



JUDGING NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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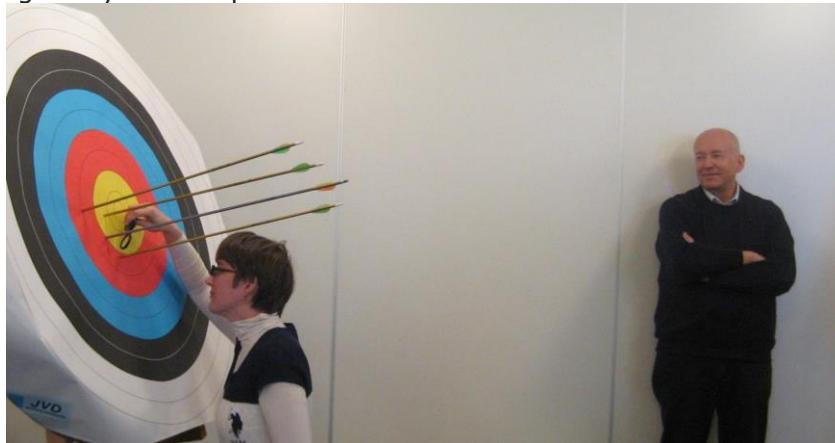
1. Editorial

by Sergio Font, Deputy Chairman

Dear Judges,

Morten Wilmann, the chairman of FITA and World Archery Judges for twelve years, passed away on May 15, at the age of 68. He had been ill for several months, even before he flew to Bangkok at the end of 2017 to lecture at his last World Archery Judges Conference.

I met Morten in 1991, at the FITA Congress in Krakow. We were introduced to each other by Donald Lovo, who was at that time the Chairman of FITA's Judges Committee. Morten was elected to the Committee for the first time there and was continuously re-elected every four years till the present. I was elected in 1995 and had the privilege to work with Morten all along this time. Morten knew all the rules and was able to explain the intent of most of them at the seminars and conferences at which he lectured. He had long experience in field archery and contributed his expertise to discussions regarding field judging every time a question arose.



Morten watching a seminar participant make an arrow call

He would tell stories of poor event organization and lousy judging to illustrate what should not happen. Morten's ability to create case studies was stunning. He would always say his case studies had happened, but we knew some of them were his own creation to encourage discussions among the judges and to develop their trouble-shooting abilities. I always enjoyed his presentations about equipment, as he showed pictures of unusual pieces, and explained the reasons why each of them should or should not be allowed.

He had a very distinct sense of humor. He would use the funny side of a judging situation to keep seminar participants attentive.

After the 2007 Congress in Leipzig, Morten was appointed chairman of our Committee, and held this position until his passing. He was a strong believer in young people and would therefore suggest the appointment of new judges to tournaments so they would learn from the most experienced.

In 2008 Morten chaired the judges' commission at the Beijing Olympic Games. Later in 2012 and 2016 he chaired the Jury of Appeals in London and Rio.



The Members of the Jury and the WA Technical Delegate – London 2012

As a member of the Judges Committee for 24 years together with Morten, I must say that he made a great contribution to archery judging worldwide. Under his leadership we were able to put together a stable structure for our seminars and conferences.



As Chairman of our Committee, Morten had to face very difficult situations and criticism when some of our judges made mistakes. He did his best to support our judges and to reduce the impact of the mistakes on the image of archery judging. I believe there is no better tribute to Morten than to remember his teachings and to perform at the highest possible level. I am sure this will make him proud, wherever he is.

The World Archery Judges are deeply moved by the fact that we have lost our chairman Morten Wilmann. Our heart-felt condolences go to his wife, children, and the rest of his family and friends, but also to each of us, his colleagues, the Judges, who have lost a true friend.

2. Some of the messages shared by our judges on the social media

Our thoughts, prayers and condolences go to Morten's family and friends. Morten's thoughtfulness, intelligence and hard work are irreplaceable. I most appreciated Morten's teaching frankness which always made me smile. I vividly remember my first exchange with Morten in 2003 which I refer to often.

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My heart is heavy. We have all lost a great mentor and beloved friend. My deepest condolences to those closest to him and to us his archery family. Thank you, Morten, you have enriched my life through your wise guiding hand and kind encouragements. You will be sorely missed. Godspeed...



Morten with fellow judge and close friend Davood Nematinia – Torino 2011

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Oh, how sad news! 😢 My condolences! He was my first teacher at the very first youth judges' seminar and was one of the reasons I fell in love with judging!

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I've tried very hard today to come to terms with the sad news of Morten's passing. I find it difficult to find the right words, but I feel the loss of a great friend I made through archery, and judging, and someone whose wisdom and teaching will stay with me forever. My thoughts and prayers are with his family. Rest in peace, Morten.

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Morten has been a real inspiration and a Teacher for a whole generation of judges.

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A very sad day, a huge loss for the archery community. Morten was a legend among judges and the role model for many of us. Big shoes to fill! Rest in peace, Morten!

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A sad day, Morten was a huge figure in not only judging but archery, he will be missed by many.



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Such sad news. I don't think there is a Judge anywhere that hasn't been influenced by Morten and his teachings. His legacy will live on.

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I was shocked to receive this sad news; I still have fond memories on sharing a coffee at the airport after my first conference. My condolences to his family and all of his friends. He will be missed.



