

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

By Morten WILMANN, Chairman

Dear Judges,

We are getting towards the end of a busy year 2013, which concluded with an international judge conference in Bangkok with a huge number of participants, more than 40 from four continents.

According to feedback the conference seems to have been a success, with good interaction between the participants and your committee. You'll find minutes from the conference in this Newsletter. Please read it carefully.

Right before the conference your committee had their annual meeting, and as usual the appointments for 2014 were made. We know that some of you may be disappointed by not being given any duty, while others are happier in that respect. But we are far more judges than we have duties to give, and the puzzle is never easy taken into the picture that there are lots of various considerations to make. However, there are now some possibilities that there will be a World Field Championships in 2014 after all (we cross our fingers), which may give a possibility for 13 more judges to be appointed. Let's see....

We have further agreed with WA that we will appoint 3 judges for each of the indoor world cups for the period 2014/2015 - although for these the judges have to cover the travel themselves (hopefully covered by their own association - giving practice to their judges).

All the best for the upcoming season,

Morten



2. World Archery Judge Committee Meeting in Bangkok

The Judge Committee met in Bangkok, Thailand on Nov. 6-7 just prior to the International Judges Conference. All three members were present, as well as Severine Deriaz, WA office liaison with the Judge Committee.



Some of the topics were included in the agenda were:

1. Upgrading from International Judge Candidate to full status

The following international judge candidates were upgraded to international judges: Céline GRAVEL (CAN), Patti-Jo MIDDLEBROUGH (CAN), Andrea BORTOT (ITA), Robert ERICA (NED), Flemming SKJOLDBORG (DEN), Sunethra SENEVIRATHNE (SRI), Sabrina STEFFENS (GER), Pecilius TAN (SIN)

2. Appointments for 2014

The list of appointment is included in this newsletter. All judges involved have been duly informed.

3. Awarding honorific titles

This year, the committee has decided to award the following judges who will reach the age limit of 65 years old :

- Committee Award: Shinji Egashira (JPN), Jay Ben Ari (ISR) and Daniel Rugeroni (ARG). Serving for many years with merit.
- Judge Emeritus: Simon Wee (SIN) who has been a "driving force" in judge education in South East Asia

SIMON WEE – JUDGE EMERITUS

Simon Wee came into archery judging quite "late" in his career, but during his years as a judge he has been very supportive of the Judge Committee, assisting on numerous seminars in Asia as a member of the exams board. More than many others, he understands the importance of judging development. His background as a member of WA Target Archery Committee until recently gave valuable aspects to the judging agenda when planning the seminars mentioned. As a new member the board of the Asian Archery Federation we trust that he will continue to push the subject of streamlining judging management in his region.



4. Judge Inactivity

It appears that even after sending some reminders, some judges still don't answer the case studies. From 2015, no judges will be appointed if they do not regularly answer the case studies. The judges will be informed of that new procedure during the conference.

5. New Uniform

- Approx. 60 judges are totally dressed with the new Pine-green Uniform? Some judges are still waiting for some pieces of the uniforms which will be given at their next appointment. In January, Tom Dielen and Juan Carlos Holgado will travel to Korea to visit FILA and to talk about the future design of the new uniforms for 2015.

6. Plans for 2014

- The last Judge conference within this accreditation period will take place in Antalya, Turkey right after the World Cup Stage 2.
- An International Candidate seminar will take place in Phoenix, Arizona, on April 1-3, 2014
- A youth Judge Seminar will also take place in October 2014 in Great Britain.
- At the end of the year 2014, we will start the process of the re-accreditation procedure, by sending out the open book test.

3. Judges' Conference 2013 – Bangkok (minutes taken by IJ Graham POTTS, GBR)

The 2013 conference was kindly hosted by the Thailand Archery Federation, and welcomed some 42 attendees, comprising IJ's, IJC's, and with a warm welcome also to some of our Honorary and Emeritus Judges to provide some experienced input. We were also delighted to be joined by Severine Deriaz, from World Archery, who has contributed so much towards the administration for the International Judges.

Morten (MW) opened the conference with a short welcome, stressing the importance of the involvement of all there, and reminded us all to turn our mobile phones off - I think we were on the shooting line!

1. The conference opened with the customary **"warm-up" survey**, created and distributed by Sergio (SF). We were given 20 minutes for the 17 multiple choice questions, set to get our minds thinking. More later on various points that arose from the answers!
2. MW then went through the **Judge Structure**, as per appendix 4 in the Rule Book. This appendix basically describes what the committee is supposed to do, ranging from supporting Member Associations and Continental Associations through requests for seminars, much of which can be jointly undertaken for Continental and International, as the information is the same, only the exams are different.

MW also then highlighted that a Youth Judge Seminar will take place in the UK in October 2014, and asked that consideration is given to select attendees.

Other points to note included:



- 3 conferences are arranged between accreditation periods, one in Asia, Americas and Europe at present.
- Judge duties are allocated according to applications - no appointment will be made for an event a Judge has not applied for. The makeup of a Judge commission is considered across a variety of factors, including Geography, Gender, Experience/inexperience mix and personalities.
- Newsletters are published 3 per year with the all important case studies. These must be responded to regularly, as they are an important part of re-accreditation.
- The Judges Guidebook is updated annually, and thanks expressed to Carole Hicks for her support in ensuring the English is correct.

Re-accreditation test - **NOTE** - this has moved to be at the end of 2014 instead of early 2015. As it is an open book test, the pass mark is high, and there is now no second chance allowed - it is pass or fail. This remains the main input to re-accreditation, although the other aspects that we are aware of have importance as well. The Committee share the workload on marking and responding to the tests, and where borderline results are initially seen, these are checked through by all the committee.

- The observer role is undertaken by the committee when there is a need to see some judges at work. Sometimes the committee members will undertake this in conjunction with other appointed roles such as Chairman of the Jury.
- Exams within the seminars. While a closed book exam, evidence is that the responses are improving, and the consensus is that the International Judging Group is getting stronger.
- Co-operation with Coaches Committee is progressing well, and the Judges are providing input to Coaching seminars. Note that coaches do not always know the rules, and there are examples of archers losing medals because coaches do not know what to do.
- Create a data base of case studies - Rule changes always provide challenges, but the committee welcome the input of all Judges to expand the database of case studies - send them in!

