

Dear Judges,

It is with regret and sadness that I announce the passing of one of our active National Judges.

Helena Kemp was well respected as fair, even-minded and archery savvy. She will be greatly missed by all who knew her at club and RGB level in North Queensland, having made many friends in the archery fraternity in Townsville, Mareeba, Cairns and Port Douglas.

Helena took no nonsense from anyone who wanted to argue the rules but was always willing to discuss further, being ready with the rule books to point out that her judgement was based on knowledge and understanding of the WA Rules and AA Rules.

She would easily explain the rule with common sense. She would assist the juniors with their issues and not hesitate to remind the more seniors archers of their responsibilities and rule updates.

Our condolences go to her National Judge husband, Alan, and to the Kemp family.

Karen O'Malley

on behalf of the Archery Australia Judges

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New National Judge Candidate

We welcome **Peter Bennett** (NSW) who is the second person to apply to become an NJC, following completion of all online Modules. Peter fulfilled all requirements and we welcome him into the judging family.

In order to apply to become a National Judge Candidate, a person must have been involved in the sport for a minimum of 12 months as an Archery Australia member. Once accepted as an NJC, whether through face-to-face training or completing all the online Modules at the required level, an NJC must fulfil the same requirements: officiating days, completion of case studies, having a Working With Children clearance number and participation in further collegial activities/discussions.

At the end of a 12 month period where the candidate is supervised and mentored at events by full National Judges, the person may apply to become a National Judge. Few people complete in this minimum time, usually spending between 18 and 24 months to complete all that is needed.

The new Event Judges

The online modularised training was initially designed to assist those in remote areas to become National Judges. Along the way, a decision was made to require all existing QRE Officials to upskill themselves in at least one discipline, and the new title of Event Judge (Target/Indoor) or Event Judge (Field) was given to those previously known as QRE Officials.

The training which the Event Judges have undertaken allows them to officiate **only at the discipline of QRE for which they have certification**. For example, a person who has completed the Modules 'Club Official' plus 'Principles of Judging' plus 'Target and Indoor' is permitted to officiate at Target or Indoor QREs, *but not at Field QREs*.

Apart from QREs, Event Judges cannot run any event on their own. Bearing that in mind, if you needed an extra judge at a large state event, and could not get enough volunteers from your NJs and NJCs, then you could ask an Event Judge in the appropriate discipline to assist as well.

However, they are NOT National Judge Candidates and should not be given the same responsibilities you would give to an NJC at such an event.

As an aside, it is interesting how many people around the country are completing the online Modules for their own interest and not applying to become Event Judges.

Reminders: (1)

What can you take with you into the Field at a competition event?

I include here some hints for your Muster announcements at Field competitions. Make sure

- 1) groups have at least 3 archers. Issue scorecards and count heads!
- 2) groups have no more than 2 peg colours, and that it is 2+2 archers or 2+1, not 3+1!
- 3) competitors are reminded about the process for exiting the Field should they have an equipment failure requiring a return to the Muster point.
- 4) at equipment inspection you check archers have only one set of sight marks on their bow, and that the scopes of Compounders in **Unmarked** Field comply with the Rules. (See examples in the WA Judges Guidebook of what IS and what IS NOT allowed. NOTE that for Marked Field, a hunting pin sight is acceptable, as it is in Target events.)
- 5) archers have no memoranda EXCEPT a copy of their own sight marks or any part of the WA rulebook.
- 6) competitors are reminded about the process for exiting the Field at the end of the day.
- 7) Judges have worked out how they will synchronise the start and have told the archers what the sound signal will be.
- 8) Before sounding that signal, make sure all targets have at least 3 archers waiting.

Reminders: (2) Upcoming Webinar

We are pleased to announce that our next judges webinar will be held online, on Wednesday 2nd October from 7.30pm EST, that is, this Wednesday coming.

Please 'save the date' in your diaries. I have sent a personal email to each of you with the invitation link.

The topic is 'Judging at Para Events'.

NJCs ... Completing the Paperwork

National Judge Candidates who have fulfilled the requirements to become a National Judge should contact their RGB Administrator in the first instance and submit at RGB level all Evaluations covering the NJC period.

While you have 24 months to complete the required events in Field and Target, as well as being the DoS, it is necessary for the RGB to endorse the readiness of the candidate to become a National Judge and to submit the paperwork as a job lot to the Officials Committee.

Do not expect an immediate upgrade at the end of your 24 months. This may seem harsh, but once you are a National Judge you can be appointed as the Chairman at events (and have to deal with the unpredictable issues that may arise). We do not want to put anyone in a situation of responsibility for which they are not yet ready.

NJCs, remember it is your responsibility to provide NJs at events with an Evaluation form already completed with your details at the top, so the form can be done immediately at the event.

