

Lotto no.: L253220

Nazione/Tipo: Asia e Oceania

Collezione Australia, dal 1998 al 1999, con francobolli nuovi ** non linguellati, su 2 folder.

Prezzo: 60 eur

[Vai al sito www.matirafil.com]



Foto nr.: 2

which many brides still follow is based on the often-recited Victorian rhyme that brides should wear, 'Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue and a silver (or lucky) sixpence in her shoe'.

Wearing an old item symbolises the link between the bride's life up to the present and her family. Some brides wear the gown worn by their mother or grandmother, or a piece of jewellery which has been passed down through the generations of her family.

Something new, which is commonly the wedding dress, pertains to the bride's future life. Donning an article which has never been worn before is said to ensure good fortune and success in the bride's new life.

Good luck will bless the marriage if the bride borrows an item worn by a happy woman at her own nuptials. It is also said that a loaned item serves as a reminder that the bride's close friends will always be there for her. Something borrowed can also represent the participation and approval of family and friends.

Symbolising purity, loyalty and fidelity in biblical times, blue was once

dress. These days, a blue or blue trimmed garter, might be worn by the bride.

Often bypassed in Australia (perhaps because of the scarcity of pre-decimal currency, but possibly because of physical discomfort) is the placement of a silver sixpence in the bride's shoe. This is said to bring the bride a wealth of happiness and financial prosperity throughout her married life.

The custom of wearing a bridal veil is one which is popular with brides. It has been suggested that this practice stems from the days when the groom kidnapped his intended spouse, covering her with a blanket in the process to impede any attempts to resist him. In arranged marriages in which the groom had never seen his intended spouse, the veil concealed the face of the bride during the nuptials. Only after the ceremony did the groom discover what his new wife looked like. In some cultures, the veil was thought to protect the bride from evil spirits on her special day. Others simply felt that it symbolised virginity, modesty and respect.



The bride and groom pose after the ceremony.



The bride arrives.



Cathleen Cram joined the Australia Post Graphic Design Studio in 1996. She was the perfect choice as designer for this issue, because her own wedding took place during 1998.



Issue Date: 12 February 1998
Designer: Cathleen Cram, Australia Post
Graphic Design Studio



Foto nr.: 3



Issue Date: 15 January 1998
Designer: Brian Sadgrove



Others were occupied in cleaning out the emigrant quarters, cooking and serving the meals or perhaps manning the pumps. Those not usefully engaged broke the tedium of their passage with traditional pastimes such as cockfighting and cards.

The presence on many emigrant ships of large numbers of single men

While disease stalked the squalid quarters of the emigrant ships, the sea and wind worked their will on the straining timbers and patchwork sails, testing the structural integrity of the ships and the skill of their crews. Some ships set sail from Britain, crowded with hopeful emigrants bound for distant Australia, only to



Above: The danger of fire on board ships was a serious problem in the nineteenth century.

Above left: Rough weather could make the journey unpleasant even in the first class saloon.

Foto nr.: 4

Marjorie Jackson was the first Australian woman, and the first Australian since Edwin Flack in 1896, to win an Olympic track gold medal when she won the 100 metres and 200 metres in Helsinki in 1952. Marjorie, known as the Lithgow Girl, struggled hard for her success. Her first running shoes were bought second hand, and had wet newspaper stuffed into the toes because they were too large. The people of Lithgow gave her a cinder track on which to run. With no money left to spend on lighting, people who owned cars (not many did) would park them on the track, and she would run towards the headlights.

In 1983 Murray Rose was voted by peers to be the nation's greatest Olympian. He is the only Australian male to have won four medals and the only person ever to have won the men's 400 metres twice in a row. He became the nation's Golden Boy when he won medals at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics in the 400 metres, 1500 metres and 4 x 200 metres freestyle. He won a fourth gold medal when he defended the 1500 metres Olympic title, and was stopped from winning more medals in 1964 by the inflexibility of governing administrators who would not allow him to compete.

Shirley Strickland was the first woman in the history of the Olympic Games track and field events to win more medals than Shirley Strickland, whose career took her to the Games of 1948, 1952 and 1956 with three gold medals, two silver and three bronze. She is the only track and field athlete, male or female, to have won



Issue Date: 21 January 1998

Designer: Sophie Byass, Australia Post

Graphic Design Studio

Foto nr.: 5

Queen's last visit to Australia in 1992 when, accompanied by the Duke of York, she visited Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The purpose of the visit to Australia was to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the formation of the first municipal government in Sydney. The Act of incorporation declared the City of Sydney to be a City for the better protection, care and advancement of the local interests of the inhabitants of the said Town." The Colonial Municipal Act in 1842 was passed in Adelaide in 1842 and the other Australian capital cities followed: Melbourne in 1842, Hobart in 1852, Sydney in 1858 and Brisbane in 1859. In the context of emerging nationalism in Australia, several of the events of this Royal Tour occasioned controversy in British newspapers (as well as the local ones). The Prime Minister's wife shook the Queen's hand rather than curtsied to her. The Prime Minister's speech welcoming her to Canberra was considered republican because he referred to the Queen as "Your Majesty", and

there was considerable consternation when he appeared to touch the Queen while introducing her to officials. Despite these implied controversies the tour was a success.

Some of the highlights of this tour included opening the New South Wales Parliament, attending a race meeting, visiting the Western Plains Zoo in Dubbo and touring the National Maritime Museum. Two presentations were made to prominent Australians by the Queen on this visit. Joan Sutherland was presented with the Order of Merit and Judith Wright received the Queen's Medal for Poetry, becoming the first Australian to win the award. In so doing she joined the ranks of other distinguished poets such as the Poet Laureate, Ted Hughes, W. H. Auden and Robert Graves.

The stamp design shows a photograph of the Queen taken on this last visit to Australia of Her Majesty in 1992.

The purpose of the Queen's visit was to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the formation of municipal government in Sydney.



Issue Date: 9 April 1998

Designer: Hannah Richardson, Australia Post
Graphic Design Studio



Foto nr.: 6



August 1948, followed by
Mirimba at Schofields, NSW,
in 1953.

Fleet Air Arm's first two
were equipped with Hawker
fighter bombers (at that
fastest aircraft in the world)
by Firefly anti-submarine
Both units joined the newly
named Sydney, which eventually
Australia in May 1949.

In September 1951, Sydney was
to relieve the British carrier
in the Korean war zone and
Fleet Air Arm (FAA) flew its first
missions on 5 October 1951.
Then the FAA has reduced
on fixed wing aircraft in
helicopters. The FAA was
in Vietnam, serving with the

US Army's 135th Assault Helicopter
Company and the RAAF's No.9
Squadron. Naval helicopters also
played a role in the Gulf War. The
FAA has been involved in peace-
keeping operations across the globe
and has been prominent in civil
disaster relief operations. FAA
helicopters, for example, regularly
assist in flood relief, bushfire control
and rescue operations. *

At the present time the FAA
operates Sea Hawk and Sea King
helicopters from destroyers, frigates
and supply vessels. HMAS Albatross
air base remains in commission and
is the home of the Australian Naval
Aviation Museum. An international
reunion was held at the Museum this
year to mark the jubilee anniversary.



Issue Date: 9 April 1998

Designer: Sandra Harman, Australia Post
Graphic Design Studio

Sandra Harman has been a designer with
the Australia Post Graphic Design Studio
since 1987. The stamp, which is a computer
enhanced design, shows a Sea Hawk helicopter
landing on a guided missile frigate.



Foto nr.: 7

...et industry is approximately \$4 billion.
Cattle are raised in all Australian states. In southern Australia smaller, younger cattle feed mostly on improved pastures and are bred mainly for the domestic market. Higher quality animals are destined for Japan. The breeds of cattle in this part of the country are predominantly temperate breeds originally from Europe.

In Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia's Kimberley region, tropical breeds supply three different markets: the live export trade, manufacturing beef for the United States, and high quality marbled beef for Japan.

The Australian dairy industry is the fourth largest export industry in Australia, with approximately 63 per cent of Australia's total milk being exported. Major export destinations for Australian dairy products include Japan, the Philippines, Middle East, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

There are nearly 14,000 dairies in Australia and around three million dairy cattle. Milk production is in all Australian States, with



Victoria accounting for around 63 per cent of national milk production. About 20 per cent is drinking milk, the remainder being used for manufacturing dairy products.

Australia is among the top raw sugar exporters in the world, despite only producing four per cent of the world's sugar. In 1997 the value of Australia's raw sugar export income was second only to that of Brazil. The primary sugar producing State is Queensland, which produces 95 per cent of Australia's total sugar output. Eighty per cent is destined for overseas markets. Growers in New South Wales and Western Australia supply raw sugar to the local market. The Australian sugar industry employs about 17,000 people directly (in growing, milling, storage and marketing) and another 24,000 benefit indirectly.



Above: Australia is among the top raw sugar exporters in the world.

Above left: Cattle are raised in all Australian States.



Christopher Shurey is one of Australia's most talented young designers. Using countless photographic images, his designs for this issue combine to form a wonderful landscape while at the same time showing the major rural industries.

Issue Date: 21 April 1998

Designer: Christopher Shurey



Foto nr.: 8

life every 20 minutes is claimed by a heart attack alone in Australia. Angina occurs when the heart is required to work harder, but is deprived of the extra blood it needs to partial blockage of a coronary artery. This causes pain or discomfort in the chest, which can spread into the arm, neck or shoulder. It usually comes on during exercise, but goes away with rest and medication. A heart stroke occurs when the blood supply is cut off to a part of the brain, usually by a blood clot or a burst in an artery. It can cause paralysis, affect speech and other brain functions. Stroke can also be fatal. The main avoidable factors that increase the risk of cardiovascular disease are smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, obesity and lack of physical activity. A pack of smoking introduces more than 4000 chemicals, many of which are poisonous, into the body. Not surprisingly, in addition to significantly increasing the risks of cancer and heart disease, smoking is a major cause of heart and blood vessel disease. The carbon monoxide which is absorbed by the lungs during smoking damages the lining of the blood vessels. It also

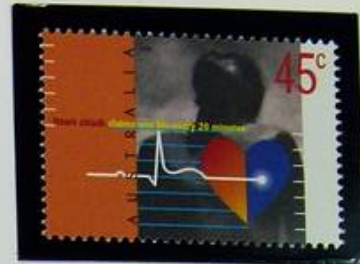
increases the risk of heart attack and stroke. Female smokers using the oral contraceptive pill are ten times more likely to have a heart attack or a stroke than women who do not smoke.

