



JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc
INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

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Content

1. Editorial from our Chairman
2. New Rules
3. Keep focused when correcting a scorecard
4. Dealing with more than one mistake
5. First FITA Accredited Continental Judge Seminar, Jakarta, September 2005
6. Comments on the World Outdoor Target World Championships, Madrid 2005
7. Color change for the X ring
8. New Uniforms for the FITA Judges
9. Judges appointments for 2006
10. Rule History Quiz
11. My first event !
12. Replies to Case Studies no 63
13. New Case Studie

1. Editorial from our Chairman

Dear FITA Judges,

After a long time the Newsletter is again in your hands with information and new case studies.

Last year the re-accreditation process was run in a slightly different way, according to the new rules approved by Council (and confirmed by Congress), including the age limit to obtain the International Judge title. This point created some concern in several dedicated and expert judges, especially because it appeared unexpectedly. The wording of the rules is indeed not so clear and it will be modified before the next re-accreditation.

One fellow judge wrote to me: *I am a bit puzzled by the judges' accreditation. In 1995 I joined the FITA team. One of the things I was told was: "As a FITA judge you serve FITA and not a Member Association". This was to ensure a FITA judge was impartial. Nowadays we need support from both the Continental Association and the Member Association to be reaccredited as a FITA judge. I think this is strange since an International Judge should operate under the governance of FITA, and FITA only in my mind. [...] But why do we need their support if we are not accountable to them?*

The point he raised is quite interesting and a clarification may be of help for everyone. The support of the MA has always been necessary. The first time that a section of the Rules Book has been dedicated to the Procedures for the Judge Committee was in 1994. In those rules it was for the first time explicitly written that the MA should send the applicant (and act on behalf of the individuals) to the training seminars given by FITA. Even before 1994 the procedure applied was the same. When I became a FITA Judge, my application was sent by my Federation. The reason for this behavior is that



FITA is a federation of national federations and not of individuals. All individuals with some office must be supported by their MA. This is valid not only for judges, but for all officers (e.g. FITA Council members).

After the introduction of the new serial system of judges (National Judges, Continental Judges, International Judges), it seems obvious that is necessary to have also the support of the CA being the CJ and IJ status strictly connected.

This procedure is not in conflict with the statement "as a FITA Judge (or a FITA Council member) you serve FITA, not your MA"; it was not in the past, it will not be in the future. If the MA's support never created problems, why should the CA's support create any?

Gian Piero Spada
Chairperson FITA Judge Committee

2. New rules

A number of changes have been made to the FITA rules to become effective on April 1, 2006. We would like to highlight a few of them which directly affect the judges' action on the field.

3.7.3.1 *At FITA World Championships, a Member Association may enter no more than three (3) athletes in each category and division.*

This is a major change to reduce the number of participants at World Championships. For other tournaments, a team may be formed by three or four members.

3.15.1.4 *During the Match Play Rounds at FITA Outdoor and Indoor Target Championships, only one coach per individual athlete or per team shall be on the Field of Play. That coach must remain in the designated area on the Field of Play.*

This rule is intended to keep a clean field so that the spectators can have a clearer view of the archers.

3.22 *Dress Regulations. This article outlines the rules ref. dress regulations for World Championships and Olympic Games. There is concern around the world that these rules must also be applied at other international tournaments. Again, they only apply at World Championships and Olympic Games. Please go over these rules in detail.*

4.5.1.4 *first bullet: The Elimination Round, in which the top one-hundred twenty-eight (128) athletes (mandatory for World Championships) are seeded according to their positions in the Qualification Round (see Match Play Chart Appendix 10 and Book ; Appendix 1.1). They shoot a series of matches in groups, each match consisting of four (4) ends of three (3) arrows or two (2) ends of six (6) arrows.*



Two changes are introduced with this rule: 128 archers going to the elimination round; and all matches will now consist of 12 arrows. After April 1 the elimination round, as the finals round, will consist of 12 arrow matches. The choice is for the organizers to shoot the elimination round matches in ends of three or six arrows.

7.3.3.1.3 *A brace or split cables are permitted, provided they do not consistently touch the athlete's hand, wrist and/or bow arm.*

It is important to notice the word "*consistently*", considering the possibility of an archer touching the brace of the split cables accidentally on one occasion. Please, refer also to article 7.3.1.1.2

7.4.2.3. *An arrow shot on the competition field after the DOS has officially closed the practice session (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows); or during the breaks between distances or rounds; will cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end.*

This clarification of the rule specifies that the archer is supposed to shoot three (or six) arrows in the next scoring end, and he/she shall lose the highest value of the arrows shot. The judges who attended the Conference in Lillehall will certainly remember we had a discussion on whether the archer was supposed to shoot three (six) arrows in that end, or if the arrow shot after practice would count as a miss for the first end so that the archer would only be allowed to shoot two (five) arrows in the end in question.

7.5.2.2. third bullet: *In the 1/64th, 1/32nd and 1/16th Elimination Rounds....*

The rules now allow up to 128 archers to qualify for match play eliminations.

7.5.2.2 fourth bullet: *In single match play alternate shooting, the highest placed athlete in the qualification round will decide the order of shooting of the first end. The athlete with the lowest cumulative score will shoot first the next end. If the athletes are tied, the athlete that shot first in the first end shoots first in the next end.*

This bylaw had already been applied before it was approved by Congress. It is important to remember that when there is a tie at the end of the match, the first shoot-off arrow is shot by the archer who started the match.

7.5.2.3 first bullet: *A team consists of three (3) athletes.*

This rule applies only to World Championships and Olympic Games. For other tournaments, as per 7.5.3.2, a team consists of three (3) athletes or four (4) athletes.



An archer marking arrow holes at the World Indoor Championships in Aalborg. Hopefully the lines he draws are no longer than 3 mm long.

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- 7.5.3.2** second bullet: *All members of a team must be announced prior to the start of the Qualification Round. Such members must take part in the Qualification Round and cannot be changed.*

The first part of this rule is vital at tournaments (World Ranking Events and other international or national tournaments) where a country fields more than four archers. It is recommended that the announcement of the four members of the team be made at the team captains meeting, so that all team captains know which archers will be part of the team. We, the judges, must make sure the team members are announced in due time, to avoid possible appeals.

- 7.5.4.1** *Thirty (30) seconds is the time allowed for an athlete to shoot one arrow when shooting alternately in the Olympic Round matches.*

There is still confusion around the world regarding this rule change. Some archers, coaches and judges believe that the 30 seconds rule applies to every stage of the competition, including the qualification round. This is not so. The 30 seconds ONLY apply to matches with alternating shooting. Please also note that a shoot off in a match with alternating shooting will be conducted on the basis of 30 seconds per arrow, and not as specified in 7.5.4.2. For Indoor archery, the 30 seconds rule application is the same (see art. 8.5.3.1.)