MW stressed the need for the Judges to provide feedback to the committee where possible, and to remember to continue to support and help their own Federations, using, if required, the helpful presentations on the WA website for their own seminars.

The question was asked - is 65 too young an age for a Judge to retire? MW explained that when WA Executive took the decision to limit age, it was asked if Chairman could be older (to benefit from their experience) but WA were not in favour. There is a generally held view that the DOS role, which a retired Judge is allowed to do, is actually more stressful a role than Judging, and thus there is an inconsistency here.

3. Sports Presentation.

The Conference welcomed Rocky Bester (Show Director) and Juan Carlos Holgado (WA Event Director), fresh from the completion of the World Para Archery Championships, to give what is now a well rehearsed presentation on how Sports Presentation is undertaken, it's importance to World Archery and the marketing of the sport, and the positive contribution that Judges can and do make.

RB reminded us all that the idea is to make the athletes as comfortable as possible within the environment, and to keep all informed as much as possible, as the movement of Finals fields to the Heart of many Cities is bringing our sport to the people.

The working together of the whole event team, including the Judges and DOS, has contributed greatly to some huge successes.

RB highlighted how the event works from timing aspects linked to media demands, together with the stadium requirements.

The whole key to a successful event is communication, and as events get bigger, we must ensure we follow correct channels - for example, if Judges/DOS require an announcement to be made, this must be channelled to the Show Director first, and not direct to the announcer. It is vital for Judges and DOS to provide feedback to the Show Director on any issues to avoid any athlete inconvenience - for example, if we are not ready because of problems at the target.



RB also stressed that once introductions are over, the Show Director will pass over to the DOS, who then controls the tempo of the matches along with the Judges on the FOP. If there is any delay we will be asked why, and a short response is all that is necessary - don't react and Just start, keep a cool and calm head and ensure you, the athletes and the Judges are ready.

The judge's role in the finals is very important, as the Judge becomes a part of the show, more so than at any other time. We need to welcome the athletes onto the FOP, and indicate/guide them to their positions. The usual role of indicating who is shooting first and that we are ready to go all remain very important.

Position of the finals field will be dictated by camera placements, but we do need to be where we need to be. For team matches it is now understood more fully that we need to be in the middle, while for individual matches a position to one side often is more appropriate. These can be worked out in a rehearsal period which the Judges must find time for, although sometimes not all the work is finished for a full run through. However, seeing the FOP the day before (normally there is some time available for this) does help all.

One thing that is noted is a request that we do not "become Statues" in camera shots. If we have something to do (moving around to watch team movements for example, or giving a card) being in front of the camera is not a problem, but if we are just "watching" (probably more pertinent to individual matches) then it is better that we are not in shot. One other aspect of the role is when a match is over, the Judge invites the archers to leave, guiding them out as appropriate. However, if live TV is involved, we may need to wait, and a process will be in place to ensure we are advised when to leave. The Judge will need to work with the Coaches and archers to ensure this aspect looks right. And finally, for the Line Judge - when introduced, you are allowed to smile!

Two other items for line Judges were commented upon:

- T' Shirt to be tucked in, no "bumbag" or back pack, and no accreditation to be worn on the FOP
- there is now a "box" for each coach and for the Judge. This aspect will be discussed with WA, as it was commented that if we are moving to give a card or take action, we may trip up, which would not look good.

For the target judges, one important reminder is our action in ensuring a match result is given. The Show Director has stressed to announcers that until the Judge Signal is given, the result remains "Unofficial" and must be announced as such. It has long been the Show Directors understanding that the signal by the Target Judge is to the DOS, but it was reminded this is to all. However, the DOS works in close proximity to the Show Director and can ensure the official result is known.

It is recognised that the Judges are volunteers, while certain others within an event team are paid. Our responsibility remains to ensure the rules are applied appropriately, and if we have issues, our route is through the Chairman of Judges. We need to concentrate on our area alone.

RB and JCH were thanked for their presentation and input, and in turn expressed their thanks and gratitude to the Judges for their work.

4. Para - Archery:

We were joined by Clare Doyle, a member of the Classifier Committee, and Carole Hicks, Chair of the World Archery Para Committee, to give us a brief presentation on Para-archery, the classifications and Para-Archery within the rule book.

They ran through how a Classification Card is obtained, and an idea of some of the tests that a Para Archer is subjected to in order to determine their category. Recently the principle on Para-Archery has changed, in that the "points system" is not for everybody with a physical issue, but where the issues materially affect the way that the person can shoot a bow or arrow. At elite level, new tests are being performed, and the archer also has to bring medical evidence - normally a signed statement from a doctor.

It was commented that the assisted devices were there to help overcome / reduce the disability, not to give a performance enhancement. It was also commented that a "block" for standing on (or "Foot-lift" as it is known) can be used by anyone, and does not need classification.



Under the new classifications, (where the changes come into effect from 1st April 2014, and archers competing at the World Para Championships in Bangkok were re-assessed once they had been knocked out of the competition), the "most at risk" are those that compete in the "Standing" class - i.e. standing or shoot from a stool.

There is an appeals process under the new rules.

CH discussed the work being undertaken to provide classifiers across the globe, looking to work a similar system to Judging with National, Continental and International positions for classifiers. This is very much work-in-progress at present.

A discussion followed about how we deal with archers who perhaps are no longer scoring enough points to classify for the Para events, but do require some assistance to shoot (e.g. a stool) - This matter is being addressed by WA, as evidenced in press releases following the re-classifications after the Para Championships.

CH also highlighted how the competitive format for Paralympics will change, with the removal of the team event, being replaced by Mixed Team events in both Compound and Recurve. For World Championships, the team event will also remain in place alongside the other events.

It was also advised that at the major Para events, a classifier will work alongside the Judges at equipment inspection, although it was recognised the Judges are responsible for the rules, and that classifiers need to be sure they do not give dispensation to equipment that is not allowed within the rule book.

A very informative session that still has some open questions regarding disabled archers shooting in competition outside of Para events.

5. Survey Results:

Led by SF, these were discussed, and there was evidence that while some progress has been made in the consistency of approach, (three spot face scoring for example!) there continues to be areas where we are less consistent. These need to continually be worked on to bring all judges together, and provide a common approach to the application of the rules of shooting.

6. 2012 Rule Books, By-Laws and Interpretations:

DB opened the session by reminding us that the rule books had undergone a major change in the structure, and while originally the idea was to condense the number of books, we still get many clauses inserted for every challenge we are presented with. DB gave a good presentation on the movement in information from the old rule books to the new ones.