High blood pressure results in a thickening of the artery walls, increasing the chance of a blood clot blocking a narrowed artery. Limiting alcohol and salt consumption, losing extra weight, and exercising regularly can effectively lower high blood pressure.

High blood cholesterol can also lead to atherosclerosis and heart disease. By avoiding a diet high in saturated fat, the major cause of high blood cholesterol, the risk of heart and blood vessel disease can be decreased.

Being overweight increases chances of developing high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol. Reaching and staying within a healthy weight range involves exercising regularly and maintaining a healthy, low-fat diet.

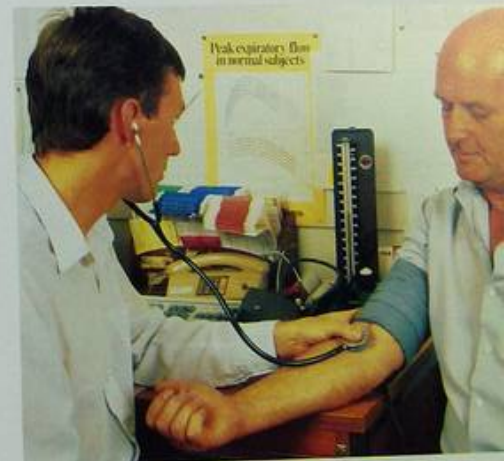
The National Heart Foundation of Australia is an independent, nation-wide, non-profit organisation. Its purpose is to improve the heart health of all Australians and to reduce disability and premature death from heart and blood vessel disease. The National Heart Foundation's annual campaign, Heart Week, was held between 3 and 10 May. Its purpose is to highlight the public health problem of cardiovascular disease and to attract financial support from the community. Money raised through donations is used to fund heart research and community education programmes.



Issue Date: 4 May 1998

Designer: Lynda Warner

Lynda Warner's design for the Heart Health stamp continues the dramatic, contemporary look of the previous stamp in the series, Breast Cancer Awareness. Lynda has her own graphic design studio in Hobart.



High blood pressure increases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Foto nr.: 9



Issue Date: 26 May 1998

Designer: Phil Ellett

NSW, Australia's first outdoor rock
January 1970.

own named the award for the
y talent the Johnny O'Keefe
al Award, and the entertainment
renamed one of the 'Mo'
the Johnny O'Keefe
agement Award.
Joye (Colin Jacobsen) was
Australia's best-known pop
He bought his first guitar at
of 16 and in 1957 joined his
s in the K.J. Quintet, which
came the Joy Boys. In 1959
contracted to Festival Records.
t hit, 'Bye Bye Baby', was
d by four more in the same
h Yeah, Uh Huh' (1959) was
a's first locally-produced
one hit.
ing music, purely instrumental
advent of the Beach Boys,
great popularity in the early
dney band, the Atlantics,
number one with 'Bombora'
le Pattie (Patricia Amphlett)
he Maroubra Surf Club dance.
t television appearance was on
at show *Opportunity Knocks*
first record, 'He's My Blonde
Stompie Wompie Real Gone
oy/'Stompin' At Maroubra'
was a double-sided hit, recorded
e was just fourteen.
mie Rowe's appearances
enes of hysteria from his
d fans. His first single, 'It
cessarily So' (1965) reached
one, although some radio
banned it as blasphemous.

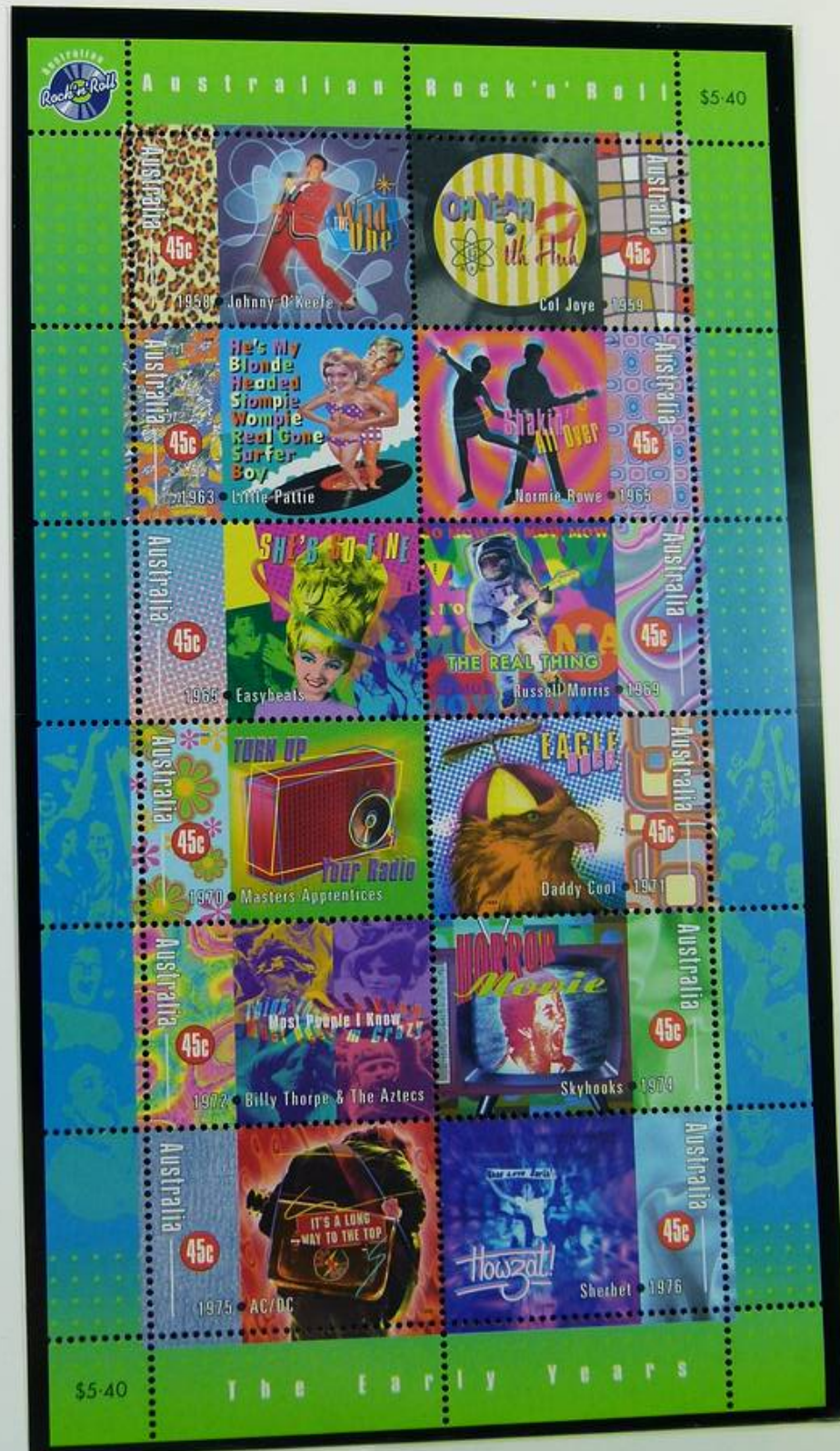


Foto nr.: 10

apparently high birth-rate, the bird's survival period at hatching is only nine months, while that of free-flying birds (adults and immatures) is a mere three months.

The Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory is co-operating in a long-term recovery programme to try to save this most beautiful of all our surviving birds. Given the apparent success other such recovery teams are having, it is hoped that intensive study of its biology will provide keys to its long-term survival. One factor possibly in its favour is that the reputed 10,000 Gouldian Finches in captivity in Australia breed freely and may provide a basis for future population augmentation, once the major problems are positively identified.

The Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) is an attractive, small grass-parrot which breeds in the World Heritage Area of south-western Tasmania in summer. It crosses Bass Strait and winters in the coastal areas of the mainland, then about French Island in Victoria's sternport, west to the Coorong National Park in south-east South Australia.

By the 1970s the total world population of Orange-bellied Parrots was thought to have declined to about 100 birds. A recent survey of Orange-bellied Parrots wintering in coastal Victoria revealed it to be one of Australia's rarest and most endangered birds.



Gouldian Finch



At one time, the bird ranged north to the region of Sydney, west to York Peninsula in South Australia, and was far more widespread in Tasmania than today. But destruction or degradation of its coastal saltmarsh habitat, coupled with earlier bird-trapping, competition for food and, possibly, altered fire-regimes in its south-western Tasmanian breeding range, drastically contracted its range and reduced its numbers.

The four to six white, rounded eggs are brooded by the female alone, but both adults feed the chicks. After breeding, flocks of adults make their way north across western Bass Strait, often stopping over on King Island. Young birds tend to form their own flocks and follow later.

In 1978 a recovery plan was drawn up by conservation authorities and representatives of ornithological societies in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Among other measures, it has proved possible to breed the parrot in captivity and release it into the wild.

Areas of important habitat have been reserved, managed or defined;



Kevin Stead, from Adelaide, taught high school art for fourteen years before working full-time as a commissioned illustrator. His beautiful, highly detailed work has regularly featured on Australian Geographic magazine covers.

Issue Date: 25 June 1998
Illustrator: Kevin Stead



Foto nr.: 11



ents from the Victorian College



Michelle Gauci has only been working as a full-time graphic designer for two years. As part of her qualification, she completed a year of industry training with the Australia Post Graphic Design Studio.

Issue Date: 16 July 1998

Designer: Michelle Gauci



Switzerland, Wales, Italy, and, Korea, Japan and China. year 35 to 40 young musicians are selected to erata Australia, a chamber which undertakes special nder guest conductors, irt of music festivals and ary music events. In 1998 Australia accompanied the ings College Cambridge certs.