- 7.5.4.4** *Two minutes is the time allowed for (...) an Olympic Round team to shoot six (6) arrows.*

The team round now consists of 24 arrows: 4 four ends of 6 arrows. Each member of a team will shoot two arrows in each end.



7.5.5.4 *If more than one match is held on the same field of play at the same time with alternating shooting, no sound signal may be given to indicate the start of each shooting period except for the start of the match.*

This was a necessary rule to give legal support to what has been done in the last three Olympic Games. There were two archers in Athens who almost lost an arrow because they were waiting for the sound signal. If you are appointed as line judge in a tournament where two or more matches are held simultaneously with alternating shooting, make sure your archers know that there will be no sound signals for the second and subsequent arrows in each end.

7.8.2.3 *An arrow shot before or after (...) This violation will be notified by the judge raising a red card.*

As a result of this rule, you will be expected to have your red card ready from the Qualification Round. This was also a necessary rule, as there was no visual signal to indicate that an arrow had been shot out of time. The same procedure applies to rule 7.8.2.5. Several judges forgot to make reference in their re-accreditation test to the fact that a red card is to be raised when an arrow is shot out of time in the team event.

8.5.2.3 *third bullet: In the Indoor Match Round team event there will be two columns of 3 vertical triple faces, one center for each of the six arrows of the team. Each team member will shoot one arrow at a center of his choice.*

This rule is in line with the rule of 24-arrow team matches. Every match will consist of four ends of six arrows. As for the indoor round, there will be six centres in two columns of three. It is the choice of the team members to decide which archer will shoot at which center. The rule stating that there is a column of three centres for each team member is now gone.



A very wet Morten B. Wilmann during the World Championships for disabled in Pisa, Italy. Gian Piero must have been in the neighborhood (Bologna)

3. Keep focused when correcting a scorecard

The following situation actually happened, and proves how focused we must be at the time of correcting a scorecard. We **MUST** see the arrows before we change a value.



The team competition at University Championships is conducted using a different target. It is a hit or miss target. In order to get one point the arrow must hit the 12.2 cm yellow zone (9 or 10 in the “normal” targets). The rest of the target face is red, and you score a Miss if you hit it. At the Universiade held in Izmir, Turkey, a problem occurred in a bronze medal match because the target judge did not do his job properly.

While scoring the second end, a correction in the scorecard for team B was made by the judge, increasing the score by two points in relation with the unofficial values entered by the scorer from the blind. At the end of the match, the score showed 11 points for team A, and 12 points for team B. Unexpectedly one of the archers and the coach of team A walked to the targets and started counting the number of holes in team B’s target. They entered into an argument with the judges, and then approached the chairman of judges. They argued that team B did not have 12 points, but only 11. The chairman of judges checked the target face and confirmed that there were only 11 holes in the yellow zone, and 16 holes in the red area.

Team B was already celebrating their victory around the shooting line, and one of its members had been taken to the doping control room for a test.

The chairman of judges talked to the target judge and the scorer for team B. The scorer (a national judge) said that she believed the target judge had made a mistake when correcting the score of the second end. She saw him change two Misses into Ones when only one value upgrade was necessary. The chairman of judges talked to the target judge who admitted he was not very careful and did not check the arrows on the face when he made the correction. Due to a language problem he had understood two values had to be changed, and so he made two corrections without checking the arrows.

If you had been the chairman there, what would you have done? Would you have solved the problem yourself? How? Would you have told Team A to appeal to Jury?

4. Dealing with more than one mistake

Judges are sometimes faced with situations in which an archer has made more than one “mistake”. The order in which you deal with the violations is very important. Let’s analyze some scenarios.

- a) one arrow too many and one arrow shot out of time. In a situation in which an archer has shot four arrows (50 or 30 meters), and one of these arrows has been shot out of time, you first deal with the number of arrows: four arrows, you enter the three lowest values in the scorecard. Then you deal with the time issue. Of the three values entered in the scorecard, you change the highest score into an M, using the customary procedure with the diagonal line in red. This is done so that the value remains there for a possible appeal to Jury.
- b) Indoors. Two arrows in one center, and four arrows total. You first deal with the center in which two arrows are found. The highest value in that center becomes a Miss. Then you have four values (including the Miss), and you take care of the four arrow mistake: You score the three lowest values. For instance: a ten in the upper center, a 10 and a 7 in the middle center, and a 9 in the lower center. The



10 in the middle center becomes a Miss. Then you have 10, 9, 7, M. You score 9, 7, M.

- c) Indoors. Two arrows in one center, four arrows total, one arrow shot out of time. The first two steps are as in situation b above. Then you take care of the arrow shot out of time. For this you take the highest value in the scorecard and correct it into a Miss following the usual procedure with your red pen. In the example shown in situation b above the score would then be: ~~9~~-M, 7, M.

5. First FITA Accredited Continental Judge Seminar, Jakarta, September 2005

The first Continental Seminar for FITA Accredited Continental Judges was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on September 1-3, 2005. FITA Judge Committee members Morten Wilmann and Sergio Font conducted a seminar that was attended by 40 candidates from Hong Kong China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Mongolia. Half of the participants wrote the exam for FITA accreditation, while the others took the test prepared by the AAF Judge Committee to become Continental Judges. Based on the results of the test and their input throughout the seminar, the following judges were appointed FITA Accredited Continental Judges:

- Kam Ming Yu (HKG)
- Damayanti Adhidarma (INA)
- Muriko San (INA)
- Arie Arceria (INA)
- Park Young Sook (KOR)
- Jung Mi Ja (KOR)
- Dr. Myat Tau Ya Soe (MYA)
- Mildred de Leon (PHI)
- Karla R. Cabrera (PHI)
- Fe M. Empaynado (PHI)
- Simon Wee (SIN)
- Frankie Hoong (SIN)



Participants at the Judge Seminar in Jakarta, 2005



6. Comments on the World Outdoor Target Championships, Madrid 2005

The following comments paraphrase the report presented by Judge Committee members Morten Wilmann and Sergio Font, who acted as Judge Observers in Madrid. They are included here because most of these problems must be addressed and solved by the Tournament Judge Commission before they occur.

1. Regarding the equipment control area. We often see – also in Madrid – that the area designated for such a control is not 100% convenient for the judges and archers. It must be possible, i.e. in a manual to indicate how it should be designed; a place where archers can pass through, in order to avoid a total mess for archers coming in and out of the control area.
2. During official training a buttress blew over, obviously because the buttresses had not been properly fixed. During the competition, after the change of distances, the same happened again. May be the judges did not check this?
3. A Jury of Appeal decision was to the correct disfavour of the decision made by the Judges. The incident was as follows: Two Spanish female archers had been mixed up by the team captain as for back numbers and thereby position on the field, causing archer A to shoot at target B and archer B to shoot at target A. This was discovered during scoring of the first end – as the scorecards were distributed according to the correct names and numbering. The Judges removed the scores of the first end –giving 6 misses – referring to the rule re shooting at the wrong target, showing a complete misunderstanding of the intention of that rule. The Jury gave the scores back to the archers – fortunately.