In essence, for major target events, we still need rule books 2 and 3.

By-Law changes - DB reminded us to check the website periodically to be aware of By-Laws and rule interpretations. It was also commented that these do appear in the WA newsletters produced monthly.

DB highlighted a number of the more prominent by-laws for us. This included the need to understand that to forfeit a match, "the archer must not be present at the start of the match" - this is being verified as "on your spot" - i.e. ready to shoot.

Practice on the competition field when you have a bye was also highlighted as there is a restriction of the number of ends a recurve archer can shoot, and for both recurve and compound they can only shoot three arrows an end.

The issue of "Unsportsmanlike Behaviour" was discussed, as it is seemingly difficult to get any progress on what constitutes this such that we would disqualify an archer. At the conference in Ogden it was deemed that if an archer, in anger, was touching the Judge, this would be "over the edge".

It was felt that the Board of Justice should outline the process to suspend an archer, as this is not mentioned anywhere. The Judge committee agreed to take this aspect forward with WA.

Some recent by-laws that have been approved include the target set-up for shoot-offs at the end of qualification (Recurve, never an issue, as each archer will have their own face when shooting 70m, or the team all shoot at the one face) but for compounds, it is determined that 1 face will be used for individuals, 2 faces for mixed teams and 3 faces for teams - thus one face per arrow shot. (To be brought in for 1st April 2014)

The information provided in this session is to be included on the presentation slides for Judges on the AGB website, and is considered to be very useful in supporting National Level conferences/seminars.

7. Various Subjects:

MW had a few items he wished to raise here:

High Draw - we all know the issues, and nothing is different to historic news. For recurves, it is less of an issue than for compounds. Work has been done regarding distances covered when shooting an arrow at certain angles, and it remains important therefore for us to be vigilant in this area. For example, the tests showed that an arrow, shot at 25 degree angle from a compound bow (Bow hand above Drawing Hand angle), is likely to travel circa 300m.

Side Draw - A new issue, where some archers, through their draw technique, are impacting on those shooting alongside them. We need to remain alert to this during the shooting, and should use the Official Practice period to see if there are any issues, while remaining alert to it during the event itself.

Finger tab with long piece attached coming back towards the wrist - this was shown, and discussed, with a question mark over whether it gave an advantage in keeping the hand straight. It does not extend over the wrist. It was felt to be "borderline" and the Judges committee agreed to discuss further with WA.

Armguard - a picture of an armguard was shown which is flexible on a lateral basis, but could help lock the arm out the other way. No real consensus here, and it remains open for discussion.

A shooting "spectacle" was shown with an Iris in the shooting eye and a patch over the other eye. The comment was made we need to be aware of the rules for spectacles (Rule Book 3 - 11.1.9).

In general, it was felt Judges may be getting a little complacent with equipment inspection, as we are used to most things being ok. We need to remain vigilant and alert.

A bowstring (recurve) with two green "spots" on the string - these were "weights" which were there to make the string "go faster" (hardly true), but could even be used for tuning. . We should remember that only one attachment is allowed, to serve as a lip or nose mark.

A clicker set up, where the clicker gives two clicks - only one audible draw check indicator is allowed, and we should ensure we look carefully at the clicker arrangements.

Marks located on the inside of the riser -Manufacturers marks are permitted, but not others, as these are probably there to give help with string alignment. It was discussed that the manufacturers marks often give the same thing (string alignment) and not withstanding they have been allowed, it was felt by some this should again be reviewed.

New Compound Face - With just the compound ten, some Judges now feel they have lost a reference to the recurve 10 ring when judging arrow values.

Measuring "nearest the centre" in a shoot - off - MW reminded all that you only need to measure if you cannot see clearly what the result is. It is not up to the agents to ask you to measure. If you need to measure then there are three things to consider:

- Get the agents to step back and not overlook what you are doing
- Measure, and then give decision. Do not keep "re-measuring", if it is that close, then call a tie
- Don't give distances of the measure.

Don't forget, the potential of calling a tie if within 1mm when measuring is only a guide - if the decision is clear, the distance does not matter.

Uniforms - Reminder given that uniform rules do not apply for field archery, although there are references back to target archery clothing rules. It is noticed that some teams are not complying with uniform requirements, and they must do so.

8. Case Studies: There was a slight difference with three of the case studies this time - the requirement was to give some feedback on the situation and best way to handle it, rather than there being a "correct" answer. These three are commented on below, while it is helpful to know that the other case studies generated the usual debates between individuals as to how to resolve the issues presented to us.

a) The first question was what should we do if a team (in alternate shooting match play) were to shoot 4 arrows in the first rotation?

First and foremost the consensus was that the Line Judge needed to be alert to stop this happening. Briefing the coaches and archers before entering the FOP is a good idea.

currently the recommendation is we follow the approach given in the Judge guidebook, which principally deals with the situation indoors - the DOS stops the clock, the "extra arrow" is dealt with, the clocks re-started, and the team shoot a further three arrows in the second rotation. The line judge must of course radio the target judge to explain what has happened.

There were various discussions as to whether this was a good approach (particularly outdoors) and a couple of experienced DOS's commented that it was a) difficult to stop the clock and re-start without making an error, and b) WA and the TV in particular would not want the shooting to be held up in this manner.

Two ideas were put forward:

1 - The team should only shoot two arrows in the second rotation.

This then gave them a six arrow end, but they would lose the highest scoring arrow of the end because an arrow was shoot "out of time" - i.e. four were shot in the first rotation. The view of those expressing this opinion was that it meant the team were not being led to shooting a seven arrow end (so take lowest six, and then remove the highest one as well for the mistake) and thus were not put under additional time pressure. Also it preserved the fact that each archer should only shoot 2 arrows - by shooting three in the second rotation, we were forcing an archer to shoot three. It also might be seen to confuse spectators who are expecting the team to only shoot six, regardless of when they are shot. (This option will also work indoors, and not require shooting to be stopped)

2. 3 arrows are to be shot in the second rotation.

The rules require 3 arrows shot in each rotation. This then means we deal with a seven arrow end, but instead of stopping the shooting to deal with the four arrows in the first rotation, we continue the shooting as normal, and take the lowest six, then also removing the highest scoring arrow for the error in the first rotation. (This would not work indoors, where we have six individual faces, and the clocks would need to be held after the first rotation in order to have three target faces to shoot at for the second rotation of three arrows)..