Music Australia organises programmes where leading ls come together with the tralia's young musical talent of intensive masterclasses, nd concerts. Part of this es active collaboration with and music organisations s throughout Australia old. YMA also awards and study grants, which anding students to pursue ortunities in Australia

orian College of the Arts ed in Melbourne, celebrates iversary in 1998. It is n which uniquely offers ix visual and performing es on the one site - art, a, film and television, studies in creative arts. s are also artists and ers. tudents of the College

national recognition in their chosen fields. Besides award-winning *Little Women* film director, Gillian Armstrong, graduates have won the Age Performing Arts Awards, a Harkness Fellowship, the Mathy Prize and Young Australian Creative Fellowships. Photographer, Bill Henson, has been the Australian Exhibiting Artist at the Venice Biennale, while Greg Horseman, formerly of the Australian Ballet, and members of the Meryl Tankard Dance Company are VCA Dance School graduates.



Foto nr.: 12



Issue Date: 6 August 1998
Illustrator: Clare Kaegi



It is a tree dwelling orchid occurring in lowland rainforest throughout the Malay archipelago. This species is the largest orchid plant in the world – mature plants can weigh more than a tonne. More than 30 flowers, ten centimetres across in full bloom, can be borne on a two metre long inflorescence. The size of the magnificent individual flowers prohibits its use in horticulture.

The State floral emblem of Queensland, the Cooktown Orchid (*Dendrobium phalaenopsis* Fitzg.), only occurs in an area along the coastal ranges between Mount Malloy, west of Mossman, and the Archer River in Cape York Peninsula. This species grows on trees or rocks for support and inhabits savannah woodland or scrub, vine forests and marginal rainforests. The plant has long-lasting sprays of light or deep purple to pink flowers, which are five centimetres across. The flowering season is February to May, at the end of the northern Australian wet season.

The stamp issue coincided with the 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference, held 8-15 September 1998 in Townsville, Queensland.

Queensland artist, Clare Kaegi, works in pen and ink, a medium that enables her to capture the finest detail of any subject. The rich, translucent colours and the complex detail breathe beauty and life into her work.



Foto nr.: 13

a rawness to a picture ...it's direct, it can touch people in the same way music can. You can't intellectualise it too much."

As with all social commentators, of course, Leunig can cause controversy. He sees his role as being "one of the therapeutic voices to society" which sometimes requires him to be a discomfoting voice.

During his long career Leunig has had about a dozen books published, ranging from collections of his newspaper cartoons, to books of prayer and meditation. The National Gallery of Victoria held an exhibition of his paintings and drawings in 1991 titled *Introspective* for the Melbourne International Comedy Festival that year.

He was also commissioned to paint a tram as part of the inspired Transporting Art programme which saw many artists' trams trundling around Melbourne. It took him three weeks in the winter of 1986, working at night alone in the Preston workshops, to complete the job. For some years Mr Carly added a touch of brightness to Melbourne's streets.

In another departure from conventional forms, the avant-garde group, Trestle Theatre Company, developed a play based on Leunig's work, *State of Bewilderment* toured the UK for four months and began its Australian season at the Sydney Opera House before opening in

Issue Date: 13 August 1998
Illustrator: Michael Leunig

Leunig now lives in the hills in central Victoria with his wife, Helga, a former *Age* photographer, and their two young children.

The Teapot of Truth is the second in the Prestige Collection series. The first accompanied the very popular Classic Cars stamp issue in 1997. The Collection is a booklet that, in addition to the stamps and a postage paid postcard, contains an illustrated selection from Leunig's collected writings. The stamp designs are all concerned with the human need to love and to connect with one another (over a cup of tea, of course).

Foto nr.: 14



Issue Date: 3 September 1998
Designer: Christopher Shurey



Far left: The Red Lacewing caterpillar

Left: A Red Lacewing butterfly, recently emerged from the chrysalis.

Above: Red Lacewing



the wings are fully expanded and dry, the butterfly flies away to find food and a mate. Most butterflies feed on nectar but some feed on other fluids. When the female butterfly has mated, she lays her fertilised eggs and dies. So the life cycle continues.

The Red Lacewing (*Cethosia cydippe chrysippe*), found in north-eastern Queensland from Cape York to Townsville, is fairly common in rainforest clearings. Its striking colours attract attention as it flies or rests with outspread wings.

A shining purple butterfly with narrow brown-black margins and tail, the Dull Oakblue (*Arhopala centaurus centaurus*) is found mainly in coastal Northern Territory and Queensland, occurring near mangroves or around rainforest trees growing on sand dunes.

A familiar sight in gardens or roadways, the Meadow Argus (*Junonia villida calybe*) occurs throughout Australia, including inland areas, Tasmania and Lord Howe Island.

It is frequently seen settling on the ground with outspread wings, exposing beautiful false eyes.

A brilliant metallic blue and velvety black, the Ulysses Butterfly (*Papilio ulysses joesa*) is found in north-eastern Queensland, from Cape York to the vicinity of the Atherton Tablelands. This large butterfly (120 millimetres) is an impressive sight flying against a backdrop of dark rainforest.

An orange-brown butterfly found in coastal eastern Australia from Cairns to Wollongong is named after its red eyes. The Common Red-eye (*Chaetocneme beata*) grows to 55 millimetres and has a few irregular dark brown markings.



The Dull Oakblue butterfly is in fact a shining purple.

Foto nr.: 15



Matthew Flinders

... Jackson in the *Venus* (of which was a part-owner) on 5 February 1803 to sail into the Pacific and was never heard from again.

Flinders published his *Observations on the Coasts of van Diemen's Land, Bass's Strait and its Islands, and part of the Coasts of New South Wales* while in England in 1801.

Promoted to commander, Flinders returned to England in the *Investigator* in November 1801 with orders to explore in detail the coastline of Australia, particularly that part of the south Australian coastline, then referred to as 'the Unknown Coast', which stretched eastwards from the head of the Great Australian Bight to the Victorian border. Before he left England he married Ann Chappell.

While charting the northern coastline in 1802 Flinders careened the *Investigator* in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Finding it unfit to return to Sydney the way he had come, he sailed to Timor to repair the boat and sailed west around Australia arriving back in Sydney in June 1803 having circumnavigated Australia in the voyage.

In December 1803 the ship upon which Flinders was returning to England (the *Cumberland*) stopped at Mauritius to repair a leak. Flinders was interned by the French as a result of the Napoleonic wars between England and France and was not



George Bass

back in England on 23 October where, in failing health, he prepared his monumental work, *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, which was published on 18 July 1814, the day before his death.

The Bass stamp features an excerpt from a letter he wrote to Sir Joseph Banks in 1799 detailing his finding of Bass Strait. Flinders' sextant is also featured, along with a map detailing the separation of Tasmania from the mainland. The Flinders stamp features the map, an excerpt from the narrative of the exploration undertaken in the *Norfolk*, and Flinders' telescope. A traditional compass image integrates the two stamps.



Above: The statue of Bass stands outside the NSW Department of Lands building in Bridge Street, Sydney.

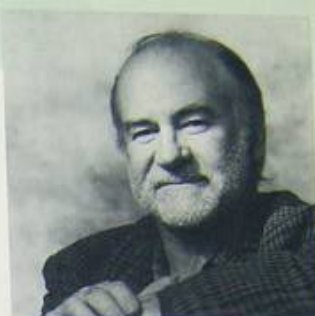
Issue Date: 10 September 1998
Designer: Lynda Warner



Foto nr.: 16



The Southern Right Whale is an endangered species protected by legislation.



The mini-sheet was designed by Wayne Rankin of Melbourne, using three-dimensional computer models as the basis of the illustration, creating a slightly surreal look for the marine creatures. The mini-sheet design plays on the 'other-worldliness' of the ocean and the extraordinary creatures that live in it.



protected since 1935 and was listed as endangered under the Commonwealth Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. It was regarded by the early whalers as the 'right' whale to hunt because it comes close to shore, is a slow swimmer, and gives a high blubber and oil yield.

The Southern Right is a baleen whale, and has baleen plates instead of teeth. Sometimes referred to as the great whales, right whales are larger than most toothed whales. Basically black in colour, they have a stocky body, and grow to an average of fifteen metres in length. Right whales have huge heads. Their narrow

elongated upper jaw bones arch upwards to house extremely long baleen. The lower jawline is curved upward in profile. The encrusting growths, called callosities, on the head, jaws and blowhole areas of right whales are yellow-white and aid researchers in photo-identification.

Baleen whales have well developed hearing. They produce sounds that carry over very long distances, perhaps hundreds of kilometres. The sounds could serve a variety of purposes, such as long-range contact, assembly calls, advertisement for mates, greeting, location, threat, or individual identification.

Issue Date: 1 October 1998

Designer: Wayne Rankin



Foto nr.: 17

young. The most well-known species, possibly the best-known species, occurring world-wide in tropical and temperate seas. A large dolphin with a relatively short beak, it has a hooked dorsal fin, a curved mouth permanently shaped into a grin, and a grey back blending into white on the belly.

It lives for more than 35 years, grows to about four metres long and has the general body form of toothed whales, streamlined with paired pectoral fins, and a single dorsal fin. It can dive relatively deep and remain underwater for up to fifteen minutes.

Bottlenose Dolphins usually live in groups of five to fifteen animals, moving within a relatively restricted range. Larger groups may occur in open waters. They are often seen close to the shore and will ride the bow wave of vessels. They feed on fish, squid, cuttlefish, eels, and perhaps prawns and starfish.

Squids, with octopus and cuttlefish, are cephalopods, soft-bodied molluscs.

invertebrates with complex sensory and nervous systems, allowing them to respond quickly to outside influences. Cephalopods have special nerve-activated pigment cells in their outer body layer, enabling them to change colour rapidly to blend in with their environment or to communicate with potential mates or enemies.

The Fiery Squid (*Pyroteuthis margaritifera*) is a small animal, less than 100 millimetres in total length, that lives in the deep waters of the open ocean. By day it retreats 300-500 metres below the sea surface to escape into the darkness and avoid predators. At night, when it is safer, it migrates towards the upper 200 metres. As an added protection, the underside of these squids glows with small light organs which match the light from the sky above, so that the squids are invisible to predators below.



The White Pointer Shark is a fearsome predator.



Red Snapper



Foto nr.: 18



Eleanor Roosevelt holding a Declaration of Human Rights poster in English.

claimed by the United Nations for every human being on earth. They included rights relating to matters such as: the safeguarding of all rights and freedoms before the law; the unlawfulness of slavery, torture and cruelty; freedom of movement within and between countries; free choice of family or marriage partner; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion, expression and press; education; equitable pay and work conditions and free choice of employment; and duties to the community.