One of the judges making a call at the World Championships in Madrid

4. Some judges had advertising material on their caps, which is not acceptable. Neither did many of them use white colour hats as indicated in the guide book.
5. The organizers scheduled too many team matches at the same time, which caused most judges to have to control three teams at a time. The chairman of judges should never accept to work under these circumstances. The O/C must coordinate their schedule with the Technical Delegates and the Chairman of Judges as well.
6. The procedure for the judges at the targets during the finals was often a real mess, mainly on the day of the individual finals. At times there was one judge standing by target 1, and two judges by target 2. Some other times the judges left the targets before the AA had withdrawn the arrows. This demonstrates the



importance of dealing with these procedures in the judges meeting before the start of each competition day. We must understand that we are part of the show, and good judge deportment adds to the image of archery as a sport.

7. The tournament was often delayed by the target judges who took a long time to check the scores on the targets. Again another problem that can be avoided, maybe by appointing the “quickest” judges to do this job.



8. There were no umbrellas for the target judges during the finals. This caused the “fainting” judges to have to stand outside of the blinds (facing the stands) looking for some minutes of shade and fresher air between matches. This is an issue to be dealt with by the TD and the Chairman of judges before the actual match play starts.
9. There were security problems during the finals. People walking behind the targets. This is also part of the judges’ job: to make sure the area is safe.

As you can see most of these problems can be avoided by the judges. They sometimes occur because we take things for granted. We must take each day of the tournament as a new tournament. Every piece of equipment must be carefully checked, and every procedure must be reviewed by the judges at the start of the morning session or in the meeting at the end of the afternoon session the day before.

7. Color change for the X ring



FITA has asked FITA Licensed manufacturers to change the color of the X ring for Outdoor faces to be in a light grey or pattern so it is visible from close up but not on a camera. This will be introduced in steps but for instance the faces of the new German Manufacturer Krueger will already comply with it. These have been approved as such by FITA. This will avoid confusion in the spectators as to what this ring stands for.



8. New uniforms for the FITA judges

Our judges will very soon have a new uniform. Chantal Steiner in the FITA office reports that the new uniforms will probably be ready in April, which will give us plenty of time for our judges to wear them at the three World Championships scheduled for this year. The uniform

FITA Judge Sherlock Holmes wearing his fashionable uniform. as designed by Chantal Steiner.



will consist of polo shirts in light blue and in white and grey (very nice colors, by the way). There will also be two zip-off pants, a rain coat, a jacket and a vest. We truly hope you like your new uniforms.

9. Judge appointments for 2006

The FITA Judge Committee has made the following appointments for duty in 2006:

FISU World Championships (June 2006, Vinicne, Slovakia)

Luca	Stucchi	ITA	EU	M	CHAIR
Juan Maria	Charquero	ESP	EU	M	M
Ronaldo G.	de Carvalho	BRA	AM	M	M
Mau Sui, Frankie	Hoong	SIN	AS	M	M
Horst	Helfrich	GER	EU	M	ALT 1
Jeannot	Schoos	LUX	EU	M	ALT 2

FIELD WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Aug/Sept 2006, Gothenburg, Sweden)

Morten	Wilmann	NOR	EU	M	CHAIR & JCO
Shinji	Egashira	JPN	AS	M	M
Carole Ann	Hicks	NZL	OC	F	M
René Paul	Koot	NED	EU	M	M
Fai Keong	Leong	SIN	AS	M	M
Derrick J.	Lovell	GBR	EU	M	M
Irena	Rosa	SLO	EU	F	M
Ron	Saar	ISR	EU	M	M
Myat Thu Ya	Soe	MYA	AS	M	M
Marty	Swanson	USA	AM	M	M
Manfred	Weinlich	GER	EU	M	M
Susanne	Womersley	AUS	OC	F	M
Xiuzhi	Zhang	CHN	AS	F	M
Schandorff	Vang	FER	EU	M	ALT1
Jean-Pierre	Galeyrand	FRA	EU	M	ALT2
Alojz	Mauser	CRO	EU	M	ALT3



WORLD JUNIOR AND CADETS CHAMPIONSHIPS (October 2006, Merida, Mexico)

Henrik	Larsen	DEN	EU	M	CHAIR
Jocelyn	Acop	PHI	AS	F	M
Spiridione (Dion)	Buhagiar	MLT	EU	M	M
Fulvio	Cantini	ITA	EU	M	M
Guillermo	Font Oliver	CUB	AM	M	M
Tom	Green	USA	AM	M	M
Johnny Alejandro	Hernandez Bolivar	VEN	AM	M	M
Friedrich	Karle	GER	EU	M	M
Vigdis	Landskaug	NOR	EU	F	M
Pedro	Sanz	ESP	EU	M	M
Rocky W. F.	Tam	HKG	AS	M	M
Israel	Vega Santiago	PUR	AM	M	M
Henk	Wagemakers	NED	EU	M	M
Vladimir	Dominguez Ambros	CUB	AM	M	DOS
Jean-Pierre	Gabarret	FRA	EU	M	DOS DEP.
Neil A.	Dimmock	GBR	EU	M	ALT 1
Jean	Martens	BEL	EU	M	ALT 2
Morten	Wilmann	NOR	EU	M	JCO



The judges who officiated at the World Indoor Championships in Aalborg, Denmark, 2005



10. Rule History Quiz



Test your knowledge of rules in the present and the recent past. Tick the correct answer and send your replies to us.

1. At the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992 the qualification round was:
 - a) a 70 m Round
 - b) a FITA Round
 - c) a Double FITA Round

2. The Elimination Round consisted of 18-arrow matches for the first time in Olympic Games in:
 - a) Atlanta 1996
 - b) Barcelona 1992
 - c) Sydney 2000

3. At the 1996 Olympic Games the penalty for a second minor violation in the team event was:
 - a) the team would lose the highest scoring arrow.
 - b) the archer who made the violation had to return behind the 1 meter line and cross it back again.
 - c) the team would lose two points of its total score for that end.

4. At the 1996 Olympic Games, coaches in the team event:
 - a) were not allowed to use any kind of binoculars while standing in the box.
 - b) were allowed to use handheld binoculars only, while standing in the box.
 - c) were allowed to use telescopes on a tripod, while standing in the box.

5. At the 1992 Olympic Games, during the elimination and finals rounds the head judge:
 - a) confirmed the scores as called by the archer's agent to the scoring judge.
 - b) called the scores according to the position of the arrows in the target.

