



WASFR NEWS

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Morning Everyone. There are several issues that may be of interest in this report but one that is quite important is that the meeting on **August (13th)**, will include our Annual General Meeting (in addition to the usual General meeting). The guest speaker will be talking about Understanding Dementia/Alzheimers and is sure to draw a number of visitors. How many of you are aware that there are over 150 different types of Dementia ? Alzheimers is just one of them.

Western Australia continues to defy the introduction of this Coronavirus into our State - something which I know we are all very thankful for. The supply of the Pfizer vaccine is stepping up - as is the level of vaccinations. We are told that there is a very good supply of the AstraZeneca vaccine in every State and hope that we are all taking advantage of this fact. There are still a number of skeptics around, but, as time goes on, I am certain that they will be considering a change of heart.

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The Federal Budget seems to have been well received by most organisations - including retirees. The increase of the superannuation levy to 10% may have upset a few businesses but most people agreed that it was clearly foreshadowed and should be recognised as a good step for the future. Those people who chose to draw down on their current superannuation amounts during this crisis (some had little options), may have some regrets in the years ahead. There was no increase in the Medicare levy, no changes to the level of tax on superannuation and no Aged Care levy. Almost every retiree was pleased to see the continuation of the 50% reduction in the mandatory draw-downs for Account Based Pensions - could this be the beginning of a review of this policy ?

Everyone would have been pleased to see the changes to the income tax scales i.e. the 19% rate increased from \$37,000 to \$45,000 and the 37% rate increases from \$90,000 to \$120,000. There was also an increase to the concessional, and non-concessional, payments to superannuation from \$25,000 to \$27,500 and from \$100,000 to \$110,000, together with the proposed abolition of the Work Test for non-concessional superannuation contributions (as from 1 July 2022) - something that we have been advocating for for many years. Unfortunately, the Work Test will still apply for any concessional contributions - we will continue to push for this to be abolished (as we will to have the over 75 limit repealed). The LMITO (Low & Middle Income Tax Offset) will continue on for another 12 months (it was due to cut out). This provides up to \$1080 for those with incomes between \$48,000 and \$90,000. Note: The LITO is in addition to the LMITO and gives \$700 up to \$37,500 but cuts out at an income of \$66,668.

As mentioned in the last edition of WASFR News there is still a concern (once this federal election is out of the way), that scrutiny will continue on the level of tax-free concessions available to recipients of ABP pensions. A recent article in the AFR indicated that raising taxes on richer retirees would go some way to addressing the fact that wealthy Australians are receiving too much in tax concessions.

Happy Fathers Day



The suggestion was made that superannuation in both the accumulation and pension phase should be taxed at 10.5%.

An alternate suggestion included taxing the whole superannuation system at 15%, which would increase government revenue by more than 40%. Another source said *"The government should be looking at capping the amount you can have in the system or look at the introduction of higher rates of tax applied to bigger balances."*

The government's Retirement Income Review, which was released last year, was also critical of the super tax concessions available to wealthy Australians. It said the tax concessions on large superannuation balances were *"not required for retirement income purposes as they are unlikely to encourage additional saving"*. *"Large balances are held in the superannuation system mainly as a tax minimisation strategy, separate to any retirement income goals"*. Comment: Such heavy changes to this system would require an extremely high level of confidence by the government of the time and, at this stage, does not seem likely - no-one has forgotten the recent issue with franking credits and negative gearing.

The WA Seniors Alliance (WASA) has now been going for 13 years. Michael Cain from SCOAWA has agreed to continue on as the Secretary for the next 12 months and I will continue as the Chair. We had a meeting with the new Minister for Seniors (Don Punch from Bunbury), on 15th July and we both came away with a feeling of confidence that this Minister will do his best for seniors/retirees. Of course, this government has any number of competing priorities, and the Minister for Seniors is just one person. We were able to discuss the matter of fire sprinkler systems in Aged Care facilities and it is hoped that the results of the recent review will soon be available. Comment: The main issue is to highlight the number of facilities, in WA, that are not fitted with automatic fire sprinkler systems - fixing that problem is the next priority. We have been chasing this for well over 3 ½ years so it will be good to finally get a result.

You may recall that we had a problem with the announcement by COTA WA that they had created a *Positive Ageing Alliance*. This happened about 4 months ago and caused a level of concern amongst several other organisations that represent seniors/retirees. None of these organisations were consulted prior to the announcement, nor did any of them have any idea that such a group was even being considered. An approach to COTA WA indicated that other organisations were involved and enquired as to the objectives etc. for this group. We also sought clarification as to the people/organisations who were a part of this *Alliance*. Several letters to the President of COTA WA resulted in a request from the President for a meeting with WASA. This meeting took place on 20th July but, after 1 ¼ hours, nothing had changed. Despite there being 2 photographs of a group of around 25 people taken at Government House, COTA WA continue to refuse to name the people involved. When asked about terms of reference it turns out that there aren't any. Similarly, there are no Minutes of any meetings that may have taken place. Not exactly satisfactory.