Morten attending his last World Archery Congress – Mexico City 2017

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Very sad and unbelievable news. We lost the great friend and mentor. He was the one who believed in me and showed me the way to come. Good judge, thanks, Morten. Rest in peace, great man ☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺

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It is extremely sad to hear this news. An unforgettable friend and teacher who was always happy to help. A true gentleman. RIP



Judge Committee Meeting in Bangkok, 2017



3. IJ Drasko MIHINJAC passes away

More sad news in the period prior to this newsletter was the passing of International Judge Drasko Mihinjac from Croatia on March 11. He had very recently officiated at the 2019 European Indoor Archery Championships in Samsun, Turkey.

He was involved in many tournaments in Croatia, including the Archery World Cup and various championships, and travelled internationally to events like the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to volunteer his time.

World Archery Secretary General Tom Dielen said: "This is a very sad day for archery. Drasko was a great judge, but also a great volunteer and a great person."

The judges who had the privilege to know Drasko and work with him will miss him. He was a great asset to have in a commission, even more so if it was field or 3D event.

Here a letter we sent to Drasko's family:

March 13, 2019

To the family of IJ Drasko MIHINJAC:

Dear all,

The World Archery Judges Committee and all our International Judges are deeply moved by the sudden passing of our fellow judge and friend Drasko Mihinjac. Some of us were at the European Indoor Championships with him only a few days ago and cannot believe this has happened.

Drasko was one of our most reliable judges around the world, and for this reason he was appointed to World Archery's major events to contribute his expertise, mainly in Field and 3D tournaments. But most important than his judging abilities, Drasko was always regarded as an excellent human being who got along with every judge and was respected by every archer on the competition field.

I personally met Drasko for the first time at one of the World Cups in Porec. He was a very supportive volunteer you did his best to ensure that everything was perfect, and to make the job of his fellow judges as easy as possible.

We have received lots of emails from every single place around the world asking our Committee to transmit condolences to Drasko's family. We have also seen plenty of messages and comments in the social media coming from archery people who had the pleasure of meeting and sharing time with him.





No words can console a family in these circumstances. Our Committee and judges would like you to know that we share your sorrow, and that we will always refer to Drasko as an example of what a hard-working, sensible and knowledgeable judge can be.

Sincerely,

*Sergio FONT
WAJC Deputy Chairman
On behalf of all the judges in the world*

4. Comments on results of the re-accreditation test

The re-accreditation process for international judges concluded in December 2018. A very important part of the process was the open book test our judges had to complete. The exam included 132 items covering all areas of a judge's job in target archery. Some questions were worth more points than others, depending on the complexity of the expected answers. The total number of points was 200. The Judges' Committee decided that the passing mark would be 180 points (90%).

As a result of the process, 65 international Judges, 35 International Candidates and 9 Youth Judges were re-accredited for the **2020-2022** period. The length of the accreditation period was changed by the Executive Board and will now run till December 31, 2022.

Feedback letters were prepared and sent to each individual judge with the results of their exams and the list of questions to which their answers were either incorrect or incomplete.

We would like to draw your attention to one of the questions which got several incorrect answers.

10.1 A compound team Gold medal match using alternation in the rain. In the first rotation the sight on archer A's bow gets blurred with the rain. This archer walks out of the line, and archer B walks in. Archer B shoots two arrows before walking out. Archer C walks in and shoots one arrow. In the second half the three archers in the team shoot one arrow each. The line judge unbelievably did not realize archer B had shot two arrows in the first half and did not raise his red card.

When the target judge, his scorer and the agents walk to the targets to score, they find the following situation. There are four arrows in the left hand side target, with values 9, 9, 8 and 5. Three of these arrows have the same fletching (the three with the highest values). On the right-hand side target for the same team there are two arrows shot by one archer (archer C); both arrows are in the 9 ring. What would you score here?

This was a case study in a recent newsletter (end of 2017), and the explanation on how to proceed was provided in the first newsletter in 2018. The question in the test was the same as the case study, and still some judges answered incorrectly. Let us discuss the process step by step.



Compound team matches use two target faces. This means that the procedures to handle scoring issues are the same as the ones followed for indoor scoring. We need to ask ourselves the following questions:

1. Are there more than three arrows in each of the two faces?
2. Is the total number of arrow values (including the arrows in the two faces and any unshot arrows) greater than 6?
3. Were any arrows shot out of time or out of sequence?

Notice that we do not need to ask ourselves if there were at least 3 arrows in each of the faces. Some judges thought that since there were only two arrows on one of the faces, the “missing” arrow from that face would also be a factor to consider. This assumption is not valid. We do NOT need to have at least three arrows on each face. The mistake is to have MORE than three.

So, we should answer the three questions above in the same order to be able to solve the issue presented in the question.

1. Yes, there are four arrows on the left-side target. Therefore, the highest of the four values BECOMES a miss. And we say BECOMES because the value does not disappear. So, 9, 9, 8, 5 BECOMES 9, 8, 5, M.
2. Yes, there are seven values. Archer A shot only one arrow, and he should have shot 2. The unshot arrow counts for the end. So, we have 9, 8, 5, M from the left-side target, and 9, 9 from the right-side target, plus an M for the unshot arrow. The seven values are 9, 9, 9, 8, 5, M, M. And we score the six lower values, regardless of which archer shot which score: 9, 9, 8, 5, M, M. The scores are handled with the team as a single unit, not as the scores of three individual archers.
3. Yes, archer B shot two arrows in the first rotation. This means one of the two arrows was shot out of sequence. What do we do when we have an arrow shot out of time or out of sequence? The highest score of the six values on the scorecard is turned into a Miss. **M** 9, 9, 8, 5, M, M = 22.

