

JUDGES NEWSLETTER

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1. Editorial

By Morten WILMANN, Chairman

Dear Judges, Your committee members have just finished their yearly meeting, a very important meeting with the 2016 -2019 re-accreditation and the appointments of duties for 2015 on our agenda.

Unfortunately some of you failed the test or failed to commit to the requirements for re-accreditation, giving your committee no other choice than to take you off the list for the next accreditation period.

When summing up we are losing 29 judges, including those who for some reasons have withdrawn or have not been supported by their National Association.

Furthermore I have to say that we are not happy to notice that some of you are not replying to case studies at the rate we expect, and I repeat that you should at least answer 80% of the case studies in Judges Newsletters in each re-accreditation period.

As previously mentioned, this will affect the appointments, and some of you will not be used in 2015 due to this. The reason is obvious; if you don't reply to case studies, we can not be sure if you are reading the Newsletter or are studying cases and their summing up.

Today this is even more important as we are facing far too many mistakes by judges, or judges not complying with the accepted standard of judging procedures. In this respect we will in the future use our possibilities of suspending judges for a period, giving them test (s) to ensure that they are capable before lifting such a suspension. I refer to the letter being sent to all of you.

Having said that, we do appreciate that we have a bunch of judges of an excellent standard. They are outstanding representatives of international judging, by their performance and attitude.

We believe that we in the future will have well prepared judges, with good posture, in order to meet the modern requirements of an attractive sport. You know, even archery is now in the spotlight.

I wish you all the best in 2015
Morten



2. Judge Committee meeting in Malta, December 2014

Your Committee met in Malta at the end of the year to discuss a number of items. A considerable amount of time was devoted to discussing the results of the re-accreditation process. The results of the open-book test were a bit surprising in some of the cases. We agreed on the minimum score to consider for re-accreditation, and regretfully decided to inform some of our judges that the results of their tests were not good enough to continue to be an international judge or an international candidate.

Some judges who did pass the test still showed that they rely a lot on their previous "knowledge" of rules and did not bother to check in the rules book whether some changes had been recently made. Other judges did not seem to have read the questions carefully, and failed to give the correct answer in TRUE-FALSE questions in which the FALSE items needed to be explained.

Another issue that needed to be taken into account for re-accreditation was the number of replies to case studies in the last three years. A couple of judges who actually passed the test were blacklisted for not having replied to cases studies, despite the fact that they had been warned by our Committee in advance. Unfortunately for these judges, their re-accreditation was denied for this reason.

Our Committee prepared an individualized letter to each judge including the number of the questions whose answer was incomplete, or totally or partially wrong. Séverine Deriaz will probably have sent you this letter by the time you get this issue of the Newsletter.

Appointing judges to 2015 events was another important matter we dealt with in Malta. Many factors need to be considered when making appointments of judges and chairmen for the ever increasing number of WA events. This time, again, we tried to use as many judges as possible, not wanting to use one judge more than once, but this is not always possible when you have events for which not many applications are received. The lack of judges who are willing to do Field and 3-D events is something our Committee will consider very seriously when preparing future seminars.

Regarding the Rio Test Event, our committee prepared a list of names that we submitted to the WA Executive Board. They made a final ruling on this list with a couple of changes based on their view of what the IOC wants in terms of gender, geographical distribution, and look in front of the TV cameras. The list chosen for the Test Event will not necessarily be the same list as for the Olympics, but it may look quite similar.

On the topic of upgrades to International Judge Status, our Committee decided to upgrade the following candidates: Paola PRASCHKER (ARG), Adam MARTINEZ (PUR), Lena FAZZOLARI (ARG), PAN Yu Hsuan (TPE) and Nobutomo TAKEUCHI (JPN).

As part of the next re-accreditation process, the Committee agreed to hold the next International Conference in Medellin, Colombia, on May 16-17, 2016, in conjunction with the World Cup to be held there.

3. Why do Judges make mistakes?

We will comment on some of the mistakes judges made in 2014. Some of you may not believe that an International Judge or a Candidate could have made such mistakes. We will not mention names. That is not really important at this point. We are sure in most of these cases the judges had the knowledge of the rules, but possibly lacked the skills to put their knowledge into practice in specific circumstances. When a judge is appointed to officiate, he/she should not take it for granted that he/she knows everything and how to go about every possible difficult situation on the field. Judges DO NEED to prepare themselves. They DO NEED to study the rules, and more than that, they DO NEED to practice the procedures.