We recently received several emails from an organisation called the Seniors United Party of Australia (SUPA). This organisation originated in NSW some years ago and did have some members who contested the recent federal election - there was one candidate from WA. They have had a problem with the Australian Electoral Commission who carried out a check on membership and subsequently de-registered the organisation (insufficient number of members). SUPA are contesting this de-registration and are carrying out a membership drive. A copy of their recent newsletter contained a summary of some of the issues that are of importance to SUPA. There were 2 issues that raised questions concerning their focus on seniors - the Cashless Debit Card and changes to Medicare. Both of these 2 topics mainly relate to the total population of Australia - not just to seniors. We appreciate that seniors are also involved in any changes to Medicare, and some (??) seniors could be affected if restrictions to the Cashless Debit Card were to be extended, however, organisations that exist to obtain improved concessions for seniors cannot get tied down with every "worthwhile cause" that pops up. Much as we would like to have a greater level of influence it is not possible, with limited resources, to get involved in them all. In particular, the Medicare issue is very complex (over 900 categories), and would require a dedicated team of professional people to spend a fair amount of time dissecting all the information available.

A Retirement Incomes Covenant Policy Paper was recently released and comments were sought. This seems to mainly cover changes to SMSFs that appear to make the legislative requirements more stringent. Whilst this may seem of value to many investors, it also imposes extra workload on the trustees that may not be well received.

Last month we began to collect names for anyone interested in joining an Investors group. It is early days yet, but we hope to get organized where regular meetings can take place and, hopefully, be of benefit to members. If you are interested contact Peter Farr on 0419 905 864, or any of the Committee members.

Our next General meeting, **and AGM**, is on Friday 13th August where the guest speaker will be discussing Dementia/Alzheimers - should be interesting ? Look forward to seeing you there. Stay safe.

Ron de Gruchy

The History of Aviation in WA

Edward Goodchild

Our guest speaker, Tony McGrath, has worked in the aviation industry for 40 years, starting with MacRobertson-Miller Airlines (MMA) in the 1970's, moving to Cathay-Pacific for four years, Qantas for 32 years and, finally, Virgin Australia for four years before retiring a few years ago. His retirement gave him the opportunity to pursue his wider interest in aviation in Western Australia and time to write three books on the subject - all now out of print but still available in .pdf format via his web site (tony-mcgrath.com).

There have been many companies providing commercial air services in WA since around 1920 (Tony listed some 54 WA-based carriers, 21 interstate-based carriers and 34 overseas-based carriers who have, at one time or another, operated in WA). Clearly, it would have been impossible for Tony to discuss all of the in one presentation so he concentrated his talk on five airlines which had most impact on the development of commercial aviation in the state.

West(ern) Australian Airways

Western Australian Airways (later West Australian Airways) operated from 1921 to 1936 and was the first airline in Australia to operate scheduled air services (pre-empting Qantas by several months). It was founded (as many other air services were at the time) by a former WW1 pilot — Norman Brearley. It started operating on the north-west coastal route between Geraldton and Broome (initially, it was not allowed to operate from Perth since the state government of the day would not allow it to compete with the Perth to Geraldton railway). Later, this route was extended back to Perth when the prohibition was removed and also on to Wyndham. Subsequently, a new route from Perth to Adelaide was opened. The NW Coastal route was lost in 1934 to the new MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Company.



Norman Brearley started off in 1919 giving joyrides around Perth using two ex-military Avro 504J aircraft that he had brought back after the war. He based his operation initially at Belmont racecourse and then (unofficially) at Langley Park (Eastern Esplanade). In 1924, Brearley moved to the newly-opened Maylands aerodrome. He opened the Perth Flying School (now the Royal Aero Club of WA).

In 1921, he tendered for, and won, a licence to operate scheduled services from Geraldton to Derby, carrying both mail and passengers. The service started using Bristol Tourer aircraft and five pilots — Charles Kingston Smith, Robert Fawcett, Norman Brearley himself, Lem Taplin and Fal Abbot. Unfortunately, Robert Fawcett was killed in a crash on the very first day of operations. In 1934, West Australian airlines tendered for the NW route to Katherine to meet up with the Qantas international flights. However, its tender was rejected in favour of MacRobertson-Miller Aviation.