Some present felt this method was forcing the team to make a second mistake in shooting seven arrows. However, if the extra arrow was shot in the second rotation of three arrows there will always be a seven arrow end and may be both three arrow rotations should be dealt with the same way?

A poll on the two possibilities among the people present, gave close to 50-50 votes.

In both cases the Line Judge has to be alert to advise the archers what to do.

The Committee agreed to consider the thoughts above and discuss with a view to getting a consensus approach that was felt to be workable for all areas of the event.

During the discussion the idea came up that perhaps a bylaw change saying that archers in the team event always should shoot only one arrow at the time, to eliminate the problem.

b) Some scorecard errors were shown, and the question asked: Is it totally fair that the archer has full responsibility for their scorecard, this being particularly relevant to the qualification round? Currently the situation is that if the scorecard has a lower score than the electronic one, then the lower score applies, if higher it will be checked and adjusted if required. The question remains - why alter one way and not another?

The discussion accompanying this issue led to some divided opinions, and it may well also depend on the scoring methods used (electronic / 2 scoreboards etc). It was felt the cut at position 8 should be about the scores, and not the convenience of the results team, while it was also commented that there may need to be a different approach between qualification results and matchplay. It was also commented that there could be differences in approach between a World event and other events such as National Championships.

c) The third of the issues discussed was that of having to indicate who had won through in a "multiple archer shoot-off" for example for 8th or 104th place. This may be different if, for example, we are just requiring 1 position to be determined, or if we are determining more - e.g. 6th, 7th and 8th place, with more than three archers competing.

Some thoughts were presented:

- Have a new signal to indicate the loser(s).
- Hold arm above head in front of each target where the archer has won through
- Use the normal "tie" signal if needed, but of course radio in results so that the targets going into the further tie are known.

(The above two ideas received a majority in favour in a show of hands)

Other options included:

- Call all the archers together, and with the winner (s) on one side, indicate who is through, and then indicate a tie if further shooting is required.
- The final option was to stand in front of each archer and indicate whether they had won or were eliminated (needs a new signal for elimination)

Clearly there was no overall consensus, but all felt it was necessary to consider an appropriate signalling approach - we get many more "multiple shoot-offs" now for compounds in particular for 8th place, and with recurves moving to 70m only it could well be the same.

One other case study just highlighted how we need to consider the intent of the rules rather than the hard rule - if an event occurs outside of the archer control, can we allow an arrow to be considered not shot?

The groups considered the case studies at the end of day one, and discussed them AFTER taking the new "closed book" test the following morning - what a great way to start the day!

9. Judges Attitude

DB led an interesting presentation and discussion on Judges attitude, covering many good points about body language (50 - 70% of communication is "non-verbal"), and other people's perception of you. (This was also highlighted by Juan Carlos Holgado in his earlier presentation on Sports Presentation) He highlighted the varying types/categories of people - leaders, "doers", followers, and how each commission is often made up of all three. The success or failure of any event depends on the whole commission, not just the Chairman or one or two individuals, and it is important that we know our rules, by-laws and interpretations.

Success comes from the cultivation of a positive attitude, and also remembering that we do all make mistakes - don't get too anxious of this, but a happy-go-lucky approach is equally an issue.

Key comments for the judges were:

- Stay alert and be focussed
 - Think ahead, and be prepared for every stage (something every Chairman needs to be aware of)
 - Act professionally on the FOP, be safe and organised, help the organisers to deliver a smooth running event and above all implement the rules with complete impartiality
- Always consider the impression we are creating - there is good guidance in the Judge Guidebook in this - follow it.

When Off-Duty, do not attempt to get onto the FOP if not in uniform, and if in uniform, then remember, to the coaches and archers, you are on duty.

DB re-iterated how we should act in matchplay, and the importance of preparation in advance with the athletes/coaches, and following our own processes in terms of decision making.

In terms of communication, it was stressed that we should look to be FIRM and GENTLE, but that we must also not shy away from communicating something controversial.

When taking action at the targets, particularly in shoot-off situations, don't let the announcer/commentator dictate what you have to do.

We need to avoid losing control and stay calm and focussed at all times.



To help the Chairman, be punctual and on time for meetings, transportation departure etc, showing respect to your fellow commission members. Also follow the relevant dress code, ensuring you look smart on the FOP.

Do participate in meetings - take an active role and share experiences. From a personal point of view, I find it helpful to discuss points etc and hear other Judges perspectives or points of view.

10. Judging Arrow Values

As it now somewhat customary, but from observations still necessary, MW ran through the accepted process for making an arrow value call, pointing especially at the "angle" from where you look. Ensure you can effectively make the call.

11. Appendix 4

This session basically carried on from the earlier session and was helpful in giving a further understanding of the requirements surrounding the status of judges and retention of accreditation. It was felt that it is useful for all Judges to acquaint themselves with the content of appendix 4.

Mw re-iterated that in 2014 a Youth Judge seminar will be held in October in the UK.

12. Open Section

This was time set aside to cover various issues raised by Judges. Various topics had been raised, most of which were covered in the meeting at earlier points, or through the case studies and warm up survey.

A reminder was given in terms of dealing with shoot-offs (see earlier on how to give the indication of the winners) after the qualification rounds. We covered ensuring all archers are in attendance, choosing targets in neutral areas, and what face set-up is to be used. Where possible the COJ or member of the team need to keep an eye on results as the qualification nears completion, and be prepared with the field crew in advance. If multiple ties occur, consider using two Judges, one to measure, the other to record the distances (if needed). Don't forget that once the winners are decided, final positions will be determined through the 10 and X count if needed, and not by who was the nearest to the middle from the winners.

Comment was made that for 3D, shoot-offs require one target only to be used.

The procedure for target judges in finals was discussed, and we have now changed to the Target judge calling the scores to the scorers, which has speeded up the process well. If the arrow is too close to call, use your magnifying glass.

Number of officials on the FOP - This is an endless problem for the Judges, and it was commented that there is no consequence if more than the required number are there, notwithstanding Judges continually asking team officials to abide by the rules. WA are looking at this, and whether it is possible to have a sanction that includes the removal of accreditation for a period of time.