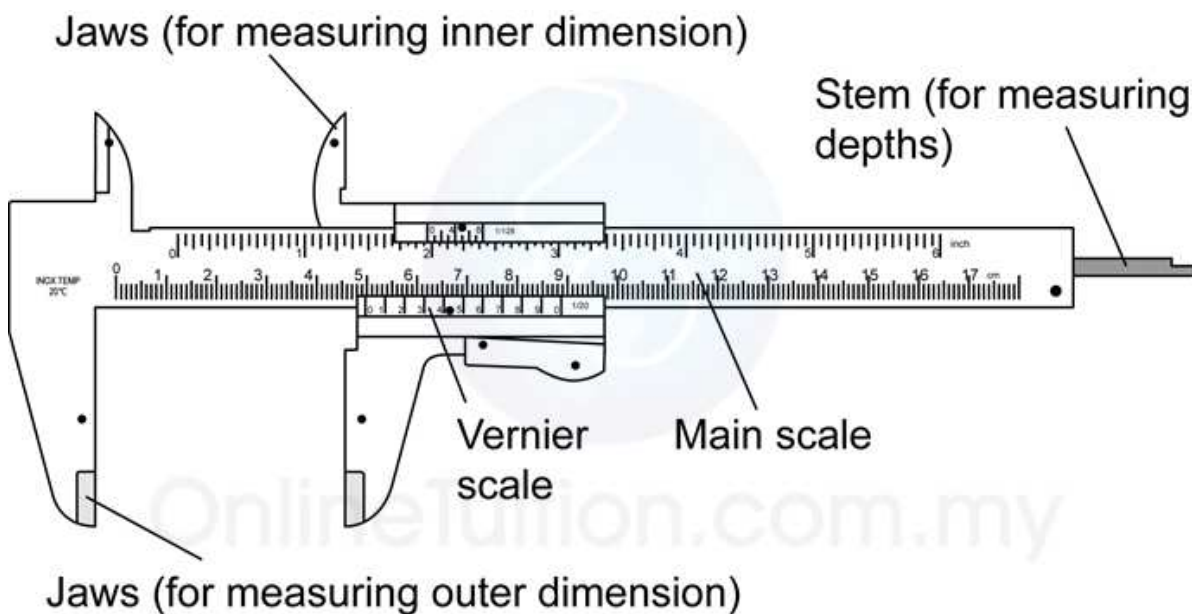
Mistake No. 1. At one of the World Cups an international judge made this mistake during the equipment inspection. A compound lady brought her bow to the inspection. The judge believed the archer had an overdraw that exceeded the 6 cm limit. The judge measured from the pivot point, but not to the point where the arrow actually touched the rest, but to the point where the rest was attached to the bow, causing the distance measured to be about 7 cm, when the actual distance from the pivot to the actual rest of the arrow was 4 cm. The judge told the archer that the overdraw was not allowed. The archer had to use her spare bow in the competition because the judge made a wrong decision. It is true that the archer could have appealed to Jury, which she did not do because she did not know the rule very well either. A question arises here: How many times had this judge ever measured an overdraw? The judge did know the rule of the 6 cm, but did not have the skills to measure.

The picture below (the actual bow that was wrongly judged) shows a 3 cm difference between the point from which the overdraw needed to be measured, and the point from which it was actually measured.



Mistake No. 2. At a World Ranking Event, a line judge assigned to a Finals match gave the signal to the DoS to start the next set in a mixed team match. When the DoS started the set, one of the teams complained that they had not received their arrows from the target yet, and they had no arrows to shoot. This happened when the other team was already on the line and had shot one arrow. You will understand that great confusion was created here. The DoS allowed team A to finish their first two-arrow sequence, stopped the match, waited for Team B's arrows to arrive, and started Team B's clock at 80 seconds. Team A's team captain appealed to Jury. All of this could have been avoided if the Line Judge had been focused and had mentally reviewed the procedures to follow.