The Perth-Adelaide route, with stops at Kalgoorlie, Forrest and Ceduna, opened in 1929 using DH66 Hercules aircraft. In 1931, Brearley introduced Vickers Viastra aircraft on this route, not altogether successfully.

Navigation at this time relied entirely on dead reckoning between known landmarks or following line features such as the coastline, telegraph lines etc. This meant that all flights had to take place during the day when the landmarks were visible and also dictated that the Adelaide flights had to stop overnight at a small guest house in Forrest in the middle of the Nullarbor Plain. To overcome this limitation, Sperry "Spotlights" were installed at intervals along the route — these were visible for a considerable distance at night and allowed the flights to continue overnight.

West Australian Airways were sold to Adelaide Airlines in 1936 which, in turn, combined with Tasmanian Holymans Airlines to become Australian National Airlines (ANA).

MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Pty. Ltd. (MMA)

MMA was founded in Adelaide in 1920 by Horrie Miller (another ex-WW1 pilot) as "Commercial Aviation Company". It moved to Perth in 1934 on winning the NW mail route from West Australian Airways and changed its name to MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. with investment by MacRobertsons Chocolates. The airline operated in various guises until 1993. MMA was based initially at Maylands Airport and then at Perth Airport. Its initial route, the NW Coastal route, was to provide a feeder service, linking to the Qantas/Imperial Airways Australia-England air route in Daly Waters in the Northern Territory.



Initially, the licence was to fly to Katherine in the NT but Miller persuaded the Commonwealth government to change to Daly Waters since there were better facilities (hangars, etc.) there. As time went on, it developed an extensive network of routes throughout WA and the Northern Territory.

MMA started the NW service using DH84 Dragon aircraft flying the four-day journey between Perth and Daly Waters with overnight stops at Carnarvon, Broome and Ord River. In 1938, Qantas changed their aircraft on the Australia-England route to Shorts Flying Boats which necessitated MMA changing the destination of the NW route from Daly Waters to Darwin.

During WW2, MMA's operations became fragmented, partly as a result of Qantas ceasing to operate the England service and partly due to the loss and impressment of MMA men and aircraft.

Commercial aviation recovered after the war with the availability of staff and new aircraft such as the Avro Anson and, later, the DH104 Dove and Douglas DC3. MMA moved to Guildford Aerodrome (now Perth Airport) in the late 1940's.

MMA introduced DHC6 Twin Otter and Vickers Viscount aircraft in 1968 and started to move to jet operations in 1970 with the introduction of the Fokker F28 Fellowship.

In 1949 an MMA DC3 crashed on takeoff from Perth Airport, killing all passengers and crew — Australia's worst air crash up to that point. Fortunately, no-one on the ground was hurt. Another bad accident happened in 1956 — an Anson operating the Flying Doctor service crashed near Broome, killing all seven people on board. In 1968, a third major crash occurred when the wing separated from a Vickers Viscount, leased from Ansett, near Port Hedland. Again all 26 passengers and crew were killed.

In 1955, MMA merged with Airlines (WA) Ltd. to form MacRobertson-Miller Airlines and in the 1960's Ansett also bought into MMA. Horrie Miller died in 1980 (aged 87) having retained an active interest in the airline right up to the end. Shortly afterwards, in 1981, the airline changed its name to Airlines of Western Australia Ltd. In 1985, the airline was again re-branded, this time to Ansett W.A. and was fully absorbed into Ansett Australia in 1993.

Airlines (W.A.) Ltd.

Airlines (W.A.) Ltd. was founded by Charles Snook (yet another ex-WW1 pilot) in 1935 and operated for 20 years until 1955. It operated mainly in the southern part of the state — to the South-West, Goldfields, Geraldton, Rottneest Island and as far north as the inland Murchison and Pilbara — generally complementing the MMA routes. It also operated dog-baiting and newspaper air drop services to regional WA. In 1955 it merged with MMA with the latter's name changing from MM Aviation to MM Airlines.

In the late 1940's the Department of Civil Aviation mandated the use of two to operate the Anson aircraft then used by the airline. Deeming the employment of two pilots to be unaffordable, Snook challenged this decision received the ruling that the second crew member was only required to operate the radio. To avoid employing (and carrying) an extra crew member, airline trained its flight attendants to fulfil role.

The airline suffered a bad crash in 1951 a DH Dove broke up in flight near Kalgoorlie, killing all seven passengers two crew.



Hudson Fysh

The Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas)

Qantas was founded in Queensland in by Hudson Fysh and Paul McGinnis and started operations in WA in 1942. MMA's route to Daly Waters and Darwin.