DOS training was raised, as WA would like a limited number of DOS's who are familiar with the equipment and work well with Sports Presentation to do all events. While a nice idea, it is important we continue to train new DOS's, and the Judge Committee agreed to look at the possibility of "hands on" training using the equipment in a non-threatening environment (i.e. a mistake has no consequence!), with the thought that maybe WA should cover the cost?

The FINAL SESSION:

Being a Chairman:

While a voluntary session, it was good to see almost everyone staying for this interesting presentation and discussion led by Sergio, with the idea of getting everyone thinking about why, or why not, be a Chairman of a commission.

The following is a precis of the comments made in discussion. The actual presentation is, like many of the others used in the Conference, to be made available on the Judges pages on the WA website.

a) **WHY NOT** be a Chairman? The varying comments included:

Too much work/too much responsibility/ no conflict with field crew and officials (it is important for the Chairman to work well with all areas, and particularly the FOP crew)/lack of international experience/lack of confidence in controlling more experienced judges/personality/too inexperienced and too young/not sure of what is really involved/not confident in inter-action with others including TD and WA.

The above were all considered to be very good and understandable reasons for not wanting to put oneself forward.

b) **WHY?** Can get you to an event (with limited events, agreeing to take on chairman role may get you an appointment)/experience and ready to take the next step and make a positive contribution/improve skills and knowledge.

one comment made was that when we "appoint" a Deputy Chairman, we tend to go for an experienced person to help us through the event. We could look at using this role as a "training role" but looking at it the other way around, the Chair could be less experienced, with an experienced deputy included to guide them through. (Editors note - I benefitted a lot from having a couple of very experienced Judges working with me when I first was appointed Chairman, and equally so on the second occasion).

The group were then asked to comment on what qualities they felt they appreciated in a Chairman. The following were put forward:

Approachable/supportive/good communicator/good work ethic/organisational skills/rules knowledge/tact/confidence/ability to resolve problems under pressure/ability to lead, guide and train newer judges/democratic, listening and giving judges a sense of security that they can rely on them/able to take initiative/have foresight/create a team spirit/find a balance and not "micro-manage" the team/can take and give constructive criticism and deliver both good and bad news, and looks after the little bits so that Judges can concentrate on their roles.

It was also added that a Chairman need to be able to make strong contacts within the organising committee, not only to cover FOP, but also cover transportation and catering.

We then discussed what mistakes/flaws a Chairman can make:

- o Too many meetings and meetings being too long
- o Not confident about tasks, and referring too often to the rule book
- o Making personal comments
- o Not considering himself to be a part of the Judge Commission
- o Nervous and stressed - could lead to a bad decision
- o Do not contact their team
- o Fall asleep(!)
- o Can't be found on FOP or on the radio
- o Delegate everything!
- o allowing the creation of "power groups" within a commission who work against the Chair.

In the Judge Guidebook there is a chapter covering the duties of a Chairman - this gives a good indication of the responsibilities of the Chairman, and the requirements, including the need to provide some feedback on the performance of the individual Judges.

We then talked about what makes a Chairman? At this point we referred back to DB's session on Attitude and the type of person who is a leader. The following views were aired:

Can handle pressure under different circumstances and create calm and confident atmosphere/know the "know-how" to make a team work/ open minded/good communication skills/problem solver, not a problem identifier/able to foresee problems and discuss possible solutions in advance/nice to be liked, but not a controlling factor/have passion, humour, strength of character, patience, commonsense etc.

Handling of fellow judges? - does a judge who has a low profile in meetings and not contribute give the chairman any confidence in them? How do you deal with judges who might look to overpower the chair, or make several mistakes and not remain focussed on their roles?

It is evident that a Chairman needs to appoint Judges to different tasks depending on strengths and weaknesses, and keep a close eye on those less confident, giving them strength to perform.

Should a Chairman overrule a Judge decision? If it affects the archers score, then it is absolutely necessary to overrule. However, take care not to undermine your judge when doing so, and consider the impact on them.

Finally, we covered a few pointers on what should/should not be included in the Chairman's report. It was felt it would be helpful to have a "template" of a report to produce to get further consistency.

Close:

A Very busy two days, but very enjoyable, and as ever the best bit was catching up with friends and colleagues old and new, and discussing those interesting issues that sometimes arise for us to deal with!

The Judge committee were pleased to have seen such a good attendance, and thanked everyone for taking the time to attend and contribute to the conference.



Judges at the conference in Bangkok 2013

4. REPLYING TO CASE STUDIES – NOT DOING SO WILL CAUSE YOU NOT TO BE APPOINTED

After the previous reminder that we expect that judges are replying to case studies in a regular manner – at least to 5 out of 6 Newsletters, we are surprised that some judges still do not comply with this requirements.

Case studies are vital for your training, and it also gives us an indication on how you are thinking and which judging area we need to give further attention.

In addition it also tells us that you in fact are reading the Newsletters and thus being updated on latest rules and procedures.

In our committee meeting in Bangkok recently, we decided that judges who are not complying with this request, will not be appointed for duties in 2015

5. International Judge Candidate Seminar in Arizona

An International Judge Candidate Seminar will be held in Phoenix, Arizona, on April 1-3, 2014. The seminar is open to continental judges from around the world who are interested in becoming International Judge Candidates. Lectures and practical sessions will be conducted by WA Judge Committee member Sergio FONT and International Judge and WA Field Archery Committee member Tom GREEN. Those interested in taking part should contact Severine DERIAZ at the WA Office for further information.

6. Judges appointed to officiate in 2014

World Championships – Indoor (Nîmes)

Pedro Sanz	ESP	EU	Chairman
Marco Cattani	ITA	EU	
Vladimir Sincek	CRO	EU	
Myat Soe	MYA	AS	
Karen O'Malley	AUS	OC	
Xiuzhi Zhang	CHN	AS	
Chun-Bong Li	HKG	AS	
Robert Erica	NED	EU	
Dennis Paquet	FRA	EU	
Bjarne Strandby	DEN	EU	
Sabrina Steffens	GER	EU	
Ghazaleh Rassouli	IRI	AS	
Lenny Schwade	USA	AM	
Vladimir Dominguez	CUB	AM	DoS
Rupesh Kar	IND	AS	Alternate
Lorraine van der Westhuizen	RSA	AF	Alternate

World Cup - Shanghai

Klaus Lykkebæk	DEN	EU	Chairman
Linda Cockrell	USA	AM	
Karla Cabrera	PHI	AS	
Johari Abu Bakar	MAS	AS	
Joris Ummarcheril	IND	AS	
Mi-Ja Jung	KOR	AS	

