

Cortina d'Ampezzo - World Field 2000

From left to right Trudy Medwed (TD) Gabriele Valentini Um Sung-Ho, Sergio Font, Schandorff Vang, Ron Saar, Clifford Bluck, Dennis Mrokwia, Manfred Weinlich, Jean P. Gabarret, Gianni Mangino, Rene Koot (chairman), Xiuzhi Zhang, In front: Gian Piero Spada (Judge Committee Chairman) and Shinji Egashira



Paralympic Judges

Judges at the Paralympic Games in Sydney. Names shown on leader board.



Important notice

Please address your case studies replies to the FITA Office in Lausanne that take care of the official data base of the Judges' activity.

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Arne Vindum and Klaus Lindau in 2000

Arne's trademark! He always had a camera around his neck. (He took good pictures as well). Arne was Chairman of Judges for Fita before I took over in 1979 and remained on in the committee until 1987. Much of the direction we follow in Fita Judging stemmed from Arne and his previous efforts.

We owe him a great deal. Arne was born in 1921 and is still "sharp as a tack." Though he has been an honorary Judge of Fita for many years, he still answers case studies and his common sense views are always "refreshing." He was a member of the Olympic Games Jury in Munich in 1972 when I was Judge Commission Chairman. Arne was Chairman of Judges for the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976 and was very involved in our first International Judge Congress in Sorrento, Italy in 1976. Arne represented Denmark in Fita Congress for almost 20 years in the 70s and 80s. Much of the solid philosophical base that our Judges share today originated with Arne Vindum. Fita in every aspect is stronger today due to men like him. "Thanks Arne".

From Your Chairman

Dear friends,

2001 will be a very important year for judges. In the odd year the FITA Congress is held and traditionally an International

Judge Conference is associated to it. For the first time, the Conference will follow the Congress and this will allow us possibility to discuss in the Conference the new rules approved by Congress. I hope that all the pre-registered judges (and possibly others) will confirm their attendance to the Beijing Conference. As soon as the details of the conference are settled, A registration form will be distributed by regular mail and it will be also posted in the Web-site.

As you learned from the last Newsletter the new uniforms are ready. They will be distributed to the judges on the occasion of their first appointment to a major Judge Commission. The Judge Committee also wish that FITA Judges have the possibility to

wear this uniform in other major continental events (championships, WR Tournaments,) This means that the Continental Liaison Officer must inform the Judge Committee (through the FITA Office) well in advance (at least 60 days) of any of the above listed major events so that the Fita office has sufficient opportunity to insure delivery of the required uniforms.

This newsletter again contains several interesting case studies. I remind you that regular response to the re-training questions contained in each issue of the Newsletter is not only a requirement for re- accreditation, but also a criteria adopted by the Judge Committee to select the judges who will be appointed in future Judge Commissions. This continuous training is very important for FITA, for its image and for the Judge Committee that will often be faced with unexpected situations (see the comment to case study reply 3/56).

Gian Piero Spada
Chairman FITA Judge Committee

JUDGES UNIFORM



Klaus, Don and Lois, Sydney



The Technical Delegates in their pretty shirts in the tower in Sydney during the Games.

Chula Vista seminar



Nancy Myrick, for many years world competitor and coach of the US Team, conducted a excellent National Judge "Update" seminar in Chula Vista California in October of 2000. Judges from all over USA attended. Too many to name but it was very well accepted and I think it may well be done again next year. Sergio Font and I were the course conductors.

with the offending cellular phone. It is probably a good rule to tell all the archers to leave their cellular phone behind the line.

_____((()))_____

Response to #6 - 56

There are several important considerations here:

a) An archer has not committed an infraction by having her arrow in her hand while in the team box. Indeed archers may look at and check their arrows at this time providing they are in their quiver when they cross the one metre line, so the Judge was not correct in giving a yellow card at that time.

b) The fact that the Judge told conflicting stories is very damaging to his credibility.

c) The archer could not see the Judge when her back was to him when she arrived at the line, so could not have responded to the warning to return across the one metre line.

d) The coach did not (he says) see any card.

The vast majority of the Judges considered the confusion and the inconsistency of the Judge and returned the arrow in question to the team. The fact is there was quite a variation in response which indicates that the exact procedure it not yet perfectly clear. This is an actual true case study and as a consequence the Technical Delegates for the Olympic Games asked that a small clearly visible flashing yellow light be located in front of both archers (visible only to

them). This light can be triggered by the line Judge so that an archer who has been penalized will have clear indication. The O/C of the O/Gs willingly produced such a device and it worked perfectly. I believe this is a solution and I suspect it will be introduced officially as a motion in the 2001 Congress in Beijing.