In 1942, Qantas operated evacuation flights between Java and Broome using Shorts Empire Flying Boats following the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies. Four aircraft were lost in that operation — one shot down by the Japanese with many fatalities, one lost without trace in flight from Java, and two destroyed in a Japanese attack on Broome. In

addition to the evacuation flights, the flying boats were also used to rescue crews from aircraft and ships destroyed by the Japanese.



Paul McGinnis

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Between 1943 and 1945, Qantas operated non-stop flights from Crawley on the Swan River to Ceylon and Karachi in India using Catalina amphibian aircraft. These were the only international flights operated by the airline during this period.

For a short period after the war, Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated flights from Perth and Learmonth to the Cocos Islands, Colombo, Karachi and the UK using Lancastrian and Liberator aircraft. There was then a break from 1946 to 1952 when there were no Qantas flights from Perth. However, in 1952, Qantas started services to Johannesburg via the Cocos Islands and Mauritius and to Singapore via Cocos Islands and Jakarta.



They also started services to London during the 1950's routing via Jakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Teheran, Cairo, Istanbul, Athens and Rome using Lockheed Constellation and Super Constellation aircraft. These flights took up to 76 hours, including an overnight stop in Singapore.

In the 1960's Boeing 707 jet aircraft were becoming available and Qantas started a twice-weekly round-the-world service from Sydney with multiple stops along the way including one in Perth. This lasted a few years but by the mid 1960's Perth lost its "same plane" status and flights to the UK and Europe involved changing aircraft in Singapore. The introduction of the Boeing 747 in 1971 allowed Qantas to operate one-stop flights to London from Perth via Bombay and to Europe via Singapore. Qantas also started to operate many other routes to Asia and Indonesia from Perth.

Qantas discontinued its services to South Africa in the late 1970's as an anti-apartheid move and, a few years later, introduced a service to Harare in Zimbabwe instead. At the same time, South African Airways' licence to fly to Australia was withdrawn. Qantas and SAA were able to resume services in 1992 after a break of 15 years.

In 1993, Qantas purchased Trans-Australia Airlines and took over their inter-state and intra-state services.

Qantas did a proving flight to Perth in an Airbus A380 aircraft in 2008, but never actually operated the A380 from Perth.

All Qantas international services from Perth ceased in 2013 and didn't resume until 2015 when a service between Perth and Singapore was re-introduced. A non-stop Perth to London service, with a flight time of around 17 hours, was started in 2018 using the Boeing 787.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA)

Unlike the other airlines covered in the talk, TAA was founded by the Federal Labor government in 1946 and was Australia's only government-owned airline, operating under the Australian national Airlines Commission. It was heavily favoured through its early years at the expense of its main competitor Australian National Airlines (ANA). It operated variously DC4, Convair 280, Vickers Viscount, DC6, Lockheed Electra aircraft and, later, the Boeing 727 jet. The wide-body Airbus A300 was introduced in 1981 along with a new camel-hump logo.



Although most intra-state routes in WA were licensed to MMA, TAA were very keen to operate in the state, particularly along the west coast route Perth-Port Hedland-Darwin. After many years of trying and recourse to a Royal Commission, in 1977 they were granted a licence to operate one service per week along this route. Some years later, this service was withdrawn after "losing money by the bucketful".

The company changed its trading name in 1986 to Australian Airlines and introduced the Boeing 737. The airline was absorbed into Qantas in 1993.

In Conclusion...

Having covered most of the main airlines to operate within WA over the last hundred years or so, Tony could have continued for much longer covering the many other airlines operating in WA. Unfortunately, time ran out and he concluded there. A highly informative session.

The History and Science of Magic Lanterns

Sharon Goodchild

WASFR's guest speaker for our July 2021 meeting was Richard Rennie. Richard is a retired science teacher and a passionate collector and restorer of light and sound technology who established the Light and Sound Discovery Centre in the Fremantle Museum. In 2016 Richard was awarded the Rotary Community Award for exceptional social and community service.

History and uses of Magic Lanterns:

The early examples used pictures, paintings, prints and photographs usually on glass plates, together with whatever lighting source was available, including candlelight. The development that began during those early periods was mainly used for entertainment. As the equipment improved it was used increasingly for training and education e.g. scientific lectures, as well for entertainment until well into the 20th century, when it was overtaken by more advanced equipment and technology which we see today.



A very early form would have been **Shadow Puppets** like those we still see in such countries as Indonesia today. You had a transfer screen with a light behind the screen and the audience in front. Limbs were manipulated to tell a story - pure entertainment.

The first mention of Magic Lanterns by name is open to debate (approx mid 1600's).

