



Global Friendship Through Space Education



Global Friendship Through Space Education is a California-based 501(c)3 non-profit organization founded in 2002. It is dedicated to promoting friendship among young people from different countries and cultures through the study of space-related science and technology.

The goal of global friendship is accomplished through a variety of programs.

Partner School Science Program

Year-long program called the [Partner School Science Program](#) connects students

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from schools in different countries through:

- E-mailing between students about space-related projects and sharing information about their daily lives.
- Collaborative research on NASA's digital-learning website.
- Videoconferencing between partner schools and NASA.
- Meeting at Space Camp Turkey at a special summer session called "E-Pal Week".

twelve campers from different countries and make lasting friendships. All programs are conducted in English.

6- Day Turkish-Language Space Camp Program (summer sessions): This program is offered to students throughout Turkey whose families do not have the financial means to attend Space Camp. The program is offered in Turkish because most Turkish students from

Scholarship Programs

Global Friendship's scholarship program has two components:

6-Day International Space Camp Program

(summer sessions): Since 2002, young people between the ages of 12-15 from over thirty different countries have participated in these six-day programs. The experience not only stimulates the campers' interest in science and math, but also offers them the opportunity to work side-by-side in teams of



disadvantaged backgrounds do not speak English well enough to participate in the international program. These campers have the opportunity to meet young people from all different regions of Turkey and to participate in a unique educational program.

Astronomy Picture of The Day



The Cone Nebula

Nebula is a Latin word. It means a cloud between stars formed by dust, hydrogen, helium and other gasses. This particular nebula is located in the Monoceros constellation. It was discovered on December 26, 1785 by William Herschel, a German-born British astronomer (1738 – 1822).

The Cone Nebula is so named because of its apparent shape. The cone is actually a dark absorption nebula consisting of cold molecular hydrogen and dust. The Cone Nebula is located about 2,700 light-years* away from Earth.

The Cone Nebula is a well-known feature of the Milky Way Galaxy's

Orion Arm surrounding the star cluster. The bright star at the centre of this picture, photographed by the Hubble Space Telescope, is 15 Monocerotis or 'S Monocerotis. It is a quadruple star system consisting of four brilliant blue-white stars and it is partly responsible for causing the nebula to glow.

* Light Year: A light-year, also light year or light-year (symbol: ly) is a unit of length, equal to just under 10 trillion kilometers (10×10^{15} meters, about 6 trillion miles). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year.

The light-year is often used to measure distances to stars and other distances on a galactic scale, especially in non-specialist and popular science publications.

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DID YOU KNOW?

The ozone layer is a layer in Earth's atmosphere which contains relatively high concentrations of ozone (O_3). This layer absorbs 97-99% of the Sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, which is potentially damaging to the life forms on Earth.