



## Dear Judges,

We are already two years into the re-accreditation period, so on average, we should each have achieved around 24 points.

Apart from Officiating, there have already been 24 points worth of Case Studies and opportunities for seminars in most RGBs.

*For those of you who have been neglecting Case Studies, you must answer every one from now on, to make the required points.*

Thank you all for giving up your time in the interests of the archers.

Kind regards,

*Karen O'Malley*

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## Congratulations

**Congratulations** to Andrew Crampton from NSW who has achieved full accreditation as a National Judge, in under two years.

**Special thanks to Carol Ashlee for her many years as Officials Co-ordinator in South Australia.** Carol has convinced Glenn Martin to fill in for her for a year. Welcome Glenn!



ACT Judge Mick Turner receiving his Service Award for 10 years as a National Judge.

# New National Judge Candidates

Archery SA ran a Judges Seminar in February, resulting in 2 new National Judge candidates, Graham Lock and Lesley Attrill. Thanks to Carol Ashlee who ran the course. Congratulations to our new NJCs. I hope you have a long and enjoyable career as National Judges.

Thanks also to ACT for running a Judge training course for that RGB. This was a two day introductory seminar for the 4 potential NJCs, practical and theoretical, as well as a refresher course for the NJs from the ACT and NSW who also attended. Thanks especially to Steve and the Caldicott family for their hospitality over the Mothers Day weekend.



ACT Judges hard at work on assorted case study scenarios

We now have a total of 86 National Judges and National Judge Candidates, most of whom are active in the sport. Thank you all for your support of our archers as Officials.

## Reminder: Equipment Inspection

It has come to our attention via complaints from archers about 'the Judges', that Equipment Inspection has disappeared from tournament protocol in several RGBs in recent times. This is being addressed in information sent to Tournament Organisers, but even when Organisers have a time allocated to equipment inspection, in some cases the judges have waived this and told the archers at the event 'that equipment will be checked randomly as we go along the shooting line'.

Yes, please check randomly, but this **is as well as, not instead of** regular equipment inspection!!!!

It a Rules requirement for equipment to be inspected in a formal way at all tournaments across the country. Don't undermine the work done by other Judges in other RGBs by trivialising components of our job. Please note, it is **not OK** to say, 'consider yourselves inspected' as you walk past a group of archers before an event.

While I believe the majority of Judges are doing their best to act professionally, it takes only one or two people who have a sloppy attitude to give quite the opposite impression.

**NOTE:** Make sure you tell anyone with non-conforming equipment which they are not able to make 'legal' before the event, that they may still participate in the shooting, but are ineligible for places, medals or performance awards.

# Reminder: Membership Renewal

As many of us are due to renew our Archery Australia membership on the 30<sup>th</sup> June, **please ensure you renew prior to the end of June** to maintain currency. Judges who are unfinancial are not permitted to officiate.

If your club is set up to do so it is possible to renew your Membership online, which makes it a simple process. Currently, Membership cards are processed by the Archery Australia office in about a week, so if you need your card, make sure you renew soon.

## ***New Chairman of Judges Report***

At the direction of the Archery Australia Board, we are introducing a different requirement around the country to standardise the way the Chair of Judges reports on Events. Of course Judges will continue to use the existing Event Checklists when checking the venue set-up etc. *This requirement refers to the report **after** the event.*

**The new Report will replace the previous *Chairman of Judges Report* and is simpler to complete.** It is a modified version of what QRE Officials currently submit in order that event results can be verified and will also replace that QRE pro-forma. That is, both Judges and QRE Officials will use the same new Report template.

What will be required, however, is that the new pro-forma be completed and signed by the Chairman of Judges and sent to archery Australia to verify the event was run according to the Rules.

It is no longer necessary to keep records of the number of arrow calls, pass throughs, bounce outs, weather conditions and so on, unless the 'item' has had a negative impact on the smooth running of the event (e.g. there are an extraordinary number of bounce-outs/pass throughs which reflects on the state of the target butts).

The main point is, that if you as a Judge find something irregular or incorrect prior to an event, it is corrected before you allow an event to begin, as it may affect the archers' opportunity to achieve records or awards. Should it be impossible to run the event according to the Rules, judges would allow the event to go ahead, but make it clear to the archers that no performance awards or records can be claimed (e.g. target faces are found to be larger than size specifications and no replacements are available).