Judges Appointed to the 2019 National Championships (Morwell, Victoria 2-6 November)

We are pleased to announce the judges who have volunteered to make up the team for the upcoming National Championships. Thank you all for giving of your time.

Karen O'Malley	(Tas – CoJ)
Susanne Womersley	(Vic – Deputy CoJ)
Brian Hagaman	(SQld - DoS)
John Dowden	(ACT – Assistant DoS);
Chris Clerke	(NSW)
Mark Dixon	(Tas)
Andrew Blunden	(ACT)
Mark Newnham	(ACT)
Raoul Patel	(AWA)
Stephen Slack	(ACT)
Murray Frith	(Tas)
<i>Reserve:</i>	
Andrew Fluck	(Tas)

AA's Technical Delegate – Alison Hagaman (SQld)

Note that Application forms for 2020 events are sent as an attachment with this newsletter.

From World Archery

Introduction of the Barebow discipline into Target Archery

The 2019 Congress saw the passing of motions which will bring the Barebow discipline into Target Archery. This is due to be introduced in 2020 and the rule amendments are being worked on now. It is anticipated that the Barebow equipment rules will be the same as for Field and 3D archery, and the round will be shot at 50m on a 122cm face. It will become clearer as World Archery moves closer to its introduction, but it might be a good time now for those of us who are less familiar with the Barebow discipline, to start learning more about it, through reviewing the equipment rules that are in the Field/3D rules in Book4.

Several new interpretations were also passed at the Congress.

For the new interpretations, the path to follow is:

1. Click on the "Interpretation" Section under Rules
2. **Click on the Article number of the interpretation and NOT on the "+" sign**
3. **It will redirect the browser to the specific section in the Rule Book and Article reference** - there is a bar at the end of the section in the rule book which has the name of the interpretation.

Where can the **old but still relevant interpretations** be found?

The most direct way to reach them is at

<https://extranet.worldarchery.org/documents/?dir=47>

You be the Judge - Answers from Issue 101

Thanks to the 3 RGB co-ordinators* who are organising case study discussion groups, whether meeting face-to-face or online. This has improved your response rate and ensures the future of judging in your RGB.

RGB	Judges	Replies	RGB	Judges	Replies
AACT	12*	9	ASA*	11	8
ANSW	16	9	AV	20	6
AST	12	4	SQAS*	14	13
AWA	7	3	NQAA	5	3
<i>Oceania</i>			Total	97	55

I wish to acknowledge the excellent answers from the collective wisdom of the judges whose answers appear below:

101.1 In a WA indoor event, on the first of three practice ends, an archer shoots an arrow after the signal for shooting to cease has sounded. What should the judge who notices this do? What penalty should be applied?

Answer below from Anastasia Anagnostou (Vic)

WA16.2.2.

The Director of Shooting shall be in charge of the official practice field at all times. He shall give the appropriate signals to start and stop shooting and moving forward to collect arrows. No athlete may shoot after the stop shooting signal is given. Athletes contravening this rule may be banned from the practice session.

As this is a practice round there is no score penalty for shooting after the stop shooting signal is given.

However, as the judge that noticed this archer shooting after the stop signal, I would go to them and remind them that while they are able to shoot as many arrows as they wish during the practice rounds, they are still required to stop shooting once the stop shooting signal has sounded. I would also remind them that if they were to continue shooting in this manner during a scoring end that they would lose their highest scoring arrow (WA 15.2.3). I would then monitor them during the remaining practice to ensure that they are shooting within the given time.

I am pleased to say that most of the judges who responded to Case Studies #101 got this one correct. However, too many people either did not read the question closely or simply did not know that what happens in practice stays in practice. They quoted WA 15.2.3 as applying in practice, which it does not.

WA 15.2.3

An arrow shot before the start signal or after the stop signal, or out of sequence in alternating shooting, shall be considered as being part of that end and shall cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of that end which shall be scored as a miss.

Additionally, WA 16.2.2, which is quoted in the answer above, applies at **World Championships** so it is not a 'ban from practice' as a matter of course at local events.

Please take care that you do not confuse yourselves with WA15.2.4 which refers to 'shooting an arrow **after the close of practice** (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows) or between distances'. Since we now go straight from practice and into scoring ends, this is highly unlikely these days.

101.2 An archer at a field shoot goes to the butt to score the arrows, and unknown to him, an arrow falls from his quiver to the ground. While scoring the end another archer sees the arrow on the ground and says that the archer has shot an extra arrow and must lose his highest scoring arrow. The archer pleads his innocence and a judge is called. How would the judge handle this situation?

Well, this question brought many varieties of response. Sadly only 2 judges in the country specifically mentioned that, as it is a Qualification round, the judge can only give information to the archers about scoring, not participate in the scoring themselves! I included this case because many archers will still call a judge about scoring issues or to amend scoresheets. We have to EDUCATE our archers ...