The first public Magic Lantern performance appears to have been Phantasmagoria by Etienne Robert (a Belgian) which opened in Paris in **1798**. One paid to be scared by shadow skeletons etc. flying around the room. The first positive photos projected onto glass in 1849 and from the 1850's projection of black and white photographic slides became common. Coloured slides, made by hand colouring black and white photographs followed.



The first Magic Lantern show in Western Australia was in October 1884 at the Oddfellow Hall Fremantle presented by Professor Schwarz with his Mammoth Viorama projector. A night of Dioramas (models representing 3D images), slides with movement, all accompanied by music and singing



appropriate to the different scenes. The audience was able to see for the first time World Icons like Westminster Abbey, photographs of works of European artists, tour far distant countries such as Egypt, darkest Africa etc. and view images of thrilling events.

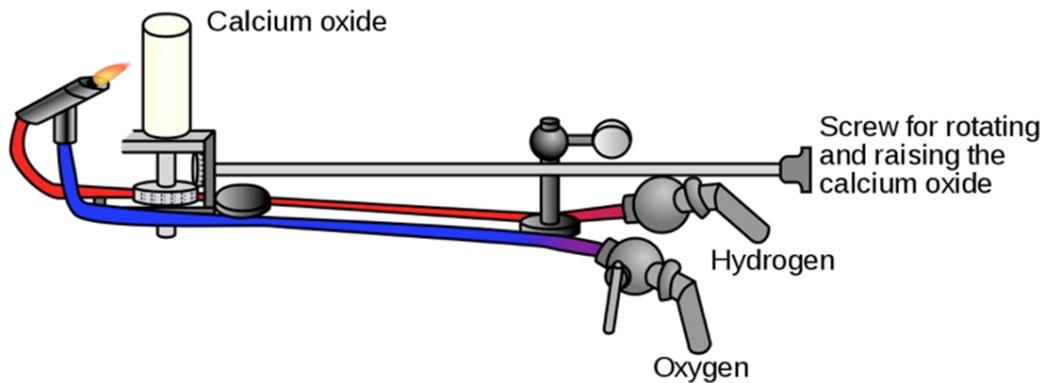
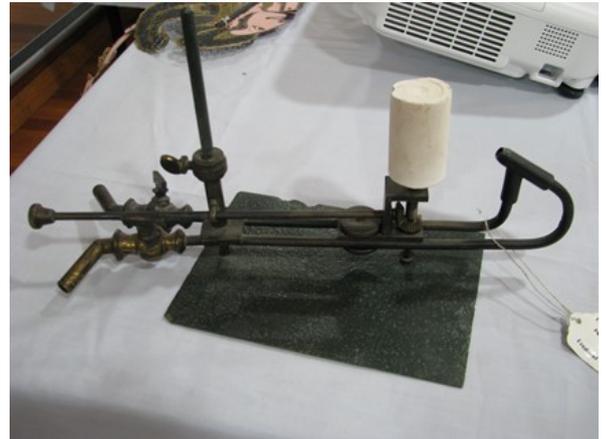
The show also included scientific exhibitions and feats of legerdemain and magic tricks. Tickets were 1, 2 and 3 shillings. This was followed by shows in Perth, Guildford, York and the Eastern Districts. Dissolving images (where one slide appears to "dissolve" into the next) were created using the Biunial Projector. This was used, for example, for contrasting different versions the same view e.g. day versus night, spring versus autumn and so on.

These large projectors needed a very bright light — much brighter than would be possible with candles, oil lanterns or normal gas lighting. A new form of light was needed. Limelight, used in the theatre to project bright light onto the performers (hence the performers would be in the "Limelight"), was the only light source bright enough for the purpose.

Limelight is produced by a block of Calcium Oxide (lime) heated by a Hydrogen/Oxygen flame in an apparatus like that shown in the following photo and diagram until it is hot enough to emit a bright, white light.

The Biunial projector was, effectively, two projectors each with its own limelight. Images could be overlaid onto each other and faded in or out individually by adjusting their limelights using the adjustment screw shown on the right in the diagram.

The new projectors soon became popular beyond the realms of purely sensational entertainment. For example, church groups used them to illustrate bible stories with pictures, educational organisations used them to illustrate scientific lectures, tour operators used them to illustrate the highlights of their journeys, and they were often used to entertain children with illustrated stories.



In 1904, the Paget brothers introduced Autochrome — a technique to produce colour slides without the need for manual tinting. This was a process which used a black and white photographic plate coated with a very fine starch (potato) layer with some starch particles dyed red, some green and some blue.

When a photograph was taken through this layer, the light was filtered by the coloured particles and, on processing the plate to produce a positive image, a coloured image could be projected.

