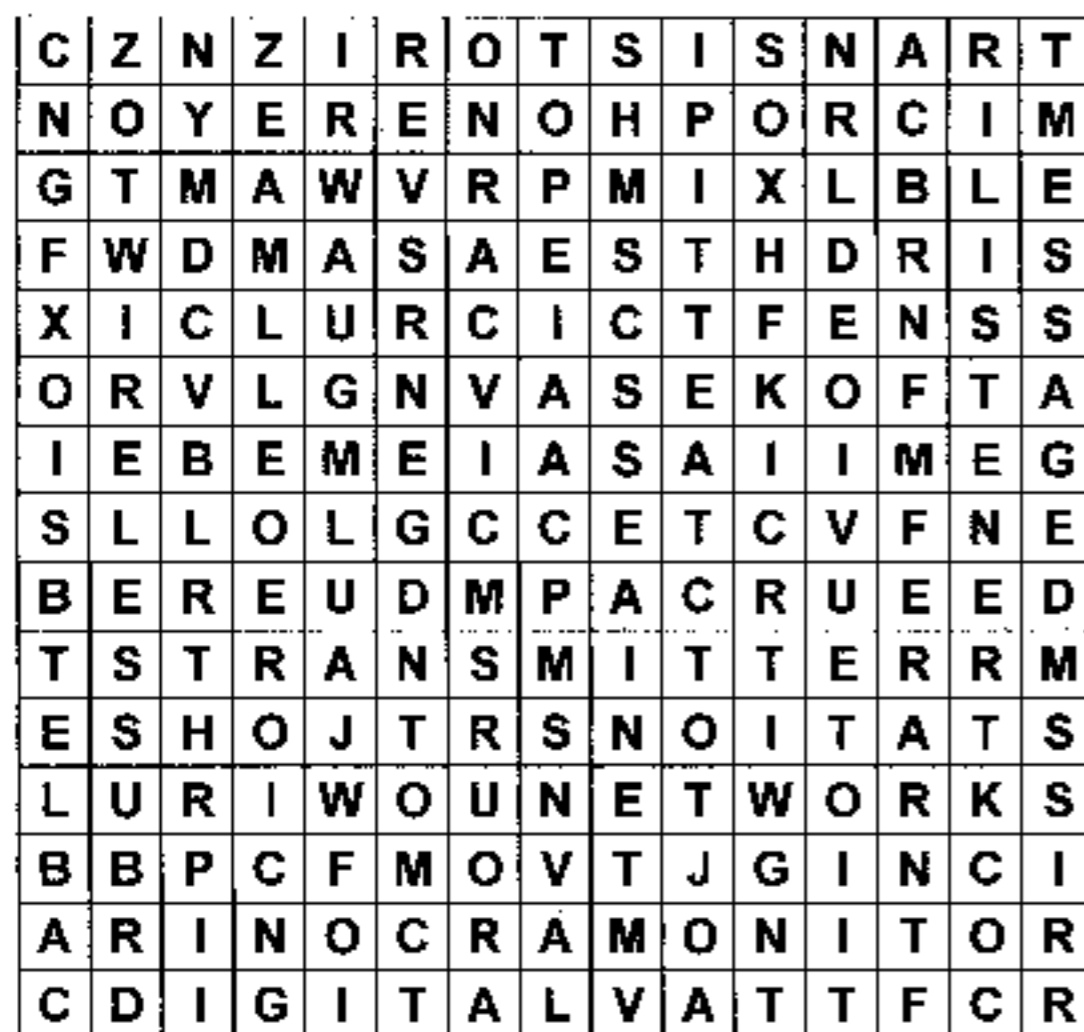


Word Search

Prepared by Barbara Bartsch

Communications in Australia



BROADCAST
CABLE
COMMUNICATION
DIGITAL
INFORMATION
LISTENER
MARCONI
MESSAGE

MICROPHONE
MONITOR
MORSE
MUSIC
NETWORKS
NEWSCAST
RADIO
RECEIVER

SPEAKER
STATIONS
TELEGRAPH
TELEVISION
TRANSISTER
TRANSMITTER
VALVES
WIRELESS