Roland del Rey, Sergio and Don

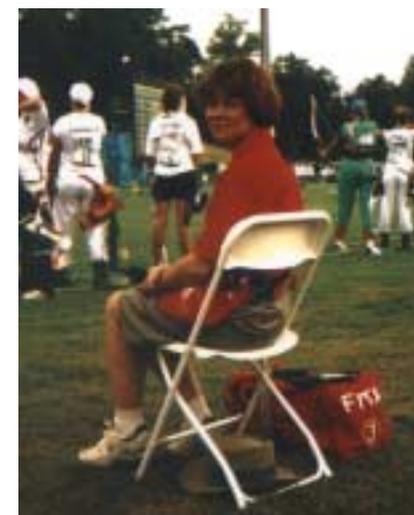


Rolando del Rey was the President of the Cuban Archery Federation some 20 years ago and was instrumental in bringing Cuba onto the international scene. He organized the first Judge seminar there when Sergio and his father Guillermo became candidates and he was the chairman of the Central American Games shot in La Habana in 1982. Rolando understood the importance of their international involvement and went to Zagreb, Yugoslavia for the World Field Championships in 1974. Cuba has come a long way since then.

"THE JUDGE FAMILY".

One of the great losses to Fita judging was the early retirement of Ewa and Malgorzata Karwaka in 1998. They started judging in 1969, became National Judges in Poland in 1975 and passed the International exam with high marks in 1989. They served their country, EMAU and Fita as Judges in those years and never missed a case study or committee-required response in all those years. They were liked by their fellow Judges and appreciated by the O/C's they served. During their 23 years of involvement Ewa served 213 times and Malgorzata 219 times, an unbelievable commitment.

Both were presented the well-deserved Judge Emeritus award in 1999 in Riom. They were my good friends. Fita and I will miss them.



Ewa and Malgorzata are twins. How many of you who know them can positively tell me of the two photos,

which is which??

(Call this case study #57-10) DML

Erratum from Newsletter #56 - The labels for the pictures of "Guillermo Jimenez and Alma Chong" and "José Herrera and Eva Rolalia Olmos" got reversed when printing. Our apologies to all 4 of them.



You be the judge...

Case Study #1 – 57.

An archer has the correct two minute time run out and he has not shot his last arrow. On checking, it is discovered that the yellow light was 10 seconds late coming on.

He protests to Jury that he was denied 20 seconds of the 30 second yellow warning light. No other archer on the field was aware of or was affected by the yellow light delay and all shot their three arrows well within time.

You are on that Jury. What would be your recommendation to the other two Jurors?

Case Study #2 – 57.

At the end of the qualification round at a large international shoot, archers number 63, 64, 65, 66 were all tied. A single arrow shoot-off took place

Archer 63 shot	8
Archer 64 shot	6
Archer 65 shot	7
Archer 66 shot	10.
Archers 63 and 66 entered the elimi-	

nation stage.

The O/C paired #63 with the #1 archer and archer #66 with the #2 archer. The Team Captain protested, claiming the pairing was not correct.

If he was right, what should the pairing have been?

Case Study # 3 - 57 During the Team finals at a large International event the following occurred.

One team member was unable to complete her three arrows and stepped back across the line with the last arrow in her bow. Another archer from the team immediately took her spot on the line and shot her three arrows. Then the first archer returned to the line and shot the single final arrow of her three.

A National Judge showed her the yellow card while she was in the athletes' box when he saw her with the arrow in her hand. When she then went to the line and shot the arrow, he notified the Judges in that blind to deduct the value of that arrow shot. The team lost an arrow and lost the match even though they had shot a higher score.

Was the Judge's action correct?

Case Study #4 - 57

The 3-Metre Line – Scenario 1
During a FITA Round being shot at a

the Judge Committee or an experienced Judge and make sure you understand. You would badly damage your reputation as a Judge if you applied your answer in a competition.

Again! Regardless of how many arrows an archer shoots within the time you always score three or six. (the three lowest). Here, one is a miss! (8 7 M)

Observation from the Judge Committee: The Judges Committee was a bit surprised by seeing the results of this case study. Half of the judges did not know how to handle the situation, which should be quite clear in our rules.

However, we repeat: If an archer is shooting two arrows in one face the second highest value will count, quoting Art. 8.6.7, as a miss (M) then, according to Art. 8.6.6, the three lowest-in-value shots will be scored. The M will never disappear and you must find it in the scorecard!

Based on this you may test yourself with all kind of variations in hits or number of arrows.

Which will the score be in the following case?

