

JUDGING NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

ISSUE #92

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1. Editorial

by Morten Wilmann, Chairman

Dear Judges,

When writing this editorial we are just up front of the Olympics. For judges on duty for that event, it is starting to be a bit thrilling.

Some athletes are saying that this "is only one event like other events", and some may regard it as such (although I doubt if they manage).

In spite of recent news about extensive doping in some sports and in some countries, I still think that the Olympics stands out as a very special event, well regarded and connected with "personal glory" for the winners.

Archery in the Olympics 2016 – in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – takes place in the famous street of the Sambodromo where the carnival regularly takes place, again a rather iconic place for archery. These are surroundings that may add some thrill to the competition, and your committee is confident that our judges will perform at the same top level as the archers – in spite of the possible stress of the moments.

Morten



2. Judges' conference in Medellin, COL

Minutes taken by Randall Jones, IJ (CAN)

This year's Conference was the first of the current Accreditation Period and was held in the Hotel Agua Express, Medellin, Colombia. There were 20 delegates in attendance and the three World Archery Judge Committee members. Most of the Judges attending the conference were from the Americas but there were also delegates from Japan and Malaysia. Four Continental Judge were present sit-ins as well.

The Conference was held the day after the World Cup event with most judges arriving for the Conference on the last day of the event.

Day 1

Opening

Tom Dielen, Secretary General of World Archery, greeted everyone to the conference. Tom said that changes are coming to accreditation of International Judges. These may involve physical testing to ensure the judges are capable of long days on the field and the rigors of judging the Field and 3D courses. He also mentioned stress management testing and possibly eye tests. World Archery has also been looking at the possibility of professional judges.

Tom then brought up the issue of high draws by compound archers as being a major issue. He referred to the recent incident in Shanghai of an arrow leaving the venue and breaking a window. The angle of the draw is critical and as judges we have to be more vigilant about high draws.

With regards to the uniforms, Tom said that they have worked out the issues with the supplier and everyone should have the complete new uniform this year.

Matteo Pisani, World Archery IT & Results Manager, then had a few words to say about results. He asked that during the elimination rounds judges check the scorecards when the archers say they have a tie to ensure there is actually a tie. When there is a shoot-off the judges should also check that the archers are ticking off the Winner Box on the scorecard. In each case the judge should radio in the results as promptly as possible.

Following these opening comments Morten opened up the Conference by introducing the other members of the World Archer Judge Committee, Sergio and Dion, and then had everyone introduce themselves. He then quickly went to the agenda for the conference.

Quick (Stress) Test – Dion Buhagiar

The conference then opened with the Quick Test. This test is not used directly in the re-accreditation process but is used to get an understanding of the level of knowledge and the ability to respond under a somewhat stressful situation.

The test format has been changed from the one in the last accreditation period. The new test format was 124 true/false questions to be answered in 90 minutes. The marking of the test also changed. A correct answer was awarded 1 point, 0 points if a question was not answered and an incorrect answer was awarded -1 point. The later was instituted to discourage guessing. While 90 minutes were allotted for the test the majority of the participants finished the test within 60 minutes.



World Archery Judge Committee – Morten Wilmann

Morten talked about the Judge Committee, what the Committee has done and what issues have come up over the last four years and where the Committee and judging are going. The following points were discussed:

- In the future the judge seminars will be longer (3 days?) with more emphasis on the practical hands-on sessions.
- The Committee needs more up front feedback from all of the judges.
- The process for the selection of Judge Commissions for events has changed. Not enough people were volunteering to be Chairman. The Committee no longer asks for people to volunteer to be the Chairman but is selecting the Chairman. In addition, where the Chairman of a commission selected their Deputy the Committee is now appointing the Deputy Chairman.
- The Committee is working on a new Judge's Guide Book and would like feedback from the judges on how it should look. Also discussed options to the Guide Book. It was pointed out that the Guide Book was used at all levels of judge training and not just the world level. In conjunction with the new Guide Book, the Power Point judge training presentations will be updated.
- Two additional (younger) judges have been appointed to assist the Judge Committee with the increasing workload.
- There has been a lot of complaints to the Committee about judges in the last four years.
 - In general judges are not focused.
 - Maybe a matter of confidence.
 - Errors are random with no pattern.
- There was a general discussion on judges having to control and take charge. Maybe there has been too much emphasis on theory and not enough actual practice.
- Judges have now become part of TV broadcast. Therefore they can't just be a statue out there but be seen to be working the match. The judge can't let TV control the match, the judge does.

