



FIP Thematic Philately Commission

Indonesia 2012 World Stamp Exhibition

Open Seminar

Saturday 23 June, 2012

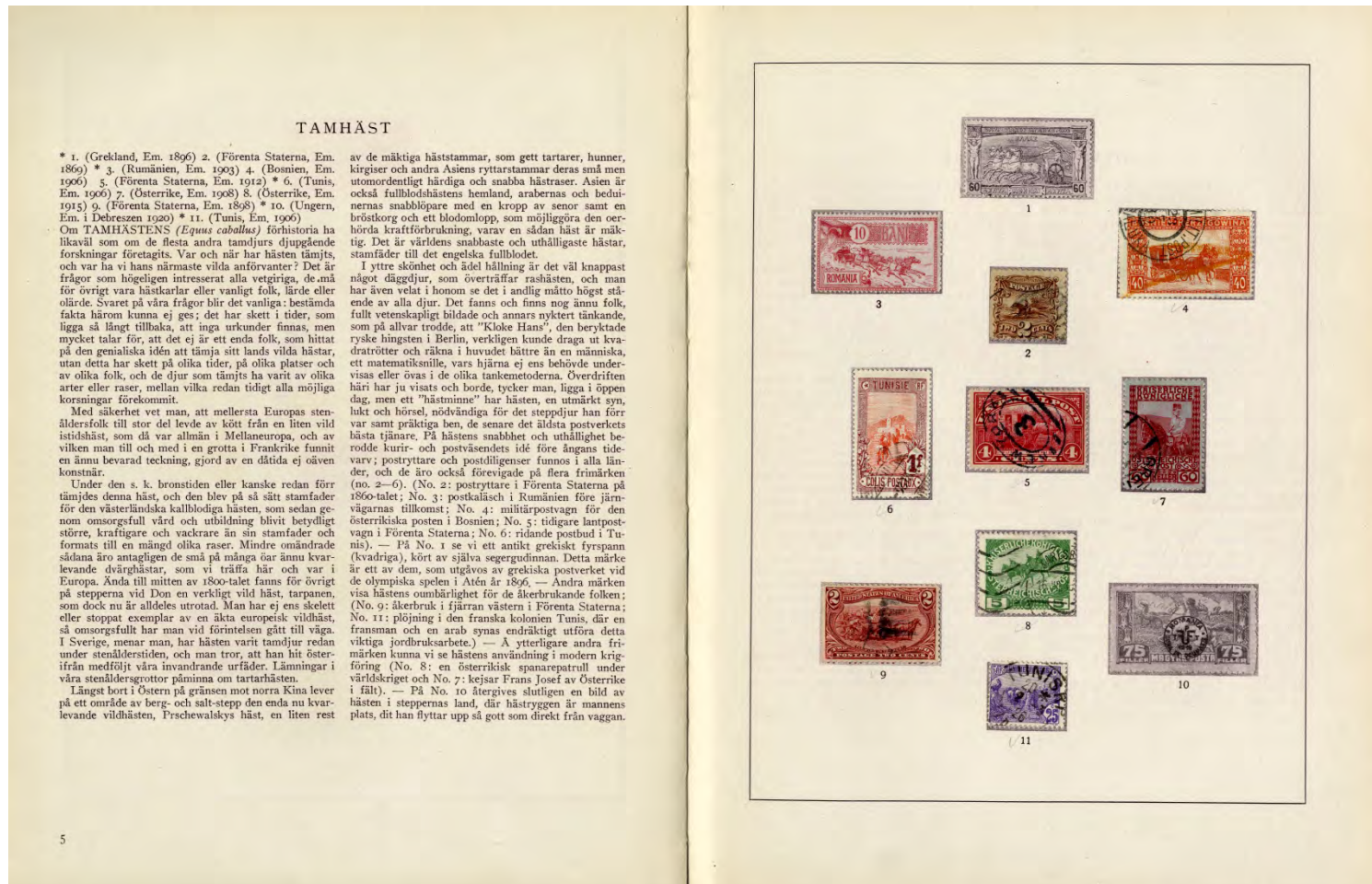
15.00 - 17.00 Seminar Room

4th Generation of Thematic Exhibits

The seminar is open for the public and will address thematic collectors and exhibitors plus apprentice jurors to the thematic class. The outline for the seminar is to deal with competitive **Thematic Philately** from today's perspective, the "**4th Generation of Thematic Exhibits**". The seminar will be conducted by representatives from the F.I.P. Thematic Commission.

1st Generation

When thematic philately progressed in its early childhood around the 1920s, we saw the first generation of thematic collections presented in pre-printed stamp albums, generally covering a topic like animals, history, etc.



2nd Generation

Topical philately entered international stamp exhibitions in the 1950s, and the 2nd generation of thematic collections were presented in exhibits, still covering a general topic, but now the exhibitors made their own page layout and wrote texts relating to the stamps which were displayed on the pages.



3rd Generation

Topical philately took a huge step – **became thematic philately** - when the philatelic material was mixed – not only using stamps to illustrate the topic;

Different types of cancellations, postal stationery, stamp booklets and covers were presented in thematic exhibits.

Also, the complementary texts began to be more related to the specific items' illustrations, which we in today's thematic philately call the “dialogue”.

I use to say that these thematic exhibits belong to the third generation.

1. The story about a man who had a vision – to change the world through christianity.

His name is Saul... a)... and he grows up in a jewish family.



All our images of Saul are based upon a description in the Apocryphal book - Paul and Thekla; He is described as a man *with a kind expression.*



Hern
G. Papastefanou
c/o Dr. F. Apostolidis
Füssen a. Lech
Alterschrofen, Bayern - Germany

"He is a short man, bandylegged..."



...bald...
...with bushy eyebrows...
...over a prominent nose."

Generation 3.5

Generation 3.5 of thematic exhibits were the first ones to reach Large Golds and Golds in thematic class internationally.

The variety of the philatelic material in these exhibits was improved, and thematic philately reached for the first time a status among the philatelic audience, when they actually could see “real philately” in the thematic class,

Complementary philatelic texts stating what actually was displayed in philatelic means was added too.

2. THE DREAM LEADING TO CREATION.
2.1. PROUD AND FLOWERS OF OUR EXPERIMENTS. 2.1.1. STEPHENSON'S ROCKET.

Imperf at bottom and shifted image up. Locomotive has no connection with the tracks. The tender is lower than the locomotive.

Brown colour shift to the right.
Although very far from having been the first to be built, was the first to incorporate a multitubular boiler combined with a blast pipe.

Error: black colour also printed on the gun side.

Imperf at left part of the whole sheet.

Built by Robert Stephenson, the winner of the Rainhill trials was used, in a somewhat altered condition, in regular passenger service for a number of years thereafter. It may be claimed with some justification to have been the first locomotive to be reasonably successful and reliable in service. We can see the cylinders steeply inclined, later modified to be more nearly horizontal.

4th Generation

Thematic philately was drawn to its 4th generation with Damian Läge's exhibit about "Australasian Birdlife". Through Damian's exhibit and the followers ... we - the active generation of today's thematic exhibitors - all have been inspired to develop or own thematic collecting (exhibiting).

2. The long history of settlement: birds conquer the Australasian region

2.1 Land birds from Asia invade Australia via the Sunda Islands

The Sunda archipelago, however, is not only a borderline; it serves at the same time as a bridge: Two chains of islands helped to prevent Australasia from remaining long isolated by allowing Asian land birds to advance step by step. This principle of island-hopping is demonstrated here with reference to Oriental species that have "got stuck" on the different islands.

the northern route via Sulawesi and Moluccas

unissued essay with olive-green leaves

The Yellow-backed Sunbird has reached Sulawesi (the eastern-most species of its genus).

The Black-naped Oriole has pressed ahead as far as the Moluccas.

plate proof

the southern route via Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor and Timor

plate proofs with blue light green colour omitted

The Asian Blue-tailed Pitta has not managed to bridge the gap from Bali to Lombok.

Via Sumbawa and Flores, the Asiatic Paradise Flycatcher has reached Alor.

The Great Tit has advanced as far as Timor.

