



JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc
INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION

ISSUE #72

August 2009

Content

1. Editorial from our Chairman
2. Judges Conference – Ulsan, Korea, Sept. 10-11, 2009
3. Judging procedures during finals
4. Application for major FITA events in 2010
5. Judges' uniforms
6. Issues from Judge Commission Reports at 2009 major Events
7. Seminar for Youth Judges held in Antalya
8. EMAU Continental Judges/FITA Candidate Judges seminar
9. Reply to Case studies 71
10. New Case Studies

1. Editorial

By Morten Wilmann, Chairman

Dear Judges,

When I am writing this to you, we are already more than half way through the 2009 season, and this year we have experienced incidents with judges mistakes, procedure mistakes and jury mistakes. This is a challenge for all of us.

Individual mistakes are hard to prevent, and as your committee we can only ask you to be better prepared and more focused on your job. When it comes to procedure mistakes, it should easily be avoided by reading the Judges Guide Book, and here a particular responsibility lies on the Chairman. Jury mistakes we cannot deal with, but we will discuss with FITA how to influence the establishment of a Jury at events.



Unfortunately it is a fact that strange (or wrong) decisions by the Juries relate often to Juries consisting of team captains or team officials. Certainly it is good to have people on the Jury who are able to look up from the rules book and can see the broad picture, but it is a disaster to have people on the Jury who have close to no knowledge at all about the rules. The loser is the individual archer and the sport of archery.

More positive is the fact that we have been able to finalize a new Judges Guide Book (version 6.0) and we have got a lot of positive feedback to the new edition. The idea this time is to have a book on the web which will be frequently updated, and we have already got feedback from some judges who really have gone through the book thoroughly and have found some few mistakes.

Pages with changes and corrections will also be published in a separate file, so those who have downloaded the whole book (version 6.0) only have to download the changed pages and replace those pages.

We are now getting close to FITA Congress, which may give us radical new rules for events, and the FITA Judge Conference, which we hope will be interesting for those who have signed up for participation.

Have a nice summer.

Morten



2. Judges Conference – Ulsan, Korea, September 10-11, 2009

The Judges Conference to take place right after the World Championships will include the following items:

- 1) Presentation and Judge Introduction
- 2) Multiple-choice survey (Sergio Font)
- 3) Sport Presentation (Juan Carlos Holgado)
- 4) Judge Committee; work and plans (Morten Wilmann)
- 5) Judge Structure – appendix 4 (Morten Wilmann)
- 6) Subjects for discussion:
 - Judges Uniform, New Judges Guidebook, Experience with Juries, etc. (FJC)
- 7) News on by-laws and interpretations (Dion Buhagiar)
- 8) News from Congress (FJC)
- 9) Various judging procedures: (FJC)
 - a) Scoring procedures in Finals
 - b) Scorecard signatures
- 10) Archery for disabled (FJC)
- 11) Commission Chairpersons' responsibilities and qualities. (Sergio Font)
- 12) Case studies. (FJC)

More than forty judges have already registered for the Conference. This participation will certainly make it as successful as the ones held in Rome 2007 and Guatemala 2008.

3. Judging procedures during finals

We have made "consistency in judging" the big goal of international judging. We do not know if we will ever reach this goal completely, but we are striving to get as close as possible. Why are we doing this? Because we want to ease the stress on the archers by making the judging procedures and decisions predictable and thereby also fair – wherever we are in the world or whoever are judging the event.

Predictability is also important for our judges, although we are at the same time preparing our judges to show certain flexibility on procedures. But stress is also a factor for us, and sometimes a conflict has to be solved or a decision has to be made within a short timeframe.

A great deal of work has been done together with the FITA people to establish standard procedures in the finals, where several views have to be combined; we have to take care of the judging, the fairness to the archers, the show aspect of our sport and the image of our sport on TV and vis-à-vis spectators.

Therefore certain procedures have been established to make things recognizable for everyone, showing that the judges know what to do and how to do it. And these procedures must be followed.

We may be flexible in the sense of using one or two blinds, but there is no room for flexibility when it comes to scoring procedures to make the scoring as fast as possible. When there are two targets in the medal matches, there shall be two Target Judges, two scorers and two agents –either in one blind or spread into two blinds. Their various positions at the targets shall be according to descriptions in the Guide Book, and the Target Judge shall call the scores (for the scorers to tick off their pre-scoring).

Only if the Target Judge cannot immediately call a questionable arrow, he invites the agents to make the call. If they disagree, which they most of the times do, then the Target Judge makes an arrow call according to the procedures laid down (using the magnifying glass etc).



