

Word Search

Prepared by Barbara Bartsch

Sky and space

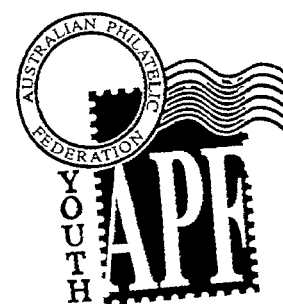
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ASTEROID
ASTRONAUT
COMET
EARTH
GALAXY
JUPITER
MARS
MERCURY

METEOR
MILKY WAY
MOON
NEPTUNE
PLANET
SATURN
SOLAR SYSTEM
SPACE

SPACESHIP
SPUTNIK
STARS
SUN
TELESCOPE
UNIVERSE
URANUS
VENUS

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Issue No 32

50th Anniversary of the First Artificial Satellite (Sputnik)

Stamp Displays: One Country Class



YOUTH PHILATELY NEWS

from the Australian Philatelic Federation

Hello everybody!

Sydney Stamp Expo 2007 was held on 15 to 17 June at Randwick Racecourse. It was very successful with a large youth area organised by Elizabeth Nakhla and a team of very willing and able volunteers.

A small number of young people exhibited; Andrea Craigie was awarded 82 Large Vermeil for Self Adhesive Definitive Stamps in Australia 1991-1999; Andrew Verdich was awarded 75 Vermeil for two exhibits, Antarctic Exploration and Moving Mail.

A new exhibitor, Blake Griffin, showed James Cook – A Life of Discovery and received 60 Silver Bronze, in the Youth Development class which is set up to introduce young people new to exhibiting. Well done to you all, we hope that Blake will continue to develop his exhibit further.

From 31 August till 2 September I visited Singapore to take three of our Australian youth exhibits as guests for display at the Youth ASEAN Stamp Exhibition.

ASEAN stands for Association of South East Asian Nations: Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. We, along with Cambodia were invited to provide guest youth displays and it was a pleasure to be able to take the exhibits belonging to Andrea and Andrew, and also Chris Malam.

The competitive entries from the other countries were put together by teams of 4 children in three age groups. The theme of their exhibits were ASEAN countries and their history, culture, flora & fauna and industry and technology. The top entries

from each country were judged at the exhibition and the standard reached was very high. It was an enjoyable experience for me, but it also showed that our top exhibits rank with the best that was shown from the other countries!

Bye for now, and happy stamping!

Erica Genge
APF Youth Development Officer.

STAMP SWAPS WANTED

These young collectors wish to swap stamps with Australian youth collectors:

Collie Marie B. Marquez,
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ASK MUM OR DAD FIRST!!!!

The Young Collector is published by the Australian Philatelic Federation.

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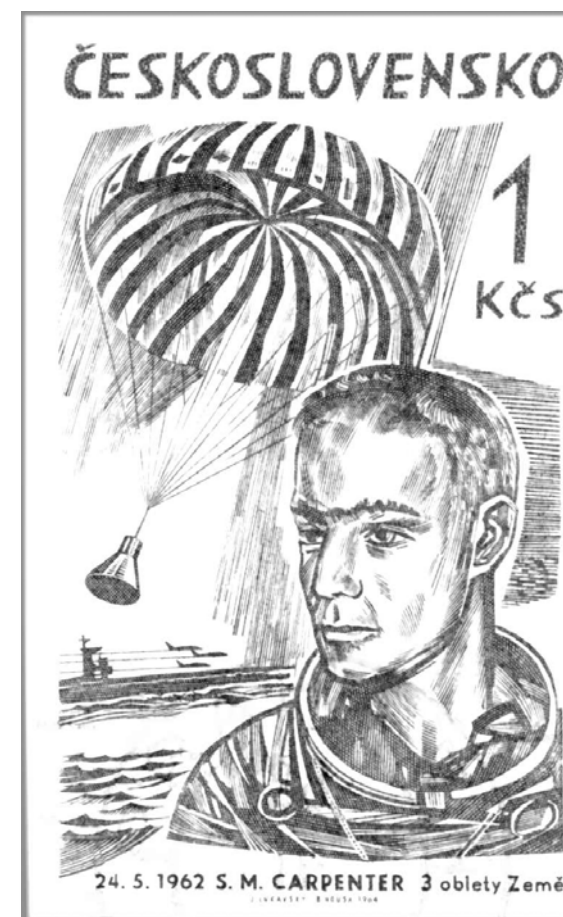
or via Email to: ericagenge@hotmail.com

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

THE JUNIOR PAGE

SPLASHDOWN!

American Astronauts returned to earth, in relatively slower moving space capsules, into the sea. This was called 'Splashdown'. The 1964 Czechoslovakian stamp shows the May 1962 'splashdown' of Scott Carpenter. Although he was 125 miles off course he was luckily found, within an hour, by the space recovery team. How many differences can you find in the two pictures?



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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.

THE ONE COUNTRY CLASS

By Joan Orr

(This is the second part of Joan's "STAMP DISPLAYS" article from the last issue)

If you are going to use only stamps and other philatelic items from a single country then you will enter the One Country Class or as it is commonly called the **Traditional Class**.

This class covers the collecting of postage stamps mint and/or used and can include everything about the make-up of these stamps: artist's designs, printer's proofs, essays, colour trials, specimens, printing errors, perforation changes etc.