Mistake No. 3. At a Finals Match, a target judge needs to measure the distance between two arrows and the center of the target. The judge has a caliper and wants to use it to measure. In trying to do so, the judge uses the wrong part of the caliper. She tries to measure by using the part of the caliper that is used for measuring outer dimensions, according to the picture below.



When you want to use a caliper to measure arrow-center distance, you need to use the jaws for measuring inner dimension, as shown in the picture below.



In the situation described in connection with mistake No. 3, the judge knew that you may need to measure the distance to the center in shoot-off scenarios (that is what the rules imply), but the judge had not practiced enough using her caliper before coming to this event. She had the knowledge, but lacked the skills. She did not have the know-how, which is paramount in these circumstances.

Mistake No. 4. At a Continental Championships, during a recurve team round, at the conclusion of the third end, team A shows 5 points and team B shows 1. The archers return to the line, and the judge tells them they need to shoot another set until a team gets 6 points. The archers were getting ready to shoot when one of the team captains involved tells the judge he is wrong. There were no further consequences because the judge immediately realized he had made a mistake, but the image of this judge, and that of the whole commission was damaged, just because the judge was not focused, because he had not told himself several times that a team match is won with 5 points and not 6.

Mistake No. 5. In a compound team Bronze Medal Match, teams A and B are tied after the 24 regulation arrows. They need to go to a shoot-off. Team A shoots two of its arrows in the inner ten zone and the third arrow in the 9 ring, while Team B shoots one arrow in the inner ten, another in the outer 10 zone and the third one in the 9 ring. Both total 29 points. The judge comes to determine which of the teams has the closest-to-the-center arrow. The judge measures and decides the each team's best arrow is at the same distance from the center. She stands facing the public and signals that the two teams are tied and need a second shoot-off. The judge forgot that she needed to consider the second closest arrow, which would have given team A the Bronze medal as their second arrow was also in the inner ten. Only after some WA officials came to the target to complain about the wrong decision did the judge correct herself and indicated that Team A was the winner.

Why did this happen? Lack of focus. If you are involved in a team shoot-off, you need to silently repeat to yourself that if the best arrows are at the same distance, you need to look at the second ones. Some judges believe that the Line Judge needs to be more focused than the Target judge, but this assumption is wrong. We all need to be focused, regardless of where we are and what we are doing.



Two other mistakes due to lack of focus became sadly famous around the world in the last few years: **Mistake 6.**- A judge raising a yellow card in an individual match causing an archer to lose concentration and time; and **Mistake 7.**- A timing mistake (too short time) in a team shoot-off that was not noticed by three line judges on duty, and the matches were not stopped. This lack of focus, which resulted in lack of action, brought the case to a Jury who made the most controversial decision at major archery events in the last 10 years.

Mistakes like these, due to lack of focus, eventually damage the image of judging around the world, and open doors for distrust and criticism. Archery judges need to be as professional as football referees. It is about time we got rid of stupid mistakes that create so much anger and negative feelings towards everyone wearing a badge that reads JUDGE.

If you have been appointed to officiate in 2015, make sure you are ready to do the job you are expected to do before you pack your WA Judge Uniform.

4. Successful Youth Judge Seminar in Lillehall, GBR

Archery GB was proud to host World Archery Youth Judge Seminar with 24 candidates from across the globe.

The event took place from 24 to 26 October 2014 at Lillehall National Sports Centre – home of Archery GB and venue for the 2004 World Junior Championships.

The intense two-day seminar included a number of sessions on judging procedures and rules, followed by an exam.

The candidates had the opportunity to visit the Archery GB Performance Unit facilities which were in use by one of the Archery GB Youth Academies. The participants could also undertake practical assessments under the direction of Morten WILMANN and Dion BUHAGIAR, members of World Archery Judges Committee.

The seminar was a great success, with a very high pass rate. The feedback from those attending was that "while it was 'hard work', it was a very good weekend, and they all made new friends with whom they hope to be working with in the future."