It is sometimes also a challenge to be a line judge, due to the position of the cameras and the announcer. During the individual matches there is normally no problem, as the judge is a bit behind and to the right side. But during the team event the judge has to be in the middle, and hopefully for the future the announcer will be somehow elevated, and as long as the judge does not need to move (he has a clear view to the archers and the timing devices) he may stand a little bit to the right or left of the middle. The agreement with the FITA Event Manager is that there shall be a small "V" made on the ground showing the camera angle, and the Judge will try to avoid standing there permanently.

However, it must be quite clear that if the judge has to move to be able to do his work, he will move! A judge moving to do his work looks good on TV, while a judge standing still is not particularly interesting to the TV audience.

When we are talking about the judges' shoot-off procedures, things have improved very much during 2008 and up to now. However, we still have some "road to walk". The main issue is that the judge in charge of the shoot-off immediately (as soon as possible) must confirm the result by the signals introduced. He does not wait for the scoring to take place, and he positions himself clearly between the targets and should avoid having people between himself (agents or scorers) and the shooting line part of the field. Remember, everyone is waiting for the official result, so do not delay it! The signals are clearly described in our Guide Book; we shall not have any other invented signals or local variations.

4. Application for major FITA events in 2010

All FITA International Judges and International Candidates are invited to let it be known whether you will be available and willing to officiate at any/some of the following FITA major events in 2010. Please send your application to Sabrina in the FITA office before October 1, 2009.

May 4-8	World Cup – Croatia	4 judges
June 8-12	World Cup – Turkey	4 judges
July 13-18	World Field Championships – Hungary	13 judges
August 3-7	World Cup – USA	4 judges
August 14-26	Youth Olympics – Singapore	9 judges + DoS
Aug 31 – Sept. 4	World Cup – China	4 judges
Sept 17-18	World Cup Final – Great Britain	2 judges
Sept 23 – 26	World University Championships – China	4 judges
Oct 4-10	Commonwealth Games – India	13 judges + DoS

The new category Youth Judges – along with our other judges – may apply for the Youth Olympics and World University Championships.

It is very important that before you make yourself available for one or more events you consider potential visa problems so you avoid the issue of judge withdrawal at the last minute.

You will certainly receive the proper application form from Sabrina in the Office very shortly as well.

Our Committee will make the final appointments in our meeting to be held in Wiesbaden, Germany on October 21-22, so it is vital that you submit your application in due time, otherwise you may be excluded from duty next year.



5. Judges' uniforms

This is not about having uniforms that are practical or raingear that actually stops the water, but it is about the use of our uniform(s) – and I use plural as we have both a “working uniform” (provided by FITA) and a more official uniform (provided by yourself).

Our “working uniform” seems both basically nice and practical in the sense that they identify the judges clearly on the field. Certainly some judges look better in it than others, but that is another story.

As this “working uniform” is just that, nice and practical, it has also been more common that we are using this uniform not only on duty (on the field) but also during more official happenings as the Team Captains' Meeting and the opening and/or closing ceremonies (at least when these ceremonies take place on the archery field just before or after the shoot).

But what about our “Official uniform”? As a chairperson at the World Indoor this year, I asked the judges to bring their official uniform, as this has been used during the finals at indoor events on most championships. I also asked my judges to bring “elephant grey” trousers along with the blazer so we should look “as a team”. When the time came, I realized that elephants obviously have various grey colours and some judges also used the “grey” pants that FITA upon a time delivered to judges (no more delivered to new judges). The latter pants are actually quite black in colour and do not look good with dark blue blazers – of course a personal opinion.

And more embarrassing was it in fact that we were not able to look similar, while we stressed the uniform issue with the teams.

Other arguments coming up are

- a) At real prestige events, like the Olympics, Paralympics etc. we are provided with formal uniforms to be worn.
- b) The weight issue on travel has been more critical lately, as the flight companies in hard business competition have been more alert to overweight.
- c) Buying formal uniform costs a lot of money.

The question is therefore if the formal judge uniform has outplayed its role in archery?

This may be a question for the upcoming Conferences, but we would appreciate possible feedback from our judges.

6. Issues from Judge Commission Reports at 2009 major Events

Three of the four World Cup legs and other major FITA events have already been held and the Judge Commissions officiating in some of these events have submitted they reports to our Committee. Here are some highlights of these reports which we believe to shed light on important issues we should take care of when we officiate at FITA level.



