

Club Meetings:
Thursday for fellowship at
6pm followed by Dinner at
6:30pm

Location:
Hotel Grand Chancellor,
29 Cameron Street,
Launceston, Tasmania

25th April
2024

Tamar Views

Weekly Bulletin



Rotary

Club of South Launceston



This Week
ANZAC Day

Presidents Report

Hello Rotarians, I hope you, your family and friends had a wonderful week.

I thoroughly enjoyed Ian Smith's presentation this week on the History of Photo Copiers. This certainly took a few of us a walk down memory lane. Thank you Ian.

This Thursday we commemorate ANZAC Day, where as a country together with New Zealand remember our first ANZACS at Gallipoli during the First World War and all veterans from all conflicts since. This day has over many years grown with our younger community members taking a keen interest in participating in dawn services and marches. PP Glenda together with her husband Geoff attended the dawn service at Gallipoli last year. Their experience was memorable.

We will meet back at the Grand Chancellor for a formal meeting Thursday 2 May 2024.

Please do not forget the district training is at the Rotary centre in Deloraine on 5 May 2024. Time 9.30am to 3.15pm. Morning tea and lunch is provided. It would be great if we had a good attendance from our club. Enjoy the week with family and friends.

Yours in Rotary
Andrea Bartholemew
President



COMING EVENTS



May 2nd

AG Craig Perkins

May 9th

Rodney Spinks
Volunteering
Vinnie Food Van

May 16th

Terese Binns
Northern Tasmanian Light
Horse Troops a history on animals in war.

May 23rd
Off-Site

May 30th

Phil's outback
Adventures part 3

CLUB DUTIES

DATE	25 April	2nd May	9th May
ATTENDANCE		Terry Crawford	Kathy Macqueen
WELCOME		Krista Preece	Les Grant
CHAIRPERSON		Dale Luck	Paul Swiatkowski
THANKS		Les Baxter	Andrew Whitehead

If you are unable to fulfill your rostered duty, please arrange for a replacement.

: Northern Suburbs Community Centre and SLRC members/friends moving 12 m3 of soil into new Food Propagation Project beds. Big thanks to Geoff Iles for driving the truck.



Last week's guest speaker was P.P. Ian Smith. His subject was the history of copying.

Firstly, Ian referred to the history of human communication. Historians tell us that the use of human speech goes back to 100,000 BCE. Prior to that possibly a form of sign language was used. The evolution of spoken language is somewhat shrouded in history. Humans had to learn how to use their vocal chords in order to communicate orally.

The origin of visual language goes back to 30,000 BCE. The earliest forms of this were symbols recorded as cave paintings and rock art. This includes Australian Aboriginal rock art, which had been dated to this period.

Ian said that the development of written language goes back to 3000 years BCE in Mesopotamia and Egypt when hieroglyphs appeared, also developments occurred in China. Written language involved the translation of sounds into visual form.



When it came to copying documents, generally copies were done by hand. Bibles were copied by monks spending almost their entire lives devoted to this task. Many of these were works of art, lavishly illustrated.

Copying was greatly eased by the invention of the printing press, with the printing of the first book in China in 868AD, but the first printing in Europe was done by Johannes Gutenberg in 1439.

Ian then went on to describe the evolution of copying which has occurred in his lifetime. His earliest experience of copying was by inserting multiple sheets of paper in a typewriter interleaved with sheets of carbon paper. It kind of worked until a mistake was made and had to be corrected. Multiple sheets rarely returned to an accurate position after corrections were made. Other copying methods used a simple jellypad and then Gestetner duplicators. The first photocopiers used a wet process with special sensitized paper. Early photocopiers tended to be complicated, cumbersome and expensive.

Ian then spoke about Chester Carlson, an American physicist, inventor and patent attorney, who is regarded inventor of modern photocopying. He had a difficult early life. His family was poor and lived in sub-standard accommodation. Both his parents suffered poor health. His mother died when he was quite young. Chester worked at various odd jobs outside school in order to support his family. He became interested in copying when he was a child. One of his jobs was working at a printing company. Later when he worked at the U.S. patent office, he was frustrated by the difficulty of copying documents. He began to experiment with producing copies using a dry process onto plain paper. He approached twenty of the larger US companies, including IBM, General Electric and RCA, asking them to fund his research. They all turned him down. One company expressed the opinion that there would be little market for photocopiers!

However, a small company in New York called Haloid was interested in allowing Carlson to develop his ideas. The process he was working on became to be called 'Xerography', a Greek word meaning dry writing. Carlson was able eventually to produce a successful photocopier, producing dry copies on plain paper. The Haloid company eventually changed its name to Xerox, initially in partnership with the J. Arthur Rank Corporation. Early photocopiers were called Rank-Xerox. And the rest, as they say, is history. Carlson came from a very poor family, but after successfully perfecting the dry photocopier, he made \$200 million, most of which he gave away. He said the money he earned did, however, enable him to afford a better house than the ones he grew up in.