World Cup – Antalya

Jean Martens	BEL	EU	Chairman
Fulvio Cantini	ITA	EU	
Young Sook-Park	KOR	AS	
Lena Fazzolari	ARG	AM	
Flemming Skjoldborg	DEN	EU	
Maren Haase	GER	EU	
Andjelko Praskalo	CRO	EU	Alternate



World Cup – Medellin

Robert Pian	USA	AM	Chairman
Christiane Murphy	CAN	AM	
Gloria Rosa	PUR	AM	
Rubens Terra Neto	BRA	AM	
Louis Simon Peter	MAS	AS	
Drasko Mihinjac	CRO	EU	

World Cup – Wroclaw

Henk Wagemakers	NED	EU	Chairman
Petros Petrou	CYP	EU	
Neil Foden	GBR	EU	
Sabine Szymanski	GER	EU	
Roger Garrod	CAN	AM	
Yinan Qu	CHN	AS	
Vladimir Sincek	CRO	EU	Alternate

World Cup Final – Lausanne

Luca Stucchi	ITA	EU	Chairman
Matsiewdor War Nongbri	IND	AS	
Andras Hegedus	HUN	EU	
Graham Potts	GBR	EU	Dos
Charmaine Ho	RSA	AF	Alternate

Youth Olympics – Nanjing

Sergio Font	CUB	AM	Chairman
Indranil Datta	IND	AS	
Ahmed Koura	EGY	AF	
Katerina Plakouda	GRE	EU	
Kay Thi	MYA	AS	
Pecilius Tan	SIN	AS	
Sajeevi Silva	SRI	AS	
Ringa Baltrusaite	LTU	EU	
Patti-Jo Middlesbrough	CAN	AM	
Ting-Ni Chen	TPE	AS	
Sharzad Allahyari	IRI	AS	
Martino Miani	ITA	EU	
Maya Shalaby	SLO	EU	
Tom Green	USA	AM	DoS
Yap Lee Chong	MAS	AS	Alternate
Marya Larkina	RUS	EU	Alternate

7. Something you should NOT do !

In rainy conditions judges should not protect themselves with umbrellas when officiating in finals matches on the shooting line. A match usually takes between 15 and 20 minutes. A raincoat or jacket may be used instead. The image in the picture does not look good on television or to the public watching the competition in the venue. Can you imagine a football referee running on the field with an umbrella?



8. Advertising

We – the judges – have not been very concerned about advertising on archers at our events, as most teams have control of that for their national teams. Although a couple of archers at the World Championships this year were occasionally using sponsor's shirt on the field, and told to change.

However, there are nowadays some international events of high standard, especially continentally, that are run according to WA rules – but where individuals may enter directly.

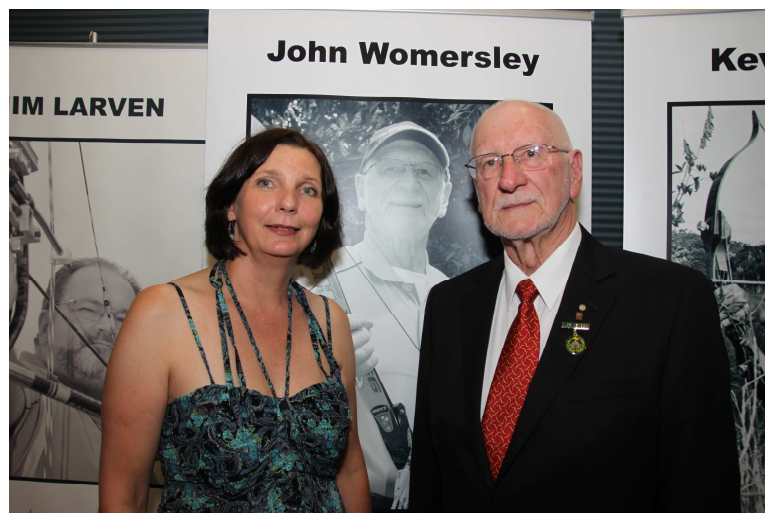
We should therefore have a look into the size of advertising on shirts, pants etc. on the field, which is limited to 400cm² on each item.

400cm² is the total amount of advertising (there might be several sponsors or one sponsor displayed several times).

9. John WOMERSLEY in the Australian Archery Hall of Fame

World Archery Judge Emeritus John Womersley (Australia) was inducted into the Australian Archery Hall of Fame earlier this year. He was nominated by the Archery Australia Officials Committee in reflection of his many years of service to our sport in Australia and around the world.

John qualified as a FITA International Judge Candidate (IJC) in 1979, taking his test in Berlin during the FITA World Archery Championships; and as an International Judge (IJ) in 1982 at the conclusion of the archery event at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. He went on to serve in this capacity for a period of 28 years only retiring in 2007, the result of a FITA age requirement. During this time John served as a member of Tournament Judge Commissions at a considerable number of World Championships, three Olympic Games (including the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games), one Paralympic Games, one World Games and two World Masters Games. He also served as a member of three Juries of Appeal – 2002 (Chairman), 2006 (Chairman) and 2010 (Delhi Commonwealth Games).



John and his wife Susanne Womersley (WA International Judge)

On his retirement, John was recognised for his exemplary contributions to international archery by being awarded the honorific title of FITA Judge Emeritus in 2007, together with the FITA Bronze Plaque presented by the FITA President Ugur Erdener at the conclusion of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

10. Pictures of Judges at major events in 2013



The judges at the World Cup in Medellin during their lunch break. WA appointed judges in red shirts; WA Americas appointed judges in blue.



The judges at the World Championships in Belek wearing the new uniform provided by FILA



The judges at the Youth World Championships in Wuxi, China, October 2013

11. News and pictures from the Continental Associations

From World Archery Americas:



The judges at the World Ranking Event in Santiago de Chile in October 2013

From the Asian Archery Federation:

A new Judge Committee has been elected by the Asian Archery Federation. The new members are Young- Sook Park, Korea (photo), Takeuchi Nobutomoto, Japan and Wu Tsung Yi, Chinese Taipei.



Park Young-Sook, new member of the AAF Judge Committee

12. A brief Analysis of the Quick Judges Test !

As you are all aware, Judges attending the Judges conference are required to take a closed book, multiple choice quick test. The purpose of the test is twofold:

- (a) To simulate a pressure situation during which the Judges are required to act and to decide.
- (b) To better understand where further education regarding the basic rules is required.