2nd World Cup Leg, Porec, Croatia, May 4-9, 2009

Chairman of Judges: Pol Ney (LUX)

The Chairman's report complimented the organizing committee for their excellent job, and emphasized the promptness of action of the field crew, as well as the efficient performance of the Directors of Shooting. This is what Pol wrote:

"I would like to congratulate the organizing committee headed by Alojz Mauser and Goran Ahel, without forgetting all other volunteers, the way they managed the running of the event in all aspects. It was well prepared and ran in a smoothly manner. Any requests or minor problems were promptly resolved. My sincerest thanks go to all members of the judge commission for their excellent cooperation and professional behaviour during the whole WC tournament".

The following items regarding minor problems were also included, and we thought some teaching could be drawn from them.

"The distance of the center of the 12 cm wide three meter line was set to exactly 3 meters from the center of the shooting line, hence the zone of the valid arrow area being 6 cm larger than it should have been; the line having been drawn by chalk it resulted impossible to change the setting, and as it was to the advantage of the competitors it was eventually accepted as such". FJC: The 3 m line should be visible to all archers from their position on the shooting line, but it should be drawn in such a way that the external border of the line (closer to the targets) marks the 3 m limit.

"Lanes from the shooting line to the targets were not drawn; the reason was that the official practice would be run in AB/CD rotation, while the qualification round would be shot in one detail ABC; the lanes would be drawn for the elimination rounds only. The fact was mentioned at the Team Captains meeting and it didn't seem to bother the competitors". FJC: A solution to this could be marking a 4.80 lane, which could accommodate 2 targets for three archers during the FITA round, and three targets for 2 archers for the match play and the AB CD practice session. This way the same lane marks can be used for the whole competition, and all you need to do is reallocate the targets for the match round.

25th Universiade, Belgrade, Serbia July 7-11, 2009

Chairman of Judges: Dion Buhagiar (MLT)

The general assessment of the organization made by the judges was positive, though some issues could have been avoided. Find below quotations from the report submitted by the chairman as well as some comments by the FJC.

"Target stands were manufactured locally and were adequate, but lacked any form of bottom restraint for the target butts. On measuring the height from the ground to the target centres it was discovered that the centres were 140 cm above the ground and thus needed some modification". FJC: This is an issue that must be considered by the judges when inspecting the field. A related issue (not found in Belgrade) is that of round targets made of soft material causing the bottom of the targets to embed themselves on top the stand stakes. This problem has been found this year at some other international events in which it has been impossible to set up the whole area of the 122 faces because the size of the target (originally within the rules) is reduced by its embedding on the stand.



"Field of play dimensions were also checked; (i) the field was checked for square, and was found to be correct. (ii) the distance between the shooting line and the target line (measured from the centre of the target butt) was found to be greater than the permitted tolerance of the 70 m + .30m as required by FITA rules, In order to correct this the shooting line was moved toward the target line along with all the other lines behind the shooting line by approximately 30cm". FJC: This proves everything needs to be measured. Moving all the lines forward is usually the best solution. The waiting line, however, may still remain where it was before because 5 meters is the minimum distance from the shooting line.

"The angle of the target stands was in excess of the 15 degrees and again this was arranged as well as possible given the short time available". FJC: 15 degrees was the rule for many years when the archers used lighter weight bows and so the arrow penetration angle in the targets was not as straight as it is now.

"Judges' radio communication was not adequate for this type of competition, especially when having so many national judges. The Judges' Commission had to do with 6 (six) in number radios which were distributed as follows, 4 radios to International Judges, 1 radio to the DOS stand, and 1 radio to Results and Scoring office. It is clear from the outset that there were not enough radios to adequately control the competition. In fact, the TD had no radio communications at all, and in a competition of this size this is surely unacceptable". FJC: This is important. If you are appointed chairman, make sure you contact the organizing committee in advance and let them know what your needs in terms of radios will be.

"One incident occurred in the first end of the qualification round; the target face on target ten (10) began to flap in the wind, with the bottom right hand corner of the target face being dislodged and occasional obscuring the remained of the target face. Archers on this target were instructed to stop shooting. The three archers on this target were asked to indicate how many remaining arrows they had to shoot, it transpired that one archer had 6 arrows to shot, one archer had 5 arrows to shoot, and the other archer had 4 arrows to shoot. The shooting line was held from scoring this end, so that the arrow values of the arrows that were shot on the affected target were recorded, the target face was then firmly attached to the target butt, and the remaining arrows were made up by the three archers, before allowing the whole field to proceed for scoring of that end." FJC: Normal procedure, but it is always good to remember what to do. A situation like this one may also occur during a match, in which case you do stop the shooting for that target, score the arrows shot, fix the face and shoot the remaining arrows. Do not be misled in this situation by the rule saying that a match cannot be stopped.