Using the southern route, the Grey Heron has reached the island of Sumbawa.

blue ink omitted

The Blue-backed Fairy Bluebird "got stuck" on Java.

plate proof of red colour

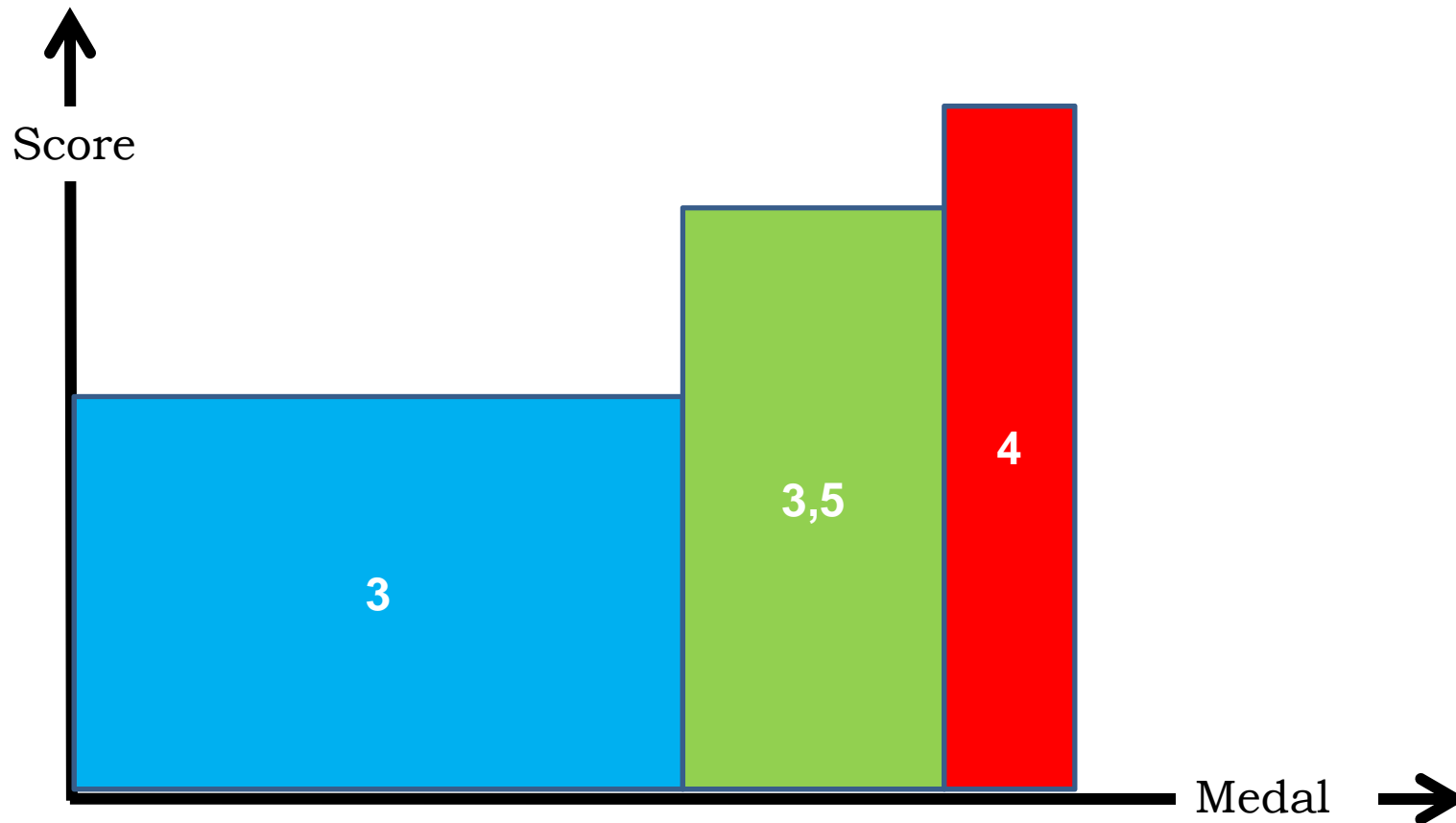
red colour partly omitted (pale fruits on the upper stamp)

The availability of tropical fruits helped vegetarian birds going eastward.

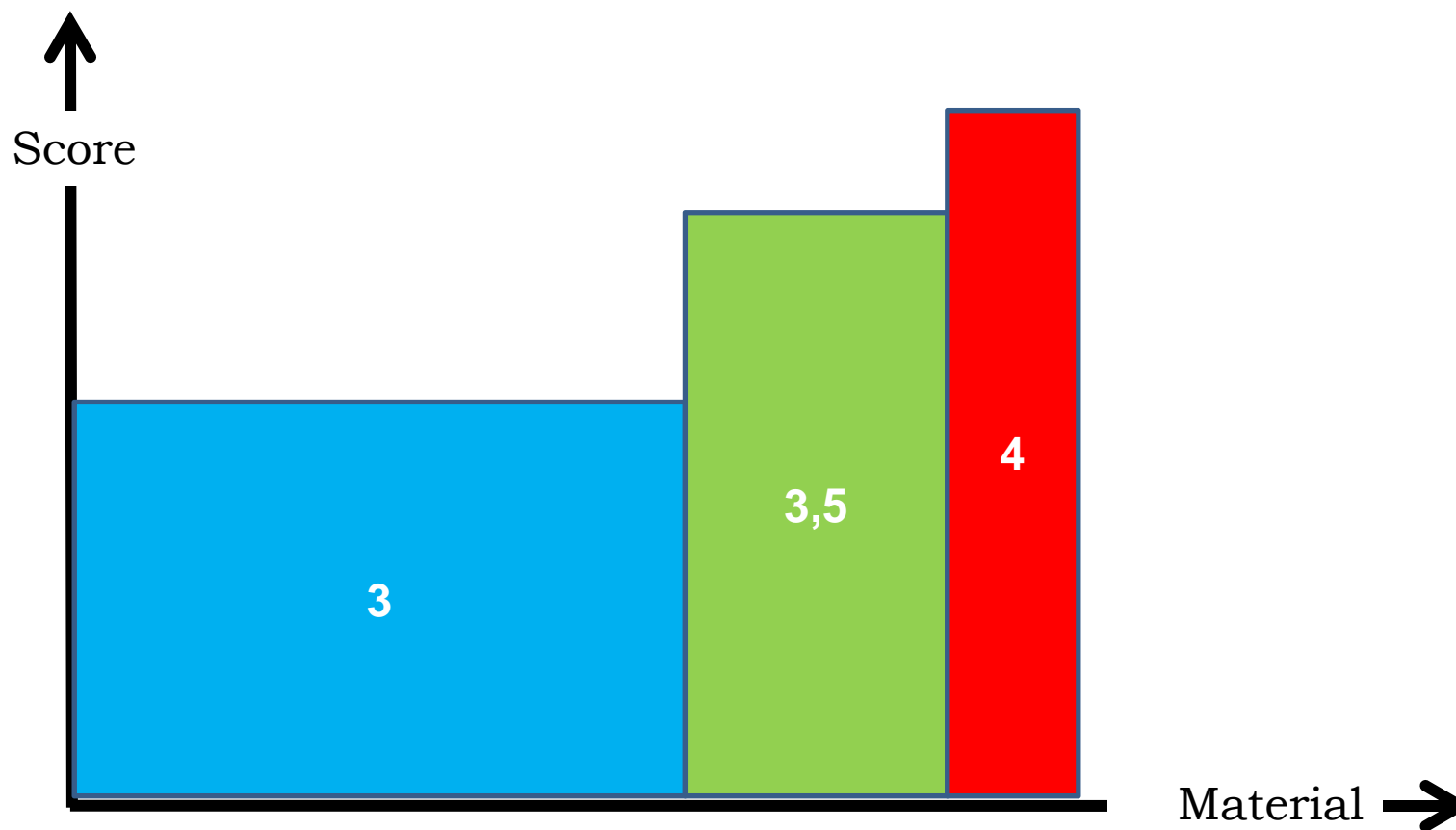
sepia printer's inspection die proof

ABOUT FOUR COPIES WERE PRODUCED

Generation progress / Award progress



Material progress / Award progress



4th Generation of Thematic Exhibits

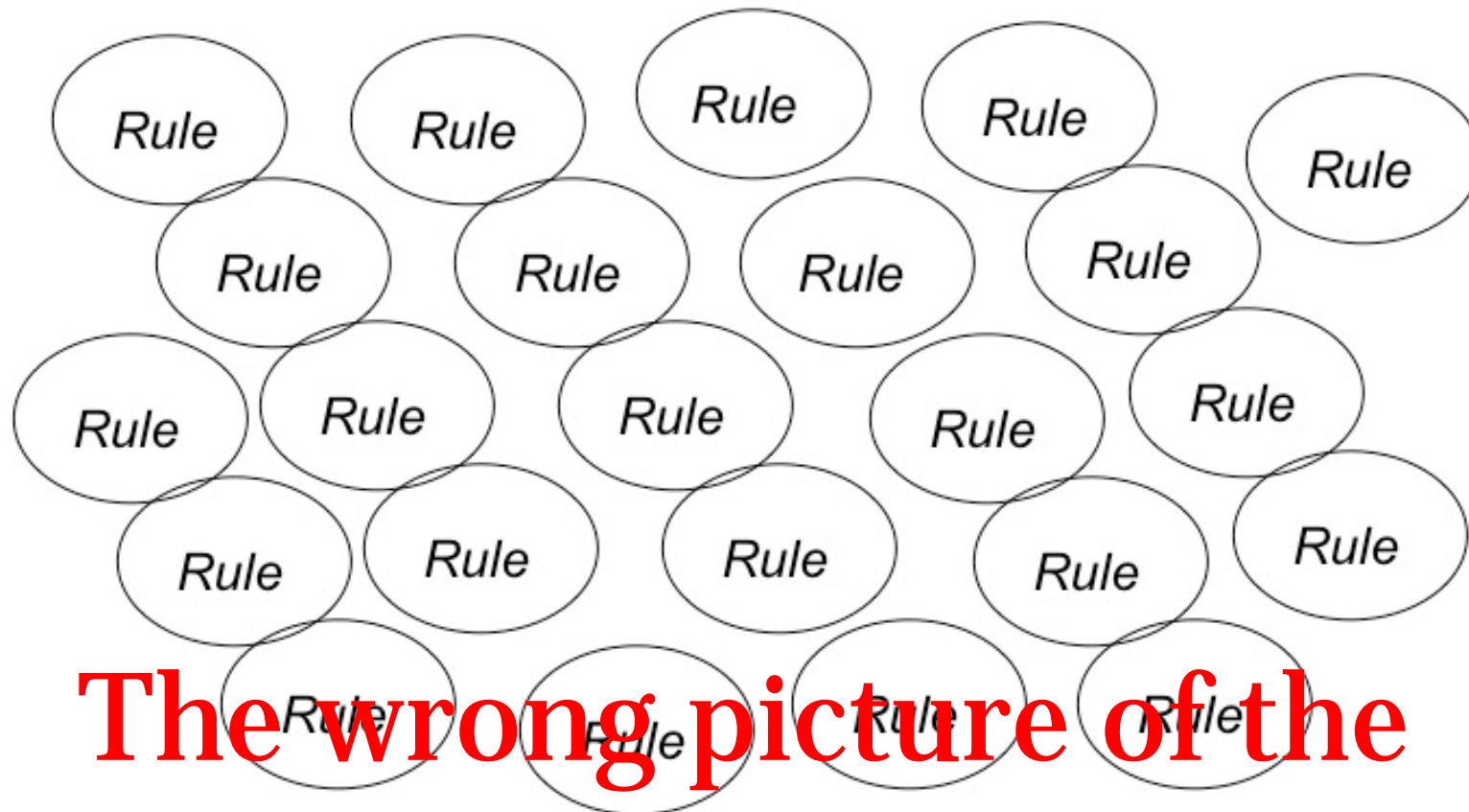
Which way
did we take?

