



6. Competition Venues

6.5 Existing Competition Sites

Financial accounting has become an important yardstick in evaluating the success of an Olympic Games and a major factor that affects financial performance can be the amount of direct expenditure to finance the construction of competition venues. The 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984 was rated as a commercial and economic success in great part because of the minimizing of direct spending for the construction of new venues. For the Seoul Olympic Games, 21, or 62 percent, of the 34 venues were already in existence and were utilized after repair and renovation; this meant a saving of about 150 billion won in direct spending. Among the major existing facilities were five venues for football preliminaries, the Taenung International Shooting Range, Songnam Stadium (site of the hockey competition) and Hwarang Archery Field.

6.5.1 Hwarang Archery Field

The archery field is located in a north-eastern suburb of Seoul at Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu. Located in the same area are Taenung Training Center for national athletes, Taenung International Skating Rink, and Taenung International Shooting Range. In the precinct of the Korean Military Academy was found this ideal candidate site for the archery field with lush grass and a scenic surrounding of low-lying mountains.

After investigating all potential archery competition sites in and around Seoul, the SLOOC chose the Korean Military Academy site as the best. The SLOOC then asked the military academy to take steps to make the ground available as the archery competition site. Francesco Gneccchi-Ruscione, President of Federation Internationale de Tiré l'Arc (FITA), who came to Korea twice, made a field survey of the site, and concluded that the site was perfect for the archery field; he requested that the competition site be a grass area 200 meters by 250 meters running in a north-south direction. He also requested that a training site be prepared with 10 archery lanes. A review stand of traditional Korean architecture situated to the south was used by the FITA as headquarters. Tents were used as temporary facilities required for the competition, while some classrooms of the academy were used as offices of the operation headquarters.

A temporary stand made of steel frames provided 200 seats for headquarters personnel and journalists, and 1,000 seats for general spectators.

Tents were installed for 21 functional rooms, including waiting areas for athletes and computer room for judges. The Korean Military Academy extended support for facility works on power, waterworks, communications, broadcast, amenities and public health.

The shooting lanes in the archery field included eight lanes for men and 16 targets, seven lanes for women and 14 targets. The diameter of the target was 122 centimeters for long distances, and 80 centimeters for short distances; the number of targets totalled 90. Thirteen sets of measurement equipment in six kinds were used, including four sets of electronic signal devices indicating the time to shoot, the order of shooting, and controlling the conduct of competition. Three devices to measure wind direction and wind speed were installed, along with one thermometer and one hygrometer. The computer room was a special structure designed to keep out water and to maintain temperature and humidity at constant levels. Amenities included dispensers, Korean-style restaurant, and shops. Post office, telegraph and telephone booths were also installed. A mobile admission ticket booth was operated, and an entry guide office for spectators was operated because of the archery field's position on a military facility.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 33,228m²
- Size: Main site-234x142m
- Training site: 350x150m

Competition area

- Shooting lanes: Men-eight lanes, 16 targets; 40m in width; shooting distance-90, 70, 50, 30m.
- Women-seven lanes, 14 targets; 35m in width; shooting distance-70, 60, 50, 30m
- Lane interval: 5m

Facilities

- Headquarters building: 5,280m²
- Headquarters seating: 450m²
- Rest area for athletes: 22,500m²
- Mobile toilets: 20

Construction

- Period: November 1985-January 30, 1986
- Constructor: The Environment Group

Repair works

- Period: May 6-August 30, 1988
- Cost: 99 million won
- Specifications: Installation of waiting room for athletes; installation of waiting room for training; installation of medical room for athletes and officials; installation of computer processing room for results; installation of lounge for athletes; installation of guide and information booth for spectators

6.5.2 Taenung International Shooting Range

The Taenung International Shooting Range, which was built in 1972, was the site for the 42nd World Shooting Championship in 1978, the first international sports event ever held in Korea. The shooting event showed that the Taenung Range was capable of staging international events of any scale. After Seoul won the right to host the Olympic Games, it was selected as the site of the shooting competition. The shooting range was constructed in 1972 after the Munich Olympic Games with donation from business circles, and operated by a private foundation. Taenung, located in the vicinity of the range, is the site of a royal tomb of Korea's Chosun Kingdom, and the surrounding area has been well planned, providing for spacious green zones and public rest areas.

The Taenung International Shooting Range is about 18 kilometers north-west of the Olympic Village. The lot housing the range covers 332,300 square meters.

