution would be to declare the first shot equal and then shoot another shoot-off arrow.

In this special case, your committee would go for solution C. However, we would like to add that when you have two regular misses during shoot-off (it happens), you measure closest to the centre if it is possible to measure at all.

11. Case Studies 81

81.1

In an individual finals match with shooting alternation, the judge in the blind notices that archer B shoots an arrow within the same time frame as archer A when it was archer A's turn to shoot. When the judge, the scorer, and the agents moved to the target, the judge deducted archer B's highest scoring arrow. The scorer reported the deduction to the spotter who made the correction on the scoreboard. The line judge claimed that he had not seen the violation and had thus not raised his red card and not informed the target judge that a penalty was to be applied.

If you are the chairman here, how would you handle this discrepancy between the line judge and the target judge? Would you still allow the deduction?

81.2

In a Recurve Men match archers A and B are tied at 5 set points each. It is then necessary to shoot an extra arrow to solve the tie. Both archers are shooting at the same target. The judge measures the distance between each arrow and the center of the target and says that the archers are still tied because the difference between the distances for each arrow is less than 2 mm. Neither of the archers agrees with the judge's decision. Even the archer whose arrow was 1 mm further away from the center argues that his opponent must be the winner because his arrow was actually closer. As a result, the judge changes his decision and declares archer B as the winner of the match. What's your opinion on the judge's procedure?

81.3

At 50 meters, one of archer A's arrows penetrates so deeply into the target that it is not possible to see its nock from the front of the target. A judge tries to figure out the value of this arrow by thoroughly checking from the back of the target and comparing the position of the shaft (as seen from the back) with other arrows whose values are easily determinable from the front of the target. By using this procedure to avoid having to push the arrow to determine the value of the arrow, the judge decides that the arrow in question is a 9. Once all the arrows have been scored, the archer pushes his arrow from behind and finds out that the arrow was actually in the ten-ring. He calls the judge and shows him the position of the arrow in the face. The judge refuses to change the value to a ten claiming that neither the arrows nor the face may be touched to decide the value of an arrow. Was the judge's decision correct? Do you think he followed the correct procedure?

THE DEADLINE FOR REPLYING TO THESE CASE STUDIES IS 1st OCTOBER 2012