

**Submission Number: NND.001.00309**

**Submission Of:** [REDACTED]

### Your Details

Email address:

Phone:

Preferred means of contact: Email

What is your submission based on? I am making this submission based on my professional knowledge, qualifications or experience or on behalf of a group or organisation

What is your area of professional expertise? Consulting Forensic Engineer

If you are lodging your submission on behalf of a group or organisation, what is the name of the group or organisation?

### Your Submission

In your experience, what areas of the bushfire emergency response worked well?

In your experience, what areas of the bushfire emergency response didn't work well?

In your experience, what needs to change to improve arrangements for preparation, mitigation, response and recovery coordination for national natural disaster arrangements in Australia?

[REDACTED]  
B.E.(Syd.), C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.E.Aust.(Ret.), M.A.C.E.A., M.A.C.S.E.

Chartered Consulting Forensic Engineer

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3rd. February, 2020

The Hon. Mark Speakman  
Attorney General,  
Parliament of New South Wales.  
Macquarie Street,  
SYDNEY NSW 2000.

Facsimile: 9339 5562

Dear Minister,

Re:- A Possible Matter of Criminal Negligence.

As you will see, the matter to which I refer is, as a result of its consequences, of a very serious nature. My first thought was to put it in the hands of the police. However, in the circumstances, I thought it should be addressed to you, as the Principal Law Officer of the Crown in New South Wales.

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Before I go any further, I think I should establish my bona fides. To that end I have attached herewith a brief curriculum vitae (Appendix 2). I further note that I was a member of the Liberal Party for eight years and the National Party for more than 40 years. I was the National Party's (unsuccessful) candidate for the seat of Calare in 1987 (the year of John Howard's first foray for the prime ministership and the National's disastrous Joh for Prime Minister campaign - which lost the election for the coalition); I have been chairman of the Bathurst branch, Chairman of the Calare Electorate Council, member of the Central Council, and member of the Party's wool committee. I have resigned from both parties, and now have no political affiliations.

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Moscow Gazette as we used to call it; whose task seems to be to spread the Marxist-green propaganda of lies about anthropogenic global warming (AGW). None of this goes to the substantive issue. However, it is worth looking at a few of its questionable, to say the least, assertions. [ Note: Italics in the following discussion are quotations from the above document.]

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the fire is alleged to have started; recorded a temperature of 20.8°C at 3 p.m. on the 26th of October, having been 19.4 at 9 a.m. ( Nullo Mountain bears approximately 325° and is about 40 km distant from Gosper's Mountain.) The mean 3 p.m. temperature for October 2019 was 19.2°C and the 1991-2010 mean was 15.6. The 9 a.m. equivalents were 14.6° and 12.1°. It is worth noting that the following two days were 8° cooler in the morning and 2° cooler in the afternoon.

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The wind velocities recorded at Nullo Mountain on 26 October were 26 kph and 17 kph at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. respectively. They are called a moderate breeze and a gentle breeze on the Beaufort Scale. (26 kph is about the speed of an Olympic 1500 m race.)

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4. " After 10 years of below-average rainfall"

Rainfall observations at Nullo Mountain only commenced in 1994. The ensuing 25 year annual mean is 928.5 mm. The mean annual rainfall for the last 10 years is 1058.3 mm and the average is 928. This general pattern is seen at all the adjacent weather stations. In fact, historic records for continental Australia show no significant trend in rainfall - if anything, there is a slight discernible trend upwards.

5. Finally, leaving aside the paragraph after paragraph of hyperbole and anecdotal tosh, and the inevitable academic talking about "climate change"; we have this – " gum trees were keeling over and stacking up like a giant bonfire waiting to be lit"

I don't know about 'gum trees keeling over and stacking up' - in a lifetime of close association with the bush, and 30 years living on a property with considerable tracts of timber I have yet to see a eucalypt falling due to drought, much less ' stacking up'. Falling as a result of disease, wind storms, rain weakening the soil etc, but not drought. Notwithstanding this, I would certainly agree with the description ' a giant bonfire waiting to be lit'. And why? Because decades of criminal and treasonable activity by the Marxist-Greens, and inactivity by the authorities have created this bonfire. Not only of logs, but forest floor trash, bark, fallen branches, dead leaves and bushes; all waiting to be lit! And in this regard, let us not be too carried away by the lightning stabbing at the ranges.

Criminal negligence.

The following discussion is based on the assumption that certain of the statements made in the first above-mentioned article are probative. I particularly refer to the sequence of events; and their timing; which took place after a plume of smoke was observed. Since the reported events do nothing to detract from their tendentious narrative, it may be assumed that the reporters have taken them to be true. I have therefore taken the report to be a reasonably correct statement of what in fact took place. That being the case, we may consider:-

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At an unspecified time on Saturday afternoon, October 26th. 2019, a plume of smoke was observed by a Mr Ken Mackett who felt a sense of unease. Mackett, a member of the local unit of the Rural Fire Service (RFS), knew that initially the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) would be responsible for putting it out. He also knew how difficult that task would be. He presumably didn't know what a lost cause the NPWS is.