Many of you reading this article would have already taken this test, in view of this we would like to make the following observations. The results obtained so far can be found in tables 1 to 3, the data presented displays some interesting trends. Two World Archery International Judges conferences have taken place to-date, a third, is planned for in Europe next year.

The first in test to be held was in Ogden USA, 2012, with the second a year later in Bangkok, Thailand, 2013.

The quick test consisted of 60 multiple choice question, with a time to answer this test of 45 minutes. International Judges, International Judge candidates and a number of sit in Judges attended both conferences. Table 1 shows the attendance at each conference.

Venue	International Judges	International Judge Candidates	Sit-in Judges	Total
Ogden, USA, 2012	10	12	2	25
Bangkok, Thailand, 2013	23	13	3	39

Table 1 : Participation in World Archery Judges Conference 2012-2013.

Table 2 shows the range of scores obtained for this test, it can also be seen that the range of scores obtained was rather wide and in fact somewhat unexpected. It should be noted that many of low scores obtained where due to the judges not being able to finish the test in the allotted time. There are a number of factors that could have led to then not finishing this test, and these issue will be addressed by the Judges committee.

Venue	International Judges Range of score	International Judge Candidates Range of Score	Range of Score for the whole group (IJ + IJC)
Ogden, USA, 2012	92.45 – 74.24	95.45 - 78.79	95.45 – 74.24
Bangkok, Thailand, 2013	95.45 – 24.24*	90.91 – 30.30*	95.45 – 24.24*

Table 2 : Range of Scores for Quick Test 2012-2013

(*indicates that there were Judges that did not manage to complete the exam in the allotted time)

Table 3 shows the average score for each test session and for each group. It is interesting to note that the average score for the International Judges for both groups was very similar, 83 marks, whilst the International Judge candidates in Ogden, scored a higher average than those IJC's in Bangkok.

Venue	International Judges Average score	International Judge Candidates Average score	Average score of group (IJ + IJC)
Ogden, USA, 2012	83.79	86.36	85.10
Bangkok, Thailand, 2013	83.14	71.48	79.07

Table 3 : Average Score 2012-2013

Figure 1 shows the % of candidates who incorrectly answered the test questions. This figure gives a clear indication as to where we should be directing our efforts in dealing with problem areas experienced by Judges. It can be seen that there is a similar trend in the % of incorrect answers obtained Ogden (Red) and Bangkok (Blue). Some questions were somewhat more problematic for some of the Judges, as can be seen in figure 1 (green line), where 25% of those Judges participating did not manage to obtain the correct answer.

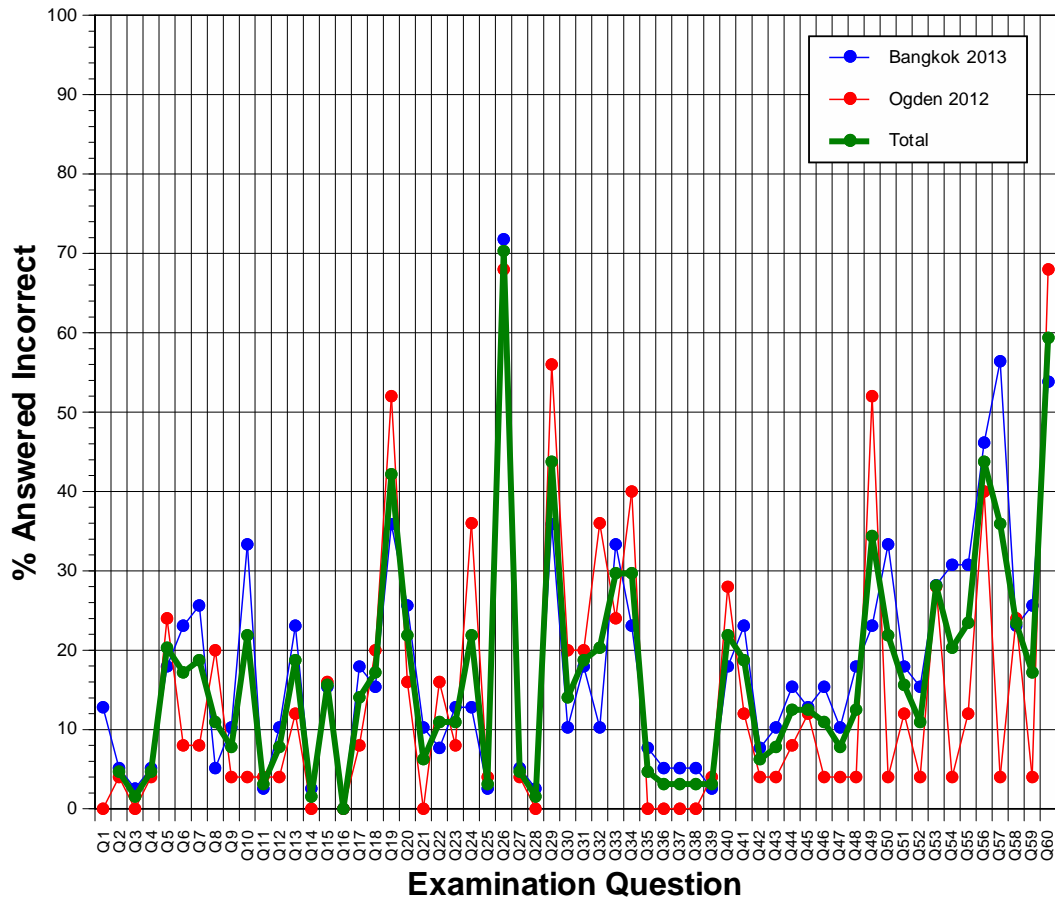


Figure 1. % Answered Incorrect Ogden 2012 & Bangkok 2013

There were 10 participants in Bangkok that did not manage to complete the exam, whilst only one Judge in Ogden did not finish. We as a committee need to understand why this occurred.