"The afternoon session went well without any incident, up until reaching the final end of the qualification round, at which time a strong storm engulfed the FoP, resulting in high winds and heavy torrential rain which flooded the FoP. It was decided to terminate the qualification round 6 arrows short of the full 72 arrows. In view of this it was decided that archers would be ranked on 66 arrows instead of the 72 arrows. Termination of the qualification round in this manner meant that two women of the Croatian Women Compound division forming part of the Men's Compound team would have to shoot an additional 6 arrows during Day 3 in order to be able to determine the ranking of the Men's Compound team competition. It was agreed that the three make up arrows would be shot prior the elimination round for the Compound Woman's division". FJC: Ending the qualification round after 66 arrows was the only solution possible as the storm was very strong. For those of you who are not aware of University Championships rules, women are allowed to be part of men's teams in those categories in which a country has not fielded a full men's team. The additional 6 arrows shot by the two Croatian women were necessary in order to rank the men's compound teams with the same number of arrows for all teams, as the men's individual ranking round had been shot the day before.



The field of play in the heavy rain in Belgrade

"Before commencing the elimination round, a number of errors, related to target assignment, were found in the pairing charts, these were corrected and the competition commenced. Progression for one stage of the elimination to the next was slow at first since there were inadequate personnel available to carry out the name assignments quickly. Information from the Scoring and Results teams was slow at first resulting in a 30 minute delay in the competition schedule". FJC: This is an area in which, unfortunately, some judges believe they should not get involved. We must always check the pairing charts, and should assist the organizers in making sure all archers are informed of their next target assignments before the next match starts.

"The elimination round of the Men's Recurve teams went without any incident. However, on commencing the Men's Compound team eliminations, the DOS mistakenly set the timing device to the shoot off position, consequently giving the archers 60 seconds to shoot their arrows. This discrepancy in the allotted time was not spotted by anyone on the field, before starting the end; consequently all teams were left with a varying number of arrows to shoot, when the sound to stop shooting was given. In order to remedy this situation it was agreed that the teams would be given a further 60 seconds + 5 seconds to complete that end". FJC: Good solution.

"The mixed team medal matches commenced some 30 minutes later than scheduled. An incident occurred in the first of the medal matches, the bronze compound mixed team. This competition in which teams shoot alternately, meant that each team would shoot two arrows per rotation for a total of four arrows per team per end, unfortunately the Line Judged for this competition signalled the DOS that the first end had been completed, in error after each team had shot two arrows of its four arrows. In order to remedy the situation each team was given an additional 40 seconds +5 sec to shoot the second rotation of the first end of the competition". FJC: Another mistake by the DoS and, of course, the line judge. When we say you need to focus what we mean is that you first of all need to be sure what stage of the competition you are at, and how timing and sequencing works for this specific situation. If you are not fully aware of this mistakes may easily occur.



"The medal matches were all shot on the finals field, with alternate shooting. It was decided to have the International Judges as Line Judges and to have one International Judge as the Target Judge and the Serbian National Judges as scorers in the blinds". FJC: Very important. When International Judges are appointed to events like this one or to World Cup Events, they should be assigned to officiate as Line Judges because they are supposed to know the procedures outlined by our Committee and the FITA Event Management. On the other hand, we have had situations of National Judges acting as line judges in finals matches at world level and these judges do not speak English causing lots of communication problems with coaches, archers, team captains and with the international judges themselves.

"It is imperative that an experienced DOS is assigned for duty at competitions of this stature. The DOS is a key person, and his/her experience is paramount in achieving a high quality competition". FJC: Self explanatory.

7. Seminar for Youth Judges held in Antalya

The FITA Judges Committee recently conducted a three day seminar for youth Judges during the third leg of the World Cup - Antalya June 2009. FITA through the Judges Committee has initiated the formation and training of a Youth Judges category with the sole purpose of training Judges, up to the age of 30 years to participate in Junior and Cadet FITA events, such as the Youth Olympics.

This training seminar proved to be very successful as it was attended by 12 candidates from 11 FITA member associations, with 8 judges passing the seminar exam.