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The Young Collector

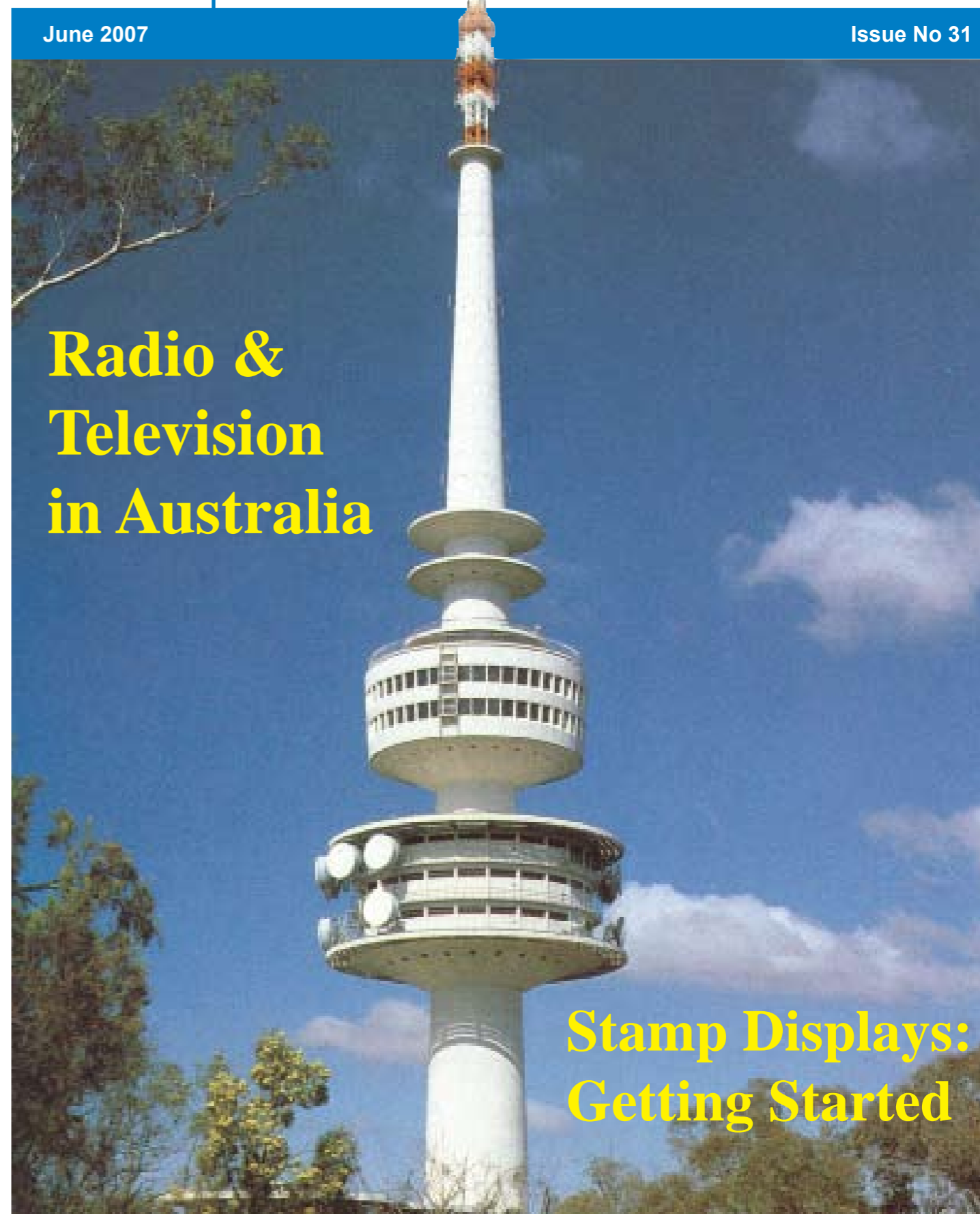
Published by the Australian Philatelic Federation for Junior Stamp Collectors

June 2007

Issue No 31

Radio & Television in Australia

Stamp Displays: Getting Started



YOUTH PHILATELY NEWS

from the Australian Philatelic Federation

Hello everybody!