On 10 December 1948, at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Forty-eight States voted in favour of the Declaration, and while eight abstained from voting, there were no dissensions. Each year, the anniversary of this event is celebrated worldwide as Human Rights Day.

While the document encompassed a wide range of rights and freedoms, it was not legally enforceable. Hence, a resolution was also passed that day to ensure that the drafting of a treaty

includes the right to work, to fair wages, to free choice of employment, to form and join trade unions, to have social security, to protection of the family, to a standard of living, health and education. The latter defends the right to life, liberty, privacy, security of person, and to freedom from torture, enslavement, forced labour, and arbitrary detention. It also recognises every individual's right to his or her own religious beliefs, opinions and ideas, and such freedoms as liberty of movement, peaceful assembly, expression and association.

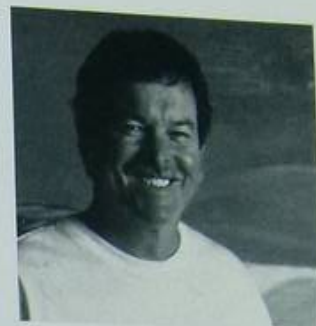
Since proclaiming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has helped enact more than 80 comprehensive agreements on political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. By investigating individual cases of human rights abuses, the Human Rights Commission has focused world attention on cases of torture, disappearance, and arbitrary detention. It has also generated international pressure on numerous governments to improve their human rights records.



Issue Date: 22 October 1998
Designer: Lynda Warner



Foto nr.: 19



celebrations for the secular and the religious alike.

This year's Christmas designs are by Ken Done. Ken studied graphic design at Sydney Technical College and built a very successful career in the advertising industry, working in New York, London and Sydney. He left the industry to become a painter, and held his first exhibition in 1980. He and his wife, Judy, have since built an international business empire based on his brightly coloured designs. His images of Sydney Harbour, colourful beach scenes, native flora and fauna were produced on a range of products and proved immensely popular.

In the last decade or so Ken has devoted most of his time to painting and has had numerous exhibitions. His projects include the painting of a BMW ArtCar (joining such artists as Andy Warhol and David Hockney), which is now in the BMW museum in Munich. He also painted the interior for the Garden Restaurant at Sydney's Powerhouse Museum. A major retrospective of his work was mounted by the Powerhouse in 1994.

In 1992 Ken Done received the Order of Australia for services to art, design and tourism.

His Christmas stamp designs show Mary and Joseph travelling to Bethlehem, the nativity scene, and the three kings who came to pay homage to the newborn child. They are a colourful, contemporary treatment of the traditional Christmas story, at the same time a reminder of the original meaning of Christmas.

Issue Date: 2 November 1991

Illustrator: Ken Done



Foto nr.: 20

helicopter deck and hangar, a general cargo hold and bulk tanks for cargo fuel (transported for station power generation and vehicles), and cabins for more than 100 expeditioners.

Wharf facilities at the stations are limited so that a number of different vehicles are used to transport people and cargo ashore. These include helicopters, barges and rubber inflatable boats. Helicopters are also used to transport expeditioners to remote locations, for aerial photography, scientific programmes and other work.

Once on the continent a variety of vehicles are used for scientific, construction and cargo handling, for getting around the stations and for research expeditions.

Huskies were for many years synonymous with Antarctic travel, but as a result of the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection the Antarctic is now a dog-free zone. Strong and willing workers, they hauled about 50 kilograms, and were used regularly on both working and recreational trips until 1993.

Today's expeditioners travel on quads, skidoos and trikes. Quads are four-wheel drive all-terrain cycles with high flotation tyres. They are the main form of transport around the stations and for short distances in the field. Ideal in hard ice and sastrugi quads haul loads of up to 500 kilograms, and perform reliably in temperatures as low as -30°C. (Sastrugi is the heavily ridged hardened snow which is like frozen surf, sometimes up to ten feet in height). Skidoos, or motorised toboggans, can tow sledges weighing up to 1000 kilograms and perform better in the relatively rare, soft snow conditions. Sledges or trailers can be used with skidoos and quads. Trikes are motorised three-wheeled bikes that can haul sleds.

Despite such a choice of vehicular transport, many expeditioners still prefer walking.



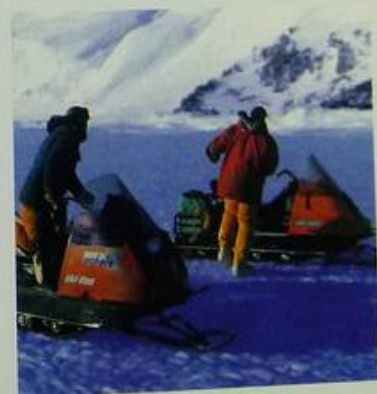
Hagglunds are medium-sized passenger-carrying vehicles used for longer journeys.

Issue Date: 5-March 1998

Designer: Sandra Harman, Australia Post Graphic Design Studio

sled hauling techniques characteristic of early explorers. On Macquarie Island, which is a National Park, expeditioners must walk since there are no vehicles allowed out of the station area. Farm tractors are the main vehicles used in the immediate station area.

Medium-sized passenger-carrying vehicles called Hagglunds are used for longer journeys away from the bases. They are also used for search and rescue. These rubber-tracked vehicles with two water-tight floatable fibreglass cabins are designed to travel over the sea ice in relative safety and can carry four people and 1400 kilograms of cargo. 'Caterpillar' tractors are used for heavy haulage



Skidoos, or motorised toboggans, perform well in soft snow conditions.

Foto nr.: 21



Foto nr.: 22

Development along Australia's coast has altered the dune environment, often resulting in land degradation. Wind erosion, coastal recession, and destruction of coastal fauna and flora are some of the consequences of housing, grazing, waste disposal and intensive recreation. Because coastal plants and dunes are extremely sensitive to physical damage, they have limited capacity to recover from intensive use. Dune plants can take many years to recolonise unstable areas. The beach and foredune are usually the most vulnerable parts of coastal sand dunes.

The native coastal flowers featured on the stamps are found in different parts of Australia's coastline and in different parts of the dunes. Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia scandens*) is an attractive trailer with yellow flowers and bright red fruit. It is often found scrambling down the foredune and on to the strandline in northern New South Wales and Queensland, but in Victoria is confined to the hind-dune forests. It is widely used for dune stabilisation and can be propagated from seed and cuttings. It flowers most of the year.

Growing on a range of sandy soils throughout south-eastern Australia, the Native Fuschia (*Correa reflexa*) is a widespread species with several different forms and varieties. It is a small shrub, growing up to two metres, and flowers in spring. The flowers hang downwards and the petals, which form a tube two to three centimetres long, are red or green.

A herb that grows up to 60 centimetres tall, Australian Bluebells (*Wahlenbergia stricta*) have bright blue petals that are fused into a funnel-shaped tube on top of the ovary. This species occurs throughout south-eastern Australia and flowers in the summer.

A scrambler or twiner, Beach Morning Glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis*) flowers are three to six centimetres in diameter. The petals usually open only for a day, after which they collapse against each other, closing the mouth of the funnel. Beach Morning Glory flowers in the summer, has pink, purplish or white petals, and is usually found sprawling on coastal dunes around Port Macquarie and north of Port Hacking in New South Wales. A vigorous, prostrate trailer, Beach Morning Glory is useful in dune stabilisation work.



ISSUE DATE: 8 April 1999
DESIGNER: Wayne Rankin

Foto nr.: 23

Called K'gari by its indigenous inhabitants, the island has been the home of the Batdjala people for thousands of years. It contains many sites of archaeological, social and spiritual significance. European contact, initiated by Matthew Flinders in 1802, was sporadic and limited to explorers, escaped convicts and shipwreck survivors, as the offshore waters are treacherous. The island takes its name from Eliza Fraser, a shipwreck victim who spent some time on the island while trying to make her way back to the white settlement at Moreton Bay in 1836.

Fauna on and around the island includes more than 310 bird species, fish and other sea creatures and more than 502 vertebrate native animal species. The stamps team wildlife with shells.

Famous for their singing and aerobatics, Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) grow to a length of sixteen metres and a weight of 40 tonnes. They travel each year from Antarctic waters up the eastern coast of Australia to the seas near Fraser Island, where they give birth to their calves between August and October. Average humpback migratory speeds are surprisingly slow - about 1700 kilometres a month, or 2.3 kilometres per hour. Mother and newborn calf will arrive back at the Antarctic feeding grounds in late December. The whales tend to return to the same breeding grounds in successive years. The shell is a Zebra Noddy (*Zenaidura macroura*) which is a common shallow water species off Fraser Island.

The two 90c stamps show the coastal habitat of Fraser Island. Brahminy Kites (*Haliastur indus*) soar overhead. The Kites are found around the entire coastline of Fraser Island. They have a conspicuously slow, wheeling flight while locating prey, such as small fish, turtle hatchlings, ghost crabs and carrion. On the left hand stamp is a checkerboard Helmet Shell (*Phalium areola*) while the other stamp features an interior view of a chambered Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*). Both these shells are especially common on Fraser Island after heavy seas.

ISSUE DATE: 8 July 1999
DESIGNER: Wayne Rankin



The Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) is shown with a Baler (*Melo amphora*), also known as a Melon Shell, which is quite common on the intertidal flats of Fraser Island. The Loggerhead Turtle is an inhabitant of the tropical and warm temperate waters of the Australian coast. It nests from late November to January on Fraser Island and the hatchlings appear from mid-January to mid-March. The Loggerhead is carnivorous and forages in deeper water where it feeds mainly on molluscs and crustaceans.

The White-bellied Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) is a common breeder on Fraser Island, mostly seen along the coastline. It makes a deep honking sound and soars on stiffly upswept wings. It feeds mainly on fish and sea snakes. The Campbell's Stromb (*Strombus vittatus campbelli*) is an abundant shell species on Fraser Island.