6. The ten-ring at 70 meters for the compound division at the 1997 World Championships measured:
 - a) 12.2 cm
 - b) 8 cm
 - c) 6.1 cm



7. At the Barcelona Olympic Games, the number of archers who qualified for the Elimination Round in each class were:
 - a) ____ 32 archers
 - b) ____ 64 archers
 - c) ____ 16 archers

8. In only one of the following Olympic Games all the scoring judges were from the host country:
 - a) ____ Barcelona 1992
 - b) ____ Atlanta 1996
 - c) ____ Sydney 2000
 - d) ____ Athens 2004

9. Before the yellow cards were used, the judges indicated a minor violation in the team event by:
 - a) ____ raising a yellow flag
 - b) ____ blowing the whistle
 - c) ____ saying "violation" out loud

10. The three-judge call rule was last enforced at the Olympic Games in:
 - a) ____ Atlanta 1996
 - b) ____ Sydney 2000
 - c) ____ Athens 2004



Tom Green, the Chairman in Aalborg, watching from the stands.



11. My first event !
by Dion Buhagiar



Having been selected by FITA to participate in my first international event, the 8th Junior World Championships, Lilleshall, UK July 2004 and having now allowed the dust to settle, I can truly say that it was an experience which will be hard to forget. It was so encouraging to see the strength and enthusiasm displayed by of over 400 junior and cadet archers, hailing from forty-seven nations; the future of our sport, there right in front of us, future champions who compete for their nations with such genuine determination, pride and above all good hearted sportsmanship.

As I arrived two days in advance of the competition I was able to witness the transformation of the designated fields into what was to become a highly organised and well presented tournament venue. Even the weather was kind, not a drop of rain the whole week, which for this part world is surely a miracle. The field crew worked tirelessly at all times to ensure that the venue was kept in best appearance at times.

From an organisational point of view, it gave me the opportunity to meet FITA officials who till the time of this event were merely a name at the end of an e-mail or letter. In retrospect I could not have asked to be assigned to a better group of International Judges, full of experience and dedication, lead by our able chairman Luca Stucchi who ensured that teamwork was the order of the day. Luca has certainly given me a good example of what a chairman should be; a challenge I look forward to performing someday.

The daily routine of wake, breakfast, briefing, assignment of duties, debriefing, dinner and of course distressing sessions held at the local watering hole, was also a lesson in teamwork, teamwork on and off the field, it is evident that both are extremely important. It is always nice to see that archery is truly an international sport, and above all a way of life, as can be attested by the numerous discussions that were held every evening.

And our Judge observer, Morten. His presence and his eye for detail was put to use many a time, as was observed on numerous occasions as he silently penned his remarks on the numerous of sheets of paper that he manage to fill with his jottings.

How would I summarise first impressions; a pleasure in being able to making new friends, an event that was extremely well organised, tasks that were extremely enjoyable, disputes few to mention, all resulting from good teamwork, teamwork as displayed by all those people involved in the making of this event. I certainly look forward to someday repeating this experience although I believe it will be hard to beat.

A final word, thank you, FITA, for this opportunity.



12. Case studies from Issue 63

63.1

Almost all the Judges replied correctly that the uniform issue would not influence the result of the match.

Certainly the uniform issue should have been handled beforehand, and due to the appeal it would probably be handled before the next match to shoot by team A.

63.2

It was the opinion of the vast majority of the Judges that the archer in question would be allowed to participate in the Elimination Round ranked according to the score he has achieved - and as he has participated in the qualification round (although not completed it as such) he can also be a part of a team.

Some judges considered the issue of fairness to the higher ranked archers or teams, as the archer in question may be a very good archer and team archer.

However, it would be impossible to consider all aspects that might happen in a competition.

An example, at a World Championships some years ago, a very good compound archer shot three tens in the wrong face, causing him "to lose" 30 p. He ended as no. 64 and thereby met the winner of the qualification round in the first match - and won (as he was normally as good as the other archer).

Is it unfair to the winner of the Q.R? Maybe - but what could you do? Archers will qualify with the scores they have achieved, having a good day or a bad day.

Besides, no archer or team would prefer to meet the best archer or team of the Q.R. in the first match - so this will hardly be done speculatively.

13. New Case Studies

64.1

In a bronze medal match archer A is 10 points ahead after 9 arrows. Archer B is aiming at the target to shoot her 10th arrow when one of her bow limbs breaks and hits archer A in her chin, causing her to bleed. There is lots of blood running down from her chin. Archer A asks the judge to stop the match for a couple of minutes so that her coach can help her stop her bleeding. She says she needs a band-aid in her chin, mainly because that is her anchoring position. The judge says that the rules are clear: no additional time can be given to an archer for any reason whatsoever. What would you have done if you had been the judge?

64.2

Some minutes before the start of the competition, in the break following the practice period, an archer was on the shooting line pulling his bow loaded with an arrow. By accident he shoots and the arrow hits his target – a good shot in the 10 ring.

A nearby Judge immediately approached him, telling him that the arrow would count as part of the first shooting end of the competition, and that he will lose the highest scoring arrow of that end. The Judge referred to Art. 7.4.2.4

When scoring the first end, the Judge approached the archer's target in order to take care of the previous mistake and found that the archer had shot only two arrows – a 9 and a 7. The Judge then said that the scoring would be 7-M-M.



The archer protested, however, as his pre-shot arrow scored a 10 and as it counts as a part of the end, this is the highest scoring arrow – and that was also his reason for only shooting two arrows. He claimed to score both of his arrows and thus get 9-7-M. He further claims that if he had shot three arrows, then he would have had four arrows in that end – also referring to Art. 7.4.2.4. The Judge, however, said that he should have shot three arrows in the first end. Give your consideration!



FITA Judge Committee Member Sergio Font, observing a candidate who is trying to make an arrow call.



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Content

1. Editorial from our Chairman
2. Sadness in the FITA Judges' family
3. An Ambassador of Archery around the World
4. A judging philosophy in the FJC Newsletter
5. Judging at the World Cup
6. Checking Official Results Lists
7. The Brace
8. Ten new Continental Judges in COPARCO
9. Answers to the Rule Quiz
10. Answers to Case studies no. 64.1 and 64.2
11. FITA Judge Committee Meeting
12. New Case Studies
13. Judge Seminar and Conference in New Zealand

1. Editorial

This issue of the FITA Judge Newsletter is the first distributed after the death of Don Lovo, instructor and master of many of us. To his memory this issue is dedicated.

In this Newsletter you will find several interesting articles. Sergio wrote, in his first contribution, about the peculiarity of judging at the World Cup events and, in the second one, about the importance of checking the results list. Morten discussed the enforcement of the by-law concerning the contact between brace (or split-cables) and arm.

After the results and comments on the case studies (and quizzes) published in the previous Newsletter, you will find new case studies. Reply to them within the deadline.

A last remainder: next year will be the re-accreditation year. As usual, a test will be distributed in due time. Be prepared to solve it.