Thematic Philately Commission

The Thematic Philately Commission has been very active to distribute knowledge and experience through public thematic seminars and presentations all over the world, and now the fourth generation of thematic exhibits has become an “international” norm, or at least what most of us are aiming for.



The challenge for Thematic Philately in today's context



**The wrong picture of the
Thematic Philately Class**

The “constitution” of Thematic Philately

Thematic Philately of the 4th generation

TR

PH

PS

BASED ON THE MATERIAL

The selection is based on THEMATIC criteria as well as on PHILATELIC criteria.

(Philatelic) “importance” in the selection of material

On East-Indiamen, many practices in the rigging
were peculiar to the merchant service

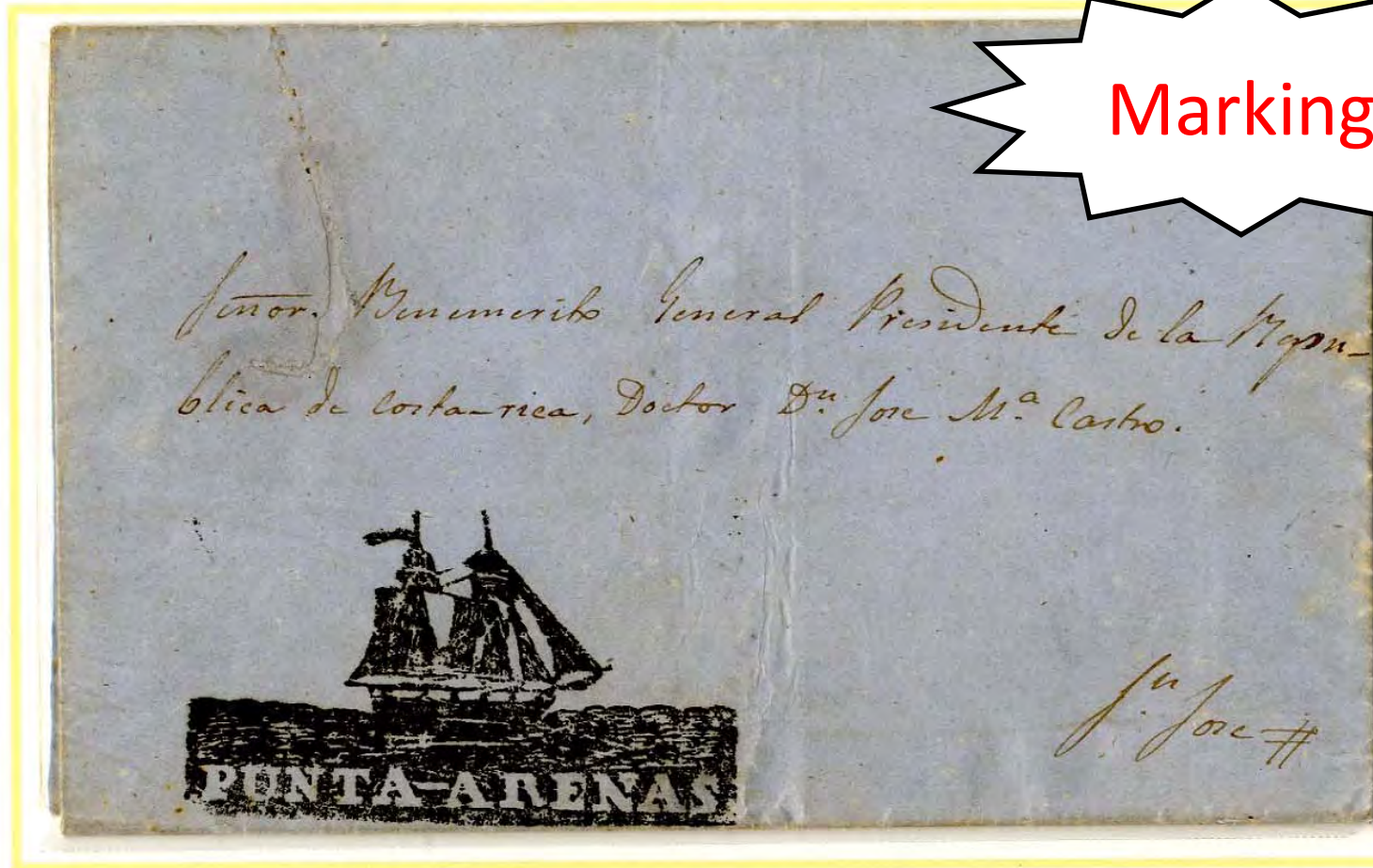
Rate



✓ “Late letter-rate cover” from MAURITIUS 11.4.1903 with M.M. (“Messageries Maritimes”) “Oscus” to France. The letter-boxes at the central post office were closed for ordinary correspondence one hour and a quarter before the time fixed for the departure of the ship (“Messageries Maritimes”). Ordinary mail was received up to half an hour afterwards on payment of the equal fee to double the unit of postage rate of such letters, that is to say 30 cents for destinations outside the “Empire penny post” (in force 16.12.1902—30.9.1907). This cover has the double rate (15 cents x 2) for such a “late letter-rate”, totally 30 cents, indicating the correct rate.

(Philatelic) “importance” in the selection of material

Marking



Ex: The Frederick R. Mayer Collection of Costa Rica

✓✓ The spectacular illustrated handstamp from Costa Rica “PUNTARENAS SHIP” showing a full sail Brigantine on the ocean, on folded letter dated 18 November 1848, by ship from Puntarenas to San Jose. This is one of only two recorded copies of this handstamp.

(Philatelic) “importance” in the selection of material

... with the ship “Argo” ...



Route

... from Iolcus. The “Argo” (Ἀργώ) was the ship on which Jason and the Argonauts sailed to retrieve the golden fleece.

✓✓ *Folded letter on 27 January 1804 from Liverpool to New York, where it arrived on 19 March as a ship letter and received a superb strike of the New York “clamshell” postmark, type II in red. The red variety of this “clamshell” is much more rare than the same in black. The letter was carried on the route over the Atlantic by the 158 ton Brig “Argo” (see notation), which was built in 1801 and named after the ancient “Argo”. According to the letter-rate act of 2.3.1799, the zone rate for a single letter going 90 to 150 miles, New York-Hartford, was 12½c plus 2c ship letter charge = 14½c due, as shown in manuscript.*

(Philatelic) “importance” in the selection of material

Postal
Conditions

The French inventor Denis Papin ...

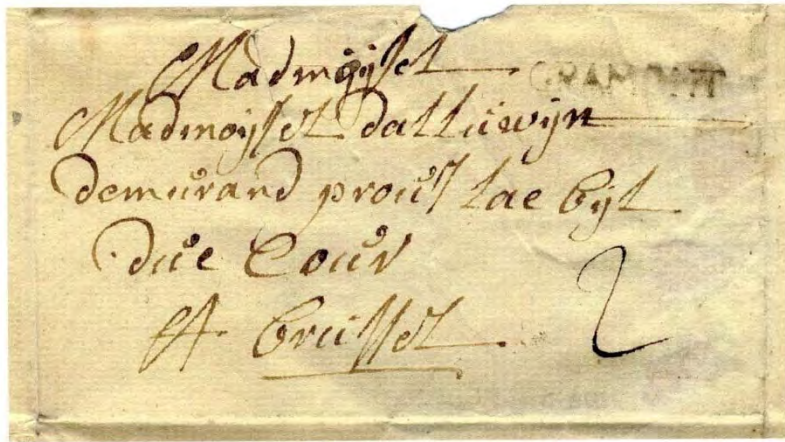


vvv *“Par Ballon Monté” cover cancelled 7/12-1870 forwarded by balloon “Denis Papin”. The Denis Papin landed near Ferté-Bernard in the Sarthe. Arrival cancel Toulouse 21.12.1870 on reverse.*

... after inventing the steam digester, a type of pressure cooker, he built a model of a piston steam engine, the first of its kind in 1690. He continued to work on steam engines for the next fifteen years. During a stay in Kassel, Germany, in 1704, he also constructed a ship powered by his steam engine. The engine was mechanically linked to paddles. This would then make him the first to construct a steam boat.

