



NATIONAL JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Issue 53

January 2007



Dear Judges,

It has been a long time since the last newsletter, and you probably have already started to hope you don't have to do case studies again – no such luck!

I hope you all enjoyed the festive season and take this opportunity to wish you a happy and safe 2007!

Warm regards to you all

Susanne E Womersley

Oceania Continental Judge Seminar

Congratulations to **Karen O'Malley (ASNSW)** for fulfilling all requirements to be accredited as a Continental Judge for the Oceania Archery Confederation. Karen participated in a seminar held in Auckland, New Zealand at the end of 2006 and passed the Oceania Continental Judge exam with very good results.

This is an article Karen wrote at my request after the 2006 Open National Championships in Morwell, Victoria. Unfortunately it only made it to print in this issue.

Relaxing in a state of excitement: Judging the 2006 National Championships

As a National Judge Candidate, with only 21 prior 'points' to my credit, I was delighted to be chosen to officiate at the Nationals in Morwell, Victoria. Although I have considerable experience both as an archer and tournament organiser, it was particularly interesting to participate in championship events from the peculiar perspective of Judge.

A Judge is not an organiser, yet you help to see that events run smoothly. You are not an archer, but you want the archers to achieve their best. And while the whole week is about those shooting, everyone is aware there are judges around. You have to try hard not to be obvious or distracting, but the 'red' is conspicuous and people want to engage you in conversation while you are working. It is an interesting balance we have to achieve.

However, the folks from Twin Cities Archers were friendly and hospitable, although they were run off their feet as it is a small club. The shooting venues were located adjacent to the Club's excellent facilities, with plenty of convenient parking for competitors. The food was hearty, the archers were polite, especially when they learned they could fix errors on the scoresheets themselves!

On the other hand, the temperature was cruel at 6am, and while my woolly gloves disappeared by about 10 o'clock, the six layers of clothes remained on for most of each day! It was COLD! Also, the judge's day is very long, compared to the competitors'. I did not leave the venue until after the medals presentation each evening, around 6pm and then it was home to cook and study the rules for the next day's event. I was relaxed all week, but in a peculiar state of anxiety as well!

During the week, there was of course the two days of target and field, a day of clout and the Match plays. Our skills as judges were also needed at the hotly-contested fun events which followed each day's target shoot. This is when those dividers really came into their own! (It's amazing how competitive archers can become over winning a lovely bottle of wine.)

From the proceeds of last year's Nats, American professional, John Dudley from Mathews, was brought to Australia. As a competition archer, he is a force to be reckoned with and in addition, he presented a seminar each afternoon following shooting, on a variety of interesting topics. We sure got our money's worth, even if he did clean up in most of the shooting events!

The organisers had created the field course from scratch, beginning with brush-cutters to make access pathways through the brambles. The end result was an interesting course radiating from a central spectator area. I was assigned to the ladies recurve/mens compound group. While the course was flat, it was deceptive as there was wind near the targets and light and shadow shots played tricks. Only one archer shot a perfect round over the two days.

I would like to thank DOS, John Chaplin, for the smooth running of target events, and the other judges who were very helpful, friendly and professional: John Dowden and Mick Turner (ACT), Keith Schumann (WA), Ray Denton (Tas), and the 'locals', John Womersley and Susanne Womersley. Thanks, guys!

Finally a big thank you to Chairman of Judges, Ed Crowther, who worked tirelessly prior and during the week, to make our jobs easier and the Nationals memorable for us all. It was a great way to spend time away from work. And I learned so much - I would do it all again tomorrow... or next year!

National Championships – call for judges

Attached is a nomination form for officiating at the National Championships in April 2007 in Perth. Since this time it is a combined championships for seniors and juniors, a higher number of judges is needed. Please consider and reply by the closing date.

ASA – Change of RGB Judges Administrator

Archery South Australia had a change of RGB Judges Administrator. Carole Ashlee is taking over from Graham Jones, who retired after 23 years as a National Judge, for most of this period of fulfilling the role of RGB administrator in South Australia.

Thank you, Graham, for all the work you have put in.

New National Judge Candidates

In the last few months judges courses were held in New South Wales and South Australia which resulted in the accreditation of twelve new National Judge Candidates from these RGBs: Bruce Paterson, Christopher Orr, Michael Cowie, Matthew Gray, Michael Naray, Paul Riley,

Vincent Nimmo, Steve Salmon (all ASNSW), David Hooper, Jack Winston, Roger Gurr and Robert Tripp (all ASA). I hope you all will enjoy your “judging career”!