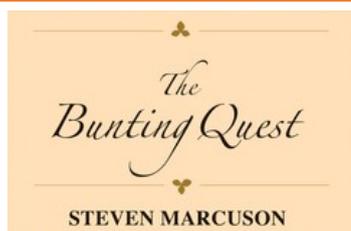
Four years later, in 1908, Louis Dufay produced a refinement of this technique by using a fine printed grid of red, green and blue lines on the photographic plate. Exposing the photograph through this grid allowed the coloured image to be viewed.

In 1912, Paget refined his process by using two glass plates and a separate colour screen in contact with a black and white photograph. Magic Lanterns with glass slides were still being used in cinemas until the 1960's, but mainly for advertising purposes.

Not much has changed, even today! Modern computer projectors use the same bright white light source and red/green/blue (RGB) filtration technique to project colour images onto a screen for viewing — albeit that the technology has advanced somewhat.

Richard's presentation also included a wonderful display of original magic projectors and a magic lantern slide show. Many questions were raised and Richard was willing to stay back after the meeting had finished to converse with members.





Margaret Harris

The Bunting Quest – what was this about? Because of Covid-19 lockdown in 2020 we had waited almost a year to hear Steven Marcuson enlighten us.

Steven has owned the Trowbridge Gallery in Old Theatre Lane, Claremont since 1989, although he sounded as though he arrived from Glasgow last week. He bought the Gallery from Martin Trowbridge, the son of Sir Richard Trowbridge, the last English-appointed Governor of Western Australia. The Gallery specialises in rare maps and charts.

Over the years the gallery has mounted exhibitions of rare maps depicting the discovery of Australia, going back to the 1600s and 1700s. One of these maps caused some raised eyebrows. It was Heinrich Bunting's map of the world dated 1581. Heinrich Bunting was a German Lutheran priest and his book of his travels included easily identifiable maps of what is now the Middle East. Also included was a map of the world – and here Steven produced a copy of the map which was passed around for our scrutiny – and it was obvious that this particular map would be very interesting to Australians, particularly Western Australians. In fact, The West Australian's front page headline on 4 November 1995 was:



“Old Map Rocks State's History”

Certainly, the rather crude map shows Europe, the Middle East, Africa and America. Yes, sceptics could say the 'boot' of Italy faces the wrong way and Madagascar is not shown at all, despite having been 'discovered' by that time. But what about the land mass in the bottom right-hand corner that looks strikingly like Western Australia. This coastline would not appear on any map until 1640.



Was this true or was it just a 'lucky squiggle' drawn there to 'balance' the world.

Steven then produced an English edition of Bunting's book dated 1636 which everyone was keen to get their hands on – it is not often a book of this age comes into our hands. It was not in good condition; obviously, it had had an interesting life. The original German edition was dated 1581.

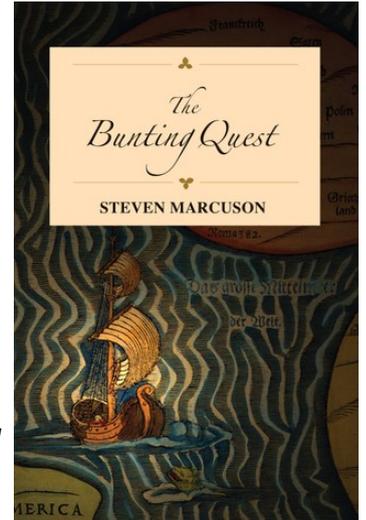
About seven years ago Steven could sense a story in the making: he had never written anything before; he was a young family man; he had read

Dan Brown's Da Vinci Code; surely he could write a book of fiction about Heinrich Bunting and his travels around the world.

Steven shared with us the conception and birth pains of The Bunting Quest. The project took seven years. The epilogue was written first, then the prologue. When it came to starting Chapter 1 Steven realised this was not going to be an easy assignment. His main characters were real people, eg. Heinrich Bunting, but Steven invested them with words and actions that are fictional. Other characters are pure figments of Steven's imagination. How he chose some of the names of his characters is a story in itself.

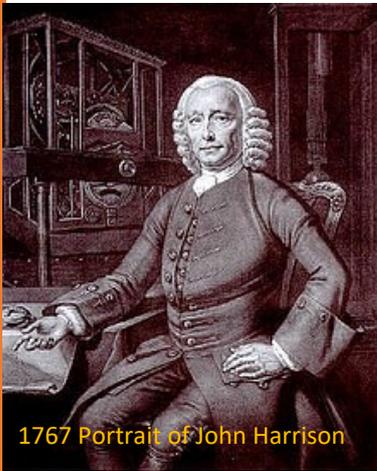
Finally, the book was ready for editing, much to the relief of Steven's wife and children who had endured seven long years of 'living' with this story. It was accepted for publication and, to Steven's amazement and joy, spent a number of weeks on the best-seller list.

