

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

By Morten WILMANN, Chairman

Dear Judges,

Although it may be considered a bit late I wish you all a Happy New Year, since this is our first edition in 2013.

It is quite natural for me to refer to the good news that Archery now is considered as one of the important Olympic Sports for 2020 Olympics. I am sure that you have read the greetings from the President to all the people involved in the "team" that made this possible, among them the World Archery Judges.

It is of great value to us (the judges) that our President acknowledges the voluntary work of (good) judges around the world. And when you see that a traditional sport like wrestling now has been taken off the Olympic Program for 2020, you may understand that World Archery has to make efforts to be considered "important" also in the future.

We – the judges – may have not always liked all the frequent changes in rules and procedures in the last few years, but we have to understand that we have to adapt to the "modern design" of sports – otherwise our sport will be put on the "sideline".

As our sport has to show its best, it is as very important that you all be alert, updated and confident in your judging.

I am sure that you will continue to be so, and thus make all of us proud of being World Archery Judges.

Regards,

Morten



2. The red card

From the latest replies to case studies it seems obvious that some of our judges are not really aware of the significance (or insignificance) of the red card given on some occasions.

Let us underline that when a score is to be taken away (i.e. late shot, not obeying the yellow card in the team event, etc.) the red card shall be given.

This is a judge procedure that is implemented for informative reasons, and has always been just that.

The fact that the red card is no longer mentioned in the rules does **not** change anything re the use of red card.

It is not any more mentioned in the rules because people misunderstood its importance. They thought that the score was deducted due to the red card, but the score has always been deducted due to a violation of the rule – regardless of whether a red card is shown or not.

3. New bylaws

Following the information on the WA web, a lot of new bylaws have been passed by Council. Most of them concern 3D archery (and this is very important for the judges that will take care of 3D events this year).

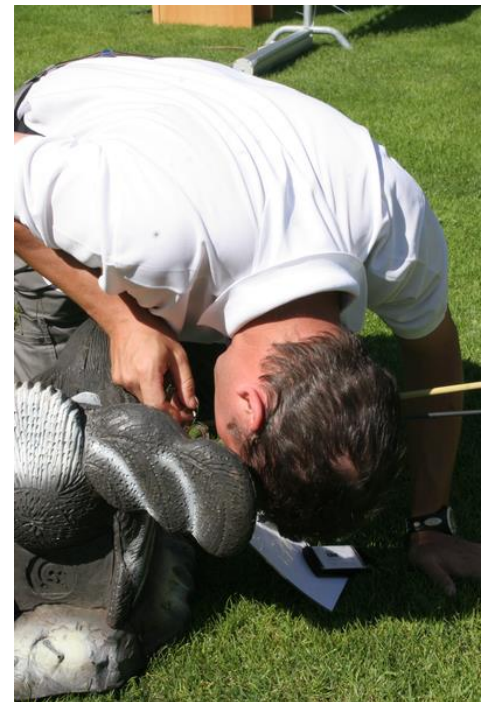
However, we will firstly draw your attention on the clearing up of a discussion that has been going on for a while. Now it should be quite clear that before any arrow is withdrawn from a target, neither the arrows nor the face **or butt** shall be touched.

We are aware that sometimes it would be easier to judge arrow values if arrows from the neighboring face (especially indoor) had been removed, but we recommend that you use the “dentist mirror solution” to get around possible problems.

For 3D some of the changes unfortunately create more challenges for judges, and your committee is not at all satisfied with all of them. For the qualification round the archers will now be able to shoot two arrows each on each target (both of them counting). This may be for some good reasons. However, the time limit was not adjusted. Two arrows within 1 minute, including time for estimating distance, is hardly possible, at least for compound archers.

We expect a kind of correction, giving more time for compound (and maybe barebow), but that implies that the judges got another aspect to take care of.

Another thing is that the smallest animal target does not have an inner ring that is big enough for handling more arrows. Practically that means that the judges must allow arrows to be pulled before the whole group has shot, which again may give the next archers an indication on the distance (even if we are talking about short distance targets). Possibly a judge has to be positioned at such targets, but that may create a problem with only nine judges at these events. It may be a challenging year for our 3D-judges.





Judges at the 2009 3D World Championships in Latina, Italy

4. Judges Conference in Thailand

This is just a reminder that the 2013 Judges Conference will be held in Thailand in conjunction with the Para World Championships in November. This will be the second conference in the 2012-2015 accreditation period. The 2014 conference will be held in Europe but the exact location and dates still need to be determined.

Further details on the 2013 Conference will be announced in the next few weeks.

5. New Uniforms

World Archery has been able to get new uniforms for our judges. Some of you may have been contacted already with the purpose of arranging how to send your new uniforms if you have been appointed to officiate in 2013.



This is the badge FITA International Judges wore for many years

6. Sad news : Gian Piero Spada has passed away

Gian Piero Spada, Chairman of FITA Judge Committee between 1999 and 2007 has died of cancer after having fought the disease for several years.

Gian Piero was for years one of FITA's most reliable judges. He was EMAU's Judge Committee Chairman for several years before he was elected for FITA Judge Committee at the 1999 Congress in Riom, and appointed its chairman by the FITA President.

He led our Committee for two four-year periods until he decided not to run for re-election in the 2007 Congress in Leipzig due to excessive overwork as a Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Bologna in Italy.

Gian Piero was the chairman of judges at the World Championships in Riom, France in 1999, and officiated at the Olympic Games in Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004, where he was deputy chairman.



Gian Piero Spada was born in Faenza, Italy, in 1956. He studied pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Bologna, graduating in 1980. He spent two years as a postgraduate researcher at the Institute of Chemical Science, University of Bologna, before becoming a research associate in the Department of Organic Chemistry at Bologna. In 1992, Spada became an associate professor in this department, followed by full professor in 2000.