(Philatelic) “importance” in the selection of material

The sailing cloth was of great importance and needed to be strong and tight to be able to manage free winds

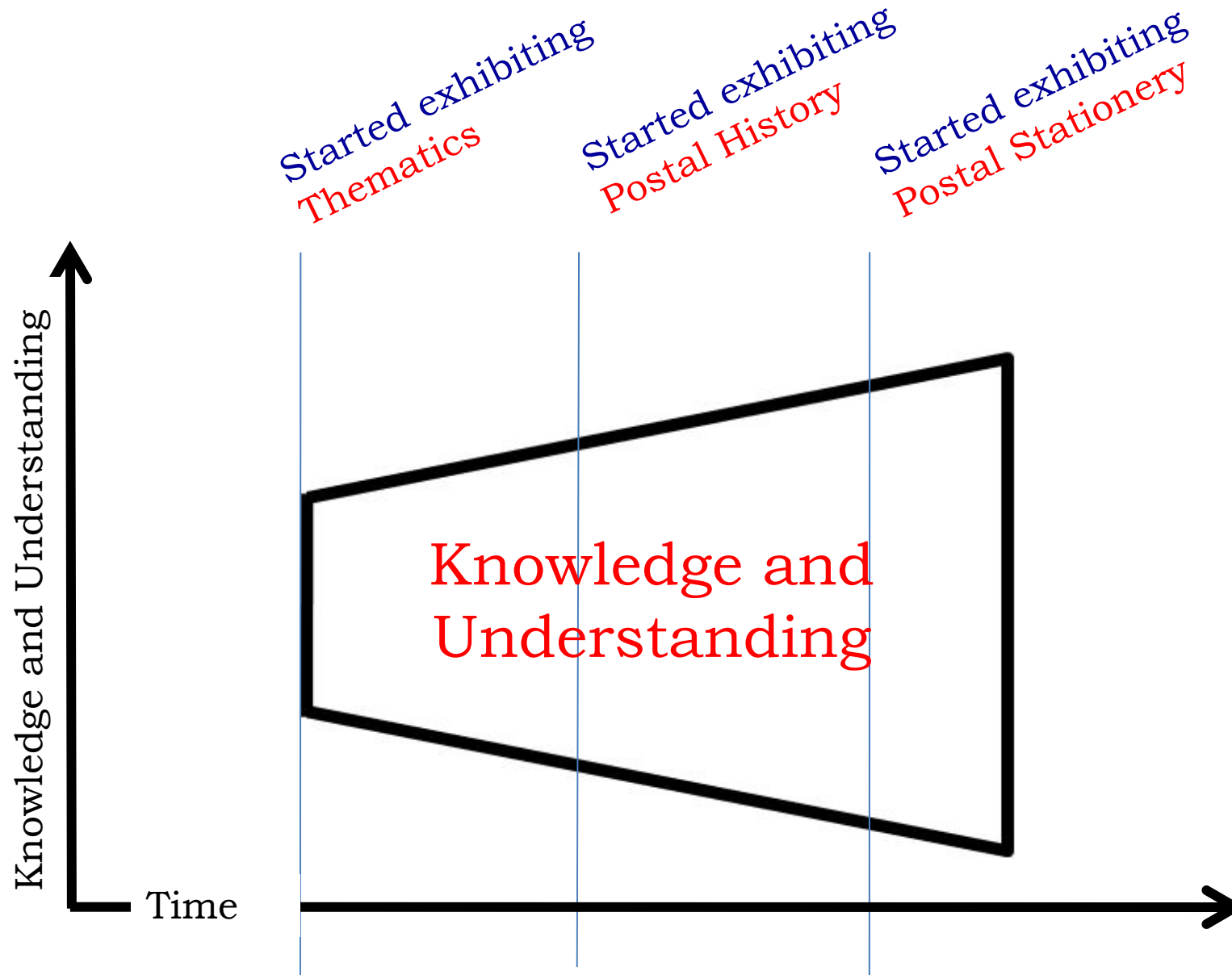


Postal
regulations

✓✓✓ Folded “Sample of no value” taxed and sent as an ordinary letter from Gramont in France to Brussels (2 decimes rate paid upon receipt by addressee) on the 1st of November 1762. The letter contains numbered samples of linen-cloths. Belgium was under Austrian postal administration 1748-1793 and during this period it was allowed to send ordinary letters with contents as “Sample of no value”.

Linen was the common material used for sailing cloth.

My own progress as thematic collector



Today's Seminar

I would like to give an interpretation of what a 4th generation's thematic exhibit is.

I will use my own thematic exhibit:

Maneuver Warfare - viewed through the theories about the Nature of War

This exhibit is based on Carl von Clausewitz (1780-1834) ... and his theories about war. Clausewitz became a Prussian soldier, military historian and military theorist. His most famous achievement is the military treatise "Von Kriegen", translated into English as "On War" - probably the most important book ever written about war.

1. What is the Nature of War? ...
 1.1 ... sought to understand and analyze the phenomenon of war, ...
 1.2 ... studied the human and social factors that affected the outcome of war ...
 1.3 ... he studied the tactical and technical factors of war as well

2. ... and What is the Purpose and Means of War?
 2.1 ... meant to force the enemy to do our will ...
 2.2 ... with the aim always and solely of overcome the enemy and disarm him ...
 2.3 ... and with objectives chosen that will bring about the enemy's collapse.

3. The link between Clausewitz and thereafter ...

4. With the Onset of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I, ...
 4.1 ... modern weaponry was developed, ...
 4.2 ... the doctrines combined the use of forces, and ...
 4.3 ... on tactical level, the use of principles for the conduct of war were instituted.

5. ... the Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare were developed, ...
Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ...
 5.1 ... the order format named "Mission-type Orders", ...
 5.2 ... to exploit the "Surfaces and Gaps" on the battleground ...
 5.3 ... and the outcome of the tactical planning process, expressed in the "Commander's Intent".

6. ... into Today practised as "Operational Art"
 6.1 ... Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ...
 6.2 ... to use one's own "Free Power" on one's own and enemy forces, ...
 6.3 ... to approach "Command and Control" in the chain of command, ...
 6.4 ... and finally to be the one with the best "Timing".

Conclusion about how Wars are fought and won
 Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor that war is like a "Wrestling-match".



1994 Republic of Mali, original site of accepted and printed design.

Battles of maneuver warfare are unequal distribution of forces to gain a local advantage and decisive leverage to collapse adversary resistance. To gain a local advantage and decisive leverage, combining arms is the key to success. "War is a duel" Clausewitz stated, he compared it with a wrestling match, where the strongest ends up with victory. War is in its nature raw and brutal, and when it's in progress it deals with living forces of the most brutal kind.

Philatelic treatment:
 Items are marked referring to their philatelic status:
 WW "World status", regarded as a low rarity
 W "High importance", regarded as a rarity
 V "Important", regarded as a rarity

The purpose is to make it easy within the exhibit, to "identify" the most significant items from a philatelic/postal history point of view.

BULGARIA 2009 90 points GOLD + Felicitations for "Originality"
ANTVERP 2010 92 points GOLD

(Still on 5 frames)

According to my experience, it's a fact ...

Exhibitors
interpretations

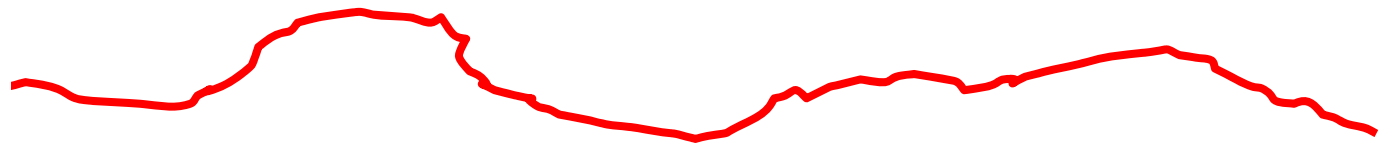


Regulations

Jurors knowledge
and experiences



Jurors knowledge
and experiences



Guidelines

Exhibitors
interpretations



According to my experience, it's a fact ...

Exhibitors
interpretations



Regulations

Jurors knowledge
and experiences



Room for ...

Jurors knowledge
and experiences



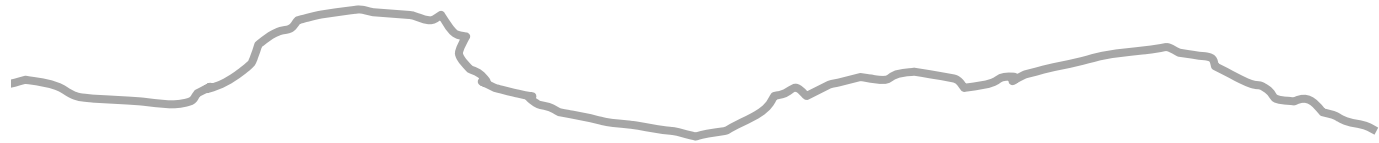
Guidelines

Exhibitors
interpretations



According to my experience, it's a fact ...