- Related to this, new judges don't want to be Line Judges. Is this a lack of confidence? Possibly mental training required.
- The position of the judges during the Team Finals was discussed. The judge now stands to the side, not in between the two teams, in the same position as for the individual finals. This is possible as only one team occupies the line in alternating shooting.
- The judge needs to show that he/she is having control. Preventing errors in advance is part of the judge being in control.

Attitude – Dion Buhagiar

Dion made a PowerPoint Presentation on "Attitude". For more details, this presentation is available on the World Archery website under Judging Training Aids. Some of the major points Dion raised were:

- Non-verbal, body, communication is very important.
- Your attitude is based on your knowledge and understanding of the rules.
- Three Judge Types
 - The Leader
 - The Doer
 - The Follower
- The Judge Commission is only as good as the weakest link.
- Success comes from cultivating a positive attitude before and during a competition.
- Stay Alert & Focused.
- If you are anxious you can't stay focused.
- The night before, think out what is going to happen and how you handle possible issues.
- Again body language, even posture, is important.
 - How we sit, how we stand, our general appearance, and how we walk to and from the targets.
- Facial expressions say a lot!
- Verbal communication.
 - You need to be both Firm and Gentle.
 - Be sure of yourselfno explanation/justification as to how you arrived at this decision is required.
 - Stay calm and focused at all times!
 - Judges need to be in total control at all times, no matter how difficult the situation may be.

Judge's Newsletter – Morten Wilmann

Morten briefly talked about the Judge's Newsletter. He would like feedback from the judges about the newsletter. Judges need to submit issues, ideas and case studies that maybe used in the newsletter.

It was suggested that a closed Facebook group be created for discussing judging issues. The group present thought this would be a good idea.

Shoot Offs & Measuring Closest to the Center – Dion Buhagiar

This topic was led by Dion. Determining the closest to the center is one of the more important jobs of a judge.

- Just because the two arrows have the same score does not mean you have to measure. First determine by eye which arrow is closer to the center. If you can't decide then you measure.
- Have your calipers/dividers in your pocket until you decide you need to measure.

- Calipers are often used incorrectly. The side for measuring outside diameter is used instead of that for measuring inside diameter.
- Get the archers/agents to stand back while you are measuring.
- Decide which arrow you think may be closer and measure it 1st. Then using the calipers or dividers you compare (gauge) the 2nd arrow. Note: you are actually not measuring but gauging the position of one arrow to the other.
- If you are not sure of the winner, 1mm or less, the arrows are the same, still tied, shoot again.
- Make the measurements, then announce your decision, no discussions.
- Arrows out in the 7 ring or lower can't be measured to the center with most calipers/dividers. The bar that extends out of calipers, used to measure the depth of holes, can be used to extend the reach of the calipers. If you cannot measure to the center then you have to measure to the nearest line making sure you are measuring to the point on the line directly between the arrow and the center.

There was discussion as to whether you can touch the arrow or target face with the feeling that if done properly it shouldn't affect the result and would be more accurate.

Dion then setup two scenarios with two sets of arrows in a target butt and asked all the judges go come up and determine which arrow in each scenario was closest to the center. In Scenario A the results were 12 judges said it was a tie, 5 said archer A won, and 2 said archer B won. In the second scenario all the judges said that archer B was the winner. In the first scenario the arrows were very close, 1mm or less, and some of us such as myself may have forgot to apply the 1mm guideline. The practical test made it clear that measuring while not difficult requires practice. Most of the judges took more time than you would normally do in a real situation.

It was pointed out that shoot offs are not only for ties in matches but for the final entry positions during qualifications and for determining the 8th position for the byes in the first two rounds of elimination. The procedures for these shoot offs are different than for match play shoot offs.

Quick Case Studies, Part 1 – Dion Buhagiar

Dion handed out 13 short case studies while the closest-to-the-center arrow scenarios were being measured. The case studies were a mix of problems, with these cases dealing with issues concerning the Venue and Venue Inspection. All of these studies required only one or two line answers and there was general consensus on the answers to the studies.