The Youth Judges with their still young FJC instructors and "guest star" Davood



The seminar dealt with all aspects of competition, namely; Judges Philosophy, Judges' duties, field and equipment inspection, Shooting Rules/procedures, Olympic team and individual rounds, coupled with a survey questionnaire at the beginning, practical sessions during the seminar and an exam at the end.

The practical sessions held during the Recurve Team and Individual finals proved to be invaluable as these provided the participants with a first-hand view of the competition field and procedures. The Youth Judges were requested to observe the field of play and procedures and to make notes for discussion during the seminar. It was a pleasant surprise to note the number of details that were observed.

The following judges passed the test:

Pecilius Sheau Jiu Tan	Singapore
Kristina Melicharova	Slovakia
David Zheng Yuan Tan	Singapore
Mariya Larkina	Russian Federation
Sabrina Steffens	Germany
Martino Miani	Italy
Kjetil Johnsen	Norway
Eddie Yip Sai Kit	Hong Kong

8. EMAU Continental Judges / FITA Candidate Judges seminar

Programme and schedule, 23-25 October, 2009

Friday, 23 October 2009 – start at 9:00 h

Opening of the seminar lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 30´

- Presentation of the lecturer
- Presentation of the participants

Goal of the seminar lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 10´

- Evolution from national to international FITA judge status

Being a judge at an archery event lecturer: FITA est. duration: 60´

- Philosophy of judging

Break 15´

Basic reference documents lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 30´

- FITA Constitution and Rules
- Need to have regulations
- By-laws
- Interpretations
- FITA Judge Guide Book
- Organizer's manual



Championships and major events lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 20´

- Organizing Committee
- Technical delegate
- Team officials
- Tournament judge commission
- Director of shooting
- Jury of Appeal, procedure for an appeal
- Draw, positions
- Dress regulations
- Anti-doping

Venue inspection, outdoor/indoor lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 70´

- Distances and tolerances
- Security and safety aspects
- Butts
 - stability
 - angle
 - arrow stops
- Faces, face set-up
 - licensed faces
 - colours
 - tolerances
 - special considerations
- Numbers and flags
 - At target
 - At shooting line
- Lines and lanes
- Shooting position markings
- Timing
 - count down clocks
 - traffic light type devices
 - sound signals
 - emergency devices
- Practice field(s)

Lunch break 30´ - 60´

Equipment inspection athletes' equipment lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 60´

- Basics and recurve division
- Specifics of the compound division

Judges procedures lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 40´

- Equipment and dress code
- Duties and tasks of the judges before, during and after the events
- Duties and position of the judges
 - moving to the targets,
 - involvement at targets

Break 15´



Running the competition lecturer: FITA est. duration: 60´

- Practice
 - duration
 - infringements
- Shooting, coaching)
 - arrows considered not be shot
 - rebound and pass through procedures
 - handling 3m line issues
- Timing

Scoring lecturer: FITA est. duration: 90´

- Basic rules of scoring
 - judging line cuts
- Ties
 - procedures for ranking purposes
 - procedures to progress to further stages of the competition
- Scoring indoor

Workshop on equipment and scoring lecturer EMAU/FITA

Dinner

Saturday 24 October, 2009 – start at 9:00h

Olympic round procedures lecturer: FITA est. duration: 180´

- Eliminations and finals
- Team rounds
- Olympic rounds, individuals and teams

Archers with disabilities lecturer: FITA est. duration: 30´

Lunch

Field archery rounds lecturer: EMAU est. duration: 90´

- Basics
 - types of faces
 - unmarked rounds
 - marked rounds
- Athletes' equipment
 - bare bow division
 - long bow division
 - spectacles and scopes
- Scoring
- Eliminations and final rounds
 - individuals
 - teams
- Venue inspection
 - checking of distances
 - safety aspects

Break

Case studies lecturer: FITA est. duration: 2h

Summing up

Sunday, 25 October, 2009 – Exam 9:00 to 12:00



The judges at the 2009 Youth World Championships, Ogden, Utah, USA

9. Reply to Case studies 71

71.1 In a team event alternating shooting the clock counted down from 10 seconds, and when the audible start signal was given, at the same time the clock went blank. The first archer of the starting team, however, shot his first arrow. This was not noticed by the DoS, who restarted the clock from 120 sec. The shooting went on alternating and the starting team finalized their 6th arrow only one second before the time ran out. The other team then filed a protest because the starting team got extra time due to the clock started several seconds too late and also because the archer started shooting before the clock started running.

Give your consideration to the case.