Exhibitors
interpretations



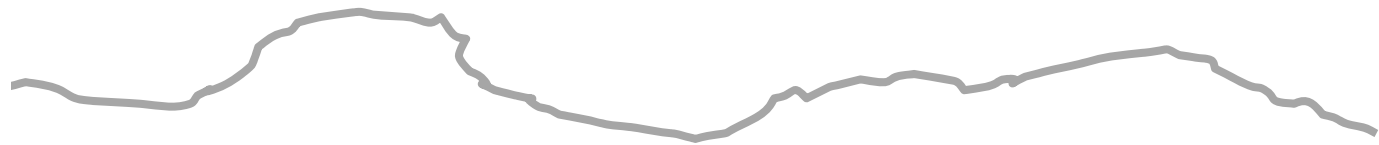
Regulations

Jurors knowledge
and experiences



... creativity
... mistakes
... development

Jurors knowledge
and experiences



Guidelines

Exhibitors
interpretations



Today's Seminar

Referring to the judging criterion used when evaluating thematic exhibits in conjunction with jury work:

“concept (=plan) and development”

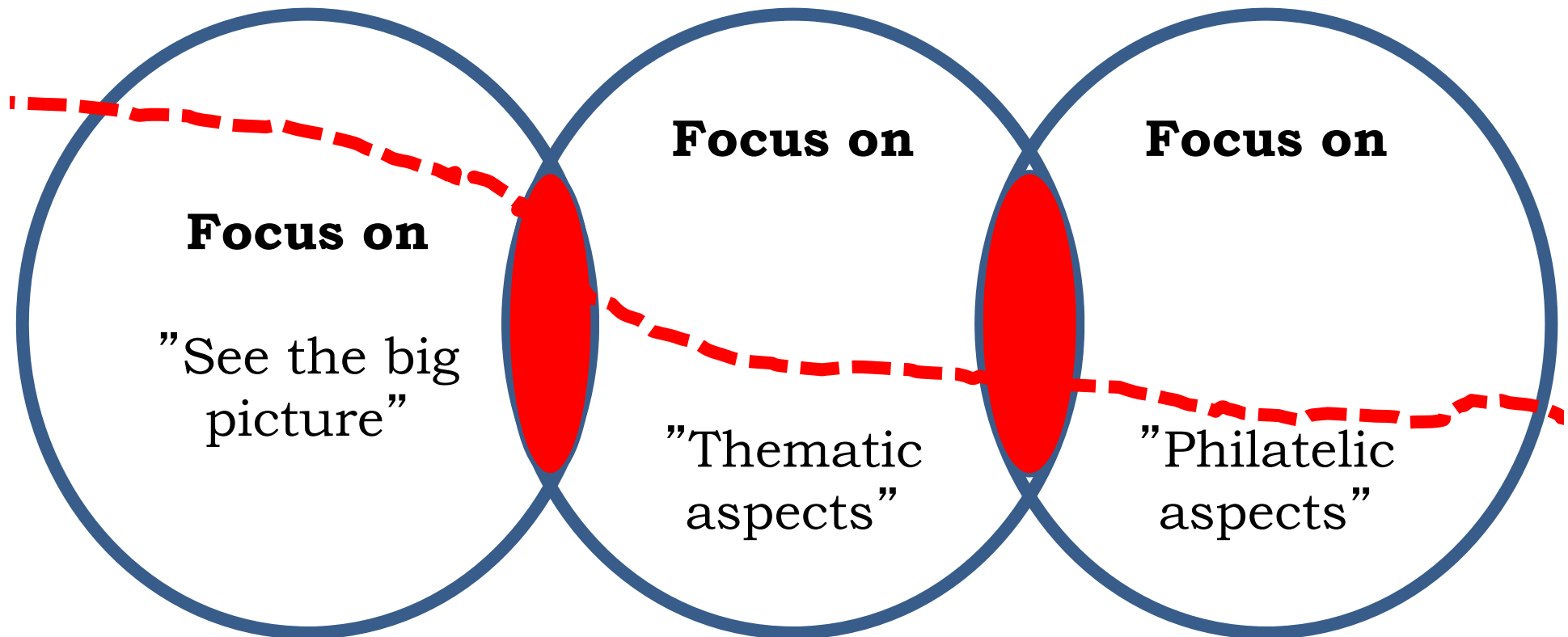
“knowledge”

“condition and rarity”

“presentation”

Understanding the different
judging criteria is the factors
for success in all classes

Today's Seminar



The thematic rules and factors for success

Regulations

As for all F.I.P. classes, the definition of general rules for competitive exhibits refers to the **F.I.P. General Regulations for the Evaluation of Exhibits** (GREV).

For each class exists rules according to the class's peculiarities, which means that for the thematic class it refers to **Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions** (SREV).

Attached to the SREV is the **Guidelines for the evaluation of the exhibits of thematic philately**. The guidelines have no additional rules, they intend only to clarify the regulations and to give further guidance referring to the regulations.

Guidelines

”Only five rules”

The Thematic Commission tries to address that there are only five rules in the thematic class:

The concept shown by the exhibit

The exhibit shall show a clear concept of the subject treated, meaning that the title must describe the content of the exhibit. The concept shall be laid out in an introductory statement, which must be written in one of the F.I.P. official languages.

The selection of material must be based on philatelic qualification

The exhibit shall consist solely of relevant philatelic material supporting the thematic documentation and text (supporting the concept).

The selection of material must be based on thematic qualification

The philatelic material selected must be fully consistent with the subject chosen and ensure continuity and understanding of the thematic subject and illustrate the relevant aspects of knowledge. It is also important that the selection of material should show the appreciation of the exhibitor as to what is available in the context of the exhibited subject.

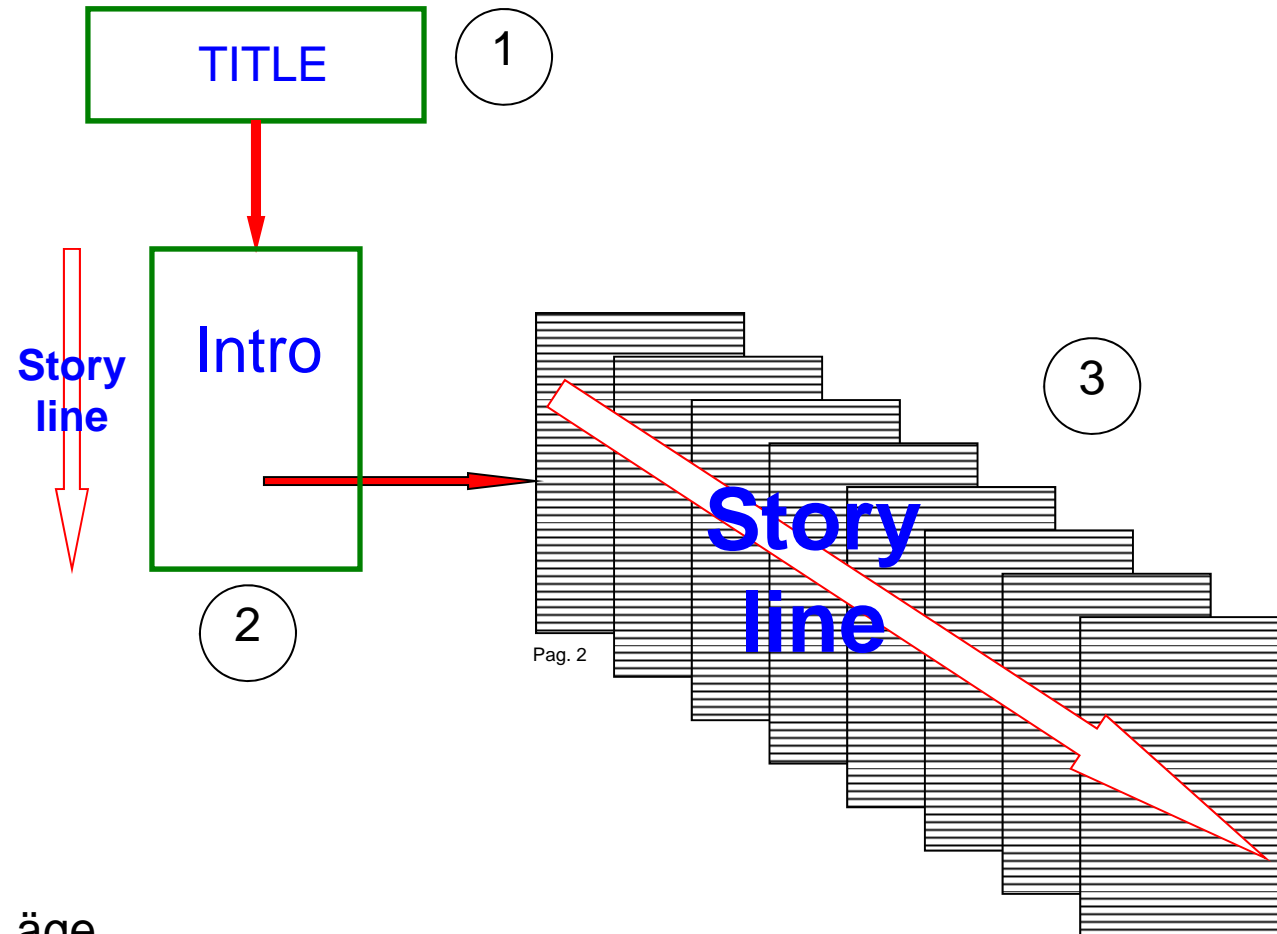
The selection of material must be based on philatelic range and quality

The selection of material should include the fullest range of relevant philatelic material of the highest available quality.

The presentation of the exhibit

The presentation and the accompanying text of the exhibit should be simple, tasteful and well balanced. The presentation must also add information to that provided by the material and show the level of understanding of the subject and the relevant research by the exhibitor.

The first factor for success: “Developing the concept”



“My concept” – The Plan

Maneuver Warfare

This document contains 40 pages of text, including a table of contents and a conclusion.