Upper face: (No arrows)

Middle face: 10 and 10

Lower face: 10 and 10

If you find that the total score will be 10-M-M you have understood the system. If not, read these, the editor's comments and the Rule Book again!

Response to #4 - 56

We had quite a variety of replies to this case study. I am not surprised. it is a difficult question. Certainly 7.6.9, 8.6.6 indicates "if more than three are found. etc. etc., only the three lowest will score". A few Judges, without further checking, would consider the arrow on the ground a fourth arrow and score the three lowest (one a "M")

The vast majority of the Judges would listen to the other arch-

ers on the target, check the archers score card and ascertain if a miss was in fact recorded on the previous end and if so advise (warn) the archer that in the future he must advise the Judge of an arrow that was lost and not found. The majority would in this case (correctly in my mind) not consider the arrow on the ground a fourth arrow.

____((()))_____

Response to #5 – 56.

Most Judges would allow a further 40 seconds. a small percentage would not. One Judge summarized as follows

"I would not give the archer extra time. There are a lot of possibilities that could disturb and archer, noise, calls, even a push or contact with another archers quiver etc." That of course is so.

However, it becomes more difficult if the time runs out while the archer is waiting for a Judge to advise him. In all fairness he should be allowed to shoot his final arrow and be given the 40 seconds. It would have been impossible to resolve if in fact he had shot the final arrow after the time or shot a miss. Then of course the Judge could have done nothing for him.

As a general rule when an archer stops shooting and calls a Judge. (as in equipment failure) he did not technically run out of time on the clock. I agree with the majority. Give him the forty seconds and severely warn the coach of the archer

saying it wasn't shot. This clearly indicates that the rule needs some work if there is that that confusion.

I proposed the change in Riom when I was Chairman and though it does not say so, the intent was "a portion of a whole shaft". The original motion said "if the arrow etc. etc." Some one in Congress then asked "if a nock or vane falls off of the arrow and lands inside the three metre line is the arrow shot or not shot?" Congress then requested that the Judge Committee amend the rule to say any "piece of the shaft", meaning front or back (depending on how it fell or was dropped). I made the motion and I did not at the moment properly consider the exact wording. I probably should have said "a portion of an intact shaft". The Committee is aware of the confusion and I am sure it will be corrected one way or the other for the Congress in Beijing.

Eds. note Speaking only as a Judge, in my mind, if there was enough energy given to the shaft to cause it to explode and to send part of it 40 meters down the range, it was shot.

DML

Observation From the Judge Committee: An exploded arrow partly remains within the 3-meter zone, it is the fairest solution to consider it not having been shot. We understand that this could not correspond to the intent of the rule when it was proposed, but it is a fairer solution for all and a easier procedure to handle: IT AGREES WITH A MORE GENERAL INTENT OF THE RULES AND it is equivalent to the procedure that we all adopt in case of a nock breaking after release. We are well aware

of the confusion still present among Judges, but we are sure that after next Congress and Conference any ambiguity in the rules will be solved.

Response to # 3 - 56

We had many mistakes on this response. Some Judges making the mistake had 20 years of experience! Some of the correct results were misstated. Obviously many Judges do not understand. Several Judges said, "We have to deduct the two highest ". That is wrong.

The answer for both scenarios is 8,7,M

Precisely what the Judge would do is the following.

- Score "M" for the highest second arrow in the lower face. Score the three lowest values. Specifically: 8,7,M The original rule said score "0" for the second arrow but now we use the "M" designation so it changed to "M".

- You do not deduct one or two of the highest scoring arrows. The second highest arrow in the bottom scores a "M" and then you still score three arrows (the lowest 3), one of which is 0.

I do not understand how this rule can now be misunderstood. Some Judges gave 10,7,8 for the first reply and 8,7,M for the second ???

For those of you who answered this wrong. Please - talk to some one on

National Championships in windy conditions, the 3-metre line has been marked using white plastic tape 5 cm wide and pegged to the ground every 2 metres using wide-head nails.

One competitor miss-shoots an arrow, which lands with the nock lying approximately 2 cm inside the tape, the balance on the far side, with the shaft pointing towards the target. Seeing the arrow is within the 3-metre distance the competitor continues to shoot all six arrows. Just before the DOS signals the competitors to proceed with scoring, a second competitor notices the arrow is beyond the 3-metre line and calls a Judge to indicate the competitor has shot seven arrows. Another competitor on the same target indicates he saw a gust of wind lift the tape and that put the arrow beyond the 3- metre line.

What would be your action as the Judge?

