# Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Astrophilately Exhibit at F.I.P. Exhibitions
## Section for Astrophilately

### Article 1 Competitive Exhibitions

In accordance with Article 1.4 of the General Regulations of F.I.P. for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations (SREV) have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Astrophilately.
Also refer to Guidelines to Astrophilatelic Regulations.

### Article 2 Competitive Exhibits

(ref. GREV, Article 2)
An astrophilatelic exhibit is built up on historical, technical and scientific aspects related to space research and space programmes.

### Article 3 Principles of Exhibit Composition

(ref. GREV, Article 3)
Appropriate philatelic material of an astrophilatelic exhibit includes the following :

1. Documents handed over by a postal administration for despatch by stratosphere balloons, rockets, spaceships, rocket planes, recovery ships, rescue helicopters and other supporting aircraft or vice versa.
2. Stamps, leaflets and vignettes related to rocketmail, postal stationery, Mailgrams and special envelopes and cards of relevance to the different parts of the space programme including:
   the related precursors; the launch, the flight and landing of space travelling objects; and the participating tracking stations, ships and supporting aircraft.
3. Among the special characteristics of Astrophilately are envelopes and cards cancelled by the post office at the place and on the exact date of the special events.
4. An astrophilatelic exhibit may encompass all aspects or relate to a self contained section only to the following : (for subdivisions ref. Guidelines 3.4)

a) From the period of pioneers to conquest of space
b) Rocket Mail
c)
   Space programmes of :
   USA
   USSR/CIS
   Europe
   Other countries
d) Unmanned space programmes
e) Manned space programmes

5. The text should cover all aspects of the exact technical data, the dates, the place and the purpose or mission of the space objects, including the special activities of the astronauts and cosmonauts involved.
6. The plan or the concept of the exhibit shall be clearly laid out in an introductory statement (ref. GREV. Article 3.3)

### Article 4 Criteria for Evaluating Exhibits

(ref. GREV. Article 4)
Treatment of the exhibit (ref. GREV. Article 4.3)
Special value is attached to the exact technical evolution of the events.
Philatelic and related Knowledge and personal Study and Research (ref. GREV. Article 4.5)
A high degree of knowledge is also required on precursors related to space exploration and spaceflight.

### Article 5 Judging of Exhibits

(ref. GREV, Article 5)

1. Astrophilatelic exhibits will be judged by approved specialists in their respective field and in accordance with Section V (Article 31-47) of GREX (ref. GREV. Article 5.1)
2. For astrophilatelic exhibits, the following relative terms are presented to lead the Jury to a balanced evaluation (ref. GREV. Article 5.2)

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment and Philatelic Importance 20/10 | 30 |
| Philatelic and related Knowledge and Personal Study and Research | 35 |
| Condition and Rarity 10/20 | 30 |
| Presentation | 5 |
| Total | 100 |

### Article 6 Concluding Provision

(ref. GREV, Article 6)

6.1 In the event of any discrepancies in the text arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.

6.2 The Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Astrophilatelic Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (SREV) have been approved by the 54th F.I.P. Congress on 5th November 1985 in Rome. These revised SREV were ratified by the 61st F.I.P. Congress on 4th May 1992 in Granada and come into force on 1st January 1995.

# Guidelines for Judging Astrophilatelic Exhibits

### Article1 Competitive Exhibitions

1.1 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 1.1 - 1.4, SREV)

1.4.1 These Guidelines are intended to help the jurors and exhibitors to better understand the 'Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Astrophilatelic Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (SREV).

### Article 2 Competitive Exhibits

2.1 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 2.1 - 2.3, SREV)

2.1.1 An astrophilatelic exhibit comprises philatelic material related to space exploration. It does not develop a theme, it is a philatelic study of the scientific and technical progress achieved in conquest of space, including stratosphere research, early rocketry and the precursors to the various types of spacecraft, chronologically recording the relative events within the different programmes.

### Article 3 Principles of Exhibit Composition

3.1 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.1, SREV)

3.2 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.2, SREV)

3.2.1 The exhibit may also include varieties of stamps such as perforation, error in colour, overprints, as well as essays and proofs of stamps.

3.2.2 Mailgrams transmitted by satellites, covers carried around and on the Moon, stratosphere mail and space mail, and messages dispatched by rockets, may also be included.

3.2.3 Special cancellations for anniversaries of space events should be avoided except when no original event cancellation is available.