New National Judges

About six months ago the following National Judge Candidates from ASNSW gained full accreditation as National Judges: Bruce Hall, John Hyde, Neil Ciclovan, Rosemary Edwards, Karen O'Malley – congratulations to you all!

FITA Bylaw Changes effective 1 January 2007

Bylaw decisions approved by FITA Council on 20 August 2006

(from FITA Info 9/06)

- **Book 1, Chapter 1, Article 1.27.1.1 – Change of FITA headquarters address**
The official address of FITA is Avenue de Cour 135, Maison du Sport International, Avenue de Rhodanie 54, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland.

- **Book 1, Chapter 2, Article 2.3.2 – Olympic Movement Medical Code**
2.3.2.1 FITA adopts the Olympic Movement Medical Code, as it may be amended from time to time. The FITA Medical and Sport Sciences Committee will follow and implement the principles laid down in such Code as suitable to FITA purposes. The updated version of the Olympic Movement Medical Code is available on www.olympic.org/IOC/Commissions/Medical.

- **Book 1, Chapter 5, Articles 5.3.1.1 and 5.3.3.2 – Deletion of World Records**
5.3.1.1 for **Outdoor Target Archery** for Women, Men, Cadet Women, Cadet Men, Junior Women and Junior Men, Masters' Women and Masters' Men in the Recurve and Compound Divisions as applicable:
 - Individual Outdoor FITA Round (144 arrows);
 - Individual 90 meters (36 arrows);
 - Individual 70 meters (36 arrows);
 - Individual 60 meters (36 arrows);
 - Individual 50 meters for Cadet Women (36 arrows on a 122cm face);
 - Individual 50 meters (36 arrows on a 80cm face);
 - Individual 40 meters for Cadet Women (36 arrows);
 - Individual 30 meters (36 arrows);World Records for the above distances may only be shot as part of the Individual FITA Round (144 arrows).
 - Individual FITA 70 meters Round (72 arrows);
 - Individual FITA 60 meters Round for Cadets (72 arrows);
 - Individual Olympic Round match (12 arrows);
 - Individual Olympic Round for Cadets match (12 arrows);
 - ~~Individual Olympic Round Finals total (36 arrows);~~
 - ~~Individual Olympic Round for Cadets Finals total (36 arrows);~~
 - Team FITA Round (3 X 144 arrows);
 - Team FITA 70 meters Round (3 X 72 arrows);
 - Team FITA 60 meters Round for Cadets (3 X 72 arrows);
 - Olympic Round Team match (24 arrows);
 - Olympic Round Team for Cadets match (24 arrows);
 - ~~Olympic Round Team Finals total (2 X 24 arrows);~~
 - ~~Olympic Round Team for Cadets Finals total (2 X 24 arrows);~~

5.3.1.2 For **Indoor Target Archery** for Women, Men, Cadet Women and Cadet Men, Juniorb Women and Junior Men, Masters' Women and Masters' Men in the Recurve and Compound Divisions:

- Individual 25 meters (60 arrows on any 60cm face);
- Individual 18 meters (60 arrows on any 40cm face);
- Individual Indoor Match Round match (12 arrows);
- ~~Individual Indoor Match Round Finals total (36 arrows);~~
- Indoor Match Round Team match (24 arrows);
- Indoor Match Round Team Finals total (2 X 24 arrows).

- **Book 1, Chapter 5, Articles 5.6.1.1 and 5.6.1.2 – Deletion of Olympic Records**

5.6.1.1 Individual: Women and Men:

- FITA 70 Meters Round (72 arrows);
- Olympic Round match (12 arrows);
- ~~Olympic Round Eliminations total (24 arrows 1/16 and 1/8 Eliminations);~~
- ~~Olympic Round Finals total (36 arrows).~~

5.6.1.2 Teams: Women and Men:

- FITA 70 Meters Round (3 x 72 arrows);
- Olympic Round Team match (24 arrows);
- ~~Olympic Round Finals total (2 x 24 arrows).~~

- **Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.2.1.3 (also Book 3, Chapter 8, Article 8.2.1.3 as applicable) – Tolerance of measurements**

7.2.1.3 Tolerance of Measurements

The target face will be measured using the diameter of each separate circle enclosing each of the 10 scoring zones. The tolerance of each diameter will not exceed $\pm 1\text{mm}$ for the scoring zones 10, 9 and 8 and \pm **2 mm** (used to be 3 mm) for the other scoring zones measured through the center.