Answer from Anabela Robertson, NSW, is below:

I would ask the archers in that group as to whether they all agree that the archer who has dropped the arrow should lose the highest scoring arrow. As this is a qualification round the majority opinion of the

group shall decide on the value. It is only during the elimination and finals rounds is when a judge is called to decide on the value.

I would think that the archers know full well how many arrows each of them has shot. It does happen that arrows fall out of quivers.

WA BK 4, 29.1

Any athlete on the target shall refer any questions about the value of an arrow in the target face, before the arrows are drawn, to:

During the Qualification Rounds to the competitors in the group. The majority opinion of the group shall decide on the value – if there is split decision (50/50) the arrow shall be given the higher value. That decision of the athletes is final;

During the Elimination and Finals Rounds, if the athletes cannot agree on the value of an arrow, a Judge shall be called to decide on the value of the arrow.

OK now, most judges said they would talk to the archers in the group about what they thought had happened. Here are some pieces of people's answers:

(ACT group of judges) As the Judge did not observe the incident, the Judge should advise that in this case what the majority of archers believe happened should be the solution. Majority rules on the target and members would have to agree if he did/did not shoot the arrow as they would have all observed what had occurred. You would hope that the other Archers in the group he was shooting with would have the honesty and integrity to say if the archer was telling the truth.

(Eric, SQld) I first would have hoped that common sense had prevailed and the archers could have worked all of it out between them and there was no need for a judge to be called. However, as a judge was called, I would assume that the plea of the archer dropping his arrow at the target face was not accepted.

(Susanne, Vic) The judge would need to speak to the other archers in the group – normally archers watch each other, so it would have been noticed, if one archer shot an extra arrow. As a judge I would not take the highest scoring arrow, but would make detailed notes in my book, take a photo of the position of the arrow and advise the complaining archer of his right to appeal to the Jury.

(Kristian, NSW) confirm with 3rd archer on the field target what happened.

(SQld group of judges) ... The other thing to note is that this issue may leave some animosity in the group and they may have to be observed to ensure the remainder of the shoot goes without incident. The Judge's notebook should indicate the persons involved and the feeling of the group at the time, and also the scores of all the arrows in the target and the one found on the ground.

So, what do we learn from this case study? In our scenario, there was a dispute between a pair of archers, so they called for a judge. The judge is there to assist the archers with understanding the rules of scoring in a Qualification round (which is what we most often shoot in Australia since we do not go to Eliminations unless it is at a major event like the Australian Field Open).

Please remember to record anything unusual in your Judges notebook, in case there is an Appeal made after the event and you are called as a witness. You could readily have **advised** the group to look for evidence on the target of a 'bounce out' and if there was none, suggest they might give the archer the benefit of the doubt. Arrows *DO* fall out of quivers ... but you can't tell them they **MUST** do this.

101.3 You are a judge appointed to a National event. On practice day, the Chairman of Judges calls you aside and says your hat does not comply with the requirements of AA's judges uniform and that you may not wear it on the Field of Play during the event. You explain you have always worn it at RGB events and

no one has previously objected. You add that in the winter time, you wear a red woollen beanie and matching scarf wrapped around your face.

a) What is your opinion regarding the situation outlined above?

I was really pleased with people's responses to this set of questions. Since this question asked for an opinion, not an interpretation about the Rules, there is no 'right' answer, but people's opinions are always valued by your Committee. Some excellent points were made which I include below:

(Eric, QLD) As with archers, judges have to obey the rules. It is given that we wear either a red or fawn hat and if that is not the case we are breaking the rules. In this case the judge should have known the rules and adhered to them. The Chairman of Judges had the right to tell that judge not to wear that hat.

(Chris, NSW) The situation outlined does not describe the hat that is said to be non-compliant, however if something has "always been done at RGB events", that does not make it right.

(Jeff, Tas) The Chairman of Judges is quite correct in talking to the judge concerned, for a judge's attire requires a hat or cap in red or fawn and no scarf. According to the dictionary definition of a hat is that it has a brim and a cap has a peak. Therefore a "beanie" does not comply as its not a hat or a cap .

(Peter, Vic) A red woollen beanie is not a cap, but as judges have to brave all weather conditions, at times, and at a different event, it might be a reasonable alternative. A matching scarf wrapped around your face; I don't think so.

The South Queensland group of judges came up with some good points:

As this is a National event there should be conformity and the hat or cap should look like part of a uniform. As such the Chief of Judges is giving the Judge time to replace the hat prior to the start of the event. Not knowing exactly how the headwear does not comply, this could be seen as reasonable if it was extreme.

However, there would also be a safety issue of being in the sun without head covering during the event unless some other form or cover could be provided e.g. an umbrella. Other options for the chief of Judges would be to relegate the Judge in question to the field course or allocate them as DOS if no appropriate hat was available.