11

NATURE OF AUSTRALIA: COASTAL

Foto nr.: 24

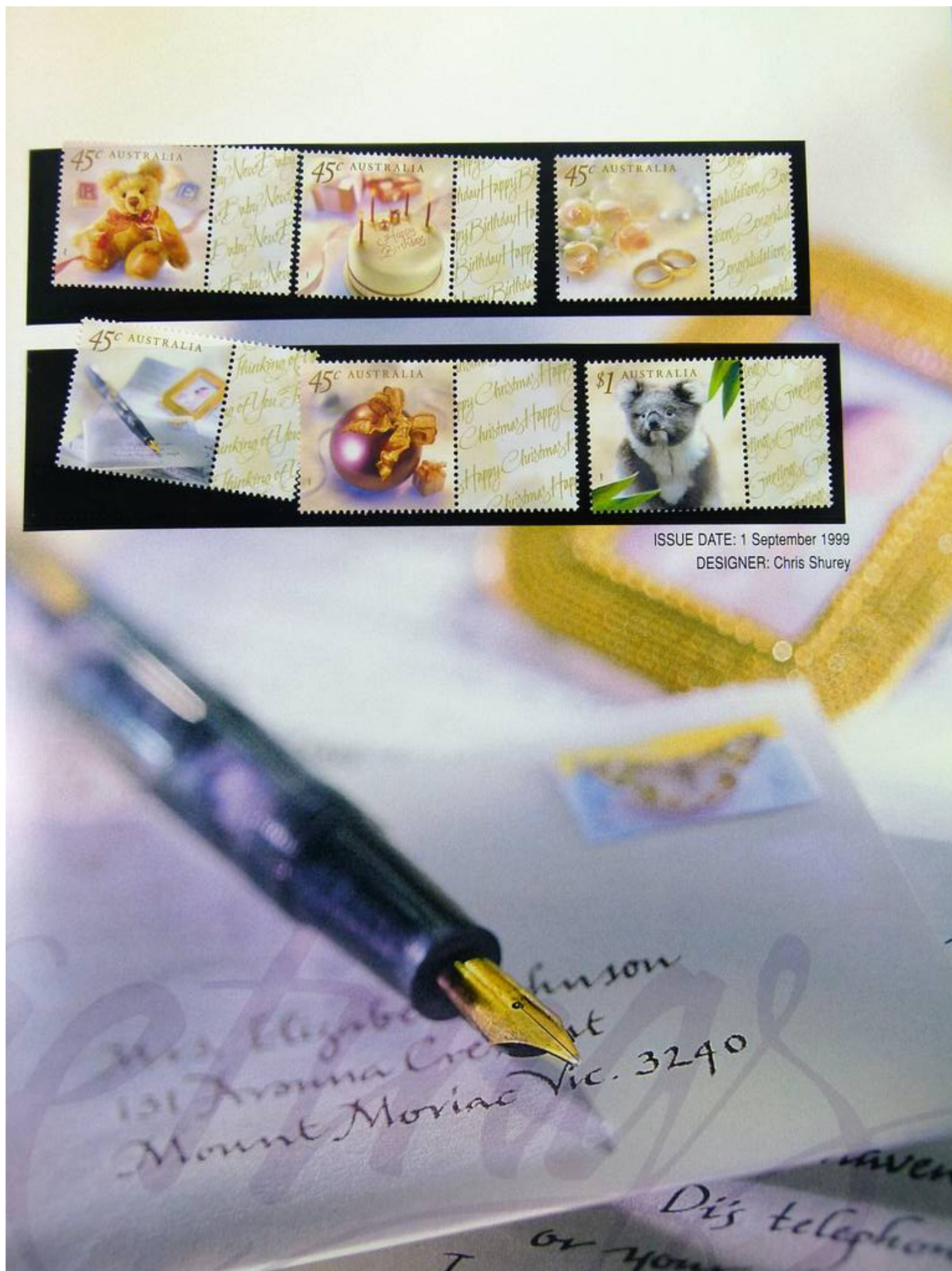
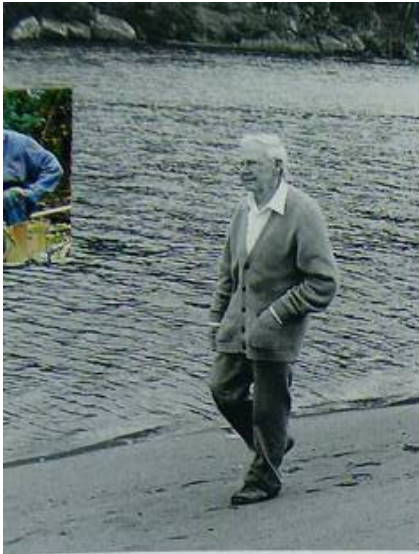


Foto nr.: 25



Foto nr.: 26



ISSUE DATE: 22 January 1999
DESIGNER: Lisa Christensen

Boyd was born into a remarkable family in 1920 in the Melbourne suburb of Kew. His father, Merric Boyd, was a painter, his mother, Doris, a painter, his grandfather, Merric Boyd, a landscape painter, and his grandmother, Emma Minnie Boyd, was a watercolorist. He had four siblings, Lucy, Guy, David and Mary, who were also artists, sculptors or potters.

Boyd married Yvonne Lennie and lived in Kew making pots and ceramics for a living. He travelled to London in 1959 and became one of Australia's most successful artists, living and showing frequently in London and Australia. His work was exhibited in the Venice Biennale in 1958 and again in 1988.

Boyd was awarded the Companion of the Order of Australia in 1992 for services to art, and named Australian of the Year in 1995. He has been the subject of several books, films made for television and the ABC, and his work has been featured in the Australia Day 1994 program. In 1994, the Art Gallery of New South Wales mounted a retrospective of his paintings, prints, drawings and ceramics which toured Australian cities in the following year.

Boyd spent his time between Suffolk, England, Bundanon, his property on the edge of Nowra, New South Wales, and the Shoalhaven River which was the inspiration for Boyd's work.

The Australian government accepted Yvonne Boyd's gift of the Bundanon properties (Bundanon, Riversdale

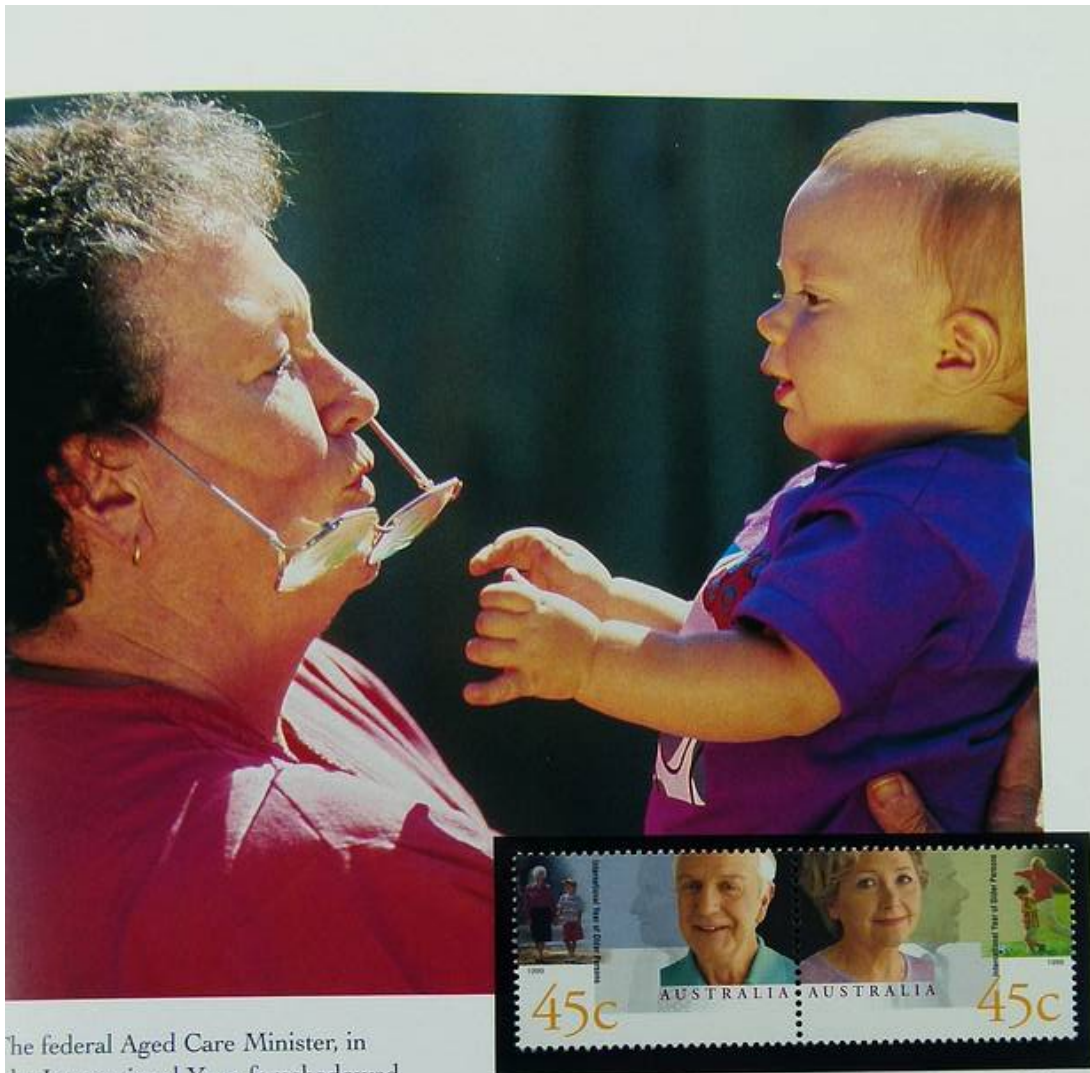
and Eerie Park) are being developed by the Bundanon Trust as the 'living arts centre' that was central to the Boyds' generous and farsighted vision.

Boyd first went to the Bundanon area in 1971, during his period as Creative Arts Fellow at the Australian National University in Canberra. He bought a property on the Shoalhaven in 1974 and the next-door property, Bundanon, in 1979. Eerie Park was purchased jointly in the 1980s with Sidney Nolan and his wife, Mary, who is Boyd's sister. The Nolans were also involved in the development of the gift, which, in addition to the properties, included important collections of artworks, antique furniture, archival material and other items.