Quick Case Studies, Part 2 – Dion Buhagiar

After going over the 13 case studies, Dion handed out a further 27 short-answer case studies to be answered for the next day.



Day 2

Para Archery – Morten Wilmann

Morten presented a PowerPoint by Henk Wagemakers on Para Archery. For details, this presentation is available on the World Archery website under Judging Training Aids.

These are good events for judges to judge at, more relaxed and fun. Points that Morten highlighted were:

Classes:

- Recurve Open - Individual & Team, Men & Women
 - Compound Open - Individual & Team, Men & Women
 - W1 Open - Individual & Team, Men & Women
- Equipment rules are the same as WA rules with the following exceptions;
- The peak draw weight of the bow is 45 lbs
 - No peep sights or scope sights are allowed
 - Level device is not allowed
 - Release aids are permitted
- Visually Impaired (VI) – V1, V2/V3
 - There shall be no distinction between men, women, compound or recurve within either division.

Classification:

- The archer should have a classification card but may have a paper copy if recently classified.
- The judge doesn't do the classification but just enforces what is on the card.
- Open classified para-archers can compete in able-bodied events but the W1 class is a grey area.

Assistive Devices mentions:

- Release aids
- Bow Bandages
- Wheel Chairs
 - There are many issues with respect to the 11cm measurement from the top of the chair to the armpit. While they may pass the 11cm during inspection they actually slouch in the chair while shooting thus being less than 11cm.
 - The chair must not exceed 1.25 meters in length.
- Chairs & Stools
 - The chair or stool cannot have back support.
 - Space at the shooting line will not exceed 60 x 80 cm.
- Blocks (to stand on)
- Body Support (W1)
- Prostheses

Assistants:

- W1 archers who are unable to put the arrow on the string may have a helper.
- The archer and assistant shall be recognisable as partners and wearing the same uniform, numbers etc.

Equipment Inspection:

- Focus on the classification card for assistive devices.
- Otherwise inspect according to World Archery rules.
- Have frames or area taped out on ground to check wheel chairs, chair & stool dimensions.
- When in doubt ask the classifier.

Rounds:

- Except for the Visually Impaired, para archers shoot like able-bodied archers.
- In the team round the para-archers don't leave the shooting line.
 - Instead they either raise their hand if possible, or the line judge should communicate with each team before the match to confirm what they are using as a signal.



Visually Impaired (VI):

The VI Classes were included at the last World Para Championships. Visual Impaired was not covered in detail. Some points raised were:

- VI1 use blindfolds at all times on the field of play.
- VI1/2 do not use blindfolds.
- A tactile site is used.
 - The tactile sight must not be between the knuckles but further back on the hand.



- A frame or foot locators are used to line up the archer.