- 2 pages: Introduction
- 4 pages: 1. What is the Nature of War? ...
 - Carl von Clausewitz, a Prussian officer, ...
 - 1.1 ... sought to understand and analyze the phenomenon of war, ...
 - 1.2 ... studied the human and social factors that affected the outcome of war ...
 - 1.3 ... he studied the tactical and technical factors of war as well.
- 5 pages: 2. ... and What is the Purpose and Means of War?
 - Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ...
 - 2.1 ... meant to force the enemy to do our will ...
 - 2.2 ... with the aim always and solely of overcome the enemy and disarm him ...
 - 2.3 ... and with objectives chosen that will bring about the enemy's collapse.
- 1 page: 3. The link between Clausewitz and thereafter ...
- 12 pages: 4. With the Onset of German Rethinking of Warfare, ...
 - From the roots of “Blitzkrieg” learned in World War I, ...
 - 3.1 ... modern weaponry was developed, ...
 - 3.2 ... the doctrines combined the use of forces, and ...
 - 3.3 ... on tactical level, the use of principles for the conduct of war were instituted.
- 7 pages: 5. ... the Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare were developed, ...
 - Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ...
 - 3.1 ... the order format named “Mission-type Orders”, ...
 - 3.2 ... to exploit the “Surfaces and Gaps” on the battleground ...
 - 3.3 ... and the outcome of the tactical planning process, expressed in the “Commander’s Intent”.
- 7 pages: 6. ... into Today practised as “Operational Art”
 - Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ...
 - 6.1 ... to identify the “Center of Gravity” on one’s own and enemy forces, ...
 - 6.2 ... to use one’s own “Fire Power” where it is needed to be superior, ...
 - 6.3 ... to apprehend “Command and Control” in the chain of command ...
 - 6.4 ... and finally to be the one with the best “Timing”.
- 2 pages: Conclusion about how Wars are fought and won
 - Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor that war is like a “Wrestling-match”.
- 40 pages: Total

15
points

1. What is the Nature of War? ...
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Conclusion about how Wars are fought and won
- Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor that war is like a “Wrestling-match”.

“My concept” – The Plan

- viewed through the theories about the Nature of War



1994 Republic of Mali, original size of accepted and *printed* design.

Battles of maneuver warfare are unequal distribution of forces to gain a local advantage and decisive leverage to collapse adversary resistance. To gain a local advantage and decisive leverage, combining arms is the key to success. “War is a duel” Clausewitz stated, he compared it with a wrestling match, where the strongest ends up with victory. War is in its nature raw and brutal, and when it’s in progress it deals with living forces of the most brutal kind.



Philatelic treatment:

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✓ "Important", regarded as a rarity

The purpose is to make it easy within the exhibit, to "identify" the most significant items from a philatelic/postal history point of view.

“My concept” – The Plan is developed ...

Chapter 1 **What is the Nature of War?** 1.1
 Carl von Clausewitz, a Prussian officer, ... sought to understand and analyze the phenomenon of war, ...

Chapter 2 **What is the Purpose and Means of War? *** 2.1 (1)
 Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ... meant to force the enemy to do our will ...

Chapter 3 **The Link between Clausewitz and thereafter ...** Conclusion
 ... is the military professionalism in times of change ... are the effects from the second industrial revolution (1850) ...

Chapter 4 **With the Onset of German Rethinking of Warfare** 4.1 (1)
 From the roots of “Blitzkrieg” learned in World War I, ... modern weaponry was developed, ...

Chapter 5 **The Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare** 5.1 (1)
 Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ... the order format named “Mission-type Orders”, ...

Chapter 6 **Practised as “Operational Art”** 6.1
 Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ... to identify the “Center of Gravity on one’s own and enemy forces, ...

Conclusion about how wars are fought ... (1)
 Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor ... that war is like “Wrestling-match”

... and won (2)
 Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor ... that war is like “Wrestling-match”

The study made here, is based on Clausewitz’ theories about war and how maneuver warfare has its roots in those theories

War is won by being prepared, both in theory and in practice, by acting clearly and with resolution, and by managing the living forces and frictions connected with all wars

Attack and defense being things different in kind and unequal in strength, polarity cannot be applied to them. Defense is the strongest form of war, Clausewitz stated, but in the duel between two opponents, one must be ready to act - to attack - and to win.

“War is a duel!” Clausewitz stated, he compared it with a wrestling match, ...

... where the strongest ends up with the victory. War is in its nature raw and brutal, and when it’s in progress it deals with living forces of the most brutal kinds.

... a soldier can bear “nausea of war” ... a soldier’s protection was

Official letter from the Swedish ...
 ... and defense ...
 ... in various ways, Clausewitz’ and other ... were trained and great professionalism over the specialized and became functions of war.

... the light machine gun.

Control of time is es

Time and tempo
 Time is const

Own “center of grav

Mechanized force maneuver w

La serie albana degli anni quaranta di Tighitero, creata dal prodotto di comunisti.

1942 Daily military propaganda card for the expeditionary force north-western who were admitted from of postal changes.

Military intervention of the Red Army soldiers. When WW2 started in the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, mail was allowed to be sent free of postage in and from the front, which was stated in an agreement between the Ministry of the Post & Telegraph and the “Ministry of Defense”.

Development (... treatment in other classes)

Chapter 5

The Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare

5.1 (1)

Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ...

... the order format named “Mission-type Orders”, ...

Maneuver warfare is a style of warfare where tempo and initiative are critical to success, and is largely based on John Boyd’s (who studied Clausewitz) theories concerning the OODA loop



Maneuver warfare advocates that movement can bring about the defeat of an opposing force more efficiently than by simply contacting and destroying enemy forces.

Control of time is essential in Maneuver warfare



Time and tempo are absolutely not the same!
Time is constant while tempo is temporary.

W Folded letter forwarded through the Swedish Crown Mail system (for official mail) with three large crown cancellations, 24/6/1808 to Grödby. The content concerns a military order about an urgent need to regroup an artillery battery from the island of Gotland to the southern part of Sweden, due to an upcoming war threat from Germany. The notation FORT, FORT in combination with the rest of a feather, indicates the certain need for TEMPO when forwarding this letter.



In maneuver warfare, command structures must be more decentralised, with more tactical freedom given to lower-level unit leaders.

Observation: the collection of data by means of the senses.



Orientation: the analysis and synthesis of data to form one's current mental perspective



Action: the physical playing-out of decisions



Decision: the determination of a course of action based on one's current mental perspective.



Development (... treatment in other classes)

Chapter 5

The Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare

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15 points

not the same: temporary.

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The second factor for success: “The material”

The second to the fourth rule in the thematic class refers to “the material”, which when it is selected must be based on philatelic and thematic qualifications.

With “**philatelic qualification**” means, referring to the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV):

3.1 APPROPRIATE PHILATELIC MATERIAL

3.1.1. A thematic exhibit uses the widest range of appropriate postal-philatelic material (ref. GREV Art 3.2).

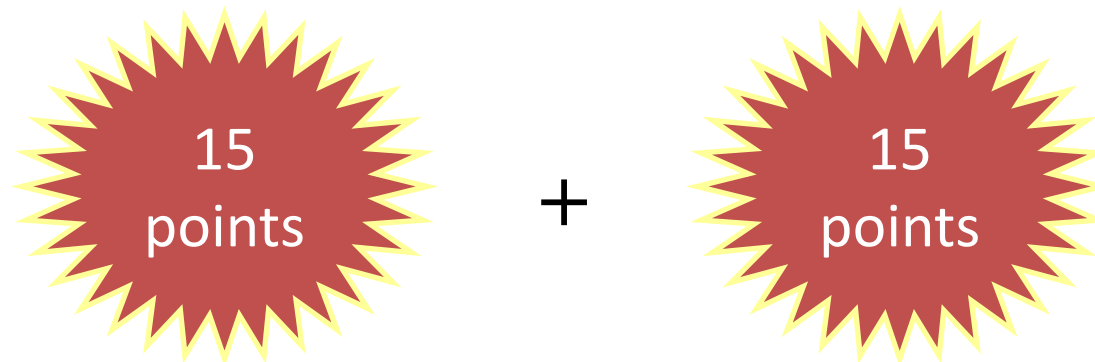
3.1.2. Each item must be connected to the chosen theme and present its thematic information in the clearest and most effective way.

The second factor for success: “The material”

With “**thematic qualification**” means, referring to the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV):

3.3 QUALIFICATION OF PHILATELIC MATERIAL

The connection between the philatelic material and the theme must be clearly demonstrated, when it is not obvious.

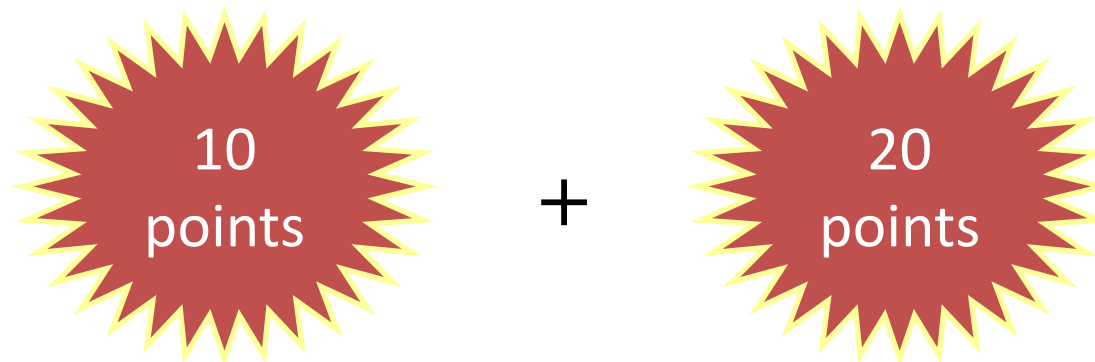


The second factor for success: “The material”

With “philatelic range and quality” means, referring to the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV):

4.3 Condition and Rarity

The criteria of "Condition and Rarity" require an evaluation of the quality of the displayed material considering the standard of the material that exists for the chosen subject, the rarity and the relative difficulty of acquisition of the selected material.