However, as a beginner you do not need to include all of these items, but one or two would be nice.



Always remember to find some copies of your chosen stamps nicely used on cover and add these to your entry on the same page as the relevant stamps.

Title

This is important and must reflect your plan and story and not be too broad. Even though your collection may be Australia, Canada or Japan it is better to restrict your entry to a small section, e.g. "Australia – Queen Elizabeth Definitives" or "Japan – National Parks".

Plan

Here you need to consider what you wish to say about your stamps and make a plan showing how you are treating your ideas. Will it be chronological? If a long set, perhaps you will organize it by design?

Story

With a one country entry you do not need to write an essay, but tell what you know about each stamp, its type (definitive or commemorative), printing method (photogravure or other), perforations or not, perhaps even the type of paper on which it is printed and don't forget to say when it was issued and if it had any reprints during this time.

If you know whether it was issued to cover a special rate of postage such as local letter rate, large letter, overseas letter etc. put this in also as it will add to your overall philatelic knowledge score.



10d stamp issued 6.3.57 for the new Certified Mail rate.

When you are happy with the way your display or exhibit looks, show it to a friend. It is surprising how someone else can spot small spelling errors and small problems. Then try it out at your club, before finding out how and where to exhibit it in your area.

Then you can enter your State exhibition where youth are always welcome and helped greatly.

STAMP DETECTIVES

By Barbara Bartsch

Study an Australian Stamp Catalogue to answer these questions.

Sky and Earth

- How many stars can be seen in the sky on the 1959 4d purple Christmas stamp?
- How many stars can be seen in the sky on the 1964 5d Christmas stamp?
- What is shown on the 1968 20c Weather Watch Stamp?
- What is in the sky in the 1979 55c Surf Fishing stamp?
- What can you see in the sky in the 1981 30c Christmas stamp?
- In the 1985 Navigators 90c stamp, what is being pointed at the earth globe?
- What is seen on the 1986 33c Halley's Comet stamp?
- What is shown on the 1992 International Space year \$1.20 stamp.



- In the 2000 Space 'Launch Site' stamp, how many astronauts can you see?
- How many stamps were in the 2000 Space issue?

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 SPACE

This time we will look at the theme of space. It is a huge subject and can be collected in different ways. It could be an Astrophilatelic study. This long word means a philatelic collection built on aspects related to space research and space programs such as the article on pages 4-5, by Charles Bromser.

However a Thematic collection will develop a theme to tell a story line, or plan, and use stamps, postmarks and other philatelic material to illustrate it.

For Stamp Month 2007 Australia Post has issued a mini sheet, showing the last 50 years of Space exploration, to commemorate the UN Heliophysical Year, which means the year of the Sun and the Earth.

There are five 50c stamps showing the 1957 Sputnik, the 1965 Space Walk, 1969 First Moon Walk, the 1977 'Voyager' and the 1998 International Space Station.

But there is also a \$1 stamp, so get out your magnifying glasses and find out what is shown, what do you think it is doing and what is the galaxy shown.

Then count how many themes you can find on that one stamp.



THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE (SPUTNIK)

By Charles Bromser

The International Geophysical Year was scheduled from July 1957 to December 1958. Its goal was to extend our knowledge by pooling the efforts of the world's scientist. One area of study was to acquire further knowledge on near space conditions. Both the USA and the USSR (Russia today) were committed to develop a rocket that would take a payload into space.



The Russians surprised the world when they successfully launched a satellite into space on 4 October 1957. They called the satellite Sputnik, fellow traveller, which carried a radio beacon whose beep-beep echoed around the world; thus the Space Age had started.



The Russians dominated space for the next decade. On 3 November 1957 Laika, a small dog, became the first living thing to be sent into space. Successive Sputnik launches would carry dogs and other animals into space. The Russians set their sights on the Moon with their Luna programme and on 4 Oct 1958. Luna 3, sent photos of the far side of the Moon back to Earth.



Yuri Gagarin achieved lasting fame when on 12 April 1961; he became the first person to enter space. The following year the USA launched John Glenn into orbit, which started off the Mercury Project.



Women would have to wait until 16 June 1963, when Valentina Tereshkova was launched into space as part of the Vostok 5/6 mission. The first person to "walk" in space was Sergei Leonov on 18 March 1965 as part of the three-man programme, Voskhod.



The end of the 60s saw the space race baton change hands when the US Apollo 8 crew were the first people to orbit the Moon and send back TV images to millions of viewers on Christmas day. History was made when Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin stepped out onto the Moon on 20 July 1969 from their Apollo 11 lunar module.

In 1973, the Americans launched their first space station, Skylab, which would be visited by three sets of crews for extended periods. Space cooperation became reality when an American crew and a Russian crew docked their ships and visited each other's craft as part of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, orbiting high above the Earth. The huge cost of building large rockets (Saturn V), such as those that were used for the Apollo programme, gave rise to the concept of a reusable rocket, a craft that could be launched into space and return to Earth and then used later for further flights, just like modern airplanes.



The Space Shuttle fleet of five reusable orbiters (of which three remain) was first launched into space on 12 April 1981. Space Shuttles are able to carry up to seven astronauts and very large payloads into space. The craft are also used to re-supply space stations such as Mir and the current International Space Station (ISS) which provide a permanent human presence in space.