Spada's research was mainly focused in the field of stereochemistry and supramolecular chemistry. In particular, he devoted most of his research activity to the chiroptic properties and to the self-assembly of guanosines. Spada was an excellent scientist, as testified by the prestigious prize he received from the Italian Chemical Society (Società Chimica Italiana, SCI), the Medaglia Angelo Mangini, in 2012.

On behalf of all World Archery judges, our committee would like to extend our condolences to Gian Piero's family and friends.



Gian Piero Spada and FITA President Jim Easton discuss the structure of judging from National to International levels

7. Judge Guide Book

The updated Judge Guide Book has been available on the WA web for some time. We would appreciate any feedback in order to improve the Guide Book further.

Is there anything you miss, or anything you believe is not explained well enough – or even some mistakes we have overlooked – please do not hesitate to inform your committee.

8. Judges withdrawal

We have been informed that the following judges have withdrawn from duty, due to personal reasons. We thank them for their efforts in international judging. The WA Judge List has been updated accordingly.

Wenjin Dong, CHN

Rocky Tam, HKG

9. News from the Continental Associations

World Archery Americas has scheduled four continental judge seminars in 2013. They will be held in the Dominican Republic (April 16-19), Brazil (May 13-15), Guatemala (May 16-18) and Chile (Oct-Nov). A National Judges Seminar will be run by WAA Judge Committee in Peru (dates to be confirmed).

10. Case Studies 82 – comment

Case study 82.1

At an International event, during the Team Finals, the last archer of Team A was very excited, there would not be enough time left for him to shoot 2 arrows. As he was moving on to the shooting line, he removed one of his arrows out of his quiver. It was the arrow he carried with him for luck, which had no arrow point on it. As he was putting the arrow on the lawn, the judge showed his yellow card. The archer said that "this is not a complete arrow, I cannot shoot it". He did not return to the 1 meter line and then to the shooting line back again and he shot his arrows in the time period.

The Judge was not satisfied with the answer of the archer to the yellow card he showed and told the Target Judge that the highest valued arrow of team A should be forfeited. They did. The Team Captain of the Team A wrote a complaint to the Jury to appeal.

a- Do you agree with the decision of the Line Judge?

b- What would you do if you were the Line Judge?

c- What would you do if you were a member of the Jury of Appeal?

Comments:

First of all, unfortunately there was an error in the case; it should have read Team Elimination (not finals). This was commented by some judges, but nearly all based their answers on a simultaneously shot team event.

There were several aspects to this case, and as we usually say; don't jump to conclusions.

Let's take a look at the judge's action.

In the heat of the moment it is understandable that the judge immediately reacted on the fact that an arrow was removed too early from the quiver, thus giving a yellow card and calling the name of the team.

In that situation, the rules are quite explicit in saying that the archer has to go back behind the one-meter line, and if not obeying (and shooting) the highest scoring arrow will be taken away. Any other action, after giving a yellow card, would be confusing to everyone.

Did the judge then act correctly? Not quite, as he did not give a red card (even if this is of no significance for the fact that an error has been made, giving a penalty).

Some judges have been stating that there should not have been any penalty here, as the archer did not get any time advantage. That may be correct (based on the full view of the case), but an archer given a yellow card cannot compensate time by throwing an arrow on the ground – he has to go back (referring to a previous case study). The procedure written down in the rules must have preference.

Then we may have an "if" here. If the judge had noticed immediately that this was a "lucky" arrow (i.e. an arrow totally different from the others, and not an arrow according to the rules description (without a point – which the judge will be looking for when removed from the quiver), he may not have given a yellow card at all – and the shooting would still have proceeded quietly, and according to the rule's basic intention; not giving any time advantage.

A jury might have ruled the case in favor of the archer due to the circumstances, however you never know with Juries (and if judges were on Jury, the majority would not).

Case study 82.2

In the Recurve Men Team Final (alternate shooting), the 1st archer of Team A moving out of the 1m line too soon and was given a yellow card by the line judge. He returned immediately and moved out of the 1m line again with the arrow still on the bow.

No yellow card was given. He shot his arrow with no red card given. The teams completed the shooting for that end and during scoring, the Line Judge ordered the Target Judge to deduct the highest scoring arrow of Team A. The Target Judge did as instructed.

The Team Manager of the Team A protest to the Line Judge for not showing the yellow card for the 2nd offence of arrow out of the quiver while moving out of the 1m Line. Moreover the judge didn't show the red card for the penalty. The Line Judge mentioned that the new rule without showing the red card, the judge still has the right to remove the highest scoring arrow value if there is a penalty.

What is your consideration here...?

Comments:

In this case close to all judges concluded that if you don't give a yellow card/calling the name of the team, you cannot give any penalty for shooting the arrow. The archer/team has a right to get the warning (yellow card) so he/the team can correct their behavior by returning behind the one-meter line. Otherwise they would think they act correctly.

Therefore a second yellow card should have been given, and since it was not, no deduction of highest score.

13. New case studies

Case study 83.1

At a recent indoor championship, on the final day, the match CJM had just finished and the target Judges put new faces on the targets for the next match (RJW), and then go back behind the blinds again.

The Line Judge starts the next match (RJW). It is alternate shooting. When the second archer had shot his arrow, the spotter sees in his scope that there is a wrong face on target 2. It is a compound face instead of a recurve face. Through the radio systems the line judge is immediately informed about the incident.

You are the line judge, what do you do? And what would you do if you are the target judge when scoring takes place?

Your reply must be sent to WA at latest on the 15 May 2013