

Word Search

Prepared by Barbara Bartsch

POLAR FAUNA

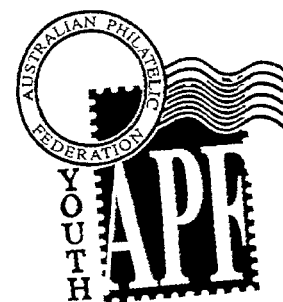
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N	R	L	Q	A	F	O	C	C	C	W	O	Z	A	L
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G	W	B	W	C	T	Z	O	B	C	U	Y	I	L	W
O	S	E	H	R	C	J	F	U	P	W	K	R	V	F
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S	R	R	L	E	A	W	U	N	K	I	K	K	R	D
E	D	M	E	B	K	M	S	Y	N	G	C	B	I	V
N	N	Z	S	A	U	K	T	D	R	M	F	O	N	H
I	U	P	K	S	V	L	E	M	M	I	N	G	E	B
M	T	S	K	C	L	E	R	R	I	U	Q	S	V	B
R	U	O	B	I	R	A	C	W	C	K	G	E	O	P
E	X	Q	Q	K	K	A	C	G	J	S	I	H	U	I

ARCTIC FOX
ARCTIC HARE
BEAR CUB
CARIBOU
ERMINE
HARP SEAL
LEMMING
MOOSE

MUSK OIL
ORCA
POLAR BEAR
REINDEER
SEA GULLS
SEA OTTER
SKUA
SNOW GOOSE

SNOWY OWL
SQUIRREL
TERN
TUNDRA SWAN
WALRUS
WHALES
WOLF
WOLVERINE

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YOUTH PHILATELY NEWS

from the Australian Philatelic Federation

Hello everybody!

This edition of Young Collector is about Antarctica. You will find lots to do and a special article on this theme inside.

Australia has had a long and special relationship with the frozen lands to our south. One of our earliest explorers was Captain Cook, who discovered and mapped the eastern coastline of Australia and on another voyage, circumnavigated the Antarctic continent but did not land.

The early expeditions were exploratory, looking for the Great South Lands, for their rumored treasures and spices and exotic peoples. Others were looking for the South Pole. Many early expeditions left and returned from the southern ports of Australia, some even having Australians as team members.

Nowadays the interest is in scientific research particularly in relation to the effect of the vast cold land mass and expanse of water on our climate. The Australian Antarctic Division is located in Kingston, Tasmania, and has a large staff and organizes many of our expeditions departing from Hobart.

Others monitor the marine life, fish, birds and animals for changes that also affect our health and lifestyle.

Our government and scientists also cooperate with many other countries who maintain bases on the continent and participate in similar scientific research programs to our own.

Australia is also a signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, which monitors the activities taking place, resolves disputes and ensures that the land and resources are used for the benefit of all nations, not just those from a few countries.

During the 2007/2008 summer season Australia also commenced regular air flights from Hobart to and from our bases in Antarctica, flying scientists and other support staff, mail and fresh food stuffs. Heavier equipment and fuels continues to be transported by ship.

I hope that you enjoy the activities in this copy. Bye for now, and enjoy your stamps

Erica Genge
APF Youth Development Officer.



The RSV Aurora Australis is Australia's Antarctic flagship used to transport supplies and crews to its polar bases. Designed as a multi-purpose research and supply ship, the Aurora was built by P&O Polar and launched in September 1989. It is 94 metres long, 3911 tonnes in weight and accommodates 116 passengers. It was named after the southern polar lights or aurorae, natural coloured light displays usually observed in the night sky, particularly in the polar zone.

The Young Collector is published by the
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Visit the APF Webpage
<http://www.apf.org.au>

THE JUNIOR PAGE

GREENLAND

Greenland is a Danish Island, within the Arctic Circle. About 87% of Greenland is covered with over 3,000 metres of ice. During the International Polar Year, 2007-2008, Greenland is studying the impact of climate change and human behaviour on local marine ecosystems.

Can you find 10 differences in the two stamps?



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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.

POSTCODES

Your letter starts its journey in the street posting box or at your local Post Office.

Postcodes on letters speed the efficient processing and delivery of mail to customers. The current four digit numeric postcode system was introduced in 1967 in association with the first mechanised mail processing centre in Australia.