Many of you have been receiving this magazine by distribution from your Youth Leader who is supplied by their state Youth Officer. The state youth officers have been selected to undertake the promotion of stamp collecting to children and liaise with other states' officers and myself (representing the APF). These people either forward the magazine to junior stamp clubs or mail them direct to youths and others who foster young collectors.

The youth officers and club leaders do a sterling job. Many of the youth club meetings are held at schools or libraries on a monthly basis, others are held during school holidays, whatever suits the children and their parent/guardian and the club leader. Without a leader or convenor these clubs would not survive.

During the past year we have lost a number of very able people and their clubs sometimes have difficulty finding other adults to take their place. I would like to ask all parents/guardians or any other adult reading this magazine to take time to think of how you may help, often it only requires an extra pair of hands to assist in supervision of activities or maybe run an activity yourself. ALL HELP WILL BE GREATFULLY RECEIVED, AFTER ALL IT IS YOUR CHILD WHO WILL BENEFIT.

To find a junior stamp club in your State, please email, write or phone the person in the Contacts list on page 7.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
★ Visit the APF Webpage ★
★ <http://www.apf.org.au> ★
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Bye for now and happy stamp collecting.

Erica Genge
APF Youth Development Officer.

EVENTS DIARY

Sydney Stamp Expo 2007:
15 to 17 June,

Shannon Room, Royal Randwick Racecourse,
Alison Road, Randwick, NSW.

National Stamp Exhibition, Dealers, Youth activities and Stamp design competition display.

South Australia Congress 2007:
13 & 14 October,

City Hall Commercial Street East,
Mount Gambier, South Australia.

Stamp exhibition, S.A. Philatelic Congress,
Dealers, auctions and raffles.

Swan River Stamp Show 2007:
20 & 21 October,

Guild Function Centre, Hackett Drive,
Crawley, Western Australia.

Stamp exhibition, dealers and youth activities.

The Young Collector is published by the
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APF Youth Development Officer

Co-ordinating Officer: **Barbara Bartsch**
SAPC Youth Leader

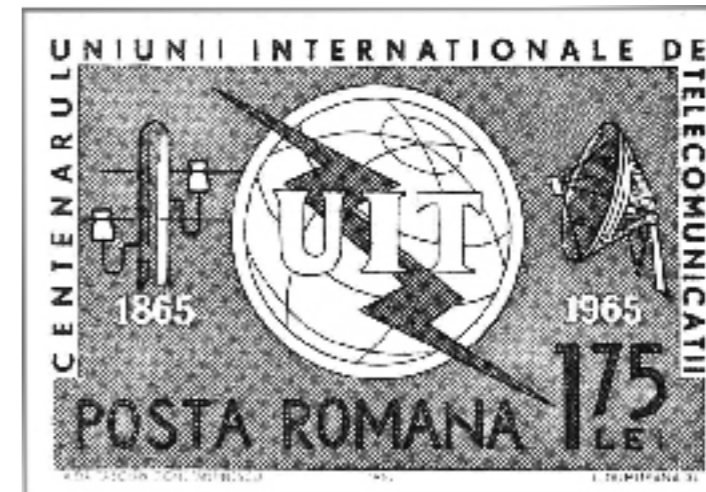
Contributions and articles should be sent to
the following address:

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HOBART TAS 7001

or via Email to: ericagenge@hotmail.com

THE JUNIOR PAGE

This Romanian stamp was issued in 1965 for the Centenary of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), established in 1865 to regulate international radio and telecommunications, in a similar way that the UPU performs for postal services. It is one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations, and has its headquarters in Geneva



STATE YOUTH CONTACTS 2007

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• For information about junior stamp clubs in your State, please contact your State youth leader.
• Copies of the APF's junior stamp magazine "The Young Collector" can also be obtained from these people.

