



# FINAL REPORT

INVITED SPEAKER – ROBERT MONNISSEN

METHOD – ORAL EXPOSITION AND CASE DISCUSSION FOLLOWED BY QUESTIONS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

DURATION – 2 HOURS

TRANSLATION – MIKE SAVELKOUL

PROMOTER – ACADEMIA DE BILHAR DE LISBOA

GENERAL COORDINATION – PEDRO DOMINGUEZ

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS – 15

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THE ROLE OF THE REFEREE
2. POSTURE AND ATTITUDE
3. SOLVING PROBLEMS
4. ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES
5. INFORMING PLAYERS AND THE PUBLIC
6. GAME PREPARATIONS
7. BEHAVIOUR AND GESTURES
8. POSITION AND MOVEMENTS
9. VOICE UTILIZATION
10. FAULTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES
11. THE END OF THE GAME

## ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Mr. Robert Monnissen welcome the participants and explained the course of action.

He then started to explain the role of a referee and the importance of creating the best conditions to play in the table.

First of all, he instruted the participants upon the need of being present in the premacies before the hour scheduled for the match.

When the players are sommoned to the table, the referee as to be allready present, waiting for them.

Before that, a referee has to inspect the game material (light, balls, cloth, heating sistem, scoreboard and cleaning conditions).

The referee should not leave the table during the warming period.

After that period, the referee should clean the balls, with an cleaned cloth, always outside of the table perimeter, replacing the balls without touching them with the fingers.

Mr. Robert Monnissen then explained that in the opening shot, if one of the balls touches the short cushion before the other player even hits his own ball, the shot will be made again. If that happens again, the faultless player will have the right to break or give away that right.

For Mr. Monnissen the best referee is the one that the players couldn't seen during the whole game. The referee has to adopt positions beside the players, backwards but always with the possibility to watch what is happening.

If that's the case, a referee should not be an obstacule between the public and the table, trying to avoid, if possible, to be in those positions constantly.

He has to move with grace, avoiding speedy movements.

The voice has to be audible, without shouting, never suporting the players in their action. Neutrality is essential. A referee can't never aplaude a point.

If a fault occurs the referee as to anounce it imediatly.

A forced shot occurs if the cue is still in touch with the cue ball when it touches the object ball.

In 3 cushion game can be allowed a near by shot if the object ball only makes a slight

lateral deviation.

When the ball of the player in the table is touching another ball, the referee will look if they are really touching. If so, he will announce touch. If it is not the case, the voice will be free. Only the acting player can ask for a relook.

If the player asks for the balls to go to their marks, the referee will not touch them with his fingers.

The red ball should be placed on the upper mark (the opponent ball on the center mark) and the cue ball on the center point of the opening line. If one of those marks is occupied the ball will be placed in the mark of the substituted ball.

If a player shoots with his opponent ball the referee has to announce immediately the fault. If he doesn't see it and announces the point, the player will be credited for that carom.

If somebody in the public tries to warn the player, the referee has to act, using his finger in front of the mouth facing the public.

Players have to address the referee with respect, avoiding altering the tone of voice.

The same register as to be adopted by the referee.

If that's not the case, the referee can make a first warning.

The same thing should happen if any of the players acts without the due correction or in violation of the behaviour regulations and fair-play stipulations.

Approaching the end of the game the referee will announce 3 to go, 2 to go and 1 to go for the white ball player and in the last point of the yellow ball player (if the opponent didn't finish before), the referee will announce the number of points made followed by the word game.

The participants asked the following questions:

1. What should the referee do when the player wants to play directly to a cushion to which his cue ball is attached?

Answer: The referee has to announce the fault to the player.

2. Can the referee clean any ball if the players don't ask him to do it?

Answer: Yes. He is responsible for maintaining the best conditions of practice.

3. What to do when the player gets in the way of the referee impeding him to see if the point was made?

Answer: If that's the case, the referee can only count the points that he saw being done.

4. When the third cushion is meant to be done near the ball 3, how can a referee

knows if the point is good?

Answer: Sometimes is very difficult to see clearly. Mr. Robert Monnissen presented the participants with a simple method: if the ball 3 goes into the center of the table it has only 2 cushions, but if the ball 3 goes along the cushion the point is probably good.

5. If a referee loses attention and forgets how many points the player has done, what is he suppose to do?

Answer: He can ask the official in the score table or inquires the two players giving preference to the information given by the opponent.

6. If a player removes his shirt from the trousers while playing what should the referee do?

Answer: There's nothing to be done in that case.

7. What should the referee do if the player hits the table with the cue?

Answer: There's nothing to be done in that case. The owner of the table should complain.

8. Or shouts?

Answer: It's a question of interpretation of the motifs. Shouting can not result in disfavor of the opponent.

9. What should the referee do if a player makes a fault, by touching the cue ball, and afterwards strikes the ball to avoid leaving an easy position to the opponent?

Answer: If that's the case, the referee as to analyse the position and allows the opponent to play or restore the previos position, if it is better for the other player.

10. What to do if the opponent enters the playing zone before the balls stop completely?

Answer: That can not be allowed. The referee should make a first warning.

## AVALIATION OF THE SPEAKER BY THE PARTICIPANTS

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Technical competence and knowledge .

Language clarity.

Used methods.

Availability to clarify doubts.

Invitation to participation.

			X
		X	
			X
			X
			X

APPENDIX I  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. HELENA REAL
2. LUIS ANTUNES
3. MÁRIO AZEVEDO
4. ALEXANDE VITORINO
5. RICARDO SANTOS
6. JORGE PEREIRA
7. SALIM ISSA
8. FERNANDO BAIRRADAS
9. FRANCISCO BARREIRO
10. RAFAEL LUCAS
11. RAFAEL ANTUNES
12. BERNARDO CARREIRO
13. CARLOS FRANÇA
14. GONÇALO AMOR
15. PORFÍRIO SILVA

## APPENDIX II SESSION PHOTOS