5. Is it my job or the Chairman's to decide in these situations?

It was really disappointing to see that under certain circumstances some of our judges do not take direct action and decide to call their chairman to make decisions that belong to the judge. For example, in questions 7.6 and 7.14 some judges replied as follows:

7.6 Archer 10A complains that archer 10B is constantly stepping out of the shooting line to spot his arrows with a telescope placed 1 meter behind the shooting line. He argues that this is disturbing his concentration and shooting sequence.

Reply by a judge: "*I would have a talk with the Chairman of Judges and if he finds it also disturbing for the archer 10A, the Chairman would ask the coach of archer 10B to remove that telescope from the field.*"

7.14 An archer is drawing his bow without an arrow behind the waiting line during the 15-minute break the DoS has allowed after the first 36 arrows of the qualification round.

Reply by a judge: "I would talk with the Chairman of Judges and the Chairman would go to the archer to stop him drawing the bow without standing on the shooting line (even if he draws without an arrow it's anyway not safe)."

At the 2011 World Championships in Torino, a judge called the chairman because an archer was claiming a pass-through and no arrow could be found on the field. The judge wanted the chairman to make the decision on this. If the Chairman needs to solve these situations, why would we need judges on the field? **We need judges who can make decisions in all these situations.** The rules clearly specify when the decisions must be made by the chairmen, mainly in cases that require disqualification.

In a Continental Judges' seminar just held in the Americas, the following photos were used in questions that required the candidates to explain what they would do regarding the second archer from left to right in the first picture, and the para archer seated in what was meant to be a stool.



It was disappointing that three candidates said they would call the chairman to make the decision. Aren't the rules clear? Do we not have specific instructions for the judges regarding these cases in our guidebook?



6. Warning or disqualification for using illegal equipment

Plenty of discussion usually takes places at seminars and conferences regarding what to do when a compound bow is inspected during competition and it is found to be over the 60-pound limit. We have clarified that:

- If the bow poundage is found to be over the limit during the pre-competition inspection, the archer must lower the poundage and bring the bow back to the judges for reinspection.
- If the bow was within the permitted poundage at the inspection but it is found to be over 60 pounds during practice on a competition day, the archer gets a warning and must change the poundage to be within the rules.
- If the bow is inspected after a few competition ends have been shot and it is found to be over 60, but it was in compliance with the rules at the inspection, the archer would lose all the scores so far achieved at that stage of the competition, but can continue shooting (rule 15.1.5).
- If the bow was found to be over 60 pounds at the inspection, then corrected, and when inspected during competition the judges find it over 60 again, there is enough proof that the archer was knowingly breaking the rules and may/must be disqualified (rule 15.1.7).

These procedures apply not just to bow poundage, but to all situations of illegal equipment, like those connected with fiber-optic length, use of magnification in a recurve sight, etc.

7. Judges who turned 65 in 2018

Linda Cockrell (USA), Randall Jones (CAN) and Andjelko Praskalo (CRO) have reached the age limit and are unfortunately not eligible to continue being international judges. Our Committee wishes to thank them for their outstanding service to World Archery and to our archers for so many years. Randall has decided to make himself available for DoS duty, and has therefore been appointed as such for the Youth World Championships in Madrid. We hope we can continue counting on Linda and Andjelko as well for judging duties in their own continents and national federations.



Linda Cockrell, acting as DoS at a National Championships in the United States



Randall Jones, second from right to left
Hyundai World Cup Berlin 2017



Andjelko Praskalo, first from right to left
World Games, Wroclaw, Poland, 2017

7. Bye vs Practice

The rules specify the procedure for archers and teams shooting on the competition field when they have a bye. These rules apply only to archers and teams who are shooting without an opponent while other archers and teams in the same category are shooting competition.

If, for example, the Recurve Women are shooting their 1/16 round, and the Recurve Men are shooting practice next to them at the same time (no RM matches are running together with the women), the Recurve Men are not shooting byes, but regular practice. In this case the rule stipulating 3 sets with 3 arrows DOES NOT APPLY. The DoS must announce how many practice ends would be allowed to the RM, which could be more than 3, and there is no limit in the number of arrows that can be shot in each practice end.

8. Just 5 seconds left and an archer is still on the line!!!!

Section 4.15 of the Judges Guidebook refers to shooting before and after the signal. In order to ensure fairness in the judge's decision as to whether the arrow was released within time or not, the recommended procedure is for the judges to position themselves in time to see the release of the arrow. At our seminars and conferences, we have made emphasis on the fact that our judges need to be focused, and that when there are very few seconds left, the judge should stand in a position from which he can see the archer's hand. This DOES NOT mean that the judge needs to make himself visible to the archer. Some judges seem to have misunderstood the recommendation in the guidebook. They rise from their chairs and walk towards the archer, to a point in which they too close. This intimidating positioning is NOT what the judge is supposed to adopt.



It is possible to watch the release of the string and to listen for the sound without needing to come too close to the archer.

One of the questions in the re-accreditation exam asked the judges what you need to look at when an archer is on the line and time is coming to its end. Five judges indicated that they would look at the clock. This answer is wrong. You must look at the archer's hand and listen for the sound.

8. Simultaneous team matches – Where should the judge stand?

This is another situation in which the position of the judge needs to be clearly defined. In team matches in which the two teams shoot simultaneously, the judge should stand between the areas allocated to the two teams but should not interfere with the archers' rotation as they walk in and out of the shooting line.



Some judges complain that the archers are pushing them as they walk in and out, and that sometimes the judge is hit by the archers' stabilizers. Judges, bear in mind that the teams have practiced their rotation repeatedly before the tournament, and that you should not interfere. You do not need to stand in the way to do your job. If you step back about 3 meters from the 1-meter line you will have a perfect view of the two teams. The closer you get to the 1-meter line the less you will be able to



watch the two teams. Human beings do not have a panoramic sight. Just make sure you can see from where you are and avoid getting in the way. Also, be there during warm-up before the match, not only to observe the team already, but also to allow them to get used to your presence.