Sadly, Boyd died in April this year. Through his artworks and the work of the Bundanon Trust, he has left an extraordinary legacy to the people of Australia. The Trust's artists-in-residence programme allows practitioners in all art forms to experience the Shoalhaven landscape that was so inspirational to Arthur Boyd. This year the unique Arthur and Yvonne Boyd Education Centre, designed by renowned Australian architect Glenn Murcutt, in association with Wendy Lewin and Reg Lark, welcomed its first students.

The stamps feature a photograph of Arthur Boyd by UK photographer, Clynt Garnham, and *Nebuchadnezzar on fire falling over a waterfall* from the Art Gallery of New South Wales collection. Boyd's *Nebuchadnezzar* series is his most sustained. According to the Old Testament, Nebuchadnezzar, king of ancient Babylon, fell from grace for his self-aggrandisement, and was banished to suffer in the wilderness for seven years. The series has been interpreted as an allegory of the descent of humanity in a world of conflict.

Foto nr.: 27



The federal Aged Care Minister, in the International Year, foreshadowed initiatives might be introduced to encourage work longer and defer claiming pensions". Many factors have contributed to the world's increasing longevity, such as advances in medicine, material comfort and rates. At the same time, for many the life has improved so that our notions of 'old' may need redefinition. Growing old does not necessarily mean feeling old. Where it was once considered the end of life, it is now seen as the beginning of a new period of life.

National objectives for 1999 were to promote greater reciprocity of responsibility between the young and older people; to recognize the significant contribution of older people to communities and families; to build partnerships involving government, business and the community to better meet the needs of older people; to improve understanding amongst the young of older people and their contribution to Australia; and to promote greater responsibility by families and individuals in planning for and responding to the needs of people as they age.

But beyond the official language of policy promotion lies the desire for older Australians to enjoy life, not just endure it. In recent times Western societies have tended to be youth-oriented and in the eyes of one newspaper editorial, the year will have been worthwhile if, as a society, "we regain a measure of the respect we used to accord to the aged".

ISSUE DATE: 11 February 1999
DESIGNER: Lynda Warner



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF OLDER PERSONS

Foto nr.: 28

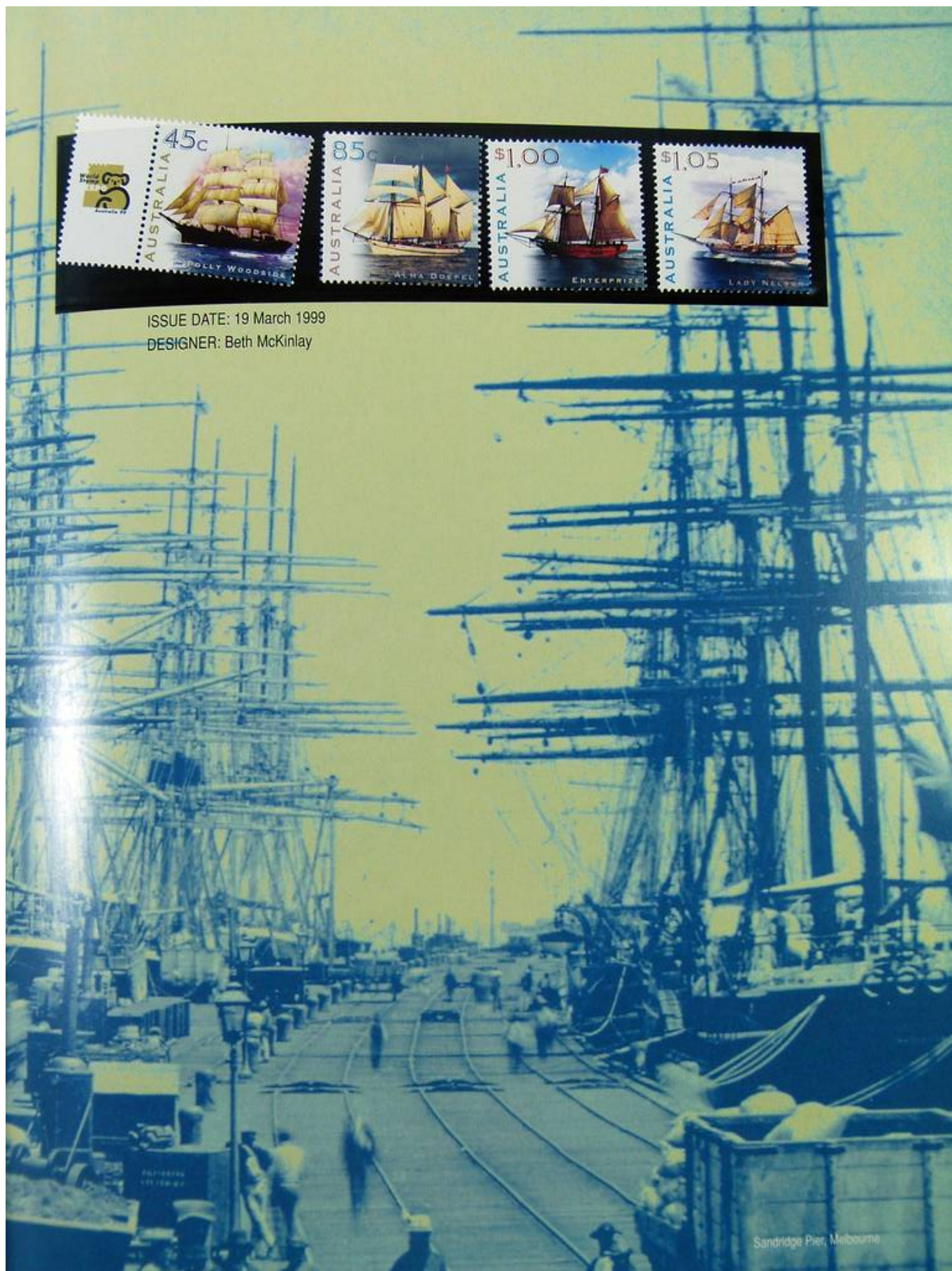


Foto nr.: 29



Foto nr.: 30

Betty Cuthbert

Murray Rose

Swimmer, Murray Rose, then 17, matched this remarkable feat by securing gold in three freestyle events. He won the 400 and 1500 metres, and scored another gold in the

4 x 200 metres relay.

Other notable Australian Olympians to win gold at the Melbourne Games included runner, Shirley Strickland, and swimmers, Dawn Fraser and Lorraine Crapp. Shirley Strickland was 31 years old, a mother and a teacher of physics and mathematics in 1956. She successfully defended the 80 metres hurdles title she had won in Helsinki, winning in Olympic record time of 10.7 seconds. The victory made her the first Australian woman to collect gold at successive Olympic Games.

Dawn Fraser won the 100 metres freestyle, which she would win again in 1960 and 1964, the first and only swimmer to date to win the same event at three successive Olympic Games. She held the world record for the distance for sixteen years.

Betty Cuthbert, Shirley Strickland, Murray

Dawn Fraser

ISSUE DATE: 22 March 1999
DESIGNER: FHA Image Design

The Olympic flame, symbolising the light of knowledge, life and spirit, first appeared at the Modern Olympic Games during the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games. The flame was lit in the main Olympic Stadium at the Opening Ceremony and remained burning throughout the Games.

The tradition of the Modern Olympic Torch Relay began at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. For the 1956 Melbourne Games, a Relay of torch-bearers carried a flame kindled in Olympia in Greece, to the main Olympic Stadium where it burned in a special cauldron for the Games' duration. The first torch-bearer on Australian soil was an Australian of Greek heritage, who passed the torch on to an Australian Aborigine. Following a rendition of the Hallelujah Chorus, the flag-bearers of all nations formed a semicircle on either side of the rostrum and champion Australian athlete, John Landy, read the Olympic Oath. The Olympic flame was lit in the cauldron at the eastern end of the new Olympic Grandstand of the Melbourne Cricket Ground by Ron Clarke, the World Junior Mile record-holder.

To commemorate the Melbourne Olympic Games, Australia Post issued a set of four stamps on 31 October 1956. One of the stamps, depicting an Olympic torch, has been reproduced as part of a contemporary design evoking memories of the Games. The 1956 stamp incorporates the Olympic torch, the Olympic rings and the armorial version of the Southern Cross as it appears in the Commonwealth Coat of Arms. The latter element was indicative of the fact that this was the first Olympic Games to be held in the southern hemisphere.

Foto nr.: 31



Foto nr.: 32



Humphrey was first known as Bear Bear because nobody quite knew what to call this large cuddly character. A children's competition was held to find a name and Humphrey was declared the most appealing. Humphrey Bear Bear sounded a bit cumbersome, but Humphrey B. Bear was considered just right.

Humphrey loves his straw boater, with its orange and yellow striped hat band, yellow bow

tie and tartan waistcoat so much he wears them all the time and it makes getting up in the morning so much easier.

Humphrey makes countless charity appearances and has been patron of Sydney's Prince of Wales Children's Hospital. He also makes regular concert tours throughout Australia.

Play School (ABC TV) is a pre-school show whose characters are toys teamed with presenters. This long-running children's programme has been hosted over the years by a number of well-known Australian actors and relies on marvellous 'home-made' sets made from all the odds and ends found in homes. More than 80 per cent of children up to the age of four watch *Play School*. The *Play School* stamps are designed as a pair and convey the essential nature of *Play School* based on two presenters introducing children to the world through creative play.

The first Australian *Play School* was transmitted in New South Wales on 18 July 1966.

It has gone to air continuously every weekday since that date and more than 1500 episodes have been made since the programme began. It has been estimated that in 1998 *Play School* reached approximately three million people across Australia in a four-week period.