Note: Target faces printed before 1 January 2007 will be accepted.

- **Book 2, Chapter 7, Article 7.5.2.4 (also Book 3, Chapter 8, Article 8.5.2.4 as applicable)**

– **Order of shooting**

7.5.2.4: add 7th bullet

8.5.2.4: add 6th bullet

- When alternating shooting is used for the team competition the teams have to alternate between the team members after each shot so that each member has shot one arrow in each phase of the rotation.

Bylaw decisions approved by FITA Council on 18 November 2006

(from FITA Info 11-12/06)

- **3D Archery Rules**

On 18 November 2006, FITA Council adopted the new 3D Rules. They will be valid as of 1 January 2007 and are available on the FITA website in the sections:

Rules > 3D Archery Rules

Disciplines > 3D Archery

- **Book 1, Articles 3.7.1.1 & 3.7.1.2 :**

3.7.1.1 Member Associations wishing to enter athletes in a FITA Championship will return the completed entry forms to the Organizers as follows:

- No later than ninety (90) days before the first day of competition for the Preliminary Entry Form, which is mandatory;
- Member associations which send final entries that are more than 2 (4 for juniors) athletes different from the numbers indicated in the preliminary entries will pay a fine to be established by Council unless medical justification can be produced in case of injuries.
- No later than twenty (20) days before the first day of competition for the Final Entry Forms;
- Teams that send their final entries 40 days prior to the first day of competition will receive a reduction of 20% of the entry fee.
- Teams that enter after the 20 day deadline or which makes changes after this deadline will pay a penalty of 150 US\$ per change or athlete registered.
- Under no circumstances will FITA accept any entries after the team captains meeting or the official practice whichever comes first.
- The names of the members of a national Field team will be communicated to the Organizing Committee before the start of the Field Team Elimination Round.

3.7.1.2 Entry forms submitted after the specified closing date may be refused by the Organizer and/or FITA. However, if the cause of the delay is due to circumstances beyond the control of the Member Association concerned, the Organizers and FITA may accept that entry. The Secretary General must be informed at once of this late acceptance and for the reason for the delay. FITA reserves the right to refuse any entry after the 20 day deadline if such entry would cause a change in the program or cause other organisational problems.

Such decision will be taken by the FITA Secretary General after consultation with the Organising Committee.

- **Book 2, Article 7.5.3.2 :**

7.5.3.2 Olympic Round Team Event

- A team consists of three (3) ~~or four (4)~~ athletes.
- 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 fourth athlete or a substituted athlete will wait in a box behind the coach's box. If the fourth athlete is a wheelchair athlete he or she may be waiting on the shooting line in front of the coach's box.~~
- ~~A team may substitute an athlete at any time between ends.~~

The Bylaw changes approved in November can be found on the FITA website (www.archery.org) under News > Newsletters > FITA Info November/December in the correct format for the FITA Rule Book. They need to be shrunk down to 70% to fit in the A5 book.

FITA Judge Committee Newsletter

I really would like to recommend you take the time to read the latest issue of the FITA Judge Committee Newsletter; it contains a number of interesting articles that apply not only to FITA Judges, but to all of us.

It can be found on the FITA website (www.archery.org) under News > Newsletters > Judges Newsletter 65.

Archery Australia Rule Interpretations

Use of pencils for scoring (18 July 2006)

A request for an opinion has been received by the Constitution & Rules Committee (C & R C) relating to the use of pencils for recording scores at Archery Australia Inc (AA) events – National Championships, FITA Award Tournaments, World Ranking Tournaments; also events registered with AA and published in the annual Tournament Calendar.

AA and FITA currently do not have any rules which preclude the use of pencils for scoring and further, accept claims for national and international records, also national and international awards. Prior to formulating this opinion, requests for input and clarification were requested and have been received from the AA Records Committee and FITA. Both organisations have confirmed score cards completed in pencil are completely legal for use in scoring at all national and international events. Further, claims for national records, international records, FITA awards and World Rankings shall be accepted should the score cards be completed in pencil.