9. Red card – No, but still yes!

There is currently no rule stating that a judge should raise a red card when an arrow is shot out of time or out of sequence. All reference to the red card was removed three or four years ago, as some teams wrongly claimed that a highest score deduction penalty could not be applied if the red card was not shown. The fact that the red card is no longer in the rules does not mean that we, the judges, do not need to use it anymore. Our Guidebook outlines that the red card is an indication to archers, officials, and the public, that a violation has occurred.

Red cards should be raised only in situations of arrows shot out of time or out of sequence, and NOT in situations in which 7 arrows were shot.



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9. Self-correction - allowed

At a recent major international event, a target judge approached one of the targets and found an arrow to be in a doubtful position. The judge correctly looked at the arrow from both sides of the tangent and made a decision. When calling all the arrows on that target out loud, the judge mistakenly said the wrong value for this arrow. He immediately realized his mistake and corrected himself. The other team's agent argued that the judge had changed his decision and that a judge's call on the value of an arrow could not be changed. The agent, who happened to be the team manager as well, indicated that he would appeal. The judge explained that he was not changing his mind about the value of the arrow. He was simply correcting a slip of his tongue.

Here we are not referring to a mistake in the procedure followed or to a reconsideration of the value of the arrow. This is a situation of a human slip of the tongue, which can actually be corrected without further ado.

10. Applying the Time Limit in Field & 3D Tournaments

Recently there has been quite a lot of discussion surrounding the application of time limits in Field & 3D Tournaments and if there is any specific approach that a judge has towards extending the time limit.

Normally, for the qualification round in Field & 3D events the intention is not to officially time each group or target but to avoid any undue delay which is being caused by any specific archer or group. Had the intention been to officially time each group – then we would have one judge / timekeeper assigned at each target or go around with each group for the whole course. The time limit allowed in qualification is three minutes for Field Championships while two minutes for 3D Championships.



Though these time limits are mentioned in the rule book, precedence takes place for the rule which states that the time limit may be extended in case of exceptional circumstances. Having said that, an exceptional circumstance may be related to the arrangement of a target in a course – for example: a downhill shot from the top of open hill might require to consider the fact that there is too much wind for which the athletes are not being able to control their shooting. Even if there is a queue of groups at that specific target, the judge will need to consider the shooting condition and adjust the timing accordingly. The rule is there to help maintain control and avoid a slow competitor or group from disrupting the competition. Judge's need to use their authority in this matter sensibly.

While checking for the time limit, remember to time the archer from the time the athlete takes her/his position at the post, which he/she shall do as soon as it becomes available. The main point here is that the athlete is not allowed to use any time for judging distances or other variation in the terrain before taking the position at the post. In case an archer spends enough time waiting to go to the peg, the judge will advise the athlete to go to the shooting post immediately, where after the judge will start timing the archer. However, if, for example, the athletes have just approached the target after climbing uphill, the judge may give them some extra time to regain their breath.

So, to summarize the process of timing the athlete in “subjective” cases, the below mentioned steps should give a broad outline of it:

- *Only when an athlete, or a group of athletes, is causing undue delay to that group or to other groups, which results in queuing up at a specific target, will the judge observe & time the athletes.*
- *If the athletes exceed the time limit, they shall be warned with a first written warning on the back of the scorecard with the target number, time taken and date and time of the incident along with a signature.*
- *Once a first written warning is given, the judge should follow the group to the next target and time them.*
- *If the athlete or the group continue to use more than the allotted time and cause undue delay to the subsequent archers or groups, then the judge should caution them with a second written warning on the score card.*
- *The Judge should then inform about the group number to the rest of the judges in the course.*
- *In case the same archer or group is found to take more time in any subsequent target, for the third and all subsequent warnings, the athlete shall lose the highest scoring arrow at that target.*
- *While checking for time warnings, check for any existing warning from previous days for the same stage of the tournament – meaning time warnings being carried from day 1 of qualification to day 2 - but not from one stage of the competition to the next.*

The judge's decision as to whether there is undue delay under this section is final.

11. Marking arrow holes

The issue of marking arrow holes has been addressed by our judges at as many events as they have officiated at. There are still, however, many world class archers who do not mark their arrow holes properly. The following picture is included in this newsletter to allow our judges to better explain to archers and coaches what marking pattern is desirable. The marks in the upper face are too thick and long, and there is only one mark for each hole.

The marks on the left target are too long and in the same direction. When marks are too long, they are marking potential holes which do not exist yet. The marks on the right target are possibly 4 mm long, but they may extend another couple of millimeters and still be Ok.



12. Marks on the riser

This article is about recurve bow in target archery and was written by Morten Wilmann and published in one of our newsletters a few years ago. At a recent Continental Judges Seminar, the question came back regarding marks of the riser. Here is Morten's article again, for the newer judges:

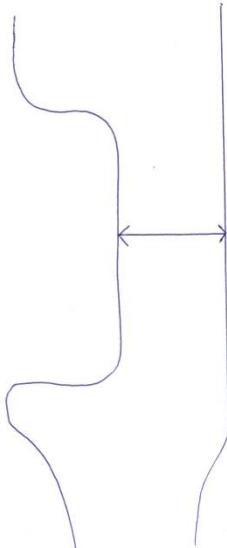
The basic recurve rules which state "what is allowed" have been our guideline for many years when checking the recurve equipment in order to disclose items and manipulation that might give an illegal advantage – also when we have been checking the riser of the bow for marks, scratches, lines etc. we believed might give such an extra advantage.