Summing up:

With few exceptions our judges agreed in considering that the Team A (which got some extra seconds) did not make any mistakes. Practically speaking they did not get any significant advantage as teams normally will adjust their pace to the clock. A protest will thus not be upheld and the result of the match will stand as it is.

What should have been done? We believe a lot of you were a bit harsh to the judge. Be aware that a judge in the team match would probably act like this: He will watch the countdown clock counting down the 10 seconds, and seeing that it works he will change his attention to the archer so that the archer will not cross the one meter line before the audible signal is given. He may therefore not realize immediately that the clock went blank, before the DoS restarted it.



The DoS however should not have restarted from 120 sec. Depending on the equipment, he might have been able to adjust to the exact time, based on the backup watch. If not, the proper thing would possibly be not to restart this clock until Team A again should shoot. Then the clock may be reset to 60 sec. + 5 sec.

71.2 In an individual match, when starting the second end, the results display showed that archer A had the lowest score, and the clock started for archer A. However, archer B started shooting as there had been a mistake in scoring and archer B actually had the lowest score. At this point archer A informed the line judge that the result display was wrong. What would you do as the Judge in this situation?

Summing up:

The big difference among the judges here goes along this question: "Did archer B shoot out of sequence or did he not"?

Some judges said he did and some said he actually shot according to the rules, as he had the lower score (majority opinion).

You may reply to this question also in two ways:

- a) He did not shoot according to the lights and clock (punitive?)
- or
- b) The lights and clocks were wrong (protective?)

In this case the archers obviously agreed on the shooting sequence (and therefore archer A did not shoot in "his indicated time").

The proper solution must be that the judge stops the match flow after archer B's shot, checks the reality of the archers' opinion, accepts the shot and orders the DoS to reorganize the shooting sequences and timing/light devices accordingly.

71.3 Two archers are shooting a match. In the second six-arrow end, archer A shoots an arrow whose vanes are not the same colour as the rest of the arrows shot in the same end. Archer A wins the match, but archer B's team captain appeals to jury arguing that archer A used illegal equipment. Jury decided to support archer B's appeal, and deducted the value of the arrow in question, as the judge had written down its score in his notebook. Do you agree with the decision made by jury?

Summing up:

Here we are a bit shocked as 10% of the judges agree with the Jury decision. Certainly a mistake was made, and so what? Does the rule say that you then deduct the score of the arrow? No!

Some of you quote the rule "any athlete found to be using equipment contravening FITA Rules may have his or her scores disqualified"? You have to take your red pen and underline the words "may have"; that is used to underline that you have to make a consideration – and the first question you should always ask: Was there any advantage taken? Here the answer is clearly "No" – and taking away the score in this case is a highly punitive action which is not acceptable. This is not the same situation as an archer shooting a 65 lb compound bow or a recurve archer using a levelling device in his sight, in which cases these archers are taking advantage over the rest of the archers on the field.



Then what to do? Most of you fortunately said that you would inquire why the archer used this arrow, then advice him of the rules – and even accept to let him use it, if this is his only possibility to shoot a full end.

We may ask ourselves in this case why we have such a rule making it mandatory to use the same fletching in all arrows. The intention is to make arrows easily identifiable for the judges should an arrow be found on the grass, and even for the archers themselves to identify their arrows and their target mates’ as they try to spot arrows from the shooting line.

A reminder:

Some of you answer case studies by telling how it should have been done or handled – without giving an answer to the actual case.

These case studies have two intentions: They give the Judge Committee some insight in where we need to put our efforts, and train you to make decisions in difficult areas or situations.

It is not a good answer to say you will let the Jury decide, because judges are there to make decisions – not forwarding issues to the Jury.

This is a very important reminder when considering accreditation tests!

10. New Case Studies

72.1 At an international event there were only two archers shooting at target 31 since the beginning of the FITA Round: archers 31A and 31B, who had been standing on the left hand side and the middle position on the shooting line all throughout the FITA Round. Right before the start of the 30 meters (triple faces mounted on the target) archer 31B asked if she could shoot at face C (right hand side face) since there were only two archers at the buttress. The judges decided not to allow this since she had shot the whole day as B-archer, and it could confuse other archers, judges and spectators. An announcement was made that archer A must shoot bottom left, archer B at the top and archer C at the bottom left target. The judges explained that the archers had the right to change positions but not just when coming to the 30 meters.

What do you think about the judges’ decision here?

72.2 In the part of the shooting line you have been assigned to, you notice an archer has cotton in both of her ears. What do you do?

THE DEADLINE FOR REPLYING TO THESE CASE STUDIES IS 9 SEPTEMBER 2009