Any variation or unusual circumstances need to be duly noted and explained in the Tournament Report. This might include such things which delayed the beginning of an event, or created problems during it. Some examples we have experienced include:

- A storm which necessitated a 30 minute delay in scheduled start time of the event
- Power failure which resulted in the need to employ a back-up system of flags and whistles
- Re-allocation of targets necessary due to high number of absent archers
- A clout range incorrectly set up, with scoring areas overlapping
- Insufficient butts available for the categories of archers present to shoot 3 to a target
- Reallocation required after Judges notice at Field muster, 3 peg colours assigned to shoot together
- Gale force winds; first a delay, then a decision made to cancel the rest of the day's shooting
- Target range incorrectly measured/marked out and no 3-metre line marked
- Archers allocated to incorrect distances for their age category. Butts set out at the wrong distances
- Field course measurements incorrect for the pegs allocated – course illegal
- Checking Field course, it did not correspond with the course/target distances provided – course legal
- Field course with insufficient direction markings – not safe
- Withdrawal of the Archer C during a field shoot, leaving only 2 competitors in the group
- Lights going out because of power failure in an Indoor event

Once finalised, the Tournament Report template will be available at the Archery Australia website under **Officials / Documents** and also under **About Us / Policies & Procedures / Tournament Management / QRE Checklist**.

**Additionally, all judges will be sent a copy of the new Tournament Report template by email.**

## ***Laws & Bylaws: Making Sense of the Rule Books***

Have you ever tried to work out how to play a board game, just by reading the instructions? Have you ever tried to explain the rules of a card game to a new player? Not so easy, because, as your game progresses and you encounter new situations, you find things you should have explained earlier.

The rules are written by people who know how a game is meant to be played. If you know how the game is meant to be played, you can understand the rules. And if you know how to play the game, following the 'Rules as they are written' is easy.

It's the same with Archery. The more familiar you are with the game and the rules of the game, the clearer the big picture becomes. This is why we place such weight on judges completing Case Studies ... to get everybody to consider how to apply the Shooting Rules.

Sometimes it's hard to understand exactly what is meant by the Rules. Sometimes they seem to contradict each other; sometimes what is meant is unclear. Are you ready for some brain strain? Let's look at just one of the Target Rules:

**Book 2 Events, 7.1.1.6 reads: Whenever possible three athletes per target shall be assigned. If the Field of Play does not permit this, four athletes shall be the maximum number per target butt.**

Why does it say 4 is possible here? Because they would need to be shooting in 2 flights AB-CD etc. This Rule does not justify putting 4 archers shooting simultaneously on one Butt, though if read in isolation it may seem to. Why 3? Because collusion is possible when only 2 people are scoring – that's why in Field, we must have groups of at least 3. And in Indoor, while shooting is in rotations of 2, there are actually 4 people involved with the scoring.

The Events book refers to archers being ASSIGNED to the one target butt. If you look elsewhere in the Rulebook, there is more information regarding SHOOTING.

**Book 3 Target, 13.1 says One, two or for outdoors, three athletes may shoot on the same target butt simultaneously.**

Well, is it one, two, three or four athletes, you may ask! The Rule is not clear on its own, but the Bylaw that follows, 13.1.1 **If four athletes shoot in pairs on a target butt, the rotation shall be AB-CD, CD-AB, AB-CD etc** helps us to understand that if there are 4 archers, then they shoot in pairs.

13.1.2; 13.1.3 and 13.1.4 try to clarify the requirements in specific circumstances. It's not actually a matter of choice as the core Rule may seem to imply. But you as a judge need to know the times which require one archer (e.g. own butt/own face in a finals match), two archers (e.g. indoor events, shooting A-B;C-D in rotation, or for Compound Match play) or three archers (e.g. outdoor target, qualification rounds).

As you see, the requirements are not explained in the same place. You really do need to study the Rulebooks and if in doubt, go back to the core Rule, not just look at the By-law in your Case study responses.

# National Indoor Event

The National Indoor Event is to be held in July (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>). If your RGB has appointed you as a Judge for the Indoor, please ensure you are familiar with the rules governing this event, which can be found in the National Indoor Manual, on the Archery Australia website, under TOURNAMENTS/National Tournaments/2014 Indoor. It is essential that this event is held as near as possible to the same way in all locations.

It is our job to make sure the shooting rules are applied uniformly at each Venue. For the FITA Indoor event there should be 4 targets to each butt, **even if there are not 4 archers assigned**. It does not matter whether the organisers have enough space at their venue to spread the competitors out. Part of the difficulty of Indoor shooting is making sure you are aiming at the correct face and if organisers put only 2 targets, the people at that venue have a 50% advantage compared to the rest of the country.

Similarly, while organisers can choose whether to offer triangular triple faces or vertical triple faces, you cannot mix these within a category. They should be either triangular or vertical triple spots for the FITA Indoor.