The World Archery family is pleased to welcome the following new Youth Judges:

Anthony HILLAIRET (FRA), Berit OGAARD (NOR), Alessandro ORTIS (ITA), Yasuhiro SHIWAKU (JPN), Sofie JOHANSSON (SWE), Douglas McIntosh BLYTH (GBR), Steven JOHNSON (GBR), Robert POTTS (GBR), Jan CERNY (CZE), Katerina KONCALOVA (CZE), Karola Ursula WOORTMAN (NAM), LI Xin Ping (CHN), Elena MORILLAS GONZALEZ (ESP), Tomasz JAGLA (POL), Mathias VAN BULCK (BEL), Aslihan UNSAL (TUR), Andrea AGUILAR CRISTAL (GUA), Marusa RUSJAN (SLO), Klemen CEZAR (SLO), Nina HERCEG (CRO), Siret LUIK (EST)



5. 2015 Appointments

The World Archery Judge Committee has made the following appointments for 2015:

Indoor World Cup, Nimes FRA

Sabrina Steffens (Chair)	GER	EU
Francisco Gimenez	ESP	EU
Jean Pierre Galeyrand	FRA	EU
Alternate:		
Davood Nematinia	IRI	AS



Indoor World Cup, Las Vegas USA

James Larven (Chair)	AUS	OC
Maren Haase	GER	EU
Jesus Guevara	ESA	AM
Alternate:		
Klaus Lykkebæk	DEN	EU

World Cup, Shanghai CHN

Jean Martens (Chair)	GER	EU
Sun Hee Kim	KOR	AS
Angelina Chan	SIN	AS
Sharzad Allahyari	IRI	AS
Paia War Nongbri	IND	AS
Didier Gras	FPO	OC
Alternate:		
Petros Petrou	CYP	EU

World Cup, Antalya TUR

Pedro Sanz (Chair)	ESP	EU
Robert Erica	NED	EU
Drasko Mihinjac	CRO	EU
Kathy Lipscomb	GBR	EU
Rupesh Kar	IND	AS
Celine Gravel	CAN	AM
Alternate:		
Yu Hsuan Pan	TPE	AS

Youth World Championships, Yankton, USA

Ahmed Koura (Chair)	EGY	AF
Robert Erica	NED	EU
Ranjan Bhowmik	IND	AS
Lena Fazzolari	ARG	AM
Bjarne Strandby	DEN	EU
Charmaine Ho	RSA	AF
Martino Miani	ITA	EU
Ghazaleh Rassouli	IRI	AS
Guillermina Garcia Avila	MEX	AM
Alexandre Vecchio Passorini	BRA	AM
Lian Wang	CHN	AS
Saruul Enkbath	MGL	AS
Mariya Larkina	RUS	EU
Vladimir Dominguez (DoS)	CUB	AM
Alternate:		
Patti-Jo Middlebrough	CAN	AM
Petros Petrou	CYP	EU



Universiad, Gwangju, KOR

Luca Stucchi (Chair)	ITA	EU
Joris Ummacheril	IND	AS
Eddie Yip	HKG	AS
Carlos Cervantes	MEX	AM
Alternate:		
George Loh	SIN	AS

World Cup, Medellin COL

Robert Pian (Chair)	USA	AM
Carlos Cervantes	MEX	AM
Jesus Guevara	ESA	AM
Alexander Vecchio Passerini	BRA	AM
Pecilius Tan	SIN	AS
Katerina Plakouda	GRE	EU
Alternate:		
Hossein Nassirinejad	IRI	AS

Para World Championships, Germany

Henk Wagemakers (Chair)	NED	EU
Elsie Luk	HKG	AS
Christiane Murphy	CAN	AM
Lorraine v.d. Westhuizen	RSA	AF
Friedrich Karle	GER	EU
Nobutomo Takeuchi	JPN	AS
Sunethra Senevirathne	SRI	AS
James Larven	AUS	OC
Mike Cullumber	USA	AM
Yinan Qu	CHN	EU
Dennis Paquet	FRA	EU
Ahmed Roushdy	EGY	AF
Davood Nematinia	IRI	AS
Francisco Giminez (DoS)	ESP	EU
Alternates:		
Flemming Skjoldborg	DEN	EU
Louis Simon Peter	MAS	AS

World Championships, Copenhagen DEN

Dion Buhagiar (Chair)	MLT	EU
Pedro Sanz	ESP	EU
Indranil Datta	IND	AS
Susanne Womersley	AUS	OC
Fulvio Cantini	ITA	EU
Hossein Nasirinejad	IRI	AS
Xiuzhi Zhang	CHN	AS