The Bunting Quest is excellent reading, and if you haven't already done so – please read it. You won't be disappointed.



During Question Time after the meeting a member asked Steven when measuring Longitude was invented. Steven couldn't remember the date but mentioned Dava Sobel's book Longitude.

This is the story of John Harrison, an 18th century clockmaker who created the first chronometer sufficiently accurate to be used to determine longitude at sea. The year was 1761.



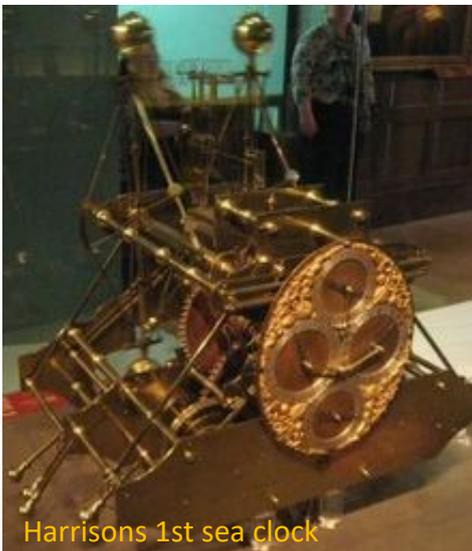
1767 Portrait of John Harrison

Before the 18th century, ocean navigators could not find an accurate way of determining longitude. The best scientists of the time, including Sir Isaac Newton, thought it impossible.

John Harrison spent four decades perfecting a watch that would earn him compensation from Parliament and longitude rewards thanks to the recognition and influence of King George III.



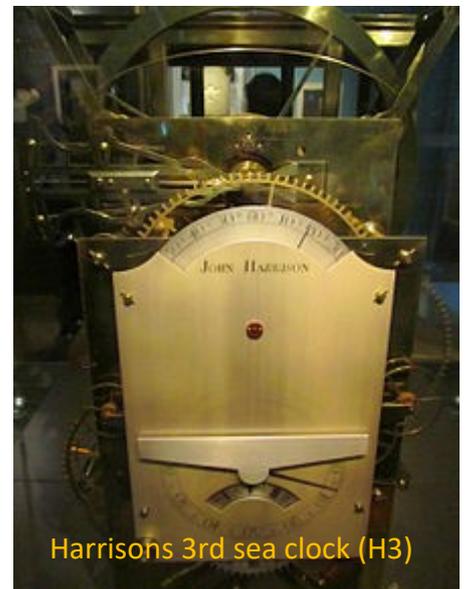
I read this book some years ago and is worth spending a few wet days on the couch with mugs of hot chocolate.



Harrisons 1st sea clock



Harrisons 2nd sea clock (H2)



Harrisons 3rd sea clock (H3)



WESTERN AUSTRALIA SELF FUNDED RETIREES Inc.

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MINUTES

MINUTES

Minutes of the General Meeting of WASFR Inc. held at the Cambridge Bowling Club, Howtree Place, Floreat, on Friday 9 JULY 2021.

The President opened the meeting at 10.05am welcoming the 26 members and 4 visitors. He reminded members that the Covid-19 restrictions are still in place - masks required and maintain the 2sqm rule.

APOLOGIES:

E. Goodchild, R. Wyatt, V. Payne, L. Hollier, P. Ellis and D. Brooke.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES: Moved by R. Bannerman, seconded S. Papadimitriou, that the Minutes of the meeting held 11 June 2021 be accepted as a true record. Carried.

BUSINESS ARISING:

WA Seniors Alliance (WASA): The review has been completed and we are now waiting for a report re fire sprinkler systems in Aged Care facilities - should be available in a few months time. A meeting with the new WA Minister for Seniors (Don Punch) is scheduled for 15 July - reference will be made to the situation regarding fire sprinkler systems in addition to a discussion of the State submission.

COTA WA: The President recounted the situation regarding COTA WA introducing a *Positive Ageing Alliance* group without any input/contact from all the other organisations that deal with seniors/retirees in WA. Contact (letters/emails) has been made with the CEO, and the President of COTA WA, regarding the objectives and composition of this Alliance but there seems to be a reluctance to divulge the names of the people involved. The latest development has resulted in a request from COTA WA to meet with the Chair of the WA Seniors Alliance and this is due to take place on 20 July 2021 at the COTA WA premises in Victoria Park.