ISSUE DATE: 6 May 1999
DESIGNER: Cozzolino Ellett Design D'Vision

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION

Foto nr.: 33

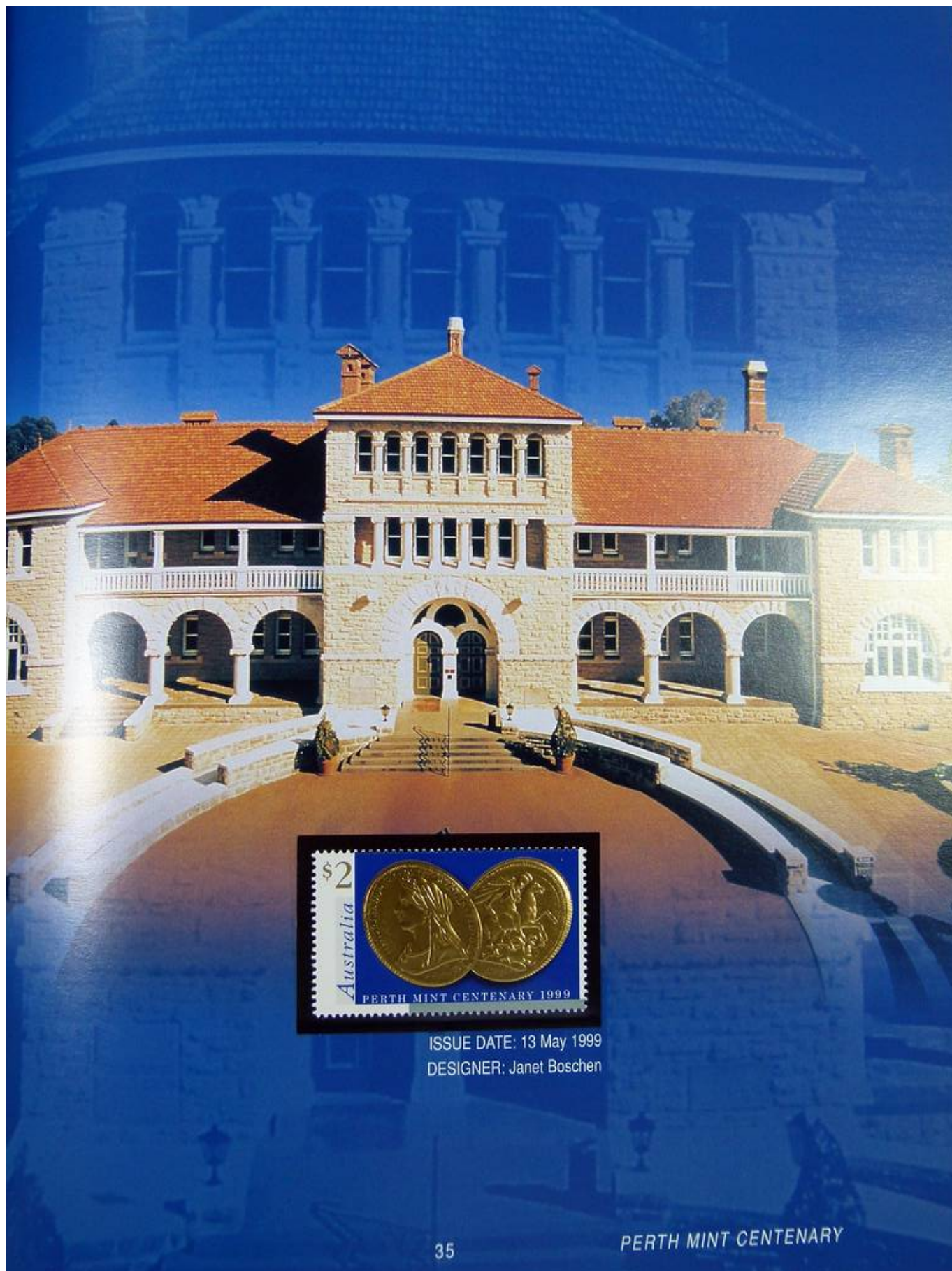


Foto nr.: 34

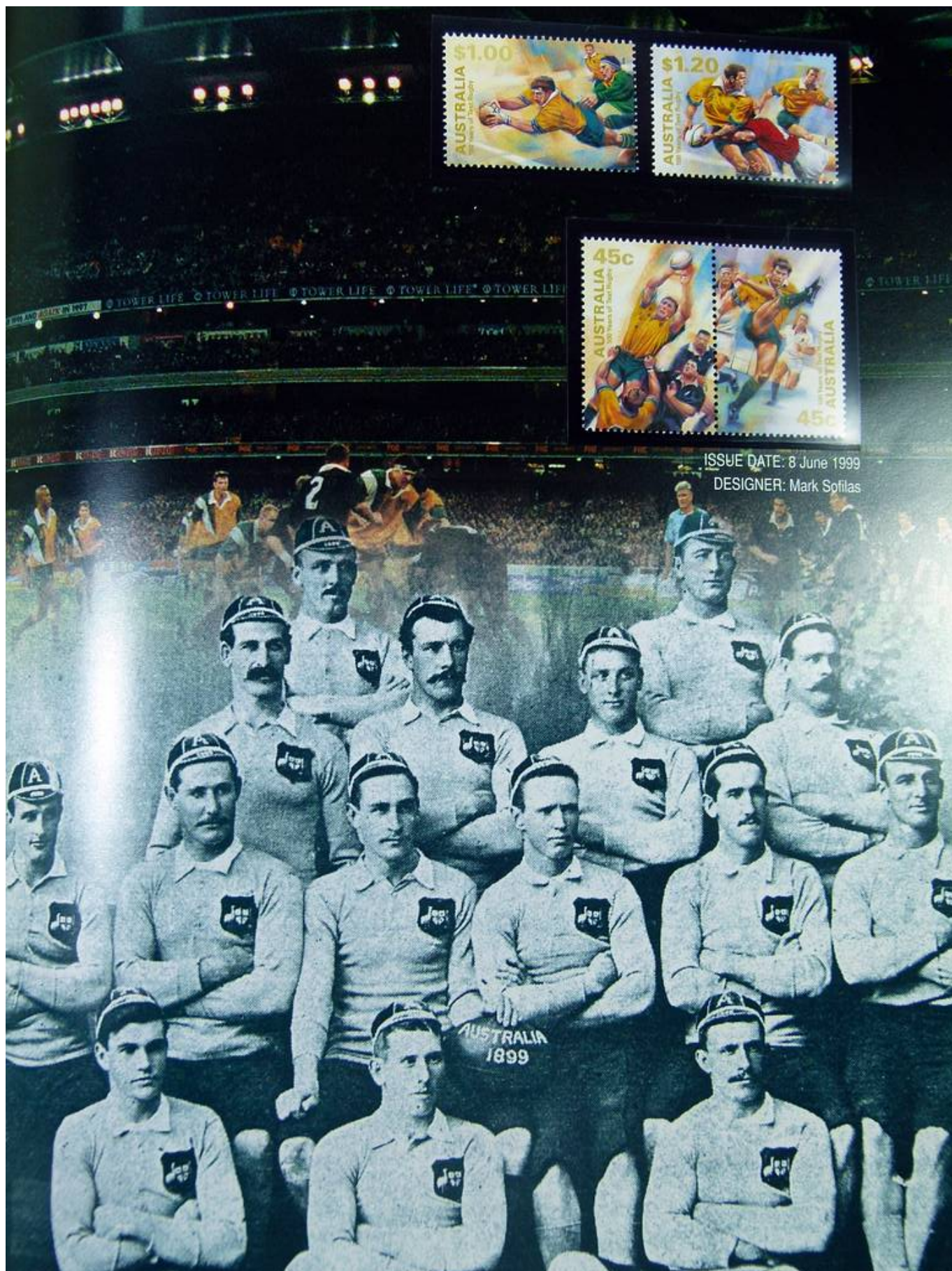


Foto nr.: 35



Foto nr.: 36

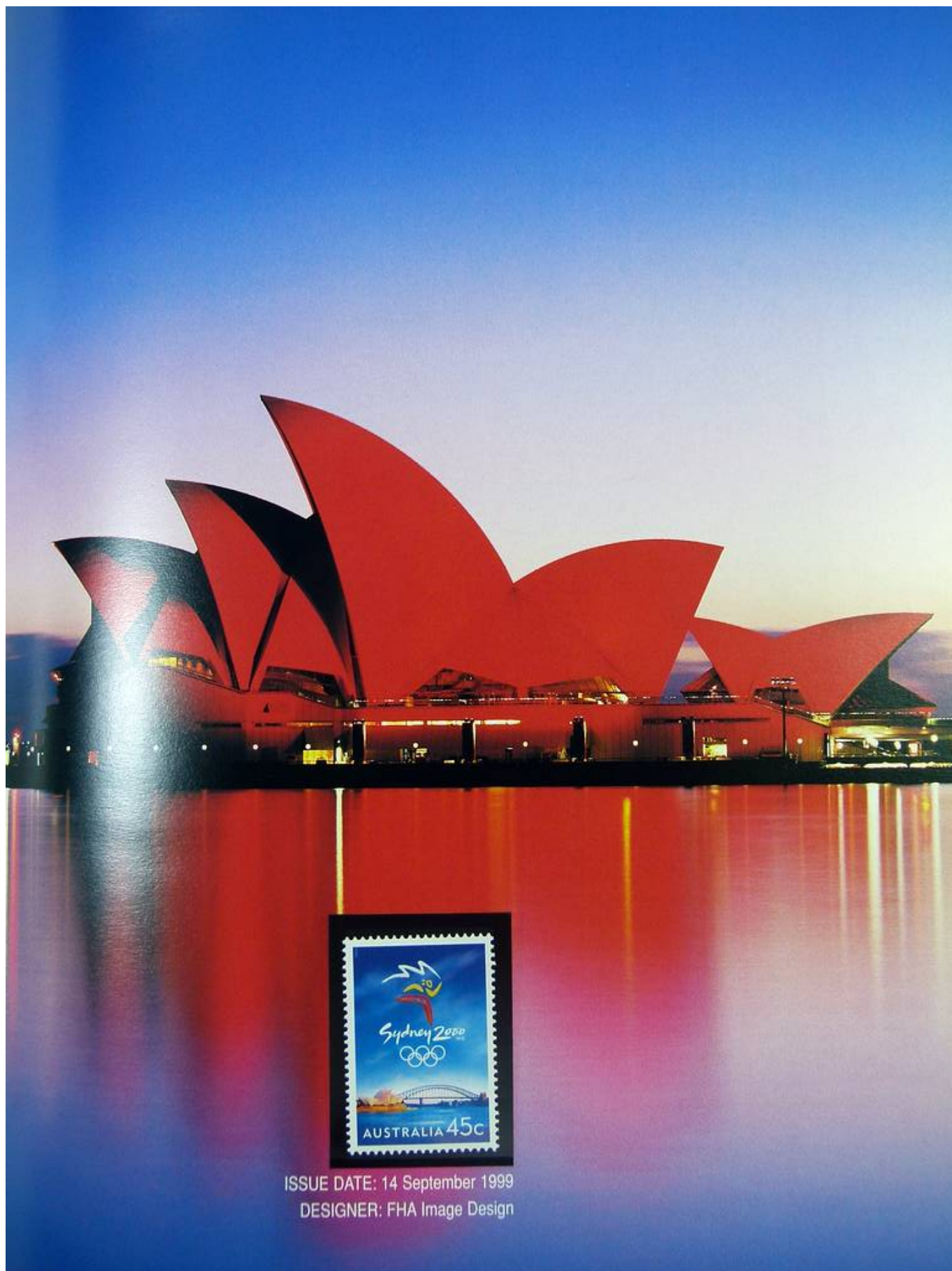


Foto nr.: 37

The design has been adapted for the Boomalli Aboriginal Artists Cooperative logo and the textile formed part of the *Raiki Wara Long Clotb from Aboriginal Australia and the Torres Strait* exhibition at the National Gallery of Victoria in 1999. It is also in the collection of the National Gallery of Australia.