The second factor for success: "The material"

Chapter 6

6.2 (1)

Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ...

... to use one's own "Fire Power" where it is needed to be superior, ...

To gain a local advantage and decisive leverage to collapse an adversary's resistance, combining arms is the key to success in maneuver warfare



As in the German concept of organization and tactics in world war II, an aggressive employment of armour and close-support aircraft in close collaboration with each other, is still what combining arms is about.

The tank is the weapon to be maneuvered to gain the advantage of its fire power in duels with the enemy



Like the arrow, modern tank ammunition uses its kinetic energy, the function of fin-stabilization, mass and velocity, to force its way through the target.

✓✓ "Apolo/Franca" red negative handstamp, department of La Paz, from this small post office with an illustration of an arrow in the center, on 1864 entire folded letter to Cochabamba, "Paz d Ayacucho" oval transit on the reverse. This is reported to be the only known example of this marking, from the Ortiz-Patiño Collection of Bolivia.



The opposite technique to kinetic energy-penetrators, uses chemical energy penetrators



Tanks uses high-explosive shells for "soft" and unprotected targets.



✓ Sweden 1997, private (local) mail stamp from the city of Växjö.

Anti-tank-missiles use explosive shells and are very efficient at penetrating armoured targets.



✓ Hungary 1970, original drawing of unaccepted, competitive design of a stamp to be issued in conjunction with the 25 year's Anniversary of the Hungarian liberation.

Modern tanks uses fin-stabilized energy penetrators, which like a bullet not contain explosives. In form they looks like an "arrow" Still this ammunition is widely used against armoured targets.



✓ Israel 1983, printer's proofs of issued stamp.

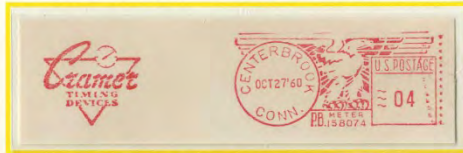


The second factor for success: "The material"

Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ...

... finally to be the one with the best "Timing"

Time must be correctly calculated, favorable situations should quickly be recognized and decisively exploited – war is closely connected with timing



In maneuver warfare, acting according to a commander's intent and orders, the commander himself must have a resolute attitude to the ongoing plan and not ...



Military matter, registered official mail without postage, from the staff (personnel) department at the Swedish armoured regiment "P4", containing mobilization order to a soldier stationed at one of the regiment's units.

Timing in war concerns also the first moment in a conflicts, when the strategic (political) level decides on mobilization of personel and forces



... abandon it without overriding reason. In changing combat situations, however, inflexibly clinging to a course of action can lead to failure, and even worse to being too late



In war, the commander alone is responsible for his actions, which also make the difference between hero or scapegoat.



WW
(e)
EX
The "VICTORIA"
collection

"Too Late" handstamp used in London from 4/3/1940–30/1/1947. The Too Late handstamps were applied on mail clearly for informing the public the reason for the delay of the mail either posted or received from outlying Offices too late for a particular despatch, (usually the evening one). "One Penny Black Cover", inland to Sheffield (arrival cancellation on reverse 4/5/1841).

The second factor for success: “The material”

Chapter 5

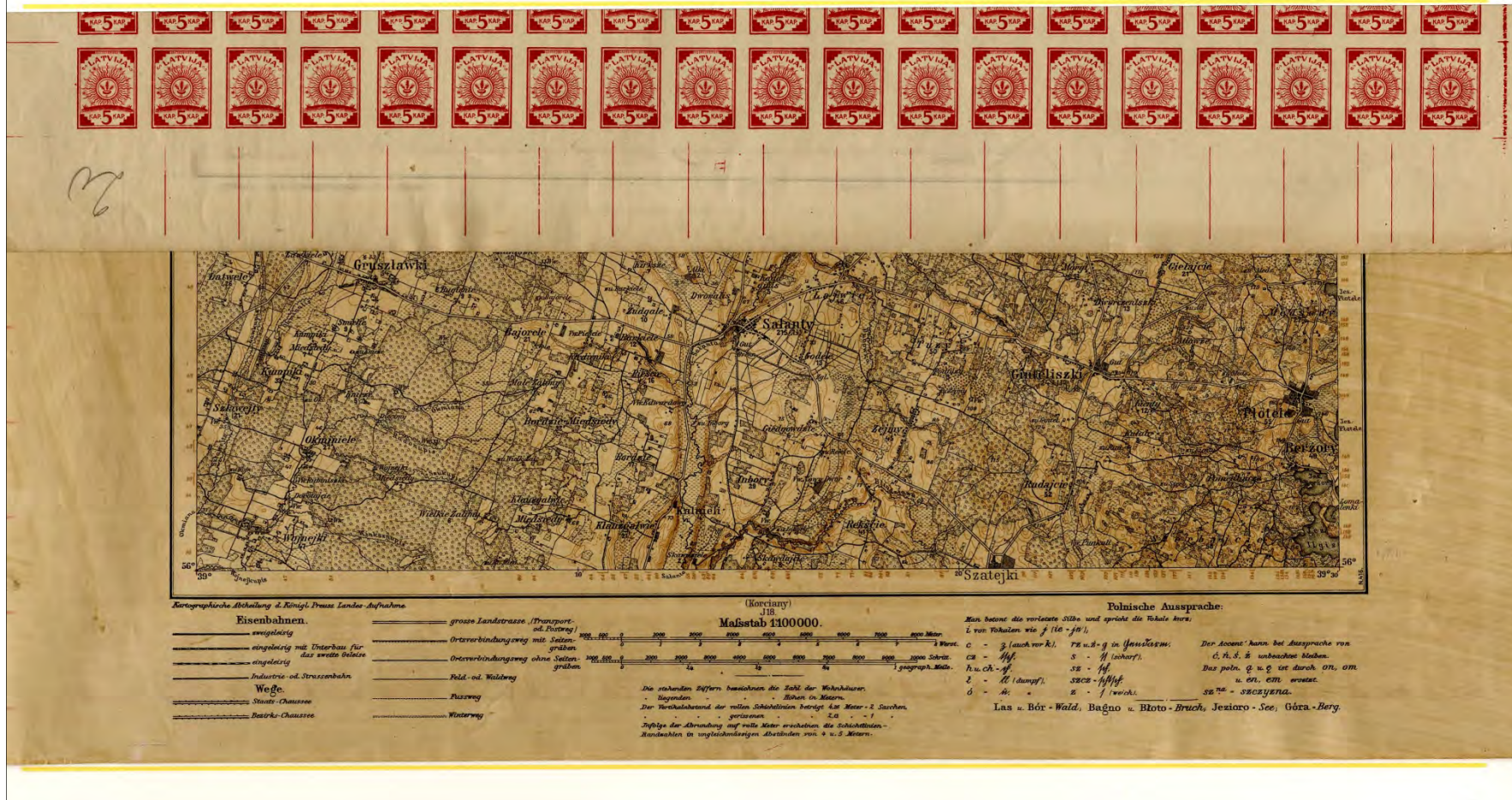
5.2 (3)

Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ...

... to exploit the “Surfaces and Gaps” on the battleground ...

Both in advance and ongoing during the maneuvering operation, a map is essential for individual decision making and to identify geographical surfaces and gaps in the terrain. The map is also used to state and specify enemy targets, engaged by fire directly from tanks or indirectly by artillery or close air support units.

WW 1918, Latvian first issue printed on reverse of military map. This is a full pane of 228 imperforate stamps



The third factor for success: “The presentation”

Once again I refer to the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV). About the presentation of the exhibit is stated:

4.4 Presentation

The criterion of "Presentation" requires an evaluation of the clarity of display, the text as well as the overall aesthetic balance of the exhibit.

The third factor for success: “The presentation”

Why I use the A3 page format

- The larger page size makes it possible to show large-sized philatelic items
- Since my exhibit contains a lot of large-sized philatelic items, I use one uniform size for all pages
- The larger page size, in general, makes me able to be more creative when I write up the dialogue on each page
- The larger page size makes me able to show more items on each page, i.e. by applying my personal design when ”over-lapping” the items
- The larger pages design an overall layout which looks better and more personal in my opinion

The third factor for success: "The presentation"

Chapter 2 2.1 (1)
Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ... meant to force the enemy to do our will ...

Chapter 2 2.2
Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ... with the aim always and solely of overcoming the enemy and disarming him ...

Chapter 2 2.3
Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ... and with objectives chosen in terms of change ... that will bring about the enemy's collapse ...

Chapter 3 The Link between Clausewitz and thereafter ... Conclusion
... the military professionalism ... were the effects from the second industrial revolution (SIR) ...
... the general idea was the unambiguity of the military profession ... the army of military ... the army of military ... the army of military ...

Chapter 4 4.1 (1)
From the roots of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I ... modern weaponry was developed ...

Chapter 4 4.1 (2)
From the roots of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I ... modern weaponry was developed ...

Chapter 4 4.1 (3)
From the roots of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I ... modern weaponry was developed ...