STAMP DISPLAYS: GETTING STARTED

Now you have enough philatelic material for your chosen theme you will be able to construct a small display to show your friends and even enter a local competition.

A stamp competition is much like a School Project, except that, instead of using drawings, picture, maps and diagrams, you use Philatelic Elements to tell your story.

You will also be wondering how many sheets you need to prepare? Well, it all depends on your age and the rules for the competition. If you wish to enter, check with the Committee for the competition and they will advise you.

Presentation

(1) Your sheets may be plain A4 copy paper cut down to 285mm in height or slightly wider sheets made from thicker paper available from Stamp Shops.

(2) Usually a cover will go at the bottom of the page with stamps or smaller items above. For a Thematic entry try to use a variety of philatelic elements on each page.

(3) It is important to keep the margins in a straight line.

(4) Do not use much writing on the sheet – let the Philatelic Elements tell the story.

(5) Always select the best item – do not use any item which is dirty or damaged.

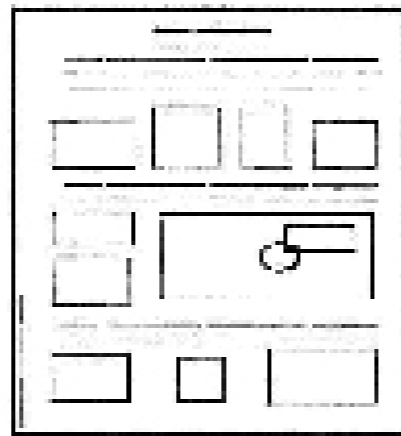
(6) Leave even spaces between each item so the pages do not appear to be overcrowded or bare.

(7) Used items can be fixed to the sheet using stamp hinges. These can be purchased at any Stamp Shop. Only buy good quality hinges.

(8) Mint stamps are usually placed in a plastic mount, a piece of thin, clear plastic with a hinged adhesive backing piece in either clear or black. These can be bought in strips or pre-cut in a wide range of size. After placing the item in the mount it should be trimmed so that there is an even border of 1-2mm around the item. Mounts are available from Stamp Shops.

(9) Larger items like covers and cards need to be fixed down with photo corners, which are available from Photography shops and Stamp Shops.

(10) To display only the postmark area of a cover or the stamp imprint area of an envelope, the technique of “windowing” may be used. An ‘L’ shaped cut is made through the display sheet so that the corner to be shown can be pushed through the gap from the back of the sheet. By using photo corners on the 3 corners left behind the sheet, the corner to be displayed is held firmly in place.



Setting Off

This is a method which helps make your stamps etc stand out from the page and can be done using various methods.

(a) Use a felt tip pen (small tip) to draw a neat frame line around each item. Keep the line at an even distance of 1-2mm. From the edge of the item and be careful to make the corners meet at the same point.

(b) Select a light pastel coloured sheet of paper and cut out a piece 1-2mm larger than the item. Fix each item to a piece of this coloured paper so that it has an even border around all edges.

(c) Using your computer, make a shape 1-2mm wider than each item and print this onto the page in the correct place relevant to your text (annotation).

Now you are ready to begin.....

STAMP DETECTIVES

By Barbara Bartsch

Study an Australian Stamp Catalogue to answer these questions.

Communications in Australia

- In 1936 a telephone cable was opened. From where to where?
- What International Union celebrated their Centenary in 1965
- In 1975 a pair of stamps, Aust Post and Telephone, were issued, joined together? What is such a pair called?



- What is shown on the 60c stamp in the 1972 Pioneer set.
- Who is the man with the telephone shown on the 1976 18c stamp?