But interpretations and bylaws have later given us a multi-coloured riser, and even trademarks on the archer's side of the riser, which have made our life more difficult. What now? This would make it difficult to act upon other things, such as alignment lines or creative advertising; archers would not see the difference – and would we?

We launched the issue at a common meeting (all WA committees were gathered in Lausanne), and the feedback from the Technical Committee, Coaches Committee and Athletes Committee was unanimous; an archer would not be able to use any such things to their benefit.

Based upon that, we should definitely change our procedure in this respect, which in fact would make life easier for judges. There would not any longer be a need of asking archers to tape the archer's side of the riser to cover "suspicious" marks etc.

Looking at the drawing here, we should not be concerned about possible issues in the riser area limited by the arrow. But remember strongly, we are talking about **target** archery. However, if we have any protrusions outside of the width of the riser that might be used for aiming or framing, we should of course act as before.



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13. "The arrow is touching the outside ring so it can't be in" is this true?

This article was written by international judge Bob Pian and is based on his experience as CoJ at major Indoor events. Though at most major World Archery Indoor events different faces are used for recurve (without the compound ten) and compound (without the recurve ten), it also happens that target faces including both circles are still used. Some archers and even judges believe that if an arrow is touching the recurve ten ring it cannot be a compound ten. Here are Bob's comments on this.

"The arrow is touching the outside ring so it can't be in..." is a myth and not true, when referencing the use of a 23 series arrow indoors shot between the compound 10 ring and the recurve 10 ring.

Here are the facts:

- The distance from the indoor 40 cm compound 10 ring to the scoring side of the recurve 10 ring is 10 mm (1 cm). (7.2.2.1). The space "between" the compound 10 ring to the inside of the outer 10 can range from 9 mm (typical for Maple Leaf Press faces) to 8 mm. (WA target face specifications allow the scoring line to be up to 2 mm wide.)
- Today's 23 series aluminum arrow ranges in size from 9.22 mm to 9.27 mm diameter (<https://eastonarchery.com/arrows/x23/>). Some older 23 series arrows exceeded 9.3 mm diameter.

A 23 series arrow that "touches" the inner 10 ring "cuts" through the back side of the outer 10 ring by .22 mm or more. An arrow that rests in the target face at a 5-degree angle from perpendicular makes an oval and elongated arrow shaft profile through the target face, resulting in arrow shaft width at the target face that is .03 mm wider and "cuts" more than a perpendicular arrow. Target matt faces and target faces can be wavy or wrinkled and not lay flat causing the arrow through the target face to be even more angled.



The reverse can also be true (an arrow not touching either dividing line). Obviously with smaller diameter arrows, but also with X23 arrows on a target face with thin lines or target face tolerance in such a way that the small 10 is in the small range of tolerance and the big ten on the big range.

Knowing the facts enables all to score with accuracy. Tournaments can be encouraged to use flat surfaced target mats. Heavy weight paper target faces that keep their shape and lay flat can be used. Care should be used when installing faces and removing arrows. Judges can have face changes when it becomes unreliable to continue to score a worn face. Most importantly archers and judges should focus on the shaft at the scoring ring (always looking from both sides with a magnifying glass) and not the shaft size. Today more and more indoor competitions use the compound scoring ring only 40 cm indoor target face which eliminates the possibility of comparing with the outer 10 ring.

"A key to determining arrow value is to do what is needed to be confident." Bob Pian, Vegas and WA judge.

14. How can judges avoid this?

The following news was recently published on the World Archery website.

TEAM RESULTS FROM BUCHAREST GRAND PRIX NOT ELIGIBLE FOR WORLD RANKING INCLUSION

The individual results have been accepted for use in the world rankings.

World Archery has rejected the team and mixed team competitions from the [European Grand Prix held in Bucharest](#), Romania in April for inclusion in the world rankings due to inaccuracies in the results.

As well as the events being run a top-16 cut, which does not conform to the rules, the official results book contains incorrect team compositions.

Importing the results would therefore create significant errors in the historical database. World Archery Europe has been unable to correct the issue.

The individual competition from the tournament has been approved – and will factor into world ranking calculations.

One of the reasons why these team results have not been considered valid for world ranking was because changes were made in team composition and these changes do not seem to have been updated before the start of the team competition, as stipulated by the rules, nor was there a disqualification of a team for having made un-reported changes which could have happened as a result.

Whose responsibility is this issue? In the first place it was the job of the team managers to announce the changes in time, but what were the judges doing when the matches started and the names of the archers behind the 1-meter line did not match the names on the brackets? Whose job is it to disqualify the teams that did not comply? And who's job is it that the results team has made the changes so the judges can verify.

So, Judges, CHECK that the names on the back of the archers in a team match are the same as the ones on the brackets. This is also part of your job in team matches, not just to raise yellow and red cards. If a team made a change and this change is not included in the brackets you got, call your chairman immediately to get confirmation that he does not have different information. If this is not the case, inform your chairman that a violation has been made, and that this team will need to be disqualified.

As chair when you are aware of changes, it is necessary to check with the results team that the changes have been made, and if it is reported by a judge that something is wrong checking is necessary.

15. Videos on equipment inspection

Two very valuable videos were produced by World Archery including explanations made by International Judge Graham POTTS during the equipment inspection at the Hyundai World Cup held in Shanghai. They are available at:

Recurve Inspection:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmMQ4yn1AnU&feature=share>



Compound Inspection:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vfio3u0dHU8&feature=share>



These two videos can be very useful for judges' seminars. Share them with your fellow judges at home.