Quick Case Studies, Part 2 – Dion Buhagiar

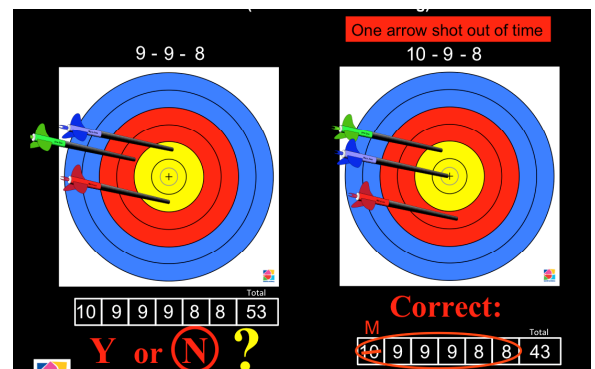
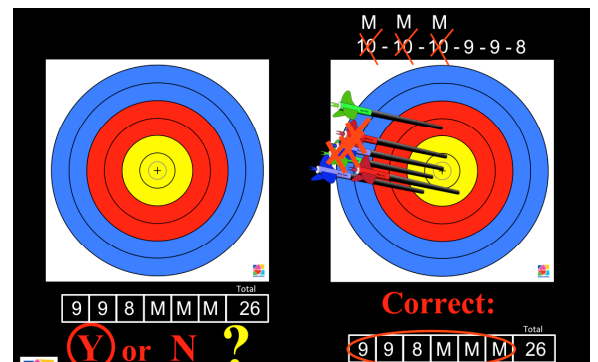
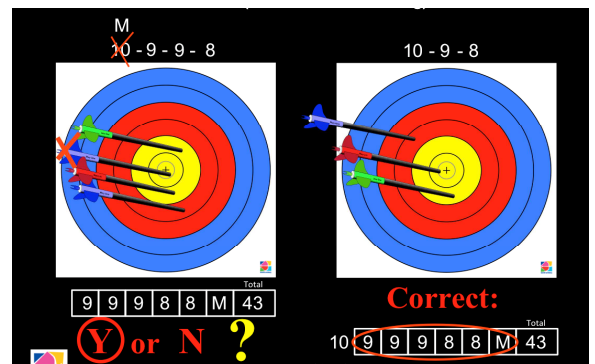
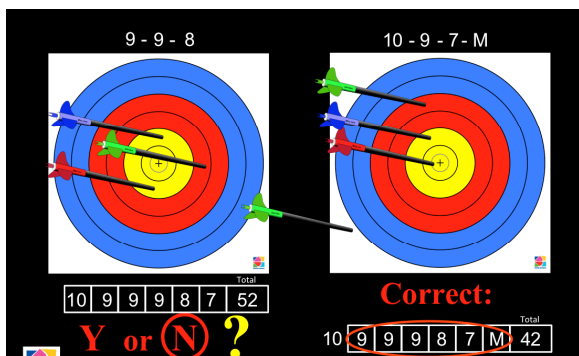
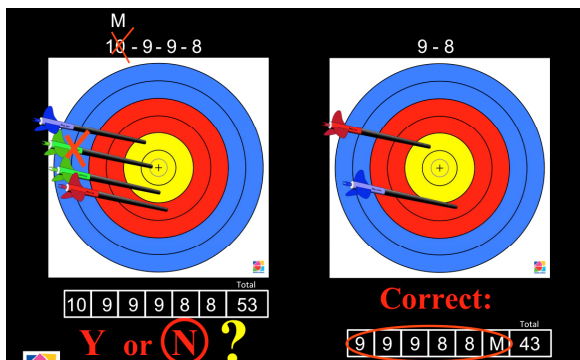
The 27 case studies in part 2 dealt with issues concerning Judging, Archer’s Equipment, Scoring and the Team Event. As with the first set of case studies all of second set of studies required only one or two line answers and there were general consensus on the answers to the studies. The case studies are not discussed in the conference report so they may be used again.

One case study involving compound bow draw weight brought up the importance of spot checking compound draw weight throughout the event and generated a lot of discussion as to whether checking all compound bows during practice immediately before final matches would be a good policy.

The case studies from both sessions resulted in significant discussion among the group and was felt to be very useful.

Compound Team Scoring – Bob Pian

Bob Pian made a short presentation on scoring the multiple scoring faces used in the outdoor Compound Team round. He presented five scenarios of archers making mistakes while shooting the Compound Team round and how the mistakes were scored. The scoring in all of these cases is handled the same as scoring the 3 spot target face used indoors (see figures below).





Various – Morten Wilmann

Morten led a session covering a number of various topics.

The first was high draws and safety. Tom Dielen had already brought this issue up in his introductory remarks. The rules on this are not specific and what is considered a high draw depends partially on the situation such as the size of the safety zone, compound versus recurve, etc.

One major concern is when the power is really in the bow. A lot of archers start their draw with the bow high but very little tension on the string and then pull back as they lower the bow. There are a lot of pictures showing archers using this technique. A small study was conducted in the past showing how far a 60lb compound bow can shoot an arrow with a moderately high draw. With the bow at a 20° angle, 15° above normal release angle, the arrow traveled 259m and at 25° angle it travelled 305m.

Related to the high draw is the wide draw being used by some recurve archers. There are two issues with this draw method. The first is the archer can intrude into the space of the archer beside them while they are drawing the bow. The second is a safety issue particularly on a finals field where spectators are quite close to the archers along the sidelines.

In both cases judges have to be vigilant in looking for these draws and in dealing with them. Remember, observe a number of draws, confirm with other judges and the Chairman, and address the archer or coach to fix the problem. Continue to monitor the archer even after they correct the problem, as they can easily fall back into bad habits.