Naturally, nothing was done by either the NPWS or the RFS; and by the end of the day the blaze had extended to an area of 521 ha. Does it not seem extraordinary that in a virtually inaccessible area this fire was known to have grown to an area of precisely 521 ha in a period from some time in the afternoon to the end of the day ? However, and here is the good news; in the residential areas surrounding the Park there was still nothing to be seen but smoke! So it would seem that a number of others, in addition to Mackett, were aware that there was indeed a fire in the Wollemi National Park.

Was anything done? No; a week passed and then another (!) It sat there for a really long time (with apparently nothing being done about it - the (heavily bemedalled) stuffed shirts and their accompanying nodders at RFS HQ being too busy appearing on television.) and then it suddenly decided (an anthropomorphism comes readily to an SMH reporter) to come South-East.

In short, a plume of smoke was seen one afternoon; presumably by a number of people but by at least one named man, who reportedly had some experience with bushfires. We are not told whether it was reported to anyone in authority, but - nothing was done for two weeks, by which time it had become an inferno.

And that was all? No, as described above, the authors of this extraordinary document then let themselves go in an ecstasy of hyperbole (and arrant nonsense); the monster, like a beast on holiday, was voracious - the eastern seaboard was ablaze from the Illawarra to Taree, quotes from everybody except those who might know something about fires; and last, but not least" the ultimate climate change feedback loop"

What SHOULD have been done.

I have attached a more detailed analysis of what I think should have been done to prevent and provide early management of this and other potentially disastrous fires in Appendix 3 herewith.

It goes without saying that the ultimate reason for the disastrous consequences of this fire was the criminally urged and permitted build up of fuel on the forest floor. A number of authorities have asserted that a fuel load of 10T / Ha (which is 1kg / m<sup>2</sup>) is the absolute limit beyond which a bushfire is uncontrollable. This, in Australia's sclerophyll forests, amounts to no more than a couple of ankles or so depth of debris.

Regardless of why the excessive fuel load was there ; it should have been known to be there - and was, in fact, known to be there. That being the case, it is only common sense that an observation and reporting system should be in place to warn of a suspected fire. Following from that, it is obvious that a simple and inexpensive inspection / surveillance system should be kept available throughout the bushfire season. Then; if a fire is indeed reported; is the time for the armada of firebombers to be deployed. It is only in such a situation as this - to snuff out the beginnings of a fire - that these expensive, and otherwise useless, appurtenances are worth having.

In the case of the Gosper's Mountain fire, if even a rudimentary warning system had been in place and Mr Mackett had been provided with a simple prismatic compass and a suitable direct communication system with RFS HQ he could have advised of the bearing of the fire from his

observation position (obviously, if two observers at a suitable angle apart gave their bearings to the fire it would have been more accurately located). Then, a reconnaissance aircraft could have been ordered to survey the situation and report back. I note that Bathurst airport is just 85 km from Gosper's Mountain ( Mudgee and Cessnock about 92) and RAAF Richmond 71 km. So that leaving aside the Air Force (I note that the Prime Minister has rightly called out the Navy and the Army- so why not the Air Force?) ; there are a plethora of privately owned light aircraft whose owners would be willing and able to reconnoitre a reasonably well-defined location and report back. In the case of this fire, the report from the aircraft could well have been made in less than an hour from Mackett's original notification. If the report made it clear that there was a fire - the firebombers could be let loose. It should not be necessary to point out that a certain amount of rudimentary training would be necessary for the observers and the aircraft operators. The firefighters and light aircraft owners that I know would need about five minutes!

Every National Park and other government controlled land should have a suitably trained and located ring of observers around them. There need not be many, if they are suitably located. Local residents; if they are rural landholders or particularly, members of the local rural fire brigade, would only need a few minutes instructions, a prismatic compass and a direct line to RFS HQ. It is only fires in national parks and other government areas that get out of control.

Anyone with the merest scintilla of intelligence will recognize that the above suggested system combined with stringent reduction of fuel load on the forest floor would materially reduce the incidence of serious fires, possibly eliminate catastrophic fires, and significantly reduce the overall cost to the community.

Conclusion.

With only the first above-mentioned newspaper article to go on, a reader could be forgiven for assuming that the purpose of RFS HQ was to ensure that bushfires became a spectacle for the benefit of newspaper reporters and, of course, their breathless counterparts on television - not to mention the perpetual television interviews at HQ!