16. 2020 International Judges Conference

The next re-accreditation period will start in 2020 with the first Judges Conference, which will take place in Guatemala City, on April 27-29.



Guatemala City



17. By-law changes

Several by-law changes were approved by the Executive Board and became effective on April 1, 2019. Here is a summary of the most important ones, which you can find in the rules already. Changes are underlined.

7.1 Field of Play Layout

There shall be a mark on the shooting line directly opposite each target butt. There shall also be a number corresponding to that target butt 4 meters in front of the shooting line. If two or more athletes are shooting at the same target butt at the same time, the shooting position or shooting space for each one of them shall be marked on the shooting line.

11.3 For athletes of both divisions the following equipment is not permitted:

Use of any electronic voice communication device, headsets or noise reduction devices in front of the waiting line. Electronic devices used for monitoring physiological data, like wrist worn fitness trackers, smartwatches and heartrate chest bands are permitted and data is allowed to be communicated electronically to the paired electronic device, as long as the monitoring device on the athlete is not visually intrusive (e.g. no eye tracking devices, no EEG devices, etc.). Mobile devices such as mobile phones are permitted in front of the waiting line for running software that simply allows the athlete to plot arrow impacts on the target as one would on printed paper used for the same purpose is permitted. No software that aids in bow sight adjustments may be used anywhere on the archery field (which includes any space either in front of or behind the shooting line up to the spectator area).

12.2.4 Ref. make-up arrows

The following text was added: "*However the maximum time or number of ends for make-up arrows to be shot is 15 minutes (following regular order of shooting and timing), or two ends of six arrows outdoors and three ends of three arrows indoors, whichever happens first. The athlete shall make up the appropriate number arrows at the earliest opportunity under the supervision of a Judge.*"

13.2.2 Ref. compound team matches.

The following dot was added: "*In compound team matches, archers shall not hook their release aids on the string until they are on the shooting line and the signal for shooting has been given. Once the archer is on the shooting line and the signal for shooting has been given, the release may be hooked either before or after the arrow is nocked on the string. This restriction shall not apply to Para Archers whose classification permits a mouth release which is permanently attached to the string.*"

13.7.2 – Time suspension in team event

In the team event, if shooting is suspended and if the time remaining on the clock is more than the sum total of 20 seconds per arrows for the remaining unshot arrows by the team, as identified by the Director of Shooting or the Judge, then shooting shall resume from that time. Otherwise the team will get 20 seconds per arrow for the remaining unshot arrows. In either case, shooting shall resume from the shooting line.

20.1.1 – Undershirts, compression shirts and sleeves during finals

The following dot was added: During finals with TV coverage, undershirts, compression shirts or sleeves may be used on condition that they match the team uniform colors or are white (might include design, names of marking but the predominant colour should be white).

Comment by the WA Judges Committee: Though the rule says “during finals”, the intention is that it should be applied in all TV covered matches, including elimination matches at Olympic and Continental Games where matches are televised from the early elimination stages. Additionally, the phrase “they match the team uniform colors” must be interpreted as “they match the **predominant** team uniform color”.

18. Interpretation

Here is a recent interpretation issue at the request our Committee.

Arrow wraps

Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.7.1

The Judges Committee has requested clarification as to permitted use of arrow wraps under Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.7.1: (1) what is the real change in meaning between these two wordings set forth below and (2) does the current wording mean that the length of the wraps cannot exceed 22cm regardless of the actual size of the arrow shaft?

In the 2016 version of the rules book, the reference to arrow wraps was that... *(arrow wraps shall not be considered as part of this limitation as long they do not extend further than 22cm toward the point of the arrow when measured from the throat - nock hole where the string sits - of the nock to the end of the wrap.* In the April 2018 version, the wording has been changed to: *"(arrow wraps shall not be considered as part of this limitation but may not extend further than 22cm toward the arrow point when measured from the nock groove where the string sits to the end of the wrap)"*





The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

Basically, the two versions of the rule say the same thing. That is, an arrow wrap may not be longer than 22 cm, measured from the bottom of the arrow nock groove where the nock contacts the bowstring toward the arrow point, regardless of the diameter of the arrow. The arrows diameter has nothing to do with the 22 cm length restriction on the length of the wrap. Concerning the wrap in regard to the allowable 9.3 mm maximum arrow diameter, an athlete may not add the thickness of an arrow wrap to an arrow shaft already measuring 9.3 mm in diameter. Example: an athlete has arrow wraps on his or her arrows which comply with the 22 cm rule. In a competition, the athlete shoots an arrow close to the Ten ring line that may or not may not be touching the line. However, the arrow has penetrated the target up onto the wrap. Since the arrow diameter is larger where it contacts the targets Ten ring line than the maximum allowable diameter of 9.3 mm (due to the additional thickness of the wrap), it becomes a challenging call. The athlete cannot include the thickness of the wrap when scoring the arrow if the arrow diameter and the combined thickness of the wrap exceeds 9.3 mm.

Concerning the wrap in regard to an arrow diameter less than 9.3 mm, the wrap may be considered as part the arrows diameter because the diameter is under the 9.3 mm limitation. Example, an athlete has arrow wraps on their arrows which comply with the 22 cm rule. In a competition, the athlete shoots an arrow close to the Ten ring line that may or not may not be touching the line and the arrow has penetrated the target face to the wrap. As long as the arrow diameter does not exceed the maximum allowable diameter of 9.3 mm, the wrap may be considered as part of the arrow diameter for scoring.