Something other things:

- Compounds are now allowed to use multiple pins/sight points, except on unmarked Field and 3D courses.
- Finger tab extensions are allowed as long as they don't cross the wrist joint.
- Full-length arm guards are allowed as long as they are flexible and don't stiffen the elbow.
- Eye devices without glasses with visibility for only one eye are not allowed for recurve.
- Plastic rings instead of vanes not allowed if the ring is not fixed (as they will move forward upon hitting the face and destroy the face).
- String weights on recurve bow are not allowed.
- Recurve bow with limb savers under the string are ok.
- Double clickers (two sounds) are not allowed on recurve bows. This is easy to miss upon checking....
- Eleven indoor butts do not allow for the correct spacing of the target faces.
- Markings on the back of limbs that help in string alignment are now accepted, but you may not have any additional item with the same purpose.
- The new indoor compound target face does not have the recurve 10 ring.

New Interpretations, Bylaws and Rules – Morten Wilmann

Morten went over some of the more recent Interpretations:

- Hand anti-torque device can be used by compound archers only.
- Point weights don't have to be the same. However the points should look the same.
- Two recent interpretations on camouflage. It is not allowed on clothing or equipment regardless of the colour. The pattern is what makes it camouflage.

- In the Team Event, the release hooked on the string before the archer is on the shooting line is not allowed. Considered the same as having the arrow out. A yellow card is shown if this occurs. This is an item that should be brought up at the Team Managers meeting.
- Recurve tab tear or thumb rest is allowed.
- Ball bearing arrow points are allowed.

Recent Bylaws:

- Chest strapping in Para Archery. May only have one strap no more than 2 inches wide.
- There is now a fee charged when submitting a request for Interpretations.
- In Para Archery the W1 archers now shoot a full, 1-10, 80cm target face.

New Rules:

- 13.7.2 In the team event 20 seconds per arrow shall be given. Shooting shall resume from the shooting line.
- 14.4.1 Where there is a discrepancy between the totals on the paper scorecard and the electronic scoring the electronic scorecard will take precedence.
- 2.2.7.1 All advertising shall not exceed 400cm² per item.

Quick (Stress) Test Results – Dion Buhagjar

Dion presented summary statistics of the Quick (Stress) Tests from the previous three judge conferences and the results of the test just written.

Year	Location	Results	
		Range (%)	Average (%)
2012	Ogden	75-95	85
2013	Bangkok	25-95	79
2014	Antalya	51-95	82
- pass was 85%			

The results of the new test were:

Old Marking Method	New Marking Method
66-90	52-87
5 passed	2 passed
10 border line	4 border line

These results show that the judges need to prepare before each competition by going over the pertinent sections of the Rule Book and Judge's Guide Book. Before the competition doesn't mean just on the flight to the competition.

Dion then presented a detailed breakdown of the results. While the majority of the mistakes were random, there were a dozen or so answers that many of the judges got wrong.

This led to a general discussion on where the Judge Committee goes next with respect to testing and assessing judges. Possibilities include:

- Stress testing.
- Testing technical competence.
- Testing judgment.

This was followed by a discussion on testing, failing and making mistakes. One item that came out of this discussion was that communication was a very big issue of which language skills were one component.

3. Upcoming Judges' conferences

The Judges' Conferences in 2017 and 2018 will be held in:

Bangkok, Thailand	March 26-27, 2017
Lausanne, Switzerland	End of October, 2018

4. Outstanding Judge Service Award

As announced in one of our previous Newsletters, Turkish Judge Macide ERDENER is one of the four retiring judges who have received the Outstanding Judge Service Award.

Macide became an International Judge Candidate in 1989, and was active as a FITA / World Archery International Judge since 1991 until 2015. Before becoming a Judge, she was one of Turkey's most outstanding lady archers for a few years.



Her judging activity includes officiating at major events like the 1996 and 2000 Olympic Games, the 1999 World Indoor Championships in Cuba, the Youth World Championships in Italy 1994, and in China 2013, and the World Outdoor Championships in 1991 in Poland (where she was Judge Commission Chair), in 2003 in New York, and in 2009 in Korea.

In addition, she judged at a number of European Championships and Grand Prix events, and helped organized the International Judges Conferences held in Turkey in the early 1990's.