As I hope I made clear above, I have assumed that the purportedly factual material in the article is correct. I am not a lawyer, but having appeared as an expert witness in considerably more than 100 cases of civil negligence I feel reasonably confident in saying that I think that they provide a prima facie case for further investigation. If proven correct, they would be the basis of a case for damages payable to the victims of what appears to be gross, and indeed criminal, negligence.

I trust ,Minister, that you will find this matter worthy of your consideration. If, however, for whatever reason you find that you are unable to deal with it I will, of course, place it in the hands of the Commissioner of Police.

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted]

Encl. 3

[Is there anything else you would like to tell the Royal Commission?](#)

I attach herewith correspondence to the NSW Attorney, which is self explanatory.

[Redacted]

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NSW attorney Feb.'20

Appendix 1

'The monster': a short history of Australia's biggest forest fire

The Gaspers Mountain 'mega fire' started from a single ignition point. It has now destroyed an area seven times the size of Singapore.

By Harriet Alexander and Nick Moir  
December 20, 2019

Our coverage of the bushfire crisis is free for all readers. Please consider supporting our journalism with a subscription.

On the afternoon of October 26, an unseasonably warm Saturday following a run of hot days, the wind picked up over the Blue Mountains and lightning stabbed at the ranges. One bolt made ground near a disused airstrip at Gaspers Mountain, a densely grown area of the Wollemi National Park, and pricked the kindling into life. It would become the epicentre of the biggest forest fire to have started from a single ignition point that Australia has ever known.

Ken Mackett observed a plume of smoke curl above the ridge line from his home in Putty, about 30 kilometres north-east of the lightning strike, with a sense of unease. A volunteer with the Rural Fire Service, he knew that initially the National Parks and Wildlife Service would be responsible for putting it out. He also knew how difficult that task would be. Deep into the mountains, in country fractured by creeks, chasms and vertiginous escarpments, it was virtually inaccessible by land, and the bush had never been so brittle. After 10 years of below-average rainfall, the soil had become so dry that gum trees were keeling over and stacking up like a giant bonfire waiting to be lit.

By the end of the day the blaze had expanded to an area of 521 hectares, but in residential areas surrounding the park there was still nothing

to see but smoke. A week passed and then another. "It sat there for a really long time," Mackett says. "And then it suddenly decided to come south-east."

The Gaspers Mountain fire has now destroyed an area seven times the size of Singapore - more than 444,000 hectares from the western border of the Blue Mountains to the Central Coast hinterland, north to the Hunter Valley and south to the Hawkesbury and past the Bells Line of Road. Three weeks ago it combined with several fires to form a vast complex that has been dubbed "the mega fire". To those living in its shadow, it is known as "the monster"...

But on November 12, it was just one among 300 fires that gripped the state on a day that conditions were rated catastrophic. Fanned by strong winds and temperatures in the mid-30s, the eastern seaboard from the Illawarra to Taree was ablaze, and the Gaspers Mountain fire tore towards the coast like a beast on holiday. It was voracious. Mellong, St Albans and Upper MacDonald were evacuated. Mackett was protecting properties with his brigade when the firefront approached. He heard a roar that first sounded like the wind in the trees, but got louder and louder.

"You can see the treeline 100 metres in front of you and then suddenly you can't see the treeline," he says.

"It's like a big black storm going past, but it's not a thunderstorm; it's a fire.

"What happens in fires, they create their own winds and they create their own weather patterns. The flames are in the smoke and they're up in the air. There's nothing for them to be burning in the air. They're just up there."

An aerial fire was now floating independently of the surface fire, and everything in its path would be obliterated. By the end of the day, the fire had wiped out more than 30,000 hectares and presented peril in every direction. When the wind blew from the west, the fire blasted east. When it blew from the south, the fire swung north, its path jumbled only by the complexity of the valleys.

"People will say, 'This is a good wind change for us'," says Sarah Hyde, a volunteer with the Mount Irvine and Mount Wilson RFS. "And you know that a good wind change for us is a bad wind change for somebody else."

In a residential area near the firefront, Kristi Bryant and her two children of Upper Colo spent the day in refuge at the library. They returned home after the southerly arrived in the afternoon. But when the wind changed again some days later, she bundled the family into the car and went on a road trip interstate, leaving her husband behind to fight the fires. The worst part of this fire, she says, is the waiting.

"We know it's coming, but we don't know what form it will take when it comes," she says. "Will it be slow when it comes? Is it going to be extreme? Is it going to give any warning?"

"We've lived at Upper Colo for almost 20 years now and I haven't been on high alert for this amount of time, with such a massive fire coming. It's so huge and it's so hungry and it's so angry and the wind is volatile. I haven't seen anything like it."