Designed by architects, Ashton Raggatt McDougall, Storey Hall forms part of RMIT University. The winner of the Victorian Architecture Medal, Marion Mahony Award for Interior Architecture and the Dulux Colour Award, Storey Hall is an innovative design.

The RMIT Storey Hall redevelopment (Swanston Street, Melbourne) was commissioned in 1992. The original hall was built by the Hibernian Irish Catholic community of Melbourne in 1887. The green theme throughout the complex explicitly acknowledges the building's Irish roots, and also the flag (green, white and purple) of the radical feminist organisation, the Women's Political Association, which occupied the hall from 1916.

Ashton Raggatt McDougall work predominantly in the public realm. The directors consult and teach in design theory and practice and are leaders in the area of design innovation and excellence.

The Embryo Chair, selected by Lynda Warner as an example of "how Australian design can permeate world design", was designed Marc Newson in 1988. Marc is considered one of the most accomplished designers of his generation. His funky, futuristic style, dominated by playful shapes, bright colours and symmetrical silhouettes, has won him commissions from leading product manufacturers around the world.

Born in Sydney in 1963, Marc studied jewellery and sculpture at Sydney College of the Arts, before experimenting with furniture design. He has lived and worked in Tokyo and Paris, but in 1997 he moved to London to establish a larger studio capable of tackling a wider range of projects. His designs have been acquired for the permanent collections of numerous museums around the world.



ISSUE DATE: 16 September 1999

DESIGNER: Lynda Warner

Lynda Warner, who works in all aspects of graphic design, established her own graphic design studio in Hobart in 1981. Her main intent for these stamps was to convey the process of design, from the formulation of an idea to its end result. One definition of good design that appeals to her is that it is "98 per cent common sense and two per cent aesthetics".



DESIGN AUSTRALIA

Foto nr.: 38



Foto nr.: 39

Other creatures also seen in the miniature sheet include a Cream-spotted Ichneumon (*Echthromorpha intricatoria*), Green Tree Ants (*Oecophylla smaragdina*), a red Dragonfly (*Diplacodes haematodes*), a caterpillar and a stick insect. A fig tree, waterlilies, pandanus and grasses complete the scene. Foil has been added to the dragonfly's wings to give them a more translucent look.

Illustrator, Kevin Stead, worked closely with friend and frog expert, Mike Tyler, to produce the stamps and miniature sheet. Kevin Stead has been painting frogs for some years, concentrating on the highly detailed rendering of their shiny skin. In the course of his research, he sought reference material



from Mike Tyler, in the Department of Environmental Biology at the University of Adelaide. Professor Tyler's interest in frogs dates from his childhood. He claims that he somehow failed to move on to other interests.

When Kevin approached him for some slides of frogs, Mike lent him a few and thought little of it. A week later, however, Kevin dropped by his office with "a fabulous painting of *Litoria splendida*", of a quality that Mike had never seen before. The two have been friends ever since.

Kevin is a highly sought-after illustrator for books and magazines. His work combines a sense of design and flair with extraordinary detail. He has painted numerous covers for Australian Geographic magazine and was commissioned for the Endangered Birds stamps issued in 1998.



Foto nr.: 40

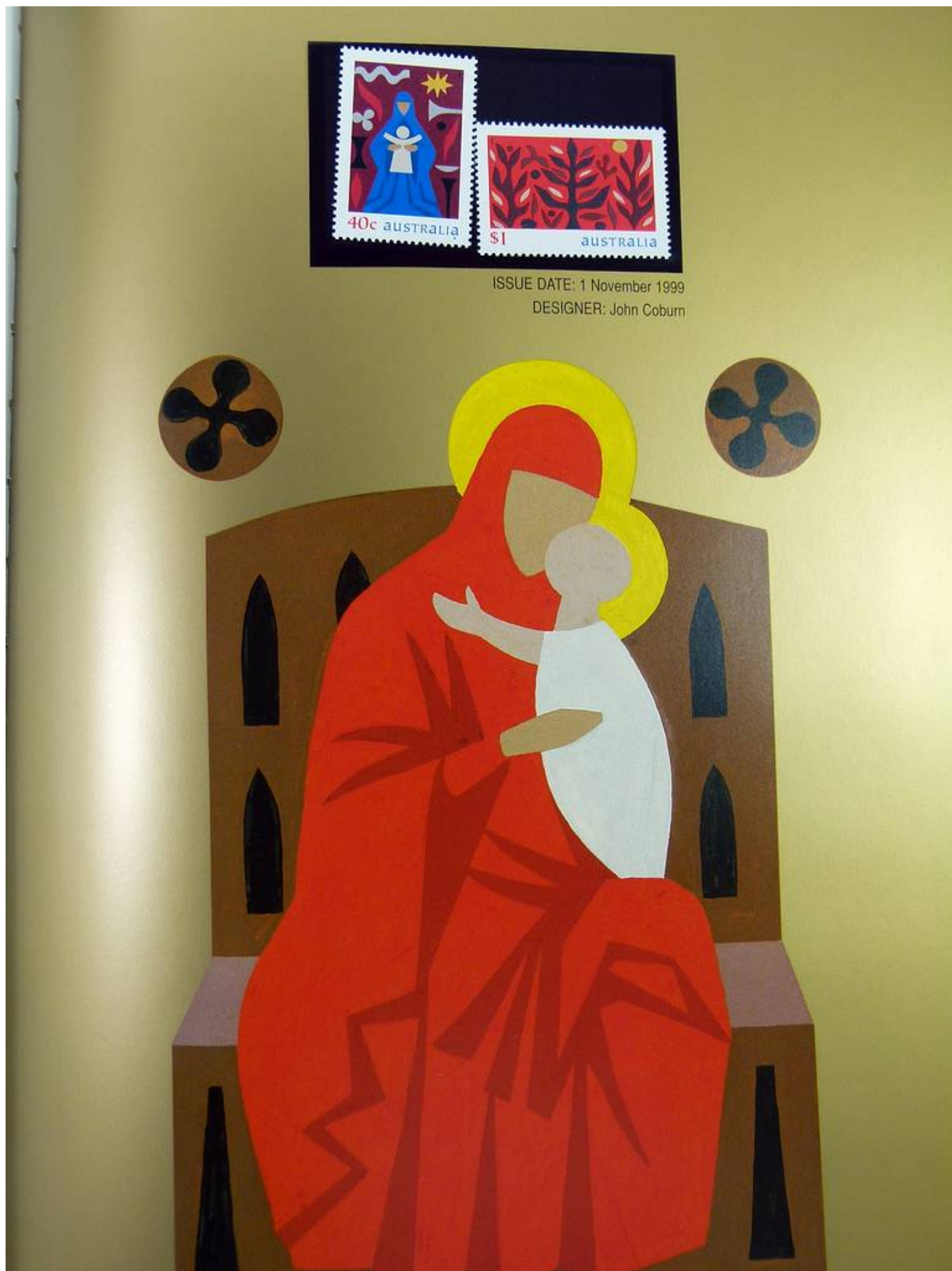


Foto nr.: 41



Foto nr.: 42

A timeslice approach has been adopted for the stamp designs to show Mawson and the original hut, the drama of life surrounding the huts, and the 1997-98 restoration work. Mawson is shown as a young man on the eve of his departure for the Antarctic, with the vessel in which the expedition sailed, and an architectural drawing of the main hut. It is considered a very Australian building with its timber pyramid roof and verandah all around it. The second 45c stamp features the now famous photograph by Frank Hurley, official photographer for the expedition. It evokes the name given to



Cape Denison, the windiest place on earth, "home of the Blizzard".

Huskies played a key part in the exploration of Australia's Antarctic territory. The photograph on the stamp was taken by Mawson's



The conservation team's work was successful despite the arduous conditions. Days of relative calm were interspersed with blizzards lasting three or four days at a stretch. The only real advantage



ISSUE DATE 13 May 1999

DESIGNER: Janet Boschen

companion, Xavier Mertz, who, along with Belgrave Ninnis, perished during an exploration trip. Mawson was thus left alone to trek back across the icecap, only to find when he arrived at Cape Denison that his ship had sailed, leaving him behind for another year. Mawson was knighted for his achievements during this expedition.

Work undertaken by the volunteer conservation team included new roof cladding with Baltic pine planks to match the original timber used. They repaired or replaced skylights and skylight covers, one of which Mawson's men had used for exit and entry when snow was packed around the hut above the roof line. Ridge capping, gutters and flashings were installed to limit the ingress of snow and summer meltwater. The hut was found to be in good structural condition except for the central platform where huge ice loads had snapped the beams.

The memorial cross for Mertz and Ninnis, on the hill overlooking the site, was repaired and maintenance work on the remaining huts carried out.

they had over Mawson's men was modern satellite communications and the knowledge they would be there for just seven weeks, not two years. In addition to the conservation work, the team managed to establish a base camp capable of supporting eight people in relative comfort, so that the task will be easier for future teams. A second expedition is being planned to complete conservation work this summer.