5. Application for duty in 2017

You will very soon receive your application form for judge duty in 2017. Next year will be very busy with four World Championships (Senior Outdoor, Youth, Para and 3D); the World Games in Poland; the four Hyundai World Cup stages (Shanghai, Antalya, Salt Lake City and Berlin) and its Finals; the Universidad in Taipei, and the four events of the Indoor World Cup.

Make sure you are certain that you will be able to attend the events you tick in your application form so you avoid last-minute cancelations.

Who may be DOS?

In addition to IJs and IJCs, our rules also give a certain possibility for former judges to apply for DOS positions at events where the DOS is appointed by the WAJC – following from the rules covered in Book 1, Appendix 4, as below:

17.1. Judges reaching the retirement age or no longer being proposed for accreditation but having served for many years, may still be considered for the position of Director of Shooting if they have during their period as International Judge always passed the re-accreditation tests and never have been suspended or lost their accreditation.

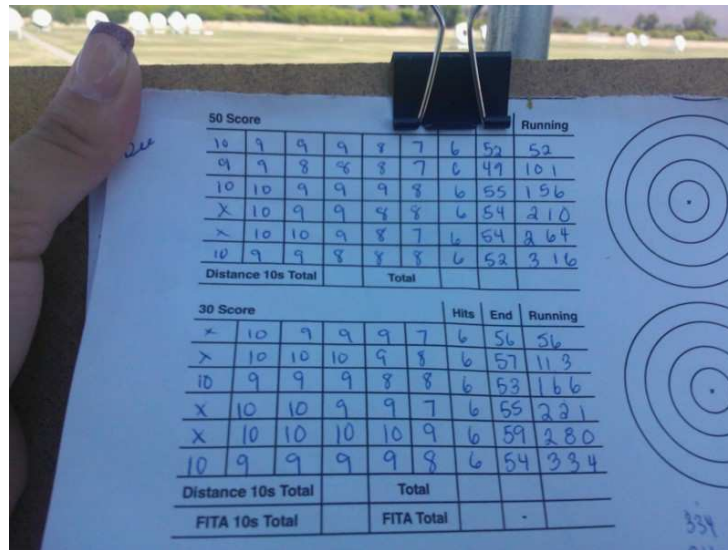
6. Bylaw related to scoring

World Archery Executive Board approved the following bylaw in connection with discrepancies between the paper scorecard and the electronic scoring. This bylaw has been implemented since April 1, 2016, but the official text had not been published as such.

Book 3; Ch. 14; Art. 14.4, 14.4.1, 14.4.3

Book 4; Ch. 27; Art. 27.4, 27.4.1, 27.4.3

- *No changes to the procedure for manual scorecards.*
- *When one electronic scorecard and one manual scorecard are used the following will apply:*
 - *In case of differences in arrow value(s), clearly the paper scorecard has the precedence. In case no arrow value has been entered on paper then no points will be given.*
 - *For what concerns the total score and 10s and Xs, the electronic total score, 10s and Xs will be used based on the following conditions:*
 - *A score has been entered on the manual scorecard so verification is possible*
 - *The scorecard has been signed.*
 - *In case no 10s and Xs are entered on the manual scorecard no 10s and X's are registered for the athlete since no verification can be done.*
 - *In case no total score is entered on the manual scorecard when it is submitted to the results team, then the athlete should be disqualified (individual/team and mixed team where applicable)*



A scorecard without the archer's signature = disqualification

This means that in case of discrepancies between the total signed in the paper scorecard and the total produced by the computers, corrections can be made in the electronic total if upon verification there are differences in the value of individual arrows between the paper and the electronic score sheet, in which case the values of arrows in the paper scorecard will prevail. After the correction of the values of individual arrows in the electronic scorecard the new total produced by the computer will be the valid one.

In other words, if there is a difference in the total in the paper scorecard and the electronic scoring system, the total provided by the computer will prevail if the correct values of each and all the arrows have been entered.

7. Bylaw regarding how to handle pass throughs and bouncers

At a meeting held in Rio, the World Archery Executive Board passed a bylaw proposed by the Judges' Committee regarding article 14.2.7. This bylaw hold major importance for judges, as it gives us the possibility to decide on the value of an arrow that went through or bounced from the target if we have physical evidence of where the arrow actually hit.