The C & R C are aware at least one RGB are enforcing a “local rule” precluding the use of pencils, which contravenes both national and international practice. This situation raises the question – what would happen in the case where an athlete’s score card is completed in pencil and a claim is to be submitted for either of the above records or awards – is the claim to be disallowed because of an RGB “local rule”? The AA C & R C are unanimous in their opinion, no athlete shall be penalised for choosing to use a pencil for scoring, and/or lodging a claim with AA or FITA.

Further, an opinion has been expressed that pencils are the best to use for writing on waterproof score cards in very wet weather, whilst another favours biros. These are personal opinions, having nothing to do with the legality regarding the use of pencils, and are therefore a matter of personal choice.

2317 Easton arrows (18 July 2006)

Further to the interpretation provided regarding the maximum diameter of arrows, the following official information has been received from FITA; and is quoted verbatim. It is interesting enough to be provided for the benefit of archers, coaches and judges to resolve the argument once and for all.

Question: “Why is the 2317 Easton arrow size not legal for FITA competition?”

Answer: “Aluminium arrow diameters are roughly sized to the nearest 1/64” diameter, but this is only a rough dimension and not an exact measurement. For aluminium arrows to be produced to a specific spine value, the outside diameter (O.D.) needs to be a flexible dimension and not set to an exact incremental diameter. For this reason, the first two numbers of the arrow shaft size, for example: 23 (as in 2317) is only an approximate dimension. To better understand the 23/64” dimension, if it were converted to a decimal fraction, it would equal 0.3594”.

Following are a few actual outside diameters in the 23 sizes to offer a better idea of how this system works. A 2312 has an outside diameter of 0.3634” with a 0.012 wall thickness. A 2314 size has an outside diameter of 0.3568” and the 2315 has an outside diameter of 0.3649”. If converted to fractions of an inch as the above examples, 9.3 mm would equal 0.3661”. To produce the 2317 in the spine and weight needed for this special hunting arrow,

the outside diameter had to be increased to 0.3690” to achieve the required stiffness, which is just outside the maximum allowable diameter of the 9.3 mm rule.”

It is understood the above answer came directly from the FITA Technical Committee, having sourced the information from Easton.

Note: Converting the outside diameter of the 2315 (0.3649”) it would be 9.268 mm, (advised in the C & R Committee Rules Interpretation of 29 June as 9.25 mm) whilst the 2317 would be 9.373 mm.

Judges uniform items and accessories

A small range of optional Judges uniform items and accessories are now available. Details can be found on the AA website (www.archery.org.au) under Organisation > AA Committees > Officials Committee > Officials Merchandise. Don't click on each of those, just have your mouse hover, until the menu tree is created.

If you wish to place an order (using the order form available on the webpage), please do so by **15 February 2007**, as all items need reasonable numbers for ordering.

You be the Judge - Answers from Issue 52

The table below gives an indication of the number of Judges in each RGB and the number of replies received:

RGB	Judges	Replies	RGB	Judges	Replies
AACT	7	4	ASA	11	8
ASNSW	22	12	AV	10	6
AST	7	4	SQAS	7	3
ASWA	13	3	NQAA	5	2
<i>Oceania</i>	7	2	Total	82	42

51% - We hit the half way mark again! Keep those answers coming....

52/1: Archer A is calling you to the target as he has an arrow that obviously has hit his own arrow in the 10 zone (this arrow – the 10 – has been severely damaged) and then deflected into the 8 zone. The angle of the arrow in the 8 zone clearly indicates that it has hit the other arrow before and then drifted to the 8 zone. His third arrow in the target is a 9. *What is the score for the three arrows?*

There was almost 100% agreement that the scores would be 10,9,8 since the arrow had been deflected and must score “as it lies in the target face” (Rule 7.6.2.6.5). Only 2 judges disagreed, quoting Rule 7.6.2.6.6 which refers to the arrow *rebounding*, which is not the case here. I have always commented to archers that if they hit another arrow in the target it's usually to their advantage that it does rebound!

52/2: During shooting at an event the judge suddenly realizes an archer is using an anchor plate on his tab that continues into a thin plastic rod which forms a huge half loop. The half loop is hooked around the archer's neck and thus kept his drawing hand steady at the cheekbone upon release.