3.2.4 Faked items must be clearly identified.

3.3 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.3, SREV)
Special attention should be given to the origin of the postmarks and the date and time related to the different space events. Also of importance is the philatelic knowledge of the different types of postmarks applied for the same event.
With regard to SREV 3.3 the following points are to be considered:

<u>USA Space Programmes</u>

3.3.1 Envelopes and cards recording takeoffs (launches), landings or other space activities shall be postmarked with the exact date on which they took place.

3.3.2 Where the post office was closed at the time when launches, landings or other space activities took place, the postmark of the next working day is valid.

3.3.3 Postmarks for launches should be shown only from the post office nearest to the site of the launch.

3.3.4 Postmarks of the launching sites and different rocket test sites in the USA are valid.
From 1965 - 75 an official NASA cachet was applied to some covers and cards at the post office in Kennedy Space Centre (KSC).

3.3.5 Envelopes and cards recording splashdowns (landings) should have the postmark of the post office on board of the main recovery ship with the date of recovery of the astronauts and/or space capsule. If not available on the ship, the postmark of the port of landing or of the nearest supply base after arrival of the ship is valid. Mail from ships. helicopters and/or

airplanes participating in the recovery shall be postmarked with a date during the mission. Additional official cachets, referring to the mission, are also applied on recovery ships covers.
Space Shuttle landings shall be recorded by the postmark of the post office nearest to the landing site.

3.3.6 For the different missions (after the takeoff), within the scope of the US space programmes, the postmarks of the corresponding mission control centre responsible for the supervision are valid for manned programmes, for earth orbiting satellites, and for lunar and space probes..
Postmarks from tracking stations and ships participating in the mission may be shown as a supplement.
Envelopes and cards with the official cachet are of primary interest.

USSR/Russia Space Programmes

3.3.7 In the early period, as a rule, no announcement was made in advance of the launching site or date of a rocket or spaceship launch.

3.3.8 Prior to 1975 it is possible to record space events with stamps, postal stationery, envelopes and cards with special cancellations referring to the mission and duration of flight time.

3.3.9 From April 1975 onwards official postmarks are available from the Cosmodrome Baikonur recording the launch of space stations, supply and manned spaceships. The postmarks of the Cosmodrome are preferable to those of the official trading company.

3.3.10 Postmarks for launches should be shown from the post office nearest to the launching sites (Cosmodreomes) with date of the event.

3.3.11 Space Mail is philatelic material flown aboard a spacecraft. Since 1978 post offices are in function in spacestations.

3.3.12 For the different missions (after take off) the postmark of the corresponding mission control center is responsible for supervision, is valid for manned space programmes and for deep space missions.
Postmarks from tracking sites and ships participating in the mission may be shown as a supplement if they are dated during the mission.

3.3.13 Landings of spacecraft shall be recorded by the postmark of the post office nearest to the landing place.

European Space Programmes

3.3.14 Postmarks recording launchings of satellites and/or research and experimental rockets should be shown from the post-offices of the launching sites in chronological order within the different programmes including the Europe/USA co-operation programmes. Envelopes with an additional official ESA cachet (from 1979 onwards, Kourou) are of particular interest. Since the development of the first space rocket A4/V2 in Germany during World War II was top secret, this important period of space exploration can be recorded by philatelic objects not relating to the launching date of an A4/V2 but showing the postmark of place and/or additional specific marks referring to a military unit or detachment, provable responsible for the development and/or construction of such rockets.

3.3.15 After launch, the mission control centre responsible for the supervision is usually ESOC/ Darmstadt and to some extent GSOC/Oberpfaffenhofen.
For different national space programmes, the national mission control centres are responsible. Postmarks from tracking sites participating in the mission may be shown as a supplement.

Other Countries Participating in Space Programmes

3.3.16 For launches the postmarks of the postoffice nearest to launching sites are valid.
There are also postmarks of temporary launching places for rockets and/or stratosphere balloon ascents known as well as postmarks of national mission control centres.

3.4 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.4, SREV)
An astrophilatelic exhibit may encompass all aspects or relate to a self contained section. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following :

3.4 a) From the period of pioneers to conquest of space
Such an exhibit may comprise:

- those astronomers and scientists who contributed by their researches to modern space exploration and space flight,
- early experimental rocketry, mainly related to rocketmail experiments,
- rocket pioneers and their inventions,
- unmanned and manned stratosphere balloon research flights,
- experimental rocket plane flights,
- the development of the first space rocket A4/V2 (see 3.3.14),

- rocket and satellite launches of all countries with space activities, and
- manned space flights.