Article 14.2.7 reads:

14.2.7. An arrow found on the ground in the shooting lane or behind the target butt, which has been claimed as a bouncer or pass through, shall, in the opinion of the Judge(s), have first hit the target butt. If more than one unmarked hole is located in the scoring zone of the target face after a bouncer or pass through has occurred, the value of the lowest scoring hole shall be given to the athlete;

According to the new bylaw, the following text is added at the end of the article above:

"..., unless physical evidence may give the correct score of the arrow."

The rationale behind this bylaw is that the present wording of the rule may force the judge to give an incorrect value of the hit even where physical evidence clearly identifies the correct arrow hole. With a pass-through we often find the marks of the vanes on the target face and with bouncers we sometimes easily find the correct score by counting back the values if few arrows are shot on a new face. We believe it is important and fair to give the correct score in situations where there is clear evidence of the value.

8. Licence revoked

World Archery gave notification to Bjorn Bengston Sweden AB that their license for producing target faces was revoked. This includes all target faces described in World Archery Constitution and Rules book, Book 2, article 7.2.2 and Book 2, Article 8.2.1. Target faces from this manufacturer cannot be accepted anymore in World Archery events, nor World Archery ranking events and competition registered at World Archery Calendar.

9. Pictures of recent Judges' commissions



World Indoor Championships, Ankara 2016



Hyundai World Archery Cup, Shanghai



Hyundai Archery World Cup, Medellín

10. Reply to Case Studies 91

91.1 At a National Championships the judges have all compound archers use a bow scale provided by the Organizing Committee to measure their bows' poundage. None of the bows was found to be over the 60 pounds allowed by the rules.

A judge, who was not appointed to check compound equipment on the equipment inspection day, happened to have his own bow scale, and on the day of the qualification round he started doing some random check for poundage along the compound line of archers after four ends had been shot. Archer 11B's bow showed 63 pounds on this judge's bow scale when he was asked to draw his bow to this random test.

The judge immediately calls his chairman and reports the issue, suggesting that archer 11B should have the scores shot so far disqualified. If you were the chairman here, would you support your judge's suggestion?

Answer:

Almost 100% of the judges correctly indicated that the spot check has to be done with the same scale that was used during the equipment control – so in this case the check has to be done again.

If it turns out that the bow was over the limit, the usual consequence is that the archer's score will be disqualified up to that point of the competition, where of course the archer will have to adjust his poundage for further shooting.

If there should be circumstances that possibly might indicate that the archer was "in good faith", the judges may consider if the archer has had some advantages with the two extra pounds bow weight or not, and act accordingly.

91.2 An archer turns up late for the Elimination Round (ER) and thereby does not shoot the first two sets of his match. However, he wants to enter the match now as he might still win the next three sets and thereby the match. Would you say this is a problem? What would you possibly say to the archer?

Answer:

Most judges had found the rules which would solve the issue; archers not present upon decision of "who shoots first" or when the match starts, will lose the match (Book 2).

But we need to clarify one issue; the start of the match in the Elimination Round is when the start signal for the first end is given. The archer present does not have to shoot at all, when the situation is clear, he might just walk off the field.

To avoid any "mishap" here, the judges should be alert if there seems to be a match where a competitor is missing, and "decide" upon the situation – and it is as important to inform the results manager/team.

11. New Case Studies

92.1

This question (real situation) came from a fairly new WA Member Association. A recurve team match showed a 4-4 score. The teams went again to shoot a 6 arrow set, only realizing after that it should have been a shoot-off. The team that lost the match claimed that the set should be cancelled, and that a "real" 3-arrow shoot-off should be shot. It was insisted by the Chairman of Judges that the arrows were already shot and so that end could not be discarded.

What is your opinion of the decision made by the chairman?

92.2

In a team match an archer is preparing to shoot the team's last arrow of the set. For some reason the archer has some trouble shooting this arrow, and (probably thinking he was not shooting the team's last arrow) he walked out of the shooting line and crossed the one-meter line. His teammates pushed him back to the line to shoot his arrow. As he crossed the line in again he did it with his arrow nocked in the string. The judge did not raise the yellow card, and though the rules state that a yellow card decision cannot be appealed, the opposing team verbally complained to the chairman of judges claiming that a yellow card should have been raised.

What's your opinion about this case?

**Replies to the case studies should be sent to
sderiaz@archery.org before 30 September 2016**