The Judge approaches the archer (and his coach) claiming that this anchor plate is not allowed due to its construction, giving an additional aid in releasing.

Do you agree with the Judge? Explain why you agree or disagree.

Again, we secured almost total agreement on this one with most concurring with the judge's decision, citing Rule 7.3.1.8, arguing that they had no hesitation in believing this device would "assist the archer to (either) hold, draw or release the string."

The exceptions (6 in all), quoted Rule 7.3.1.8.1 which permits the use of "an anchor plate or *similar device*.....for the purpose of anchoring." They may well have a point here but we would probably need to actually see the device in use to determine whether it simply aided the anchor or assisted in holding. Just what the purpose is here is hard to visualise.

52/3: You observe an archer pulling his bow repeatedly in the waiting area – although without an arrow on the bow. *What would you do – if anything?*

Almost another miracle! All but 1 correctly alluded to Rule 7.7.3. although 1 judge would apply different responses depending on bow type. (Why?) This is clearly a safety issue and most judges would simply have a quiet word with the archer to point out the potential danger to others in the vicinity if, for example, a string, cables or the limbs were to unexpectedly break. They would indicate what the rule was and ask the archer to follow this.

Only a couple of judges would go as far as issuing a formal warning. We need to ask ourselves if this is really necessary in this instance; clearly the vast majority of you felt not. Of course we would certainly take more stringent action if it happened again and many of you did make this point and quoted relevant rules.

Well done, everyone, but I think Susanne let us all off fairly lightly here since these were not overly demanding. It was really pleasing to note that 99% of you quoted a FITA Rule, too.

Perhaps there will be some tougher ones in the next issue!

Until then, good judging!

Ed Crowther

You be the Judge (Case studies)

Well, Ed dobed you all in, saying the last lot was too easy – here are some that might be a bit more challenging. Don't let that scare you, though! They all have been submitted by Australian National Judges.

Please have your answers with RGB administrators by the end of mid march, who in turn are asked to collate and forward replies by the end of March. Alternatively, judges can e-mail their answers directly to Ed on jilled@bigpond.net.au (but inform your RGB administrator, you have done so).

Please remember to give reasons and quote appropriate rules for all your answers.

53/1: At a state tournament the following happens: Three archers go down to the target and score. The caller (an older person and not highly experienced) calls six arrow values for each archer, and then the arrows are pulled from the butt. However when the arrows are returned to each archer the caller is missing one arrow. Subsequent searching finds the missing arrow behind the target. A judge is in the vicinity when the archers look for the missing arrow.

What action should the judge take, if any?

53/2: At a FITA Indoor Tournament, whilst checking the conduct of scoring after two ends, you as the judge notice that one archer has shaded in the inner 10 with black biro. You inform him that in your opinion he is trying to gain an unfair advantage which is assisting him with aiming. You then tell him that he is warned not to do this and that you are putting on a new face.

He claims that there is nothing in the rules to prevent this and that he and his Team Manager will lodge an immediate appeal which they insist is heard by the Jury of Appeal before any shooting continues.

As a member of the Jury how would you respond? Give reasons for your decision.

53/3: An archer at an Outdoor FITA tournament signals an equipment failure after shooting three arrows of the first end. His plunger button is jamming and he requires almost nine minutes to rectify this. He misses the entire second end and the DoS resolves that he will be allowed to make up the nine arrows at the end of the distance.

During the fourth end he again calls an equipment failure after two arrows – this time his sight pin thread has snapped. He takes ten minutes to fix this and misses all the fifth end.

He shoots the sixth end and then states that he is now entitled to make up his 19 arrows under normal shooting and scoring conditions.

He claims that since the equipment failures were two separate and distinct instances, they are to be treated as such and that he is allowed two “sets” of 15 minutes.

As Chairman of Judges what decision would you make, and why?

53/4 (an extra one, because you missed out on one lot):

Is the tab shown in the picture legal? Why/why not?



Simon Fairweather at Asian Games in Doha

(from FITA Info 11-12/06)

The Gold Medallist in Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, Simon Fairweather, was having fun and informing the archers and spectators of the evolution of Archery event in the Asian Games (Doha), as he was the Sport Commentator in the Sport Presentation team for Archery.

It was great to receive information about the competition and on the champions in Doha from another "Super Champion" as Simon.