Gian Piero Spada
Chair FITA Judge Committee

2. Sadness in the FITA Judges' family



It is with deep sorrow and sadness that we announce the death of the forefather of modern judging in FITA. Don Lovo has passed away. We do not know how it happened. We just had a message from one of his beloved granddaughters announcing the tragic news.

It is difficult to believe that someone like Don has died. He was always so energetic and so much in love with life. Eleven years ago, when he turned 65, he confessed to me that he was very excited to know what the second half of his life would be like.



Don was the instructor in the seminars most of us took along more than twenty years while he was the Chairman of the Judge Committee. I personally enjoyed his company and friendship the many times we were together in different parts of the world, including several judge seminars in the Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas, in which I was privileged to translate for him. That was a school for me and for all the judges who attended his lectures. Not only did he teach archery judging, his talks were also full of wisdom and conveyed his philosophy of life.

I am sure many people in international archery are sad today, but I am also positive that it is us, the judges he trained and looked after, who feel the saddest of all.

Don is no longer around physically, but his heart is still with us, every time we call an arrow value or raise a yellow card.

Our heart-felt condolences go to his inseparable wife Lois, the most wonderful hostess the judges of FITA ever had in Canada.

Sergio Font
Member of FITA Judge Committee

3. An Ambassador of Archery around the World

This new issue of the FITA Judge Committee Newsletter is dedicated to the memory of Don Lovo, the Chairman of our Committee and educator for more than twenty years, who passed away in Canada on May 29, 2006.

Don has been called the father of international judging in FITA. For more than forty years Don Lovo worked hard to develop the sport of archery in Canada and around the world. He was an athlete, a coach, an instructor, an official, and throughout the entire period a volunteer and executive. He served in various executive positions at the club level, with provincial organizations and the national and international levels. In the last two decades, Don taught Archery Development Seminars in more than fifty countries.

For more than thirty years, Don maintained his involvement in archery and sports in general in the following fields:

- Carried out Development Missions in Asia, South America, Europe and Africa (South Africa, Egypt, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya)
- Conducted Coaching Seminars in Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, South Africa, Mexico, Romania, New Zealand, and several other countries.
- Course coordinator and lecturer for international Archery seminars in Poland, Spain, Greece, Turkey, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, China, Canada.
- Conducted International Judge Seminars in Myanmar, Israel, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Brazil, and many other countries.
- Chairman of first and third International Judge Seminars in Turkey
- Organizer World Judge Conference (Canada 1997 and Indonesia 1995)
- Judge at Paralympic Games
- Chairman of Judges (Olympic Games, South Asian Games, National Championships)



- Technical Delegate for World Indoor and Outdoor Championships, Olympic Games, Pan-American Games, Oceanic Games, Caribbean Games, Canada Summer Games
- Senior Technical Official in World Championships and Pan-American Games
- International adviser to Organizing Committees (Asian Games)
- Chairman of Jury (Central American Games, Asian, African, America's and Oceania Championships, World Championships, Asian Games, Asia Cup, Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games)
- Director of Competition (Asian Games)
- FITA Council and Executive Committee Member
- FITA First Vice President
- Member of FITA Technical Development Committee and C&R Committee
- Chairman of FITA Judges' Committee and Field Committee
- Senior Advisor to Canadian Federation of Archers (FCA) Official Committee
- FCA Vice President and President
- FCA Target Vice President and Rule Book Committee Chairman
- Canadian Olympic Association Board of Director Member
- World Team coach and manager
- Canadian Team competitor and coach (World Target Championships in Sweden)
- Elite Canadian archer and national team

In reward for his great work, Don Lovo received the FITA Bronze, Silver and Gold Plaquettes, as well as being made a member of Alberta and Canada's Sports Hall of Fame.

4. A judging philosophy in the FJC Newsletter

Don Lovo was the editor of the FITA Judge Committee Newsletter from the very beginning until 2002. Reading his newsletter was just like reading Don's mind, as he transmitted in all of them his philosophy of archery judging. A selection of some of his most thoughtful ideas has been made on the occasion of his passing. You will realize how valid they still are in the present day.

In a message he wrote to the FITA Member Associations on behalf of the Judge Committee, Don explained what the main goal was for FITA to train international judges: *"Let me say from the beginning our main purpose is to ensure that the archers of the world, your archers, are protected during their competitions by dedicated, trained, and knowledgeable judges. Archery is a very high-stress sport requiring tremendous concentration. The archers' concentration could be affected by poor judges or poor judging."*

On what judging is all about, Don made it clear that *"Judging is not an exact science. It is not even close to being one. We have, however, to do our best to apply the rules consistently, and if individual judges were allowed to decide when an arrow could be shot again, the implementation of such rule would be very inconsistent and therefore very unfair to the 99.9% of our archers who do not have a problem."*



Don gave very useful advices on how to handle jury cases and judging in general. He suggested that: *"As a Judge, and even more important as a Jury Member, don't ever jump to a conclusion before you have checked the facts, and don't ever become openly angry and agitated when dealing with mostly hearsay and few facts. Do not express an opinion until you have properly interviewed all concerned."*

Don generally discussed the topic of giving the archers the benefit of the doubt in his numerous seminars and the newsletters he edited. Some judges, however, made a wrong interpretation of this rule, applying it to situations in which it was not really applicable. On this matter, Don argued that: *"a couple of judges said that the archer always gets the benefit of the doubt. I am afraid many of our judges have become carried away with this statement. The book used to say 'in the case of an arrow lying on the line at the time of scoring that cannot clearly be scored the higher or lower value, the archer will get the benefit of the doubt' (paraphrased). This is the only case where an archer is automatically given the benefit of a doubt. And that is as it should be. You simply cannot give the competitor a second shot or a higher score based on what they tell you. That would really be unfair to the other competitors. You make a decision on what you see and can verify. It would be extremely unfair to a lot of archers if we allowed judges to allow doubt to influence their decisions (other than in the one case mentioned)."*

When answering some of the case studies presented in the newsletters, a few judges indicated that they would take away points from the archer's score. Don commented on these ideas saying that *"it is very easy to only apply a point-taking rule. It takes more actual judging ability and responsibility to handle the situation realistically and fairly."* And he added: *"Don't just look for a rule to take points. Make a fair decision on what actually happened. If the archer takes any advantage in distance, time, or number of arrows, that is a different matter. Then he will have to be penalized to be fair to the other competitors."*

On the issue of a judge being reported to have touched a target face claiming that he had the right to do so, Don indicated that *"FITA's judges must make every effort to assure that the target face and the arrows are not touched by anyone prior to their being scored. That includes the Judge."*

Tackling the matter of collaboration between the Judges and the Organizing Committee, on several occasions Don made reference to judges who changed lots of targets faces unnecessarily. He explained that *"it is the judge who decides when a face has to be replaced, not the archer. The judge should only replace the face when he or she feels that the dividing lines are so badly marked that the judges cannot render a fair decision on the value of an arrow."*

5. Judging at the World Cup

By Sergio Font

The four events of the World Cup Series have already been held this year. Just a few days prior to the World Cup Finals in Mexico, we must say that the whole World Cup system has been a complete success. Part of this success is due to the job of the judges who officiated at the events held in Porec, Antalya, San Salvador and Shanghai.