After selection as the site for the shooting competition, the Taenung International Shooting Range underwent repair works. The repair works called for the replacement of outdated equipment with products by Spieth of the Federal Republic of Germany, an internationally renowned maker of shooting equipment. Echo-absorbent materials were fixed on the ceiling of the indoor parts of the shooting site to reduce noise. Rubber mats were laid on the floor to absorb sound and to improve the general atmosphere of the shooting site.

One waiting room was arranged for each delegation. Clay target shooting site was placed in a valley about two kilometers from the indoor shooting site, and separate waiting rooms were arranged. For the safety of competitors, a 2.7-meter-high fence was installed, shielding the site from outside. A depot for weapons and ammunition was newly built, and roofing work was done for the 10-m air rifle shooting site.

Except for the clay target shooting site, four-level stands were installed as a permanent facility for each shooting site; seating numbered 2,505. The weapons depot was put in an isolated spot, covering an area of 178 square meters.

Countdown timing devices were placed at the 50-m and 10-m shooting sites where shooters were required to finish shooting within a given time. Amenity facilities for spectators included souvenir shops, concession booth, restaurant, post office, and telegraph and telephone booths.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.1 Archery

The Olympic archery competition was held at Hwarang Archery Field for five days, from September 27 to October 1, with the participation of 146 competitors from 41 countries.

Until the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984, Olympic archery competition involved only two individual rounds for men and women, with two gold medals at stake. However, a team grand FITA round, each for the men and the women were added to the Seoul Olympic archery competition for a total of four events. The competition method was also changed from the previous double round to the grand FITA round. Men's events drew 84 competitors from 34 countries, and women's events attracted 62 competitors from 30 countries.

Except the for men's individual event, Korea swept the women's individual and team events and the men's team event, winning three golds, the only Olympic sport in which host Korea won three golds.

Archery competition produced two world records, and 29 Olympic records; Korea's Kim Soo-nyung, a high school girl, established two world records and five Olympic bests.

11.1.1 Competition Preparations

An Archery Operations was organized on March 31, 1988 to manage the Olympic archery competition.

The operations consisted of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, five managers, and 22 officers, and moved its office to the venue, Hwarang Archery Field, on April 20 to begin field preparations.

The operations personnel included five staff members of the SLOOC, 194 support personnel, 385 volunteers, and 28 temporary employees.

The FITA (Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc) president, secretary-general and technical delegates, representing the IF, supervised the Olympic archery competition.

The shooting range was a 234m x 142m grass area in the compound of the Korea Military Academy, and the training site was a 350x150m grass area on a separate of the academy.

The shooting range, with seating capacity of 1,200 including 1,000 for spectators and 200 for VIPs, had also been used for the archery competition of the 10th Seoul Asian Games. The training site, with a total of 40 shooting platforms for distances of 10 meters, 30 meters, 50 meters, 60 meters, 70 meters, and 90 meters, was open from September 3 to October 1.

Targets, bulletin boards and 19 other implements were secured from local manufacturers. Four sets of electronic shooting signal instruments were loaned from Swiss Timing. Bjorn Bengston of Sweden supplied 3,000

sheets of 122-meter target faces, and 4,000 sheets of 80-meter target faces. Stopwatches and telescopes were also secured from foreign manufacturers.

11.1.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Women shot from four distances of 30 meters, 50 meters, 60 meters and 70 meters, while men shot from distances of 30 meters, 50 meters, 70 meters and 90 meters.

Until the Los Angeles Games, Olympic archery provided for only individual events, but team events were added to the Seoul Olympic schedule, and the competition method was changed from the double round to the grand FITA round method.

The grand FITA round is a new method which was first introduced in 1987 according to a decision by the FITA, and is conducted in the following manner:

(1) One NOC may enter up to three competitors in the individual events. Competitors are required to shoot 36 arrows for each distance for a total of 144 arrows, starting from the shortest distance in the preliminary round or open round.

(2) The first 24 top competitors in the open round are each required to shoot nine arrows for each distance, starting from the longest distance on the morning of the third day of the competition, for the second round.

(3) the top 18 competitors after the second round compete in the quarter-finals in the afternoon of the third day, shooting nine arrows from each distance starting from the shortest distance.

(4) The top 12 competitors after the quarter-finals compete in the semifinals in the morning of the fourth day, shooting nine arrows from each distance starting from the longest distance down to the shortest.