After the letter is barcoded and postmarked at the mail centre. It is then sorted electronically into the different postcode destinations.

Today's Multi Line Optical Character Readers have a laser beam eye that reads the full address on a letter, then they spray the unique barcode for that address onto the envelope. This allows the letter to be sorted quickly and efficiently on the Barcode Sorter, down to the street address level.

This is a considerable improvement on the previous technology which could only read the last line of an address (that is the city and state).

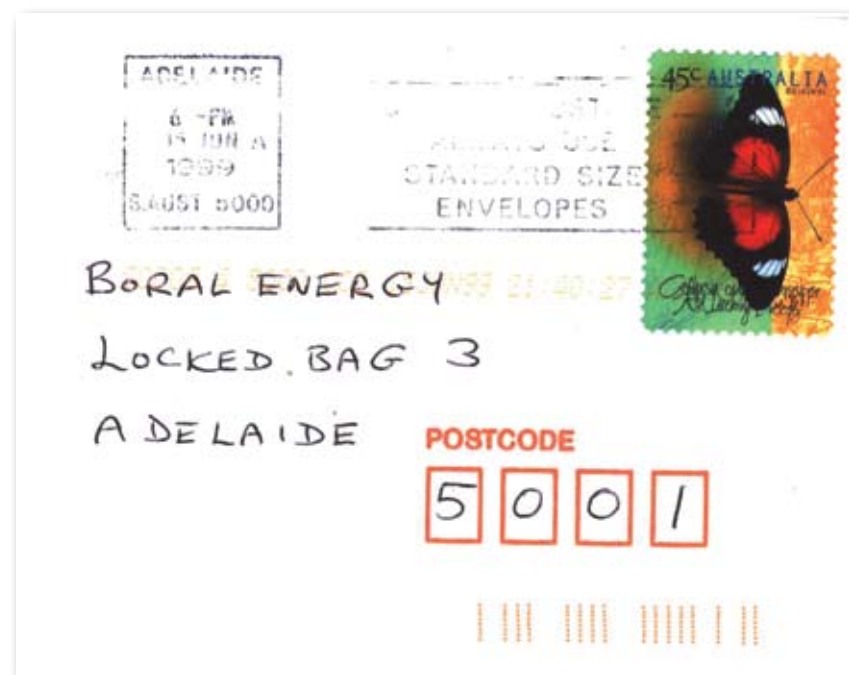
At the destination city Mail Exchange, an 'Indexing Module' uses a 'blue light' to see the fluorescent

orange ink of the postcode and sorts the letters straight into the tray that will be sent to the addressee's local delivery Post Office.

Look at the letter below and check out the postcode with the orange fluorescent strokes at the bottom of the envelope, but note that as the letters pass through the barcoding machine from left to right, the first number will be on the left, so that a postcode 5076 will read 6705. – (The dots between are not part of the code)

Do you know your own four number postcode?
Can you read your own postcode?

0	= - - 1 1 1 1
1	= - 1 - 1 1 1
2	= - 1 1 - 1 1
3	= - 1 1 1 - 1
4	= 1 - - 1 1 1
5	= 1 - 1 - 1 1
6	= 1 - 1 1 - 1
7	= 1 1 - - 1 1
8	= 1 1 - 1 - 1
9	= 1 1 1 - - 1



STAMP DETECTIVES

By Barbara Bartsch

AT THE SOUTH POLE

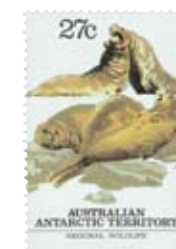
You will need to look at the back of the Australasian catalogue and go to the Australian Antarctic Section for the answers
So get out your magnifying glasses for the hunt.

- Two stamps were issued in 1972 for Cooks circumnavigation of the Antarctic – What was the name of his ship shown on the 35c stamp?
- And what instrument did he use – Shown on the 7c stamp?



- What was the name of Roald Amundsen's ship as shown on the 1979 30c stamp?

- A se-tenant strip of 5 stamps were issued in 1983 – Four depicted birds – What mammal was shown?
- Another two stamps were issued in 1984 showing Cook's navigational instruments – What were the denominations?