3.4 b) Rocketmail

Such an exhibit should consist of flown items by rockets constructed by key rocket pioneers who by their technical and scientific inventions contributed to later conquest of space. Postal stationery, rocket stamps, vignettes issued for the purpose of rocketmail flights, reduced newspapers and messages transported by rockets, as well as covers carried into space by rockets and spaceships may be utilised.

3.4 c) Space programmes of:

1) U.S.A.
- early experimental rocketry performed by rocket pioneers also related to rocketmail,
- unmanned and manned stratosphere balloon research and experimental rocket plane flights,
- the programme of unmanned and manned spaceflights, including the related precursors, as well as covers flown into stratosphere and space.

2) USSR/Russia
- rocket pioneers and their inventions,
- stratosphere balloon research flights,
- the different programmes of unmanned and manned spaceflights from Sputnik I until the Intercosmos programmes, including the related precursors and Space Mail.

3) EUROPE

Such an exhibit may consist of:
- those astronomers and scientists who paved the way by their laws for modern space exploration,
- rocketmail experiments carried out in various countries,
- stratosphere balloon research flights,
- the first space rocket A4 (V2),
- experimental rocket launches for different scientific purposes undertaken by several countries,
  sometimes in co-operation with the USA and USSR,
- the ELDO, ESRO and ESA programmes,
- the European space launcher 'ARIANE', and
- the European co-operation on missions performed during manned and unmanned multinational spaceflights.

4) OTHER COUNTRIES

Other countries with private or state-owned space programmes and launching sites, such as Australia, China, India, Japan, etc. may be utilised by recording the different rocket and satellite launches and the purpose of their mission.

3.4 d) Unmanned Space Programmes

1) Astronomy
- the exploration of the Moon, the Sun, the planets and star systems by use of stratosphere balloons, rockets, satellites and space probes recording the various events, and also the related precursors.

2) Meteorology
- The beginning of weather forecasting and the use of observatories, research balloons and high altitude ballistic rockets, with emphasis to nowadays data collection and transmission by recording the launches of the various types of meteorological satellites.

3) Telecommunication
- Following a brief survey on the initial means of transmitting news, show the progress in technology from the launch of the first telecommunication balloon and satellite test flights to the present world-wide network of different types of telecommunication satellites launched by activities of participating countries.

4) The Exploration of the Earth
- The progress in exploring the Earth's magnetic firld, the atmosphere, and the radiation belts, as well as geographic, geodetic and geological data collection by use of stratosphere balloons, rockets and satellites may comprise this aspect of exploration..
- Exhibits related to 3.4.d) 1-4 may also include astrophilatelic material recording the deployment of satellites referring to one of these headings, e.g. during Space Shuttle and Ariane missions. Covers recording space events referring to research work performed by astronauts or cosmonauts during manned space missions are not suitable to an exhibit mounted in accordance with 3.4.d) but may be displayed in an exhibit also related to 3.4 e) or 3.4 c)/ 1-2.

5) The Beginning of Conquest of Space

The beginning of space research programmes of the International Geophysical Year 1957/58 and the International Geophysical Cooperative Year 1959 is an acceptable way to

introduce this study.

3.4 e) Manned Space Programmes

Manned spaceflights of the USA, the USSR/Russia and multinational flights as well as the missions performed by the astronauts/cosmonauts form the basis of this study. The space events of the countries may be shown in a chronological order either alternatively, or of each country separately. The related precursors e.g. scientific and medical manned stratosphere balloons and rocket plane flights; rocket experiments with animals, capsule recovery, tests of survival equipments; test flights of satellites and rocket carriers; etc. as well as of space probes exploring the Moon may be included.

3.5 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.5, SREV)

3.6 Basic Contents (ref. GREV 3.3 - 3.5, SREV 3.6)

The displayed objects shall fully correspond with the title and the chosen subject.

## Article 4 Criteria for Evaluating Exhibits

Basic Contents (ref. GREV 4.1 - 4.7, SREV 4.3 & 4.5)

## Article 5 Judging of Exhibits

Basic Contents (ref. GREV 5.1 - 5.9, SREV 5.1 & 5.2)

## Article 6 Concluding Provision

Basic Contents (ref. GREV 6.1 - 6.2, SREV)

These Guidelines are not intended to provide an answer to every possible exhibitor's question; nevertheless we hope that this advice will help the jury and the exhibitor to better understand the regulations. In the event of any discrepancies in the text arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.

Valid as from 1st June 1999