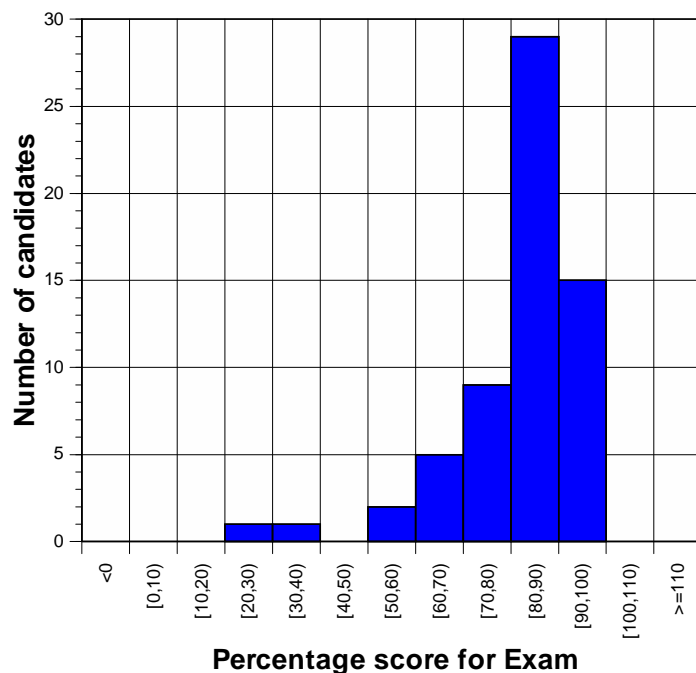


Figure 2. Test score and number of Candidates obtain this score

Figure 2, indicates that many of the Judges in fact obtain a score well above 80%, ideally every International Judge should be above this score.

The Judges committee looks forward to concluding this exercise, even so we already have a clear indication as to where we need further development.



Participants during the Quick test – Bangkok, Thailand, 2013

13. Case Studies 84 – comment

Case study 84.1

In an individual shoot-off (40 seconds) the DoS does not change the clock and it starts counting down from 120 seconds. Archer A shoots within the first 40 seconds and scores a 6. Archer B shoots when 45 seconds have passed and shoots a 9. The judge does not penalize archer B and he wins the match. Archer A's team captain appeals. What would you do?

WA Committee reply:

As many judges mentioned, this is what might happen if you don't check the timing and therefore not stop the match before any shooting takes place. But here we have to deal with the fact; both archers shot, one within 40 seconds and one after 40 seconds.

This is obviously not an alternate shooting. It could have been an elimination match shoot-off or even a shoot-off after the QR.

Let's analyze a bit:

The archers will be given 10 seconds alert time, then an audible start signal. Then the clock indicated 120 seconds. If either A or B (or their coaches) had watched the clock, they might have informed the judge (not shot) or they might believe that this is the time given.

So far both archers are equally responsible. Archer A shot quickly, no problem. Archer B may be slower, might have to let down once or in general have a problem.

If at this stage he understands that he is getting late, and becomes aware of the wrong timing (in spite of possibly having a green light), his "correct" reaction would be not to shoot and inform a judge. In that case you would have to give him another 40 sec. to shoot that arrow, because of an organizational mistake.

Instead he shot a bit late, but did not get any stop signal. Would that be an advantage?

You have all been at our seminars, and we always make the example that DoS gives a stop signal some seconds too late. Shots between time expiry and the signal will be to the benefit of the archer....because the archer may only react to a stop shooting sound signal.

There is a certain similarity, isn't it?

We would accept the score of both archers.

Case study 84.2

At an indoor tournament the competition is held in a hall which is covered by a tartan surface which the hall owners do not want people to walk on. For that reason the organizers have placed a rubber surface on which the archers will stand to shoot their arrows. This rubber is very soft and the archers complain that their stance is not firm, and their feet sort of like sink into the rubber. An archer gets a wood surface which is big enough for him to stand on and avoid the problem with the rubber surface. He asks the judges if he can put it on the shooting line and stand on it to shoot. The judges say he cannot use it because he will have an advantage over the rest of the archers. What would you say as a judge?

WA Judge Committee Reply

Almost all judges would only accept a kind of wooden plank that fits to the limitations in the book (max 2cm beyond the foot size). That is a fair judgment.

But imagine; if this material is so soft that it disturbs the balance of the archers, the disturbance will be different from archer to archer due to their weight. We may even think, since this surface has been chosen, that the Organizers' own archers may be prepared, and then have an advantage.

Sometimes, and as several judges imply, this surface should not be used or accepted. May be it is possible to remove it and find some carpet-like cover of the tartan surface?

But then you (the judges) should not turn up short before start, then it is often difficult to achieve some necessary changes.

Case study 84.3

During a compound team match with alternate shooting an archer shoots an arrow and his release aid jumps forward from the archer's hand to land 3.5 meters in front of the shooting line. He is the second archer to shoot in his team. Before crossing the 1 meter line to allow the third archer to walk in, he asks the judge whether he can walk on the field to pick up his release aid to use it in the second half of the team's 6 arrow end. The judge allows him to do so. Is the judge's decision correct?

WA Judge Committee Reply

Most of the judges will allow the archer to pick up his release aid, and they are supported by your committee.

Since this is an alternate shot team match, we presume that there are only these two teams on the field, so there is no danger as this is happening when this particular team is in action.

As most of you stated, the team will lose time, as the DoS will let the time run until the archer returns behind the one meter line.

To deny him would influence the match (for no good purpose). You may say that an archer should have spare equipment, but there is no particular penalty for not having that. It would have been smart, the team would not have lost time, but except from that.....?

14. New case studies

Case study 85.1

At an indoor tournament a shoot-off needs to be carried out in compound match. The judge assigned to take control of this match set up a new target face for each of the contenders. After the archers have shot, the judge and the two archers walk to the target to find out that both arrows are in the compound ten-ring and have hit the cross in the center not making it possible to see it. The judge claims that it is not possible to measure because both crosses have disappeared and tells the archers to go back to the line to shoot another arrow.



Was the judge's action correct? Would you have acted otherwise?

Case study 85.2

At a major international event in which finals were shot using an alternation sequence, the clocks for the team matches were not prepared to give a sound signal at the end of the 2 minutes. The judges, team officials and archers were not made aware of this. In a team match, Team A's last archer on the line shoots his arrow 2 seconds after the clock had come to zero. The judge shows his red card to the coach and advises the target judge to deduct the highest scoring arrow for that team. Team A's team captain appeals to Jury claiming that his team did not receive a sound signal.

Was the judge's action correct?

What would you have done if you had been made aware before the start of the match that the equipment was not able produce the sound signal?

Your reply must be sent to WA at latest on the 31 January 2014