Regarding the Australian Indoor, there must also be 4 targets per butt, rotating the used faces top to bottom and bottom to top half way through, for similar reasons to those above. This year, the rotation will be after 30 arrows, not 15 as was the case last year, when only a single Australian Indoor was shot at the National event.

Appointed judges, please arrive early at your venue and make sure everything is as it should be, before the event begins. Use the Indoor checklist and the Target setup document for the 2014 National Indoor, from the Archery Australia website. We are there to ensure an even playing field across the country.

## From World Archery

The newest edition (2014) of the World Archery Constitution and Rules is now online. Rules have been in place since April of this year. Archery Australia has printed copies available in A5 format at \$20 a copy including postage. Order from [info@archery.org.au](mailto:info@archery.org.au)

It is your responsibility to keep yourselves updated on Rules Interpretations and By-Laws. Please visit the World Archery site regularly at [www.archery.org](http://www.archery.org) and go to the 'Rules' section on the Home page.

## Frequently Asked Questions ...

From time to time some of you email me to discuss judging issues or just to get some information. Your Committee is always happy to help where we can. If you encounter anything that would make the basis for a future case study, please forward the information to me. I am trying to use at least one example which is not simply a 'look up and quote the Rule' answer; rather, cases where you have to apply your knowledge and understanding of the spirit of the Rules.

If the enquiry is about Archery Australia Rules, or equipment recognised only by AA, please direct your enquiry to the Chairman of the AA C&R Committee at [c&r@archery.org.au](mailto:c&r@archery.org.au)

# You be the Judge - Answers from Issue 80

Thank you to all who replied to the Case Studies from Issue 80.

RGB	Judges	Replies	RGB	Judges	Replies
AACT	6	6	ASA	13	10
ASNSW	17	11	AV	17	7
AST	12	4	SQAS	11	7
ASWA	6	2	NQAA	4	1
<i>Oceania</i>	7	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>48</b>

**Case studies answers from last edition are given below.**

**80.1** Two female archers approach the shooting position in a FITA field course. They say the area is too narrow and ask the Judge if they can shoot one at a time. The Judge says 'no' and the women shoot. One archer's arrow hits a tree. She asks the Judge if she may shoot a replacement arrow, as she has already been forced to shoot from a difficult standing position. The other archers on the target agree that this is fair. As the Judge, would you allow the archer to shoot a replacement arrow? Explain.

There are several issues here. Everyone agreed that the field would have been checked by the Judges earlier to make sure all targets could be shot 2-up by archers whether left or right handed, tall or short etc. However, a track may change physically over time due to competitors passing through the course or weather conditions, and safety could have been compromised because standing positions had become unsteady. It is important that we use our head and not blindly follow the Rules and create further problems for the competitors. The judge could have used discretion under WA 23.1.2 to allow the archer to shoot her arrows from a position more than 1 metre from the peg, or indeed, one up.

But as the Judge in question has already been approached by the archer who asked whether the target could be shot one-up, and has said 'no', and made the judgement that there was enough room for two to shoot, we need to apply the Rules that cover the situation we encounter.

WA 23.6 says 'Under no circumstances may an arrow be re-shot' and gives the 2 occasions when an arrow may be considered as 'not shot' and as this case does not qualify as either of those, the arrow scores as a 'Miss' and that's it ... too bad, so sad ... and another entry for the Judges Notebook.

To those of you who would have allowed the arrow to have been re-shot under WA rule 23.6.1, it does not apply to this scenario. The concept of being able to touch the arrow in Field is the equivalent to the 3m line as used in Target archery, and does not to arrows which have been shot and hit an obstacle!

As an aside, what the archers may or may not do when out of our sight, is quite another thing, but if asked to intervene, we must apply the Rules as they are written. The rules exist to make sure everyone is treated in the same way; it is irrelevant whether the competitors think it is 'fair' to allow another arrow to be shot. Don't be swayed from the path of right because you think the archers will be unhappy or disappointed or 'are just learning' as I once heard! Why would you teach them the wrong thing ... or let us all down by looking like a 'weak' judge?

**80.2** During a local FITA Star tournament the DOS sees a potential safety issue, a dog is about to run across the target field. The DOS punches the button on the electronic timing device to sound the alarm repeatedly and turns the lights to red but one archer shoots an arrow after the alarm. A judge approaches the archer and speaks to him and comes to you as Chairman for advice. The archer is almost deaf and stated that he did not hear the alarm and that he looks at the timing lights only when nocking an arrow. What advice would you give the Judge?

