



Australian Philatelic Federation

Organised Philately in Australia



Jury Training Course August 2024

Welcome



Course Session

Session 7 14th August

- Written Feedback (30 min)
- Evaluation of Literature / Forgery (30 min)
- Evaluation of One Frame exhibits (30 min)

Glen Stafford
Geoff Kellow
Ian McMahan

Session 8 21st August

- Evaluation of Open Exhibits (45min)
- Evaluation of Non FIP Classes
– Polar / FDC / Frugal

Bruce Chadderton

Ian McMahan

Session 9 28th August

- Jury Room Procedures (45 min)
- Confidentiality in the Jury (30min)

Glen Stafford
Bernie Beston

Jury feedback to the exhibitors

Why do we give feedback to the exhibitors?

Jury feedback to the exhibitors

What is your role and responsibility as a judge regarding feedback to the exhibitors?

Preparing feedback before judging

- Know which exhibits you are first responder to
- Do your homework so you are prepared
- Have comments ready on Title page if required but remember to check Title page in frame so as to not mention things that the exhibitor may have already changed

Preparing feedback during judging

- When judging don't just write down the points you are giving. Make notes for the feedback as well
- There is no time for full sentences, so make notes in key words
 - What is really good in the exhibit
 - What would you suggest the exhibitor to change in order to improve the exhibit
 - Also write down frame and page numbers with examples "3/12"

Preparing feedback after judging

- After judging there is usually some waiting time
- Take this opportunity to go through all exhibits one by one, and plan the feedback you intend to give the exhibitor.
- Find the items/text/illustrations in each exhibit that will explain your suggestions to the exhibitor

How to give good feedback

- Good advice is both constructive and has concrete suggestions for improvement
- Start the feedback with a “congratulations” (if appropriate)
- Then give the break down points, if the exhibitor is interested
- Mention the best aspects of the exhibit
- Give advice on how to improve the exhibit

Your way of communicating in the feedback situation

- Remember you are an exhibitor when you provide feedback
- Do not talk about the exhibitor, but about the exhibit
- Be specific on your suggestions
- Present issues in a positive way
 - NOT: "You are missing a lot of items"
 - BUT: "The exhibit will be much stronger with these items included: The 7c inverted overprint and covers with the intended use of each value"

Your preparation of feedback is important

- "Your rate descriptions are wrong"

Or

- "If we look at frame 2/13, this description of the rate to Iceland is wrong – it should be 16 centimes. PAUSE. We have also found other wrong rate descriptions (frame 3/14 and 5/7), and that means that this exhibit will not get as many points in knowledge. PAUSE. I will recommend you use the available literature and check all your rate descriptions. That will improve the exhibit."

Suggested structure of feedback

- Hello, my name is ... and I have been judging this exhibit together with my colleagues ... and ...
- "Congratulations on the ... medal for the exhibit"
- "We have 10 minutes, and I would suggest that we talk about the exhibit strength and how to improve"
- "The break-down points are..."
- "As you can see from the break-down points, the highest scoring criteria is ... because we can see that ..." (repeat)
- "As you can also see the criteria with the most potential (lowest scoring) is..."
- "For instance if you look at page ... we can see that the exhibit could improve..." (repeat)
- "Do you have any questions?"
- "Once again congratulations, I hope to see the exhibit again at an exhibition – perhaps in...?"

How to handle an angry exhibitor in the feedback situation

- Keep calm!
- Do what you have planned to do: Explain the points, acknowledge the good parts of the exhibit and give suggestions on how to improve the exhibit

Written Feedback

- You are required to provide a written feedback
- You will need to bring a laptop to type a written feedback
- Keep the latest rule on your laptop for reference
- Typically Treatment, Research & Knowledge are areas to improve their medal levels

Frame 17 - 20 Class Postal History

Western Australian: Paquebot mail

Congratulations on receiving a Large Silver on this very interesting subject.

Here are some tailored suggestions to help you refine and improve your exhibit based on the jury feedback provided:

Please consider these specific areas where you can enhance your exhibit

1. Title Page Improvement

- **Title of the Exhibit:** Ensure the title is clear and directly reflects the content.
- **Purpose Statement:** Combine your two purpose statements into a single, coherent statement. Clearly outline what the exhibit aims to showcase and what is intentionally left out.
- **Scope Description:** Define the beginning and end of the scope on the title page. Explain why these particular limits were chosen (e.g., specific time periods, geographical areas, or types of materials).
- **Plan of Structure:** Include a brief overview of the structure of the exhibit, outlining the main chapters or sections to provide a clear roadmap.
- **Personal Research:** Summarize your personal research efforts, including methodologies and findings. Reference any articles, papers, or sources that influenced your work.
- **Literature References:** List the most important literature related to your subject. Prioritize reasonably accessible sources that can support your exhibit.