- Which one showed a Theodolite?
- In 1985 a set of Antarctic scenes was issued. What was on the 33c stamp?



- And what types of penguins are shown on the \$1 stamp?
- In 1994 a set of stamps was issued for the last of the huskies. How many dogs can you see in the 75c stamp?
- And how many dogs in the \$1.05 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

1957-58 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR IGY

The 1957-1958 year was selected because scientists wanted to make worldwide observations during this period known to have maximum sun-spot activity. More than 10,000 scientists from 67 countries participated in a program in which 2,500 IGY stations were established worldwide. Information collected covered a wide range that included eleven Earth sciences: aurora and airglow, cosmic rays, geomagnetism, gravity, ionosphere physics, mapping longitude and latitude, seismology and solar activity geology, oceanography, glaciology, meteorology, and outer-space phenomena.

This 1957, French Antarctica 10f stamp is showing a French Meteorologist at the Antarctic IGY camp with his instruments for measuring the weather and all the other sciences.

The French Southern and Antarctic Lands, (abbreviated TAAF), comprise of a group of volcanic islands south-east of Africa and Adelie Land on the Antarctic continent. They have formed a French overseas territory since 1955.

Do you know what any of those sciences with the long names study?

How many themes can you find on the stamp?

Do you know what the Southern Lights shown in the sky are called?

There is a clue on page 2.



INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION IN ANTARCTICA

By David Figg

Many nations are taking part in the International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-08, held over two years, to take advantage of the short accessible summer periods in the polar regions. This IPY is an internationally coordinated research campaign initiating a new era in polar science and was co-sponsored by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) to examine the Earth's Polar Regions and their effect on the global environment.

Today, international scientific cooperation is taken for granted but this was not always the case. Way back in 1875, a veteran of Arctic exploration, Karl Weyprecht, a lieutenant in the Austrian Navy, proposed that scientific programs in both the Arctic and Antarctic should be coordinated.

He did not live to see his ideas become reality but they were acted upon and the first IPY was held in 1882-83. Twelve nations established 14 bases in the polar regions to make coordinated observations of the climate and the earth's magnetism.



communications with the outside world and on his second expedition 1933-35 successfully used tracked motor vehicles.

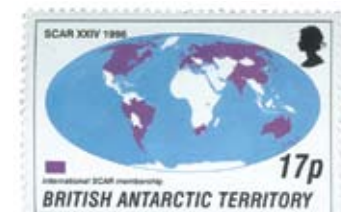
In 1950, Dr Lloyd Berkner, a member of Byrd's 1928-30 expedition, frustrated at having to wait until 1982-83 for the next IPY, lobbied for one to be held sooner. He argued that the advances in techniques used for exploring the upper atmosphere and earth's surface made in the previous 20 years should be used as soon as possible.



Such was its success that it was agreed that IPYs be held every 50 years. Accordingly, the second IPY was held in 1932-33 when 34 countries cooperated. This time aircraft were used. Earlier in 1929, Admiral Richard Byrd, already a famous aviator, became the first person to fly over the South Pole. He also developed the use of two-way radio

His suggestion was sent to the ICSU who agreed. At the further suggestion of the WMO, the concept of the IPY was extended to include the entire globe and so the International Geophysical Year (IGY) 1957-58 was born.

The ICSU selected two areas for special attention, outer space and Antarctica. It was this decision that paved the way for the Antarctic Treaty. The first Antarctic Conference was held in Paris in July 1955 and was about science, not politics or national boundaries, although many wondered if science could achieve what politics had failed to do in establishing international harmony in Antarctic matters.



The ICSU also approved of the formation of SCAR, the Special Committee on Antarctic Research (later to become the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) which held its first meeting at the Hague in 1958.

Its function was to coordinate and continue the scientific cooperation of the IGY. SCAR was to become and still is to this day, one of the most effective international committees ever formed.

For the IGY, 12 nations submitted plans for Antarctic field stations, namely Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, UK, USA & the USSR, who became the original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty, which was ratified on 23 June 1961. Between them they established over 40 stations on the Antarctic continent and a further 20 on the nearby islands. Today, the Antarctic Treaty has been signed by no less than 46 countries.