This is an example of where we need to be on our toes and make a decision quickly. The Judge on the spot needs to decide whether an archer receives a red card or not, without discussing the case with the Chairman. In this case, as the allocated shooting time had not elapsed and the archer had no time advantage here, there would be no need to give a red card.

There are two aspects to this Case study. Firstly, it was a safety issue and the Judge needed only to discuss and explain with the competitor. Fortunately, very few of you wanted to take away the archer's score ... there are very few occasions when archers lose their highest scoring arrow, and this is not one of them (please look at WA15.2) **but I am concerned from your answers that some of us do not realise the signal to stop shooting is the FIRST of the sound signals, not the last.**

Secondly, in dealing with the safety of this archer and those around him, it would be wise to suggest to him that if he is 'almost deaf', he pay more attention to what is happening around him ... other archers would have stopped shooting and the rhythm of the event would have changed. It would also be worthwhile to mention to the archers on this person's target that he has a hearing problem.

Many of you came up with solutions to prevent the scenario, had the information about the archer's hearing impediment been available before the event, such as positioning the archer on a different target, bringing him closer to the DoS stand so he could hear all announcements, positioning a judge or agent behind him and so on. However, the onus is on the competitor to take safety precautions and formulate a shooting sequence that takes into account his hearing problem.

Interestingly, only one judge said he would do something about securing the field's perimeter to prevent further incursions.

**80.3** Archer B has by accident withdrawn his arrows from the target before the scores have been taken down. He insists that he has shot 10-7-6, and is supported by one of the other archers on the target while the other did not notice. There are four unmarked holes; 10-7-6-6. What do you do?

As is the case in 80.1, the Judge must apply his knowledge of the Rules and not be swayed by 'hearsay' from competitors, though input from another Judge would be considered valid. Also make sure to use the Judges notebook, as the archer may choose to appeal your decision.

Responses correctly quoted some or all of the following:

WA 14.2.1 says 'None of the arrows, the target face or butt shall be touched until the value of all the arrows on the butt has been recorded.'

WA 14.2.2/15.2.6 say in part '... if more than the required number of arrows should be found in the target butt or in the shooting lanes ... only the lowest 3 (or 6) shall be scored.'

WA 14.2.4 says 'All arrow holes in the scoring zone shall be suitably marked by the athletes every time the arrows are scored and drawn from the target face.'

WA 14.2.7 says in part '...If more than one unmarked hole is located in the scoring zone ... the value of the lowest scoring hole shall be given ...'

While WA 15.1.7.3 says 'If an athlete repeatedly withdraws arrows from the target before they are scored, he may be disqualified', let's assume this is a one-off accident. Very few responses took a punitive position and would safeguard scores where possible, whilst reminding competitors of their responsibility at the target during scoring.

This case study is an example of when a Judge must use the information in the Rulebook to make an informed decision. Nowhere does it say that an archer should lose the score of his arrows in this scenario ... but what score do we give the archer? The intention is clear, however, that Archer B is entitled to the 3 lowest unmarked holes and should be grateful for 7-6-6.

Well done. There were some high quality, detailed responses from our Judging fraternity. Most people were spot on! There are still a few judges, however, who are correctly quoting the Rules that apply, but not answering the 'what would you do?' part of the question where asked. And there are some of you quoting old Rulebook numbering. Please keep up to date.

## **NEW CASE STUDIES      You be the Judge, No 81:**

**Please remember to give reasons and quote appropriate World Archery or Archery Australia rules and/or judge guidebooks to reference each of your answers.**

**81.1** On a marked field course (40cm faces) an archer shoots 4 arrows - three into the top right target (scores 5, 5, 3) and one into the bottom left target, scoring a 5. How should he score this end and why?

**81.2** You have been called to judge an arrow value at a target event. Trying to do this, you discover that due to the wind, the target face is blowing to and from the buttress, causing the value of the arrow to change according to the wind situation, from 8 to 9. What do you do?

**81.3** When walking along the line during Practice, you see an archer with this armguard. What is your judgement about it as a piece of equipment/accessory for a Compound archer?



Please have your replies with RGB administrators by mid August, who in turn are asked to collate and forward replies by the end of August. Alternatively, Judges can e-mail their answers directly to [officials@archery.org.au](mailto:officials@archery.org.au) by August 31st, (but inform your RGB administrator you have done so).

REMEMBER you can now log your Case Study responses in your *Judges Online Diary* at [www.archery.org.au](http://www.archery.org.au) in the ABOUT ARCHERY/OFFICIALS section.

**Until next time - Happy Judging!**

*Karen*