Case Study # 5 - 57

The 3-Metre Line - Scenario 2

At the same Championships, another competitor mis-shoots an arrow which lands beyond the 3-metre line sticking in the ground at an angle of approximately 30°. He considers the arrow to have been shot and shoots six arrows in total. There are five arrows in the target and one on the ground.

Just before the DOS gives the signal to proceed to the targets for scoring, the arrow falls back with the nock now

clearly over the tape (inside the 3 metre line). The competitor calls a Judge to indicate the arrow, and explains what happened. Other archers on the target and adjoining targets support the claim the arrow landed beyond the 3-metre line, but fell back across the tape in the windy conditions. The time runs out. The competitor concerned claims the arrow has not been shot (Article 7.4.4.1) and requests that he be allowed to shoot the arrow.

As the Judge concerned, how would you handle this situation?

Case Study 6 - 57

Quarter Finals Round – Shooting Out Of Sequence

During the Quarter Finals Round at a major international Tournament, with each match being timed individually by a National Judge

two women competitors come to the line for the second end of three arrows. The woman competitor on the left side target asks the Judge if she may shoot first, as in the first end the competitor on the right side target had won the disk toss and elected to shoot first. The Judge indicated "yes" with a nod of his head. However, the competitor on the right side draws her bow and shoots first, at which time the other competitor looks confused, but elects to shoot second. The end is completed at which time the shooting sequence is queried by the competitor on the left side target.

Effectively, both competitors had shot their three arrows out of sequence.

As the Judge concerned, how would you resolve this situation?

Case Study # 7 - 57

During the Olympic Team Round in a semi-final match in a national championship, Team A's first archer shot his first arrow but had an equipment failure and stepped back behind the waiting line.

The coach sent the second archer immediately to take up the shooting position. The second archer was a rookie on the team and did not realize that during alternated shooting each team should only shoot 3 arrows per end. He thought that his duty was to shoot his 3 arrows. He shot 3 arrows and stepped back behind the shooting line.

The third archer shot his 3 arrows and stepped back. The first archer shot his remaining 2 arrows and completed the end of 9 arrows way ahead of the 3 minutes time limit.

The captain of Team B protested right away quoting Article 7.5.2.4 bullet 3 and Article 7.6.9 and asked the Judge to score only the 3 arrows lowest in value. (The arrows were 10-10-9-7 while the number 3 arrow of the second archer was a 10). In the meantime, team B went ahead to shoot their nine arrows.

The competition continued without any further problem. Team A defeated Team B by 235 to 233.

The Judges studied the protest and also quoted Article 7.6.9 stating that an end of a team shoot is 9 arrows. Team A's number of shots in the first end is 9 arrows. Team A did not over-shoot. Therefore, there is no reason to score the 3 lowest value arrows of the first four shots. The Judges declared that Team A could advance to the gold medal final. Team B protested immediately to the Jury. **If you were the Judge in this championship, what would be your decision?**

If you were the Jury, what would be your decision?

FIELD CASE STUDIES

Field archery tournament.

With his first arrow of an end, the archer shoots a 2. He is very dissatisfied. He puts his second arrow on the bowstring and, still angry with himself, strikes his bow with the hand - the arrow drops from the bowstring and falls about 3m behind the shooting line. The archer leaves the shooting line, picks up his arrow, returns to the shooting line and shoots this arrow. Then, he shoots his third arrow.

These 3 arrows are shot in the allotted time. No warning.

When scoring at the target, the Judge decided to removed the value of the highest scoring arrow of that end advising that the archer, while shooting, is not allowed to leave the shooting

line.

Was the Judge's action correct?

If you were the Jury, what would be your decision?

SYDNEY
All the Technical
Officials



You be the judge...

Response to: #1 - 56.

The only reason Fita elected to have "no equipment failure" in the Olympic match play round was to avoid any delay or hold up to the "spectators' viewing" of this "rapid sequence" match. It certainly did not take into considera-

tion such an occurrence as we state in Case study: #1 - 56.

I am a little disappointed by the number of Judges who would blindly apply the rule and make the second archer "B" shoot regardless of his blinded condition and then turn the matter over to the Jury to let them sort it out! That is a "cop-out" (avoiding your responsibility).

The vast majority of the Judges (correctly, in my mind) would stop the match at this point and see if archer B required medical or other help and have the DoS continue the match when both competitors were able to shoot. That is sensible and shows control and common sense. We have often said, "Don't be blinded by the rule," (a bit of a play on words). Look at the intent of the rule and look at the actual situation facing you.

Response to #2 - 56

Again, I was quite surprised at the fact that the Judges differed on their reply about 50/50, half saying the arrow was shot and the other half