The fact that all of the World Cup events are widely covered by television and media makes the job of the judges there change a little bit to meet the new needs. It is now crucial that we wear the new FITA Judges uniform with pride and elegance, so that we become easily recognizable on the field. Our role there is far from being that of the leading actor or actress, but rather that of the officials who make certain that everything is done in accordance with the rules and to the benefit of the spectators watching the live coverage of the event.



The TV cameras do not focus too much on the target judges when they approach the targets to make the official scoring. This does not mean that the target judges are less important, and that they should not strive to make their job perfect. We must make sure that the whole procedure is carried out flawlessly. This whole procedure includes, among other things, deportment when walking from and back to the blinds, proper positioning by the target, and using the magnifying glass when you are requested to make an arrow call. Unfortunately we had a case in one of the World Cup Events in which a Target Judge was shown on TV making a call without her magnifying glass. Cases like this one do not add much to the image of judging and of archery in general.



Now the cameras get really close to the archers.

The shooting line judges must be an example of professionalism even before they enter the shooting field. The order of shooting is decided several minutes before the archers walk onto the field of play. The judge appointed to officiate in this match must discuss with the archers who will shoot the first arrow in the first end (according to the rules) and must be able to remember this information all along the match. A mistake by a judge in the indication of the order of shooting in the second, third or fourth end will generally be noticed by the archers or the coaches, who will certainly complain of the judge's wrong signal. This situation in front of the cameras (as happened once this year) will not portray a good image of our sport.

Also before walking onto the field, the judge must make sure that both the archers and their coaches comply with the established rules regarding uniforms. We had a situation in Antalya in which a coach was ready to walk onto the finals field wearing cut-off jeans. When the judge realized this, he immediately told the coach he would not be allowed on the field with that outfit. Another coach from the same team, who was wearing the same uniform as the archer, was then allowed to accompany the archer during the match. It is vital that matters like this one be discussed at the team captains meeting, so as to avoid misunderstanding and potential violations of the rules.

The World Cup protocol establishes that the line judge walks onto the field first, and he / she is announced indicating his / her name and his / her title as FITA Judge. Once the judge takes his position in the middle of the field about 5 meters behind the shooting line, the archers are introduced, and they walk onto the field followed by their coaches. The archers are given the time they need to place their equipment on the field and their telescopes on the shooting line, and the match starts immediately.

The line judge must make sure that the telescopes do not obstruct the view of the TV cameras. For this reason, the telescope must not be any higher than the archer's shoulders.



While shooting is in progress, the line judge must remain in his position in the middle of the lane, around 5 meters behind the shooting line. The judge is expected to check that all arrows are shot in the proper order and within the 30 seconds allotted.

After each of the ends, the line judge must wait until the target judges confirm the scores and the field is clear. Then he / she will signal to the Director of Shooting which of the archers will start the next end. The DoS will immediately make the clocks show the proper signal to indicate which of the archers is up to start. The judge should verify that the correct signal is given, as the DoS may not have been able to understand the judges' indication of the order of shooting. The DoS will then start the end.



The judges at the World Cup in Porec, Croatia

During the individual matches, the line judge must keep his red card handy, just in case it becomes necessary to show it as a result of an arrow being shot out of time or out of sequence. Do not hesitate to talk to an archer who raises his / her bow to shoot in the wrong order. By preventing a mistake like this one, you will be adding to the success of the competition. An archer who loses the value of his highest scoring arrow in one end is practically out of the competition, and this is not good for the image of the world cup. We want to show close matches, whose final outcome is decided on the last arrow, or, much better, as a result of a shoot-off.

Once the match is over, allow a few seconds for the archers to wave at the spectators in the stands if so they wish to do. Do not allow unnecessary delays for interviews on the field of play. Usher the archers and coaches out of the field as soon as possible, and return to your position in the waiting area until you are called to officiate in your next match.

The same procedure applies to the team competition. One difference, however, is related with the order of shooting in each of the three-arrow sections of the six-arrow end. Though it is not in the rules yet, FITA has requested that all teams shooting in the finals should have each of the three archers shoot one arrow in each the three-arrow sections of the match. This is done to make the competition more easily understood by the spectators. This request has been made by FITA at the



team captains meeting in the four series of the World Cup, and most teams have acted accordingly. There was one case in which the team refused to do so, and one archer shot two arrows and another archer shot one in the first half. This was not considered a violation, as there is no rule regulating this for the team event yet.



A judge indicates that the winner of the shoot-off is the archer on target 2. He does so by pointing at the target of the winning archer with his right arm extended towards it.

6. Checking Official Results Lists

By Sergio Font

Judges are quite often very busy and concerned with matters pertaining to field layout and the actual conduct of shooting and scoring. These are actually the most important issues that justify our presence on the archery field.

After a long and tiring day, we just feel like taking a warm shower, having dinner and going to bed. Another long day awaits us, and we must be mentally and physically fit to do our job the following day. There is, however, a crucial task to do: checking official results lists.

We must see to it that the results published comply with the current FITA rules. This has to do mainly with how ties are solved in the qualification round.

The FITA rules have changed more than once regarding this matter, and it is quite likely that some computer programs have not been updated to match the new rules. At two recent World Ranking Events in which I was present, the following situations occurred:



- a) After the qualification round the judges realized that the inner tens had not been counted as tens. This meant that several archers had more inner tens than tens. Luckily, the judges found it out before the elimination round started, and a new results list was produced. This new list did include the inner tens as part of the total number of tens, and so the archers who had tied scores were placed in accordance with the total number of tens, which included the inner tens.
- b) An old computer program was used, and the archers with tied scores in the FITA round were ranked according to the number of hits as the first criterion. The judges did not pay attention to this at first, but the Technical Delegate did. The TD prevented a problem of wrong placement in the match play.



The judges at the World Cup in Shanghai. FITA International Judges Zhang Xiuzhi and Morten Wilmann wearing the new FITA Judge uniform

Checking results lists does not take a lot of time, nor does it entail checking the list against every scorecard (unless there is evidence of more than one instance of wrong entering of arrow values in the computers). If the results lists are correct, we will not have a problem of wrong placements that can be appealed to Jury. Then, take a few minutes to make sure this important document is correct.

7. The Brace

By Morten B. Wilmann

During the last year our Judges have been faced with a new tricky interpretation, making our lives more difficult than before. I am talking about the interpretation now put down in the by-law 7.3.3.1.3; a brace or split cables are permitted, provided they do not consistently touch the athlete's hand, wrist and/or bow arm.