2. Treatment Enhancements

- **Scope and Purpose:** Revise your purpose statement to be clear and concise, reflecting a unified objective. Ensure that the scope is explicitly defined and visible on the title page.
- **Logical Sections:** Create a detailed plan of the exhibit structure. Consider dividing the exhibit into clear sections or chapters, such as:
 - Introduction to Paquebot Mail
 - Port Albany 1900 -1912
 - Port Fremantle 1899 - 1905
 - Port Fremantle No Markings 1906 - 1910
 - etc
- **Page Headings and Descriptions:** Ensure each page has a clear heading with a descriptive caption. Avoid using only catalogue numbers; instead, provide context that helps viewers understand the significance of each item.
- **Balance of Treatment:** Reassess the distribution of content. If certain topics or areas are overrepresented, adjust the layout to achieve a more balanced representation. Consider

dedicating frames to Albany and Fremantle equally or creating separate sections for each, if appropriate.

3. Other areas to improve

- **LRD Reference:** Include a reference to the LRD (Late Receipt Date) on page 3, as it was noted to be missing. Ensure all important details are included and clearly explained.
- **Visual and Logical Flow:** Improve the visual layout to make it easier to follow. This could involve using consistent formatting, clear section headings, and logical progression from one page to the next.

4. Additional Suggestions

- **Personal Research:** Enhance the visibility of your personal research contributions. Include a section or dedicated page highlighting your research findings and methodologies.
- **Feedback Integration:** Actively incorporate the feedback into revisions. If possible, seek additional feedback from peers or mentors to further refine the exhibit.
- **Review and Proofread:** Before finalizing the exhibit, review and proofread to ensure clarity, coherence, and accuracy.

5. Example Revision Plan

Title Page:

- **Title:** "Western Australian Ports Paquebot mail 1899 -1970"
- **Purpose:** To explore and document the paquebot mail for WA Ports, focusing on postal markings that indicate paquebot mail into WA and its procedures. This exhibit omits paquebot mail from smaller ports of WA and focuses primarily on specific markings.
- **Scope:** The early use of paquebot mail and marking between 1899 -1911. The scope is defined to focus on significant postal markings and procedures within this period.
- **Structure Plan:** Introduction → Albany 1900-1912 → Fremantle 1899 – 1905 with markings → Fremantle no markings 1906 -1910 → etc
- **Personal Research:** Summary of research on WA Paquebot mail, including relevant articles and literature.
- **Literature References:** List key sources such as books & articles.

Content Revision:

- **Page 3:** Add a reference to the LRD, providing context for its relevance.
- **Balance Adjustment:** Reorganize content to provide a more balanced treatment of Albany and Fremantle, ensuring each area receives appropriate attention.

By addressing these areas, you'll enhance the clarity, organization, and overall impact of your exhibit. Good luck with the revisions and future exhibitions!

Thank you once again for supporting the Swanpex 2024 with this excellent exhibit.

I commend you to continue to develop this exhibit.



Jury Comments for:

Philip Heal

Entry No:

Class: Topical

Devon, The Jewel of South West England

Thank you for an exhibit introducing us to a part of the world that is no doubt well known to some but not known at all too many. It was interesting to learn just how much that county has contributed to the development of England over a long period.

1 Title Page

Your title page does have a clear and well thought out Plan which sets out clearly what viewers should expect to see as they work their way through the exhibit. However, that page provides little guidance as to how the content is treated and the reasons why that treatment was chosen.

The page also includes a map of the county but for those not as familiar with England as you, it is not clear where Devon is located. Using the title of the exhibit a map on this page might show all of south-west England with Devon highlighted. If a stamp exists that shows that - and it doesn't need to be a British stamp - that would add an extra philatelic element to your title page.

2 Treatment

The exhibit covers an extensive time period which suggests that there is more about Devon within that timeframe that could be included in an expanded exhibit. Where the scope of an exhibit is limited in any way that limitation should be made clear on the title page. For example, a subtitle might say "Notable people and events in the county between 1500 and 2022"

In a Topical class exhibit a variety of philatelic items should be included, not just stamps. These may be booklets, meter cancels, illustrated postmarks and postal stationery.

3 Knowledge

Philatelic knowledge throughout the exhibit is sparse. It could be useful to have a look at some of the exhibits in **Traditional Class** at an exhibition to see the nature and type of philatelic knowledge that should be included and to evaluate how that knowledge enhances the content of the exhibit.

The **subject knowledge** shown in this exhibit is more extensive than the philatelic knowledge. For further development of this exhibit in Topical Class the text showing subject knowledge needs to be relevant and succinct.

4 Rarity

In Topical Class rarity refers to difficulty of acquisition rather than the cost of an item. It is useful to state why the exhibitor has classified any item as rare. If there are any items that are considered rare in this exhibit it is not clear which they are. Backing such items with a distinctive colour or highlighting them in some other way is one way to make them more prominent. The manner in which rare items are identified should be explained on the title page.

5 Presentation

There is a nice, clear, easy-to-read layout of the material but more care needs to be taken with font size. It's okay to change the font size but it should be consistent within "groups" i.e. subject description might be one size while philatelic descriptions might be another.

Thank you – Any Questions