By November 16, the fire had trebled in size to 90,000 hectares and was spreading south towards Colo Heights and west towards Glen Davis. In the Capertee Valley west of the mountains, the three local brigades prepared for the fire's advance by bulldozing a 100-kilometre ring of bushland at the bottom of the escarpment for trucks and helicopters to park. The townships of Glen Davis, Glen Alice and Boguee are situated at the bottom of the sandstone curtain, and peering up the cliff at night the blazing ridge was almost beautiful. "It was like someone had lit candles the whole way round the valley," one resident remarked.

An air tanker dropped fire retardant over the valley to slow the fire's western advance on November 17. But the blaze would take its pound of flesh. On the southern front, it picked off a house at Colo Heights, retreated and returned three days later to destroy several more in its first serious advance into suburbia. It pressed east. On December 6, having destroyed 250,000 hectares, it joined the Little L and Paddock Run fires south of Singleton, the Three Mile fire on the Central Coast and the Thompson Creek fire in Yengo National Park to form a 60-kilometre front burning out of control.

By this time the Gaspers Mountain blaze had set an Australian record for a fire lit from a single ignition point. "There's been bigger grass fires but, by any stretch, it's the biggest forest fire in Australian history," says Ross Bradstock, director of the Centre for Environmental Risk Management of Bushfires at the University of Wollongong.

It was double the size of the Kilmore East fire that destroyed 125,000 hectares in Victoria's Black Saturday bushfires in 2009. It was significantly larger than California's 2018 Woolsey fire that burnt 39,000 hectares or the 2013 Rim Fire that burnt 104,000 hectares. Only the boreal forest fires that break out in Alaska, Siberia and Canada, which can expand to millions of hectares, have been larger.

"We're in a very different environment to Canada and the expanse of forest in Canada is enormous compared to Australia," Bradstock says.

"Within the forests of mid-latitude regions - and this fire exceeds anything ever seen in the Mediterranean - this is a very significant fire."

Last Sunday, when the fire had grown to 350,000 hectares, a backburn went out of control near Mount Wilson and destroyed several houses in that town and Bilpin. It is now marching towards the Mount Piper power plant and Springvale coal mine, which would take months to extinguish. The irony of the coal-fired power station being destroyed by a bushfire that was partially the product of a drier climate is summed up by Bradstock as "the ultimate climate change feedback loop".

Alpaca farmer Wendy Williams, whose property at Boguee in the Capertee Valley is just beyond the fire's western frontier, feels its advance is inevitable.

"Even at my place you've got six inches of dry gum leaves underfoot," Williams says. "It's so dry the eucalypts are falling over and you've got rows and rows and rows of trees that are fuelling the fire. The biggest fear is always that a fireball will blow across national park escarpment and right across the valley." Mackett's home town of Putty has been taunted by the fire since October 26. "People just want this to be over," Mackett says. "The thing that's going to make it stop is when there's nothing left to burn. There are landowners saying, 'I just wish it would come through here now,' because then they don't have to wake up and worry about it again."

Eight weeks after the lightning strike, the Gaspers Mountain fire burns brighter than ever. Its southern flank is divided by about 20 kilometres of bushland from the Ruined Castle and Green Wattle Creek fires west of Campbelltown - roughly the same distance that embers can travel on the wind.

## Appendix 2

██████████ CONSULTING FORENSIC ENGINEER CURRICULUM VITAE  
Consulting Civil and Structural Engineer  
Consulting Forensic Engineer and Expert Witness

### PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1955 Bachelor of Engineering. ( Sydney )

### EXPERIENCE .

1955 Australian Gas Light Company. Engineer.  
1956 Gutteridge Haskins & Davey. Engineer.  
1958 Cement and Concrete Association of Australia. Engineer.  
1960 P.K. Masonry Ltd. Chief Engineer

1961 R. S. Morris and Co. Pty. Ltd. Manager - Reinforcing Steel Division.  
1963 Consulting Engineer. Principal of F.S. Hespe - Consulting Engineer and  
subsequently Managing Director of F.S. Hespe & Partners Pty. Ltd.  
1988 Consulting Forensic Engineer and Expert Witness.

#### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS.

1958-1968 Member, Institution of Engineers, Australia.  
1968-2001 Fellow, Institution of Engineers, Australia  
1971 to date Member, Institution of Civil Engineers. (London)  
1964 to date Member, Association of Consulting Structural Engineers.  
1965 to date Member, Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia.  
1970-1971 President, Association of Consulting Structural Engineers.  
1972-1974 Chairman, N.S.W. Chapter, Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia.  
1994-1999 Federal Councillor, Institution of Engineers, Australia.  
1974-1995 Registered Professional Engineer, Malasia.  
1989- 2003 Member, Commercial Tribunal of New South Wales.  
1990-1995 Associate, Institute of Arbitrators Australia.  
1994-1995 Member, Building Disputes Tribunal / Commercial Claims Tribunal, N.S.W.  
1968-2014 