Well, we do have the same rule for recurve bows concerning the brace; however the construction of recurve bows with a brace usually differs from various types of braces on compound bows, where the brace is much closer to the wrist or hand of the archer.



Even if there may be exceptions, recurve archers normally keep a rather good distance to the brace. For compound archers as mentioned, this is not the case – and our Judges are supposed to check if the brace consistently is supporting the wrist.

In fact, this is very difficult to decide from observation or photos. To have a better background I started by asking a couple of the best compound archers in the world about a possible support from the brace. They had both tried this possibility, but found that the contact with the bow (brace) was more a drawback than a help because the tension of the archer transmitted to the action of the bow and made the shooting more unstable.

Anyway this would only be an input, as other archers may have found it to be an advantage to them, may be even so the more the archers were on an average level.

So what do we do then? Again, we are supposed to check and it is, of course, possible to get a better impression of the placement of the bow hand during the equipment control when you ask them to pull the bow to check the poundage. But be aware that this is only an impression, as some archers are not so accurate re their bow hand when pulling the bow just for weight measurement.

But checking at that time, during warming up, during training and during the competition, the angle from where you check is of utmost importance (just as when you check an arrow value). You will never get the right impression unless you are standing exactly behind the archer in line of vision towards the target, looking over his draw arm shoulder. From all other practical angles you will often get the impression that archers are touching the brace, even if they are not.

We considered these aspects thoroughly when making close and extensive checking during the European Indoor 2006 in Spain, and in the end we could not find any archer that obviously and consistently touched the brace.

The next question would of course be what to do if there should be a couple of archers who in the mind of the Judge(s) actually were touching the brace on a regular basis. I and my deputy chairman in Spain, Jean Martens, did a proper job in order to find some remedy that could help us and in the end we ended up with a kind of powder spray (foot spray), which was easy to brush off afterwards.

As we did not find any archers to be in the “grey zone” we did not use the spray in Spain, and even if we did, we would also have to be sure that even if we sprayed the brace and found some tracks of powder on the arm after the shot, we had to be sure that these tracks would come from holding the bow. Upon release, or during the “follow through”, the bow may have touched the hand/arm and left some powder. Even so if we did the other way round.

Since this turned out to be a very difficult area to control, we also decided that if we would address any archer/team captain on the issue, we would try to do it during the practice or warming up, to minimize the effect on the competition for the archer(s) in question. This would still not prevent us from taking action if necessary during the competition stage.

Feedback received also tells us that situations re touching the brace would be more common among archers without knowledge of the by-law. In other words, the archers don't try to cheat, they have just not been aware of the rule. No one in his or her home country has ever addressed the issue. This is important for Judges to know, so they may address the issue in a polite and correct manner.

As for split cables touching the arm more or less the same considerations are valid, although normally it is easier to observe, but again, consider your observation angle thoroughly.



Then some summing-up advice in checking possible illegal use of the brace:

- a) Even if it is a difficult area, you have to check to your best ability.
- b) When checking, be aware of your angle; from behind in the line of vision towards the target.
- c) If you are not sure of possible touching when checking, the archer is probably not touching.
- d) Do this checking preferably during equipment control, during practice and during warming up. It is also much better to address the archer's Team Captain on the issue outside the competition in case he has to adjust the grip.
- e) Remember that the by-law is talking about consistently touching, which means that even if you are convinced that an archer is touching the brace, you have to check several shots to see if he repeatedly touches – and not just have a poor technical performance on some shots.

8. Ten new Continental Judges in COPARCO

COPARCO ran two Continental Judges Seminars in the last few months: one in Cartagena, Colombia, and the other one in Merida, Mexico. Sergio Font, Chairman of COPARCO's Judge Committee, conducted both seminars.

Twelve candidates from Colombia, Panama, Puerto Rico, Honduras and Guatemala participated in the seminar carried out in Cartagena on July 11-14. Five of them were named Continental Judges:

- 1.- Carlos Escobar (Colombia)
- 2.- Clara Ines Botero (Colombia)
- 3.- Juan Jose Laverde (Colombia)
- 4.- Michael Camacho (Puerto Rico)
- 5.- Rafael Vasquez (Panama)

The second seminar took place in Merida, Mexico with 19 Mexican candidates, five of which qualified as Continental Judges:

- 1.- Cesar Araujo
- 2.- Jair Morales
- 3.- Saul Flores
- 4.- Allan Tomas Rojano
- 5.- Elis Judith Pineda



The judges at the European Indoor in Jaen, 2006



9. Answers to the Rule Quiz

A rule quiz was presented in Newsletter 64, including 10 items related with rules applied in world-class events in the last 14 years. Unfortunately not many judges realized that this quiz was expected to be answered as well as the case studies. Here are the correct answers to each of the items included:

1.- The qualification round at the Barcelona Olympic Games consisted in a FITA Round shot in two days. It was the last time that a FITA Round was used as the qualification or ranking round at the Olympic Games. Four years later, in Atlanta, the 70 meter Round was first introduced.

2.- The elimination round consisted of 18-arrow matches for the first time at the Olympic Games held in Atlanta in 1996. The Olympic Round was introduced in Barcelona, but with 12-arrow matches. The change in the rules came about only after the World Championships held in Antalya, Turkey in 1993. The rule regarding the number of arrows in elimination rounds went back to its original form after Madrid 2005.

3.- At the 1996 Olympic Games the penalty for a second minor violation was that the team would lose two points of its total score for that end. This rule was changed a year later as a result of understanding that the penalty should be a matter of time and not a matter of points. The old rule allowed the team to break the rules once and not be penalized.

4.- At the 1996 Olympic Games, coaches in the team event were not allowed to use any kind of binocular while standing in the coaches' box.



Skip Philips and Bob Smith (Directors of Shooting at the 2005 Universiade in Izmir, Turkey).
Skip is not laughing just for the picture. He has just told a joke.



5.- At the 1992 Olympic Games, during the final rounds the head judge called the scores according to the position of the arrows in the target. The term "head judge" is no longer used for this job. These judges are now called Target Judges.

6.- The ten-ring at 70 meters for the compound bow at the 1997 World Championships measured 6.1 cm. The rules were changed at the 1997 Congress in Victoria so that the ten-ring would be the same for both the compound and the recurve divisions.

7.- At the Barcelona Olympic Games the number of archers who qualified for the Olympic Round was 32 archers in each class. The rules were changed at the Congress held in Antalya in 1993. In Jakarta 1995, sixty-four archers made the cut at the World Championships. In Atlanta 1996, the sixty-four archers qualified for the Games were able to shoot at least one match.

8.- In only one of the following Olympic Games all the scoring judges were from the host country: Atlanta 1996. In Atlanta all the scoring judges were from the USA, and they included present FITA Vice President Robert Smith. International Judges appointed by FITA in Sydney 2000 did this job. In 2004, there were no scoring judges per say, but scorers rather. The scorers are not considered as judges anymore as all they do is enter the value of the arrows in the scorecards, and have no say on the actual value of an arrow in the target.