Flemming Skjoldborg	DEN	EU
Yu Hsuan Pan	TPE	AS
Hannah Brown	GBR	EU
Rubens Terra Neto	BRA	AM
David Martin	RSA	AF
Randall Jones	CAN	AM
Irena Rosa (DoS)	SLO	EU
Alternate:		
Fai Keong Leong	SIN	AS
Maren Haase	GER	EU

3D World Championships, Italy

Hannah Brown (Chair)	GBR	EU
Randall Jones	CAN	AM
Andjelko Praskalo	CRO	EU
Indranil Datta	IND	AS
Bjarne Strandby	DEN	EU
Ringa Baltrusaite	LTU	EU
David Tan	SIN	AS
David Martin	RSA	AF
Christophe Pezet	FRA	EU
Alternate:		
Ahmed Roushdy	EGY	AF
Ghazaleh Rassouli	IRI	AS

World Cup, Wroclaw POL

Graham Potts (Chair)	GBR	EU
Petros Petrou	CYP	EU
Klaus Lykkebaek	DEN	EU
Drasko Mihinjac	CRO	EU
Frankie Hoong	SIN	AS
Laura Churchill	CAN	AM
Alternate:		
Robert Erica	NED	EU

World Cup Final, Mexico MEX

Karla Cabrera (Chair)	PHI	AS
Vladimir Dominguez	CUB	AM
Sabrina Steffens	GER	EU
Tom Green (DoS)	USA	AM
Alternate:		
Randall Jones	CAN	AM

Olympic Test Event, Brazil

Graham Potts (Chair)	GBR	EU
Cesar Araujo	MEX	AM
Andrea Bortot	ITA	EU
Celine Gravel	CAN	AM
Robert Pian	USA	AM
Ahmed Koura	EGY	AF
Charmaine Ho	RSA	AF
Katerina Plakouda	GRE	EU
Davood Nematinia	IRI	AS
Fai Keong Leong	SIN	AS
Paola Praschker	ARG	AM
Sabrina Steffens	GER	EU
Carla Cabrera	PHI	AS
Xiuzhi Zhang (DoS)	CHN	AS
Alternates:		
Andras Hegedus	HUN	EU
Henk Wagemakers	NED	EU

6. New Bylaws

by Morten Wilmann

The WA Executive Board had a meeting in Nottingham at the end of 2014, and among other subjects they also dealt with a lot of bylaws. In addition there are some interpretation requests not yet dealt with, which may also have some impact on your work as judges.

Your committee had proposed some bylaw changes in order to simplify and clarify some rules and procedures, but none of them passed – which still may keep us in “the dark” in some situations.

What did pass was mostly connected with field and 3D rules; which I will sum up in my own wording. You must of course read the rules carefully once they are published.

1) Re clothing etc.

It will not be allowed to use anything (no clothing and no equipment – i.e. bows) with camouflage colours. This is also valid for target archery. Valid from 1. January 2016.

2) Re vertical cover (protection) on the side of the sight window of the longbow; max 1cm above a resting arrow and max 3mm thickness. (This is instead of the previous “hard material”)

3) The longbow itself has been taken back to a more traditional (western) shape – along with an “American Flat Bow” (we do not yet know what this means, but will ask for an interpretation). But it might only be a take down in two parts (separated in the handle).

4) There will not anymore be any limitations on distances for the animals in 3D, so now the rule will be that at Red shooting pegs, animals may be from 10-45m (even the smallest ones...) and at Blue pegs 5-30m.

5) Art. 23.2.1. will now allow spotting arrows (for each other). Practically of value only when you shoot more than one arrow.



6) Organizers from now on only have to set out one peg, one archer to the left and one archer to the right, in 3D like in Field.

7) There are some other minor changes, so be observant of the new rules.

A recent Target Archery Committee Interpretation

The Norway Archery Association has requested an interpretation as to the following with respect to venues and outdoor competitions:

- a) *Is it possible to stand indoor and shoot out of the windows?*
- b) *Is it possible to cover the shooting line with a roof (rain/sun protection). If not – what kind of distance is required vis-à-vis the shooting line (horizontally speaking).*
- c) *Is it possible to protect the archers from wind (by sails, walls or other means). If not – what kind of distance would constitute a limit?*
- d) *If a stadium is used, may the roof be closed (possible at new constructions)*

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Target Archery Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Target Archery Committee:

It is the opinion of the Target Archery Committee that in order to be considered “outdoor” competition, the athlete needs to be subject to any two of the following three factors: (i) rain, (ii) wind and (iii) sun.

