

JUDGES ISSUE

AUGUST



WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE A JUDGE AT THE OLYMPICS?

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Case Study Answer 120

WA
Judges Guidebook
March 2024

Case Study 121



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DEAR JUDGES

As we embark upon the new accreditation period, I would like to reflect on the service of the many judges who have volunteered to officiate at the many events that are held across Australia every year. Every weekend there is at least one judge in Australia supporting an event that benefits our fellow members. Some of us have been judges for decades and some are just starting on their judge career. Please take the time to read Susannes' story about what it is like to judge at the Olympics. Being a judge can become an interesting pathway to elite events all over the world. It is also rewarding being able to support events to a successful conclusion.

A special mention to Jim Beatty who is leaving the AA judge family as a national judge and is one of our longest serving judges. Jim has been judging in Australia since 1986, however he is not leaving us entirely but "retiring" to an Event Judge. Thank you, Jim, for 38 years of service.

As we move forward, we will be including Event judges in the "mailout" of the judge's newsletter to keep them informed on what is happening in the judging space. Our best wishes for those judges who have been appointed to the National Championships and to the National Crossbow Championships. This concludes the national championships for 2024.

I am currently packing for Paralympics in Paris.

Au revoir,
Alison

Alison Hagaman

AFTER REACCREDITATION

We have had 18 judges not reaccredit for the next 4 years. Our thanks to these judges for their service and commitment to making archery better. We start the next 4 years with 68 judges which includes 9 National Judge candidates. We have had 5 new judge candidates join our judge family since the beginning of the year.

Remember to update your Judges Diary as you judge events. It makes it very easy to submit your application for reaccreditation in 4 years' time.

WA JUDGES GUIDEBOOK

The WA Judges Guidebook has been updated and released – March 2024.

Guidebook PDF Link:
https://extranet.worldarchery.org.au/documents/index.php/Judging/Manuals/JudgeGuidebook_ENG.pdf



SAVE THE DATE/S

The following events will be happening in 2025. We have not been formally advised of any dates, however when we know when they are happening we will be sending out a request for nominations.

- National Field Championships: Twin City Archers - Gippsland VIC
- National Youth Championships: Tuggeranong Archery Club – ACT
- National Target Championships: TBA
- National Para Championships: SOPA – Homebush NSW

**I'm not sure
about
something**

If you come across something that you are not sure about, please do take a photo or video and send it in. When taking the image please ensure that you get as clear a photo as possible so that it can be seen cleanly.

Do not be afraid to get up close to the archer so that you get the best photo possible.

WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE A JUDGE AT THE OLYMPICS?

When I first was asked the question, I thought that the actual judging is no different to any other event - venue and equipment inspection, ranking round procedures, for the matches overseeing the shooting as a line judge, overseeing the scoring as a target judge.

What is different though is the stage. Where else are you officiating in front of thousands of spectators who are cheering, clapping and totally engaged in the match? Not to mention the multiple cameras that capture your every move (at least the suggestion to have judges connected to broadcast microphones was not adopted!).

At the Olympic Games, after the ranking round, every match is conducted individually with alternate shooting (something that here in Australia is only done for medal matches). I was appointed as a line judge - starting with the team matches. One highlight was judging the women's team gold medal match between Korea and China. The stands were full and the noise was such that my radio was useless for communication with the DoS (who was way up behind glass, so I could not see him either) - I had to rely in signals from my chairman as to when to start each end.





Three days of individual eliminations later (1/32 and 1/16 for both men and women) and after a day of mixed team matches the individual finals took up the last two days. No matter which round, if there was a French competitor in a match you couldn't hear anything - except for when the archers were at full draw. The crowd was very disciplined and respected the need for quiet during the shooting process.

I was lucky to watch the last match between Kim Woojin and Brady Ellison from the stands - and what a match it was! What a shame they couldn't both have been awarded a gold medal - they both deserved it!

Having been fortunate to have been appointed to officiate at four Olympic Games (Athens 2004, Beijing 2008, London 2012 and Paris 2024) I often get asked which one was my favourite. This is impossible to answer, they were all exceptional in their own way. But international judging has been very good to me - I have made friends all over the world, and I have visited places I would not have seen otherwise.

So I encourage you to consider becoming a Continental Judge and in turn an International Judge - it is so worth it!

Cheers
Susanne



CASE STUDY ANSWERS - 120

120.1

During a national tournament a member of the public moves under a partitioning rope at the side of the field of play, in an area that was roped off past the required safe distance. The judges and DOS were quickly aware of the individual straying on to the field and were satisfied that they did not get far enough into the field to warrant stopping the end in progress.

However, before the individual had realised their mistake and moved back behind the rope, several spectators had yelled to the officials, the athletes, and the individual. This caused one athlete to stop shooting and wait roughly 20 seconds while the light was still green. This athlete had two arrows to shoot and was able to get one away, but then ran out of time to shoot their final arrow.

The athlete claims they should be entitled to 30 seconds to shoot their last arrow claiming they thought a judge had asked them to stop shooting.

Would you allow the archer make-up time to shoot their last arrow? If so or if not then why. Please quote relevant rules and guides.

There was no consensus in the responses to this case study with replies split, though most judges decided they would give make-up time to the archer. While there are many issues to consider we ultimately agree that make-up time is appropriate given that archer should not be penalised by taking an extremely cautious and understandable approach to a potentially serious safety infringement in very confusing circumstances.

Safety for the general public, all competitors, and officials is paramount during the competition and must be maintained at all times (WA Judges Guidebook 3.11). Maintaining safety is a shared responsibility amongst all those at the event. The archer should not be disadvantaged given that they were prioritising safety by not shooting until it was clear there was no danger.