Chapter 4 4.1 (4)
From the roots of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I ... modern weaponry was developed ...

5
points

“Innovation”

– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

When the thematic regulations were changed in the year 2000, a new criterion was added, called “innovation”, giving a maximum of 5 points.

The “innovation” criterion is only in use for the thematic class and the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV) says about it:

3.2.3 Innovation

Innovation is shown by the

- introduction of new themes, or*
- new aspects of an established or known theme, or*
- new approaches for known themes, or*
- new application of material.*



“Innovation”

– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

Maneuver Warfare

This exhibit is based on Carl von Clausewitz (1780-1831) ...
 with his theories about war, Clausewitz became a Prussian military theorist and
 author (he wrote the most famous achievement in his military doctrine "Vollständig", published
 this English in "On War" - is still the most important book ever written about war.

- 2 pages
- 4 pages
 - 1. What is the Nature of War? ...
 - Carl von Clausewitz, a Prussian officer, ...
 - 1.1. sought to understand and analyze the phenomenon of war, ...
 - 1.2. studied the human and social factors that affected the outcome of war, ...
 - 1.3. he studied the tactical and technical factors of war as well.
 - 2. ... and What is the Purpose and Means of War?
 - Carl von Clausewitz answered that War is an Act of Violence ...
 - 2.1. meant to force the enemy to do our will ...
 - 2.2. with the aim always and solely of overruling the enemy and destroying him ...
 - 2.3. and with objectives chosen that will bring about the enemy's collapse.
- 3. The link between Clausewitz and thereafter ...
- 1 page
- 4. With the Onset of German Rethinking of Warfare, ...
 - From the ruins of "Blitzkrieg" learned in World War I, ...
 - 4.1. modern weaponry was developed, ...
 - 4.2. the doctrine combined the use of tanks, and ...
 - 4.3. on tactical level, the use of principles for the conduct of war were modified.
- 5. ... the Formation of Concepts for Maneuver Warfare were developed, ...
 - Maneuver Warfare has Three Fundamental Principles ...
 - 5.1. the order format named "Mission-type Orders", ...
 - 5.2. to exploit the "Swiss cheese and Gaps" on the battlefield, ...
 - 5.3. and the outcome of the tactical planning process, captured in the "Commander's Intent".
- 6. ... into Today practiced as "Operational Art"
 - Modern theories about Maneuver Warfare aiming ...
 - 6.1. to identify the "Center of Gravity" of one's own and enemy forces, ...
 - 6.2. to use one's own "Fast Forces" when it is needed to be superior, ...
 - 6.3. to approach "Command and Control" in the chain of command, ...
 - 6.4. and finally to be the one with the best "Timing".
- Conclusion about how Wars are fought and won
- 2 pages
- Carl von Clausewitz made a Metaphor that war is like a "wrestling-match".
- 40 pages

- viewed through the theories about the Nature of War



1914 illustration of the original use of doctrinal and ground doctrine.

Battles of maneuver warfare are unequal distribution of forces to gain a local advantage and decisive leverage to collapse adversary resistance. To gain a local advantage and decisive leverage, combining arms is the key to success. "War is a duel" Clausewitz stated, he compared it with a wrestling match, where the strongest ends up with victory. War is in its nature eye and brutal, and when it's in progress it deals with living forces of the most brutal kind.



Philatelic treatment:
 There are several stamps in this album. Some are WWI "World War I", stamped in a red color. One "Single stamp", stamped in a green color. "Double stamp", stamped in a blue color.
 The stamps in the album are very beautiful and "pleasant". The book contains many other philatelic stamps from the WWI.

“Innovation”

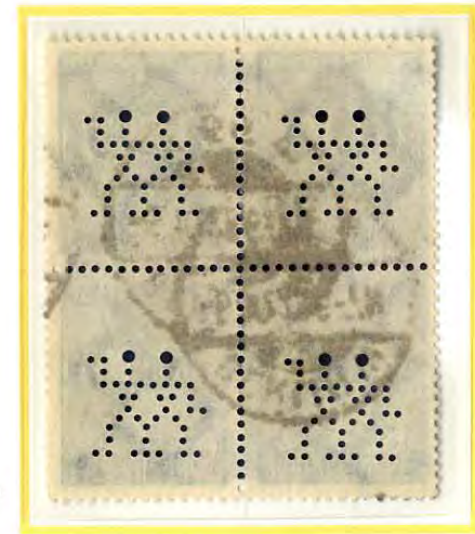
– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

For example, most Armoured Personal (Fighting) Vehicles carry a section of six to eight infantrymen



✓ *Germany 1912, perfins illustrating
“six” to “eight” individuals as infantrymen.*

Infantrymen work in pairs – two and two.



“Innovation”

– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

The consequences of Clausewitz’s theory

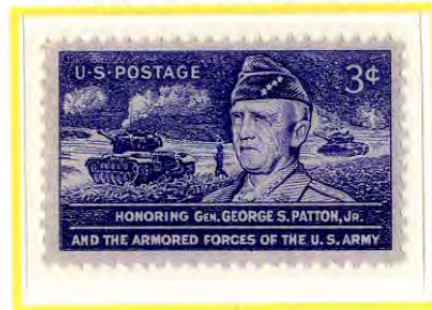
“War as a total phenomenon and its dominant tendencies always makes war a trinity composed of primordial violence (concerning the people), of the play of chance and probability ...



“The Government”

... within which the creative spirit is free to roam, (the commander and his army), and of its element of subordination, as instrument of policy (the government).

Clausewitz’s Trinity



“The Commander and his Army”



Triangular form as a perfin from Germany 1940



“The People”

“Innovation”

– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

In parallel, difficulties constantly exist in war, he called them “frictions”, ...



Country names in Arabic and English.

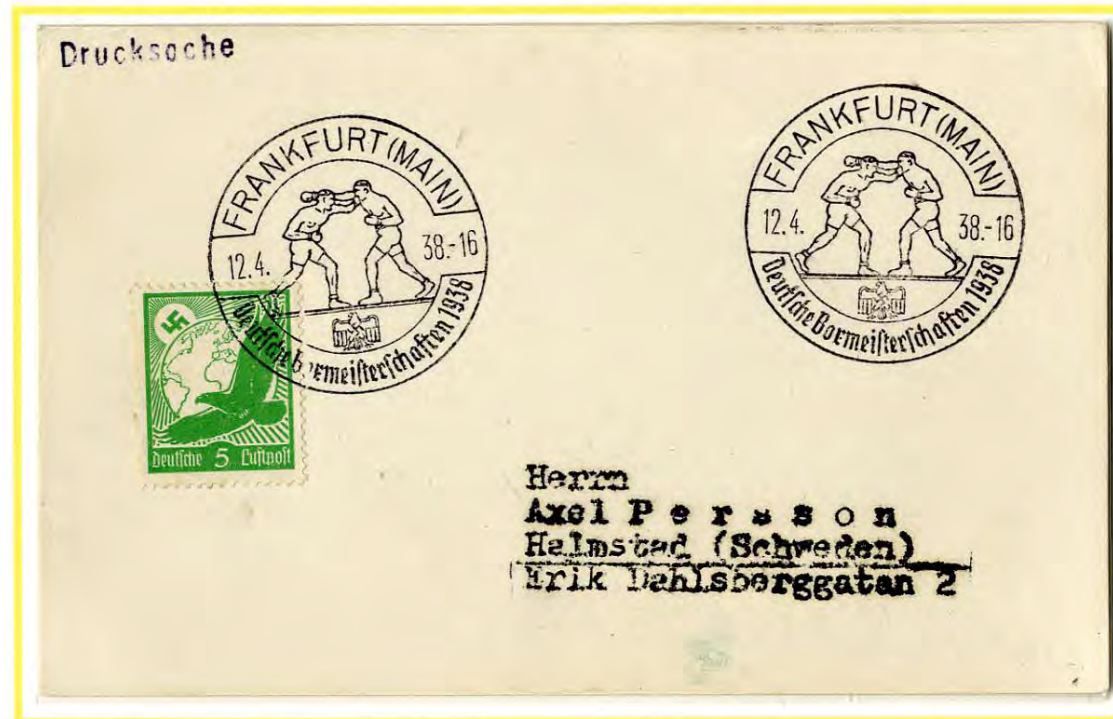
Central vignette of issued stamps, all colours.

Progressive proofs in two different stages, illustrating frictions in war: “darkness” (left) and “fog” (right).

“Innovation”

– the exclusive judging criterion in the thematic class

To define “center of gravity”, military theorists often use the metaphor with two boxers ...



... each one with the aim to win the fight; each one identifying and attacking the opponent’s weaknesses and in parallel defending one’s own. By acting resolutely and at a high tempo, each one wants to attack their opponents weaknesses with surprise and without notice, knocking him down and winning the fight. A similar weakness is the same as “center of gravity”.

Summary

Treatment		35
<i>Title and Plan</i>	15	
<i>Development</i>	15	
<i>Innovation</i>	5	
Knowledge, Personal Study and Research		30
<i>Thematic</i>	15	
<i>Philatelic</i>	15	
Condition and Rarity		30
<i>Condition</i>	10	
<i>Rarity</i>	20	
Presentation		5
Total		100

Conclusions

- A convincing concept is an essential component for guiding the exhibitor and the onlooker
- Top exhibitors identify presentation as a component of treatment
- Top exhibitors refer to items, when they speak of importance
- Some evaluation criteria have the purpose of awarding outstanding aspects of the exhibit (innovation, research, importance)