This allows for a definition of “outdoor”, which could be used when analyzing a stadium or other structure for an outdoor event:

- Shooting out of a window would not be an outdoor event since there would be no rain, sun or wind (0 elements present)
- Shooting under a roof would not be an outdoor event as only wind applies (no rain or sun) (1 element present)
- Shooting in a stadium with roof closed would not be an outdoor event since no wind, rain or sun (0 elements present)
- Shooting in a walled stadium with roof open would be an outdoor event (no wind) rain and sun (2 elements present) unless the athletes are shooting under an overhang (0 elements present)
- Shooting with athletes protected from wind (sails, walls) is an outdoor event (no wind but rain, sun) (2 elements present)
- Shooting in a stadium would be an outdoor event if the athlete could be subjected to both rain and sun (and possibly wind) (2 elements present)
- Shooting in an open stadium however the athletes (or some of them) are under the ‘overhang’, then the event is not an outdoor event (no, rain, no wind, no sun).

In every case, the facts and circumstances will have to be considered to see if the athlete is subject to at least 2 of the 3 (as above).

The above is not to suggest that walls or sails to block winds are allowed on the field of play.

World Archery Technical Committee, November 29, 2014
Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, December 23, 2014

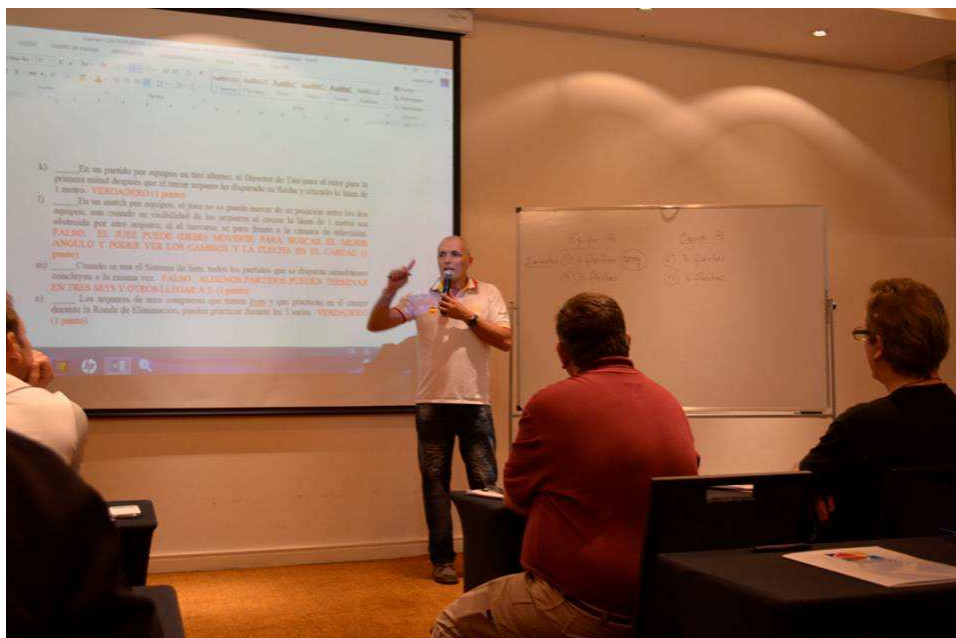
7. Continental Judges Conference in Rosario, ARG

World Archery Americas and the Argentinean Archery Federation organized the 1st Continental Judges Conference in Rosario, Argentina, on the occasion of the Pan American Championships in October 2014.

More than 40 judges from 12 countries were in attendance. The program of the seminar included presentations by International Judges Sergio FONT (Chairman of WAA Judges Committee), Vladimir Dominguez and Lena Fazzolari, as well as WA International Classifier Roger Murray.

Among other topics, the judges went through the replies to the recent Continental Judge Reaccreditation test, the job of the DoS at major international events, the role of line and target judges, and rules and general information on para-archery.