Photocopying processes have been improved, including being able to produce coloured copies, which initially had authorities worried about their ability to produce counterfeit currency notes. The advent of ink-jet and laser printers have improved the quality of copies and the speed of computer information printouts. However, Carlson's technology, Xerography, is still the basic technology of modern photocopiers and has not been replaced by anything better.

A few wonderful memories from Glenda and Geoff Iles trip to Turkey for ANZAC Day 2023

At about 4.30am on 25th April the first boats carrying 1500-strong covering force touched shore. Their role was to push inland and form a defensive perimeter that would allow the rest of the force to land safely. Upon them fell the first Ottoman shots that broke the mornings silence. As the firing intensified, Lance Corporal George Mitchell of the 10th Battalion felt that “The key was being turned in the latch lid of hell”

Opposing the Anzacs were a few hundred Ottoman troops, vastly outnumbered and spread in small groups across a broad front. Some of the Ottoman troops were overrun and killed: others withdrew skillfully to higher ground, but not before they had made their mark. The initial assault quickly lost momentum as units became separated in the confusion of the landing and advanced over a landscape more forbidding than any had realized.

As the morning light brightened, Ottoman artillery at Gaba Tepe began firing shrapnel shells that exploded above the ridges, gullies and ravines over which the Anzacs were advancing. Shrapnel proved to be a constant danger until the campaign’s end.

By 7.30am most of the 1st Australian Division were ashore. Some made it to the Third Ridge while others pushed north up toward the highest points of Sari Bair Range, but behind them confusion reigned. Critical delays were occurring as later units landed became separated and knowledge of the objectives were unclear. Many men began to drift back to the beach area either wounded or confused. At that same time the first Ottoman reinforcements began to arrive. Most of the outlying scouts were overrun or driven back, a desperate struggle commenced for control of the Second Ridge.

The key to the battlefield was Baby 700, a hill that looked down upon the First and Second ridges and was the gateway to higher ground. A bloody contest ensued for its possession. By late afternoon the Ottomans controlled it, the Anzacs were forced to cling precariously to the seaward side of the slopes below. By the end of the first day the Anzacs had made scant progress, leading some senior officers to consider a withdrawal. However early the next morning Sir Ian Hamilton exhorted despairing Anzac commanders to, “dig, dig, dig, until you are safe”

The Battle of the Landing, as it became known, went on for more than a week.

(an extract from the Gallipoli Dawn Service 2023)



Anzac Cove



Lone Pine below



ROTARY CLUB OF SOUTH LAUNCESTON

Officers and Duties 2023-2024

ROTARY CLUB OF SOUTH LAUNCESTON

Club Chartered

March 17 1962
with 23 members
62nd Year of Rotary Service

Thursday Meeting

Hotel Grand Chancellor
29 Cameron St, Launceston
6.00 pm for 6.30 pm

Make-ups & Apologies

Assist-Treasurer Terry Crawford
Before 10.30 am Tuesday
6344 7033 (W) 0417 366 531

Correspondence

PO Box 60
Kings Meadows 7249

Rotary International President 2023-2024

Gordon R. McNally
Rotary Club of South Queensferry,
Lothian,
Scotland

District Governor:

**District 9830
2023-2024**

Mike Patten

Rotary Club Lindisfarne

Email: dg@rotary9830.org.au

President:

Andrea Bartholemew

Tel: 0400 030 660
Email: albdib@hotmail.com

Secretary:

Sue Faulkner

Tel: 6344 7301
Mob: 0418 368 799
Email: secretary.southlaunceston
@rotary9830.org.au

Editor:

Glenda Iles
Email: g.iles6156@gmail.com
Items by 9.00 pm Monday please

President:

Andrea Bartholemew

Immediate Past President:

Lara Alexander

Vice-President:

TBA

Secretaries:

Sue Faulkner (Organisation
& Correspondence)
Terry Crawford
(Attendance & Recording)

Treasurers:

Stephen Gordon (Accounting)
Terry Crawford (Banking)

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Andrew Whitehead,
Peter Stearnes

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Steve Gordon, Graeme LeFevre,
Craig Mitchell, Phil Niejalke,
Ian Smith, Joyce Ogden

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Lara Alexander,
Krista Preece

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Joyce Ogden, Les Grant, Lara Alexander

Board Members : Dale Luck, Lara Alexander

Office Bearers:

Bulletin: Glenda Iles

Information Technology:
AT&M

Pastoral Care: Ian Smith

Programme: Les Baxter

Social: Les Baxter

Sheep Manure Project:

Graeme LeFevre

THE FOUR-WAY TEST

"Of the things we think, say or do:

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?"