The WA Judges Guidebook (section A.3 – Jury of Appeal) discusses various principles related to decision making as part of the Jury of Appeal. They can also be useful when considering judging decisions. Relevant to this case study is:

While each case is unique, there are some guiding principles to keep in mind:

(iii) If an athlete does not shoot an arrow during the permitted time due to error by an official or safety issues, the athlete should be permitted time to shoot the arrow.

We believe this case study falls into that guideline as it appears the archer had valid reason for thinking that there was a safety issue which prevented them from shooting. The judge would need to discuss the details of what happened with archer. We assume the judge concludes that the situation was as described and that archer reasonably believed it would be dangerous to continue shooting. We are told that the archer stopped shooting because they were told (by yelling spectators) there was a safety issue with an individual on the field of play. Indeed, the case study says the yelling directly addressed individual themselves.

Given the confusing circumstances it would be expected the archer would stop shooting in an abundance of caution. This would be especially true if they could see someone on the field but would also be reasonable (given the commotion and confusion) even if they didn't immediately identify the safety issue themselves.

Some judges stated that they would not allow make-up time because the archer was not directed by judges or the DOS to stop shooting and therefore should have continued. We are all aware that safety issues on the field of play can occur which may not be immediately identified by either the judges or DOS but by others such as spectators or archers themselves.

Archers must stop shooting if they believe there is a serious safety concern even without direct instructions from a judge/DOS. They should not continue until they speak to a judge and the situation has been clarified. This cautious approach should not be penalized; it should be encouraged.

The additional time for a National event is given by: WA 13.4.1.2 For all other events [not World Ranking Events]: • 40 seconds per arrow is the time allowed for individual shooting during qualifications, Olympic round and Compound rounds where alternate shooting does not apply, including shoot-offs. Organisers have the right to reduce this time to 30 seconds per arrow, by indicating so in the invitation It is unclear why the archer is asking for 30 seconds. We assume this is a mistake.

120.2

This Barebow Recurve is presented at equipment inspection at a National event, Are the limb dampeners legal?



The limb dampeners are legal. In Target, they are explicitly allowed by **WA 11.4.10.1** and should conform to 12.2cm diameter requirements of **WA 11.4.6.1**. The equivalent Field rules are **WA 22.3.9.1** and **WA 22.3.6.1** (respectively).

WA 11.4.10.1 [...] *Also permitted are limb dampeners.*

WA 11.4.6.1 *Vibration dampeners are permitted. They may be installed in the riser by the manufacturer, or by attaching aftermarket dampeners directly to the riser or to weight(s). Any combination of weight(s) and vibration dampener(s) must pass through a ring with an inside diameter of 12.2 cm (+/- 0.5mm) without having to flex vibration dampeners to fit through the 12.2 cm ring. A riser manufacturers' angled stabilizer insert(s) are allowed, but angular brackets or connectors are not permitted. Weight(s) and dampener(s) may be added below and above the riser's grip, but must not aid the athlete in aiming or ranging in any way*

120.3

You are judging at an 18-meter event which is being shot outdoors. The organizers have placed flags on top of the targets to indicate wind direction. Archer 22A shoots a score that is higher than the national record currently held by archer 25C. At the end of the competition archer 25C comes to you to say that the record cannot be valid because wind flags are not allowed when shooting 18 meters, Answer A, B or C? Rule?

- A . Tell the archer that though record recognition is not a judge's decision, you would still recommend that the record be recognised because it was shot under WA rules in the sense that flags are allowed whenever shooting outdoors
- B. Tell the archer that he is right in saying that the rules disallow flags, and that the record is therefore not valid
- C. Tell the archer that he does not need to worry because 18-meter records cannot be shot outdoors.

The correct answer is (A). There is no WA rule which prevents wind flags being used for Indoor Rounds being shot outside. WA explicitly recognises Indoor Rounds that are shot in the outdoors (**WA 4.5.2.4**) including their acceptance for records (**WA 5.4.2.1**). For target butts located outdoors then wind flags may be used (**WA 7.2.6.7**).

The relevant rules include:

- **WA 4.5.2.4** Indoor Rounds can be shot in outdoor conditions as well.
- **WA 5.4.2.1** Indoor Rounds shot under outdoor conditions shall also be valid for recognition of World Records.
- **WA 7.2.6.7** Outdoors wind flags, of any light material and easily visible colour (such as yellow) to serve as wind indicators, [...]

NEW CASE STUDY - 121

Please remember to quote rules and include references. Answers to be submitted by 15th October, 2024 to officials@archery.org.au (with a cc to your RGB officials coordinator).

121.1

You are at an event and notice that an archer is shooting a horsebow. He is also shooting with a thumb ring. How do you approach this situation?

121.2

At a State Indoor Championship, a judge is called for an arrow value. The arrangement is 4 x 40 cm faces. The judge instructs that the 3 faces where there are not any arrow values in question to be scored. The judge then asks the archers to carefully remove the arrows from these 3 faces. Now with more room to manoeuvre the judge assesses the arrow in question on the 4th face using a magnifying glass and determines the arrow value. Is this an acceptable process?

121.3



You have a new Para archer joining your club. See above photo. How would you approach the conversation around WA requirements for adaptive devices?

121.4

On a windy day, an archer manages to shoot only 5 arrows in a six-arrow end at 70 metres. The last of these arrows was shot out of time. The scores of the five arrows shot are: 9,8,8,7, M. Write exactly what scores you would enter on the score card.