The judges agreed to hold this kind of conference every year. The next one has been scheduled for the second half of 2015 in Tijuana, Mexico. World Archery Americas will open these conferences to judges from all over the world.



International Judge Sergio FONT discussing the continental re-accreditation test

8. Pictures of Judges Commissions



The judges at the 2014 Pan American Championships in Rosario, Argentina



The Judges at the 2014 Asian Games in Korea

9. Replies to Case studies

Replies to Case Studies

87.1. An archer at a 70m round leaves the line a while before the end of the 4 minutes. He checks his arrows through the scope and then checks the arrows left in his quiver, and realizes he has only shot 5 arrows. He picks up his bow and heads back to the line to shoot the last arrow as there is still about 20 seconds or so left on the clock.

However, before he gets back to the line the rest of the archers have finished and the DOS has signaled the end and given three sound signals. The judges had different opinions on how to settle the issue. Some would let him shoot the remaining arrow. Some others would not.

What is your opinion?

87.1 Comments from WAJC:

It was interesting to see that our judges in this case were split in two halves (more or less). May be our guidebook did not give you the relevant answer to this case (see 4.9) by saying that it is the archer's responsibility to return to the shooting line before the end is finished. Some indicate that the end was not finished because there was still some time to go, while others indicate that the end is finished when the DoS gives the signal.

If we analyze the situation, it follows from the text that the archer leaves the line with his equipment (as he grabs his equipment and hurries back to the line). That is a signal that he has finished shooting. The DoS sees a clear line and closes that end. Who is to blame? Practically speaking, if the archer should get time to shoot his last arrow, then the other archers would have to be called back or a separate end of one arrow for this archer had to be organized before shooting the next end. Anyway, it means that he would get 40 sec. to shoot that arrow. Is that fair to the others? Is it fair to let them wait and interrupt their rhythm of the competition in this case?

One thing is if something happens outside the archer's control, another thing is if the archer himself causes the problem. Even if we appreciate that judges as much as possible would like to "help" archers, we cannot totally free the archers from all kinds of responsibilities. In this case the archer would lose his unshot arrow.

87.2: An archer had a dropped down arrow that ended partly beyond the three meter line and partly on the line. The archer noticed the arrow and shot another arrow instead, considering the arrow on the line as not shot.

However, it turned out that for some reason (wind or being kicked loose) the 3m line was not in the proper place, and upon checking the line in front of the archer mentioned, it turned out to be 3,25 away from the shooting line.

A competitor's team captain realized the situation and immediately claimed that the first arrow is valid (more than 3m from the shooting line) and that there now was a situation with 7 arrows, the dropped down arrow being one of them (scoring a Miss).

How would you solve the case?

87.2: The comments from WAJC:

Contrary to case 87.1, here close to all judges would accept the arrow on the (wrong) 3m line as not shot, to which we totally agree. The archers have no other choice than relate to the 3m line as it is positioned, and even if you would have said that it is correct that the arrow was too far away (after measuring), it would have been quite unfair to him to score only the lowest set of arrows.

But the case may also be a reminder that judges on the field have to take a look at this line, as it is often kicked (unintentionally) out of position by archers, or moved by the wind, and take the time to correct it.

9. New Case studies

88.1

At an indoor event with archers shooting in an AB-CD rotation, the lights in the hall are accidentally dimmed causing the archers in the AB group to have a lower level of lighting when they shoot a three-arrow end. All archers in the AB detail shoot their 3 arrows though. The lighting problem is fixed at the time archers CD walk onto the line to shoot their end. Archers CD shoot in proper lighting. When the archers go to the targets to score, archer 10A complains to a judge that he had shot in disadvantageous conditions in relation to the CD archers, and he asks that the CD archers are made to shoot one end in dimmed lights as well. What would you do if you were a judge here?

88.2

At a continental championships, a judge is asked to call the value of an arrow in a 1/8 elimination team match. In trying to position himself to call the arrow, the judge clearly touches the face and slightly leans on the target. The judge gives the lower value to the arrow, and the archers in the team whose arrow had been called complain to this judge that he should give them the higher value because he touched the face. The judge claims that as a judge he has the right to touch the face if necessary when he is calling an arrow value. What's your opinion about this incident?

Your reply must be sent to WA at latest on the 15 March 2015