9.- Before the yellow cards were used, the judges indicated a minor violation in the team event by raising a yellow flag.

10.- The three-judge call rule was last enforced at the Olympic Games held in Sydney 2000. The new rule on the basis of which only one judge may decide on the value of an arrow was already in the Book before Athens 2004.



This dog is not a member of the Field Crew in El Salvador. He was deliberately taking the number out of the field.



10. Answers to Case studies no. 64.1 and 64.2

64.1

Fortunately 90% of the Judges showed a broader understanding of rules and procedures in this case and would give the necessary time for archer A to deal with the bleeding. To the few of you: you cannot apply rules blindly – a wording we often repeat.

The whole set up of our match system is for image reasons, and certainly we would try to keep as less “dead time” as possible. Therefore the rules say that there will be no stops for equipment failures (because the archer may have spare equipment at hand) or unexpected medical problems (because the archers should be fit for the competition).

However, this is an accident where archer A had no possibility of preventing the situation – and as some Judges correctly say; there would not be a good image if the Judge insisted that the bleeding archer must go on.

Other circumstances may also cause a stop even in an Olympic Gold Match – i.e. someone gets into the shooting field or the target face blows over.

Although it did not follow directly from the question, some Judges extended their reply also to say something about archer B here. Since this was a bronze medal match we must presume that the shooting is alternately, and even archer B must have been quite chocked by the incident. If we suppose that the breakage of the bow caused the arrow to fall down within the 3m line, the Judge should immediately see to it that she continued shooting (with her spare bow) within her time limit (not stopping), then care for the necessary time break of the procedures to deal with the injured archer.

64.2

This case was certainly first of all a check if our Judges are updated on rule changes, and fortunately 95% seemed to be. The case as such is not so “easy” as it may look from the first view. Certainly the archer should have shot three arrows in the first end, but in this case he may have been confused by the statement of the Judge involved (the arrow being a part of the first end) – and that is a valid consideration.

Of course there are also arguments for acting strictly according to the rules here, and thus give 7.M.M – which was the final conclusion of approx. 80% of the Judges in this case.

The most important message here is that the directives given by a Judge must be clear and appropriate, and when we have new rules – as in this case – the Judge should definitively have told the archer to shoot three arrows in the first end of the competition in order to avoid any confusion.

11. FITA Judge Committee Meeting

The FITA Judge Committee will hold its ordinary annual meeting in Oslo, Norway, on December 8-10, 2006.

A wonderful opportunity to enjoy the “warm” weather in Norway!



12. New Case Studies

65.1 At an International Tournament, a team from country A shows up with four recurve men archers. When the team reports to the equipment inspection, one of the archers is dressed with the same color pattern as his teammates, but he wears the name of his personal sponsor on his Polo shirt. None of the other archers has that name on their uniform, as that company does not sponsor them. The judges tell the archer that he cannot wear the name of than sponsor because all the members of the team must be dressed exactly the same. Do you agree with the judges? Explain.

At a national championship, there are two archers shooting at 50 meters on target 24. When the archers come to score their last end, one of the archers (24-A) realizes that she has all of the spaces for his 36 arrows filled with numbers, and there is no room to score her last three arrows. On the other archer's (24-B) scorecard there are three empty spaces for the last three arrows. Archer 24-B has been doing all the scoring during the whole distance. The archers call a judge to solve the problem. What would you do if you were the judge?

Deadline for replying: December 15, 2006

13. Judge Seminar and Conference in New Zealand

Scope of the seminar: Select and train Continental Judges supported by their MAs and CAs for awarding the FITA accreditation.

Venue: Waipuna Hotel & Conference Centre, Auckland, New Zealand.

Seminar will start on 27th of December 2006 (at 15.00) and end on 29th of December 2006.

Lecturers and examination board: Sergio Font and Morten B. Wilmann, FITA Judge Committee members.

The Seminar will be conducted in English.

The accommodation rate shall be

NZD 134.- per person per day – Single Occupancy

NZD 67.- per person per day - Double Occupancy

The prices include breakfast.

Lunch buffet, per person NZD 25.-

(NZD = 0.65 USD per 1/9-06)

No Participation fee will be charged to the participant

Registration: The detail contact person who receives the entry and possible inquiries on behalf of Oceania Archery Confederation.

Person in charge: Ms. Carole Hicks

Email address: carole.hicks@paradise.net.nz

Phone: +64 4 236 6699

Fax: +64 4 236 8801

The applicants must register themselves at the address mentioned
by **1st December 2006.**



Applications for the FITA Accredited Continental Judge status:

The applicants must possess the requirements listed in art. 5.1 App. 4 (as amended on 28 Nov. 2004) Book 1 (C&R). In particular they must be accredited as Continental Judges and have been accredited as National Judges for at least 3 years, must have an adequate knowledge of English and must have served at least once in a World Ranking Tournament (or a major tournament sanctioned by their Continental Association) with positive evaluation of the chair of the judge commission.

Application must be submitted to FITA Office according to art. 5.2 App. 4 (as amended on 28 Nov. 2004) Book 1 (C&R): the application (signed by the applicant (the judge), his/her MA and his/her CA) must indicate the personal information of the applicant (name, gender, birthday, nationality), languages spoken, when appointed NJ and CJ, experience at WRT (or equivalent) level.

Deadline for submission: **1st of December 2006.**

The participants passing the final examination will obtain the status of "FITA Accredited Continental Judge".

The participants must bring with them FITA C&R Book and FITA Guide Book – both available from the FITA webpage www.archery.org – and a magnifying glass.

Sit-ins may be admitted at the Seminar. They can register directly to the address mentioned above.

There will be an **International Judge Conference** at the same venue on the following dates: 30-31 December. There is a possibility of being a sit-in at this conference, depending on the space available. Registration to be made to the above mentioned address within the date mentioned.

The Conference is an arena for our international and FITA accredited continental judges to meet and discuss various topics on judging procedures and rules, and an arena for the FITA Judge Committee to underline certain issues in order to make consistency in judging throughout the world.

The agenda for the Conference is not yet detailed, but Mr. Rocky Bester from FITA will have a saying about the future image of archery and the Judges role in this respect.

For your information, Rocky was working in Athens Olympic Games and Paralympics Games. His role is to be the Sport Presentation Manager (the Show Director). His excellent coordination with the DoS is really needed and very important for a smooth running and successful event (especially in final-medal matches). As Show director he is responsible of the "timing" of the match when TV crews are on the event (especially on live). He is also directing the medal ceremonies and the entrance and exit of the archers-coaches-judges in the FoP. He has knowledge about Archery and right now is working in Doha in the Sport Presentation area on many Asian Games sports (Archery event included) and in our Archery World Cups.