World Archery Technical Committee, March 21, 2019

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, March 30, 2019



19. News from our Continental Judges Committees

WORLD ARCHERY AMERICAS CONTINENTAL JUDGE SEMINARS

World Archery Americas conducted two Continental Judge Seminars, one in Chile on March 29-31, and the second one in Medellin on April 29-May 1. Both seminars were run by International Judges and WAA Judge Committee Members Sergio FONT and Adam MARTINEZ. As a result of these two seminars, 20 new Continental Judges were named.



A third Continental Judge Seminar will be conducted on Nov. 7-11 in Orlando, FL, USA. It will be in English only and will be delivered by International Judges Sergio FONT and Bob PIAN. For further information on this seminar, please contact worldarcheryamericas@gmail.com

WORLD ARCHERY ASIA – Middle East NATIONAL JUDGES SEMINAR

A National Judges Seminar which was held in Dubai - UAE as a preparation for the national judges in UAE before the start of 2019 Season and the organizing of the 5th Fazza Para Archery tournament. The seminar was conducted by International Judge Ahmed Roushyd from Egypt.



WORLD ARCHERY ASIA CONTINENTAL JUDGES SEMINAR

A Continental Judges Seminar will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, on June 29-July 1. It will be conducted by International Judges Frankie Hoong and Junji Ozawa. For further information on this seminar, please contact asianarchery@sports.or.kr

20. Replies to Case studies N°97

97.1 In an individual recurve cadet match at 60 meters, the judge finds out that at the end of the fifth end the score shown on the flip boards and the score card is 4 set points for each archer. When the judge checks more closely, he realizes that in the third set, archer A has three blanks in the scorecard for that set, while archer B shows 8, 7, and 7. Archer B does not show 2 set points for that set in his scorecard. When the judge asks why, archer B says that archer A had an equipment failure and had to replace his bow limbs during that set, and was not able to shoot any of his arrows. They did not enter any scores because both archers thought Archer A would get time to shoot his three arrows due the equipment failure. What would you do if were the judge here?

Reply: All judges agreed that there is no additional time for equipment failure. This situation occurred at a national tournament and the archers involved were inexperienced. Our International Judges also agreed that the set in which the archer did not shoot was a lost set for him, and he should get M, M and M in his scorecard, and his opponent should get 2 set points for that set.

97.2 The 1/16 Elimination Round for compound men has concluded. All scorecards were totaled and signed by the archers. The announcer calls the names of all the archers shooting the 1/8 with their



respective target numbers. When the whistle to start the 1/8 is blown archers A and B (in the same match) walk to the line. Archer B shoots one arrow. Unexpectedly, the archer who shot the 1/16 match versus archer B walks to the shooting line, and tells archer B that the results announced are wrong, and that archer B has to leave the line and allow his previous opponent to shoot the 1/8 match. Archer B is confused and stops shooting. When the two minutes are up, the judge gets radio confirmation that the results announced were correct, and that archer B was actually the winner of the 1/16 match. Archer A shot three arrows, archer B shot only one because of the incident. What would you do as a judge here?

Reply: We had split opinions here, but the majority suggested allowing the archer to shoot his arrows. First, we need to understand that archer B did not gain any advantage over archer A when he stopped shooting. He was disturbed by another person, not from the public in the stands, but by an archer who walked to the line and claimed to have won the match. We judges sometimes read the rules about not stopping a match too blindly. The rules say that a match cannot be stopped due to equipment failure, medical reasons or because of bouncers or pass-throughs. We do stop a match when one of the target faces has fallen loose, or when a dangerous situation on the field occurs. It is true that the judge should have stopped the intruder from walking to the line, but he did not, and this is a real situation. It happened. What to do now? Allow archer B to lose points? One of our judges made a very interesting point: "the judge will need to determine if archer B was significantly interfered by the loser of the 1/16 match, and if so, he should allow archer B to shoot the arrows he was not able to shoot due to the interference. The judge needs to be ready to explain the action should an appeal arise that an archer has the right to shoot their arrows without being hindered by a no longer competing archer at the shooting line."

97.3 In a recurve women's team match the score is 4 set points for each team at the end of the fourth set. A shoot-off is necessary. Both teams start shooting simultaneously and do not notice that the clock started counting down from 120 seconds, instead of 60. The judge does not realize either. The members of Team A are able to shoot their three arrows in the first 60 seconds, but the third archer of Team B shoots her arrow 13 seconds after the first 60. There was no action from the judge at any time during the 73 seconds. When this last archer shot her arrow, team A complained that she had shot out of time. When the judge went to the targets, he deducted the highest score for team B, which caused this team to lose the match. An appeal came from team B.

a) Was the judge's decision to deduct the highest score correct?

Reply: Most of the judges agreed that the archer in team B, or the team as such, should not be penalized for a mistake made by the DoS, or by the judge who did not realize that the clock was wrong and therefore did not stop the match, which would have been the best to do had the judge realized. One of our judges said that "both teams could have benefitted from the wrong timing, and the same as team B did not realize the time was wrong, team A did not, and complained only after the last archer in team B shot after the 60 seconds."

Both teams actually shot in the same timing conditions. One of our judges argued that "the actions of the judge and the DoS have caused the teams to have the wrong time showing for the match. Although the archers only get 60 seconds for shooting the three arrows in the shoot-off, they should also get the sound signal indicating that the time for shooting has finished." Another judge explained that "The team took more time to shoot than they are

permitted, but they did not shoot out of time. Out of time is given following the amber light and a sound signal."

After the incidents at the World Championships in Torino 2011, we have always mentioned in seminars and conferences that the first thing a judge should do in a shoot-off is make sure the timing shown on the clock is correct. If the timing is wrong the judge must stop the match. Obviously in this situation the judge did not check the clock, and this caused a difficult situation for which team B should not be penalized.