(5) The eight top finishers of the semifinals advance to the finals in the afternoon of the fourth day; they shoot nine arrows from each distance starting

from the shortest up to the longest. The rankings are determined by the cumulative scores of the 36 arrows shot in the finals, regardless of the rankings or scores up to the semifinals.

(6) For the team competition, three from each team compete in the preliminaries, with each competitor shooting nine arrows from each distance, for a total of 108 arrows per team. The top eight teams after the preliminaries advance to the finals in the afternoon, and the rankings are determined by the cumulative scores obtained only in the finals.

Unlike the double rounds method requiring archers to conduct two singles, rounds, shooting a total of 144 arrows to determine rankings on the basis of the cumulative scores, the grand FITA round divides the competition into an open round, the second round, quarter finals, semifinals and finals, with only top qualifiers entering the next level of competition. The grand FITA round, therefore, presents a dynamic atmosphere at every level of the competition, because even a single error may cost a strong favorite a chance at winning.

Korea's archery standards reached world class in the early 1980s. In Los Angeles, Seo Hyang-soon earned a gold medal for the women, and Kim Jin-ho won a bronze for the women. In the Seoul Olympics, Korea set sights on two out of the four golds at stake. In the women's individual, Korea's Kim Soo-nyung, Wang Hee-kyung and Yun Young-sook, leading the field from early on in the competition, swept the medals by finishing one, two, and three, outpointing the world favorites, including Ludmilla Arjannikova of the Soviet Union.

Kim Soo-nyung established two world records by scoring 1,352 points in a single round, topping the previous record of 1,338, and by scoring 336 points in the 50-meter single, surpassing the previous record of 335 points. She also broke five Olympic records.



1. Archery competitions are staged at four distances.
2. Competitors on the shooting line, taking aim at their targets.





11. Competition Management by Sport

The three high school girls, having swept the individual event, overpowered the American team to capture the gold.

In the men's individual event, Chun In-su of Korea finished first in the semifinals, and Park Sung-soo also of Korea finished fourth to qualify for the finals, but American Jay Barrs scored 338 points in the finals to win the gold. Park Sung-soo, who took home the silver, was ahead of gold medalist Barrs by nine points in double rounds with a score of 2,614, the best among the eight finalists, but the gold medal escaped him in the grand FITA round. The Korean men's team of Park Sung-soo, Chun In-soo and Lee Han-sup captured the gold by a wide margin over the American and British teams.

Korea captured three out of the four golds at stake in the Olympic archery competition, and Kim Soo-nyung, a teenager, swept the women's individual and teams to become Korea's first double gold medalist.

Archery rankings:

- Men's individual grand FITA round
 1. Jay Barrs (USA): 338
 2. Park Sung-soo (KOR): 336
 3. Vladimir Echeev (URS): 335

- Men's teams

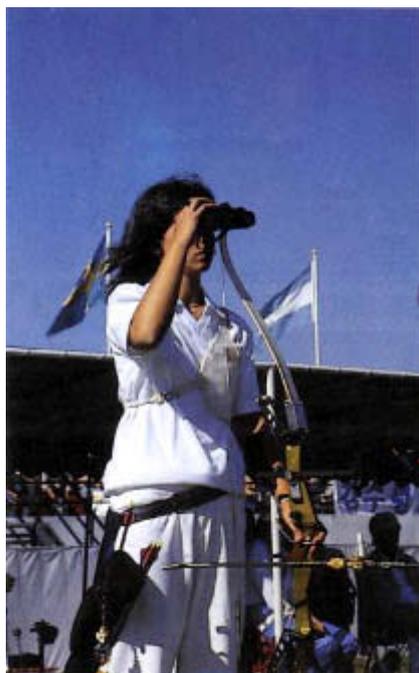
1. KOR: 986
2. USA: 972
3. GBR: 968

- Women's individual grand FITA round

1. Kim Soo-nyung (KOR): 344
2. Wang Hee-kyung (KOR): 332
3. Yun Young-sook (KOR): 327

- Women's teams

1. KOR: 982
2. Indonesia: 952
3. USA: 952



3. Scores are recorded by competition staff and confirmed by archers.
4. Confirmation of targets.
5. Competitors pleased with their confirmed scores.
6. Technical officials maintaining the long jump pit
7. Ben Johnson of Canada finished first in the 100 meter race with a world record, but his gold medal was annulled due to a doping infraction; in his stead the gold was awarded to American Carl Lewis, who finished second.
8. American Florence Griffith Joyner wins the women's 100 meter finals as the order of finish is registered in the display of a finish camera.





Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 332,300m²
- Seating capacity: 3,000

Competition area

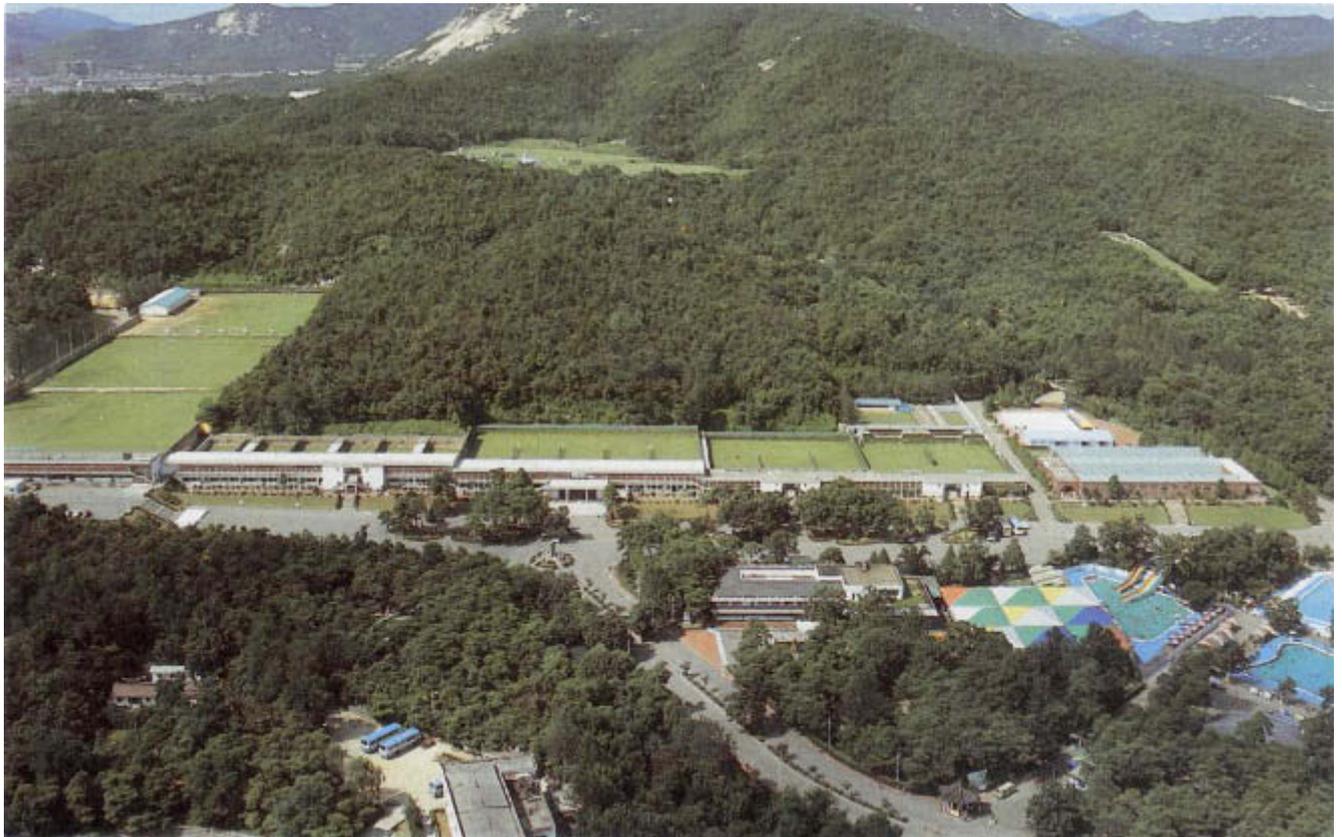
- 50-m shooting site: 82 targets for small bore rifle and pistol
- 25-m shooting site: 12 targets for pistols
- Clay target shooting site: Three trap-shooting sites; three skeet sites
- 10-m shooting site: 90 targets for air rifle

Facilities

- Headquarters building: 2,555m²; one basement, three storeys
- Stand: four levels
- Functional rooms: 57
- Toilets: 20
- Weapon exhibition and repair room: 181m²

Repair works

- Period: March 1987-July 1988
- Cost: 736 million won
- Specifications: Construction of weapon depot and ammunition depot; roof for 10-m shooting site; repair works for shooting sites



63 64

63. Hwarang Archery Field.
64. Aerial view of Taenung International Shooting Range.
65. Detail of facilities at Taenung International Shooting Range.

65