- How many stamps in the 1986 AUSSAT set?



- In 1987 a 53c microchip stamp was issued in what set of stamps

- In the 1991 'Golden Years of Radio', there were 4 stamps. What 4 things did they show?



- In 1998 a set of 16 Rock 'n Roll bands were shown on stamps. Which group had a radio?
- Who is using a radio in the 2001 school of the Air stamp?

Everyone will receive a small gift if they send the answers with their name, age and address to:

GPO BOX 9800
HOBART TAS 7001

FIND THE THEME

The Year of World Communications.

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea, is a country in Oceania, occupying the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and numerous offshore islands. It is located in the south-western Pacific Ocean, just north of Australia. Its capital, and one of its few major cities, is Port Moresby.

Papua New Guinea is one of the most diverse countries on Earth, with over 850 indigenous languages and at least as many traditional societies, out of a population of just under 6 million.

In 1983 the UN declared the Year of World Communication and many countries issued stamps to mark the occasion, so this is a theme in itself. The stamp shown is one of four stamps issued and depicts the use of the telephone.

The tattooed native girl is wearing a shell necklace and bracelet and a feather head-dress, probably made from Bird of Paradise feathers. You can also see a solar collector, aerial and the telephone. She is talking to a man in a business suit in a modern office in a city with skyscrapers and a bridge behind him.

What else is in his office that I haven't mentioned?



RADIO & TELEVISION IN AUSTRALIA

After Marconi sent a wireless signal 2100 miles from Cornwall to Newfoundland in 1901, dozens of amateur radio groups emerged in Australia.



In 1910 these groups were regulated by the "Wireless Telegraphy Act" and in 1910 the "Wireless Institute of Australia" was created and it is now thought to be the oldest national radio organisation in the world.



However the first radiotelegraph experiments were in Morse as distinct from radiotelephony using the voice.

The first public radio broadcast, as we know it, was given in Sydney, by Sir Ernest Fisk in 1919.



In 1921 the AWA (Amalgamated Wireless Australia) began weekly radio concerts in Melbourne and applied for a regular concert program in all states.



The National ABC, modelled on the English BBC, began in 1932. The ABC logo depicts the waveform of a frequency-measuring oscilloscope. The National station was financed by revenue from listener's licences. The cost of these licences rose to \$26.50 by 1974, then they were abolished, because the revenue had not covered the cost of broadcasting and it was decided to use general taxation.



Shortwave broadcasts by the ABC and the Dept. of Information, to Asia/Pacific began in 1939 as "Australia Calling". This was renamed "Radio Australia" in 1945. The call signs were amalgamated in 1990 to "Radio National".



AM (Amplitude Modulation) involves broadcasting by altering the height of the radio waves. All stations were AM until 1975. There are over 150 AM commercial stations, all financed by advertising. The more listeners they have, the more they can charge for advertising.

In 1925 ads were charged by the word, but now they charge by time plus the prime time period it is aired.



Music stations that play latest hits must ensure that at least 25% are by local artists and news/talk stations must use at least 15% Australian content.

FM (Frequency Modulation) is a method of broadcasting that involves altering the distance between each radio wave. First intended for Television, AM travels further, but is not as clear, and is used mainly for talk/news whereas FM is used mostly for music.



Television began in Sydney and Melbourne in 1955 then all other states by 1960. As with radio, there are both National and Commercial stations. At first it needed a viewers licence, as with the radio, but this was phased out with the radio licences in 1974.



In 1970 a decision was made to adopt the PAL, (Phase Alternating Line), TV system and colour TV transmissions began in 1975.



Television was extended throughout Australia in gradually planned stages. Stage 7, beginning in 1969 extended the service to remote and isolated regions. Then the AUSSAT communications satellite brought television to 98% of the Australian population.



Television today is forever improving, with wide screens, plasma monitors, digital receivers and satellite transmission to all of Australia.