(Murray, Tas) It should be noted that Australia is a large country with many climatic zones, a warm beanie in Tasmania would not be suitable in Darwin. We have a duty of care to our Judges so in summer a hat with a brim would be a suitable head gear to protect from the sun. In winter in the colder states a cap or beanie would be more suitable.

(The ACT group of judges) Noting that some RGBs are in colder climates than others, there should be some leeway in the dress requirements to account for cold weather. A cold, uncomfortable Judge could be prone to making mistakes and may not wish to contribute to Judging events in the colder times of the year.

And, my opinion? Judges must at all times maintain a professional appearance. As for the red woollen beanie being worn in winter, I would allow that at a local event but not at a National Championships. Certainly never the scarf wrapped around the face, whatever the colour. Our AA judges dress code is outlined in the AA Judges Guide, not in the WA rules, though the principle of uniformity is the same. It was gratifying to see the number of judges who were opposed to the scarf wound around the judge's face, but happy to accept a **red** scarf around the neck under a coat.

b) What are the requirements for judges' headwear in Australia and where is this information to be found?

Everybody got this correct, so I believe we all know what we should be wearing. However, your comments and questions have given your Committee something to think about. Here are some:

'The requirements are laid out in the above reference, but this still leaves a bit of leeway in regards to the headwear. e.g. Is a Beanie a hat? How big a brim is allowed? Is a soft floppy hat allowed or should it have a rigid brim? If a cap is worn is it allowed to have any logo on it? Are allowances to be made for inclement weather or extreme heat or cold?'

'These give only guidelines on what colour as "hat" is a vague and open descriptor for heaswear.'

'How do umbrellas and rain jackets fit into these recommendations?'

'There is no mention of rain jackets, wind jackets, use of scarves. All of which are required in certain weather conditions.'

'The issue is that there a so many different types of caps and hats and different shades red and fawn. It would be nice and more professional if the judges hat and cap was standardised and sold through AA.'

'I must add here that "fawn" is a very difficult colour and there are many shades. The fawn swatch that we have been issued by Archery Australia is very hard to match! Perhaps we could be issued with some fawn pants so they all look the same???'

c) Does the hat you wear comply to the requirements of Archery Australia National Judges?

Well, of course everybody said 'yes', even the judge who interprets his straw beach hat as being 'fawn' and suitable for a judges uniform. Hmmm.....

When the AA judges uniform rules were written, the standard type of hat (in those days, men's) was like the one pictured below, and most were of a fawn or brown colour. That's why so many people who have been judging for a long time have Akubras, or something like that.



Archery Australia also once had 2 choices of trouser brands, essentially to standardise what is a National uniform. These were King Gee or Yakka brand, of exactly the colour of the swatch each judge is sent when accredited as an NJC. The swatch is to allow each judge to find comfortable *trousers* which fit well and are of the proper colour. **Not jeans, not tracksuit pants, but trousers.**

Please work hard to look like an official, well turned out and certainly not casually dressed at any event!

The Archery Australia office sells red windcheaters with the word JUDGE across the back in sizes ADULT and LARGE ADULT. If you want to purchase one, email info@archery.org.au

We will take all your comments into consideration at our next Officials Committee meeting.

Regarding hats, I have to leave you with some photos sent in from David Robertson in NSW as examples of headwear adhering to the current AA judges uniform 'hat' description. A picture is worth a thousand words, with David lightheartedly warming to the theme.



NEW CASE STUDIES

You be the Judge, No 102:

Please remember to give reasons and quote appropriate World Archery or Archery Australia rules and references for all your answers.

102.1 Explain the occasions when a judge would use: a) a red card b) a yellow card.

102.2 At the beginning of an individual Matchplay (Medals) match, both archers go to the line when the 10 second warning signal is given. Both archers nock their first arrow, but the green light comes on only for Archer A. How should Archer B react at this point?

102.3 At an Indoor event, an archer releases her last arrow during the first practice end, after the signal to cease shooting is given. The judge on the spot shows a red card and says the

archer will lose the highest scoring arrow of the first scoring end. The archer appeals this decision. You are on the Jury of Appeal. Would you agree with the judge, or uphold the archer's appeal? Why?

Please have your replies with RGB administrators by mid November, who in turn are asked to collate and forward replies by the end of November. Alternatively, judges can e-mail their answers directly to Karen at officials@archery.org.au by November 30th, (but inform your RGB administrator you have done so).

Online Diary ...

Remember to log the number of your responses at your Online Diary at www.archery.org.au under ABOUT ARCHERY/Judges & Officials/Judges Information.

For those of you who are *National Judge Candidates*, ensure you make it clear in the Online diary the events at which you have acted as Director of Shooting, as there is a minimum requirement for being a DoS.

Until next time - Happy Judging!

Karen