- b) What would your decision be if you were part of the Jury at this event?

Reply: Based on their reply to question 97.3.a, it is obvious that most of our judges would have allowed the score if they had been part of the jury deciding on this case.

97.4 More on camouflage. Would you allow the following items?

97.4.1



Reply: Most judges agreed that this arrow is not camouflage as the pattern is an abstract design. One of our judges explained that "it is not a pattern designed to allow it to blend with the natural surrounding".

Again, our Committee suggest that decisions regarding whether an item is considered camouflage or not should not be decided by one judge only. These matters, subjective as they are, should be addressed by most or the whole judges commission.

97.4.2



Reply: there were different opinions about this one, probably 50%. Some judges said it was not camouflage and that it is an abstract design or a modern decorative style. Others argued that the pattern looks like branches, that the colors are green and grey and that the pattern resembles small twigs, making the bow look as camouflage. A more technically supported answer came from Hannah Brown, Chairman of the Field and 3D Committee, who discussed this matter with the Technical Committee in reference to a similar bow that was brought to the judges' attention at the European 3D Championships.

Here is what Hannah said: "Camouflage colours are trademarked or other digital designs, whether random or not and regardless of colours used, which consist of natural material camouflage patterns such as bark, twigs, or leafs that are used for the purpose of blending in with natural environments thereby providing less visibility to game, military personnel, or others. Non-traditional camouflage colours such as pinks, blues, bright yellow, etc. in camouflage patterns that are used in designs for the purpose of blending in with natural environments whereby providing less visibility are considered camouflage. The color of the bow is black, which falls into the non-traditional camouflage colours. It is a trademarked camouflage design; it is sold as camouflage and antlers are natural material camouflage patterns."

This is a situation in which we cannot just give the benefit of the doubt. This bow can be used but the patterns need to be covered. We understand the reasoning behind the rule that disallows camouflage, and we know it is vital for the image of our sport. We know it is a very subjective matter, but it is better to ask that a bow riser be covered than to have a situation of a camo pattern shown on television or on the social media. Let us all together convince our national federations, national teams, individual archers to not purchase equipment that may be close to the borderline.

21. New Case Studies

98.1 This coach has attached a tablet to his scope. He is using this tablet to tape his team's performance during the match. Would you allow it?



98.2 This archer has added these two pieces of plastic material over the regular serving of the string. This was at a local tournament, and the archer said she was using these two pieces so she did not have to use a tab. Would you allow them?



98.3 Would you allow this device on the grip?



**Replies to the case studies should be sent to
sderiaz@archery.org before 15 July 2019**



22. Pictures of recent Judges Commissions



Las Vegas Indoor Series, 2019



Asian Cup, Bangkok, March 2019



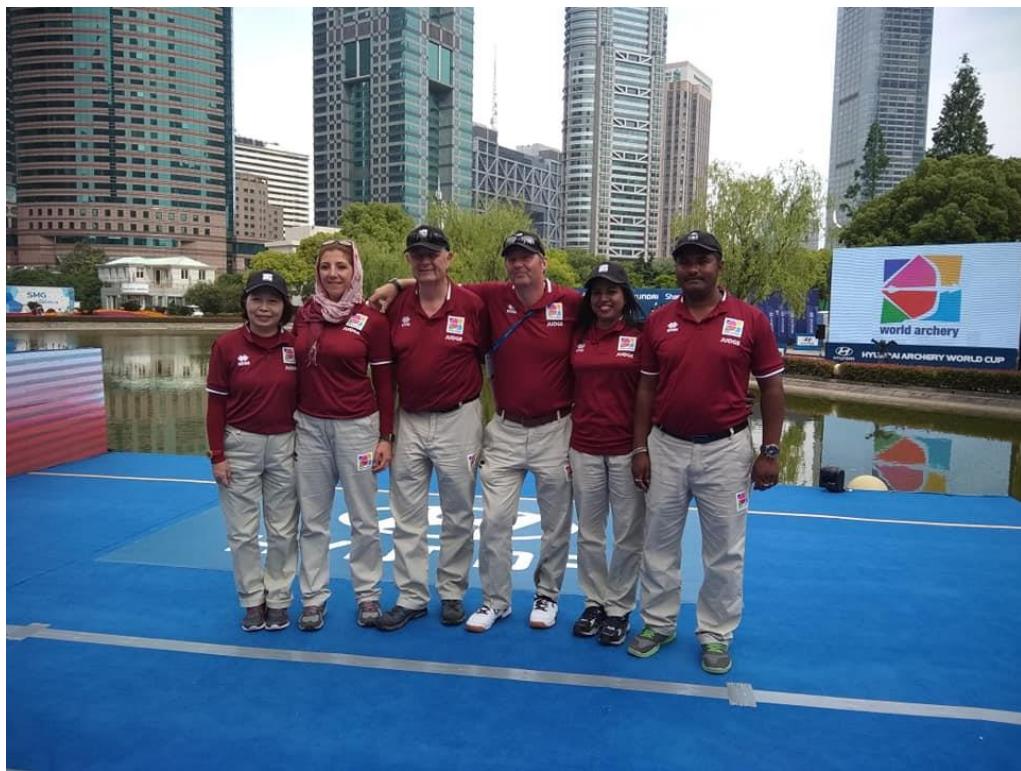
Mexican Grand Prix, Monterrey, Mexico, March 2019



World Ranking Event, Santiago de Chile, April 2019



Hyundai World Cup Stage 1, Medellin, April 2019 – International and Continental Judges



Hyundai World Cup Stage 2, Shanghai, May 2019