Investment group: The President referred to the comments made in last month's meeting about a small number of interested members who are keen to start up an "Investors Group" within the parameters of WA Self Funded Retirees Inc. So far, 14 members have indicated their interest and a meeting will be held very soon - Committee member Peter Farr has agreed to "get things started".

COMMUNICATIONS:

- Emails re fire sprinklers in Aged Care facilities - Minister for Commerce
- Emails re Positive Ageing Alliance
- Emails re meeting with new Minister for Seniors - 15 July
- Emails from City of Cambridge
- Emails from COTA Australia - Federal Budget & State of the (Older) Nation Report
- Email from the Seniors United Party of Australia (SUPA) - AGM postponed
- Email re potential meeting with the Member for Churchlands
- Email re Future Fund Report
- ACOSS media releases (8)
- Brisbane North Retirees - July newsletter
- Gold Coast Retirees Inc. - July newsletter
- Super Guide - June newsletter
- COTA WA Connections - July newsletter
- CPSA The Voice - 16th, 23rd, 30th June and 7th July
- SMSF Weekly News Digests (6)

FINANCE: The Treasurer, M. Harris, said that the funds available to WASFR as at 30 June 2021 totalled \$8,793.02 with \$79.20 in outstanding accounts still to be paid. No questions from members.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

Investment Group: Following on from the earlier mention of an Investors Group P. Farr was able to give an outline of what is envisaged with this group. It is possible that the Cambridge Bowling Club might be available as a meeting place and suitable times/dates will be discussed. An article regarding this group will be included in the next edition of *WASFR News*.

Other: The President spoke about correspondence received from the Seniors United Party of Australia (SUPA) during the past few weeks. SUPA originated in NSW and is attempting to build a political party that will focus on issues relevant to seniors. Originally, they put forward candidates for the NSW State Parliament in 2019 and then followed this up with candidates for the 2019 Federal election. They had an AGM scheduled for last month but had to cancel due to Covid-19 restrictions. We have a small group in WA and one of their members stood as an independent candidate in the recent WA State election. SUPA had an unfortunate incident recently when they were challenged by the Australian Electoral Commission regarding the number of members they had. Although confident that they (SUPA), had the numbers the AEC conducted a survey which resulted in SUPA being deregistered. SUPA are now in the process of correcting this matter and are seeking more members in order to proceed further.

After the morning tea break (and the drawing of the 3 raffles), the President introduced Richard Rennie who is a retired science teacher and is a passionate collector and restorer of light and sound technology. Richard proceeded to explain the history of the "Magic Lantern" and was able to demonstrate the way in which these articles were a source of pleasure to many people many years ago. Richard had several (very old) lanterns and showed us how they worked. Many questions were raised and Richard was willing to stay back after the meeting had finished. A small presentation was made to Richard thanking him for the trouble he had gone to in order to get such a fascinating array of old projectors.

Speakers for the following months are as follows

13 August	Name of speaker TBC	Understanding Dementia/Alzheimers.
10 September	Richard Goodwin	Family History - getting started.
8 October	Rose Adamson	Navigating Government websites - Mygov, Myhealth, Covid vaccination certificate etc.
12 November	Xmas Party	No guest speaker

Confirmed

Date

NEXT GENERAL MEETING (and AGM): FRIDAY 13 AUGUST 2021

WASFR Inc. does not give advice on any personal, or financial, matters.

Nothing written or spoken in the course of WASFR meetings, talks or publication is to be construed as advice given to members.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name/s:

Address:

.....

Telephone:

Pre-retirement Occupation/Interests (optional)

.....

Annual Subscription:

Couple \$30.00, Single \$20.00

Please forward application and subscription to

The Treasurer

Margaret Harris
WA Self Funded Retirees Inc.
201 Bagot Road
Subiaco WA 6008

Email: littlejim2@optusnet.com.au

YOUR COMMITTEE

Web site: www.wasfr.org.au

President:

Ron de Gruchy 9447 1313

Vice-President:

Position vacant

Secretary:

Sharon Goodchild 0452 580 753

Treasurer:

Margaret Harris: 0417 991 947

Committee:

Margaret Cresswell 0499 968 411

Joe McPhail 9446 7376

Peter Farr 0419 905 864

MEETINGS:

Meetings start at 10.00 am and are held at Cambridge Bowling Club, Floreat Sporting Precinct, Floreat, on the Second Friday of each month, excluding December and January.

DISCLAIMER

Please note that nothing written or spoken in the course of WASFR meetings, talks given, or in any publication is to be construed as advice to members or visitors.

WASFR NEWS

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Celia Hammond

Federal MP for Curtin

As a Community Service



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IF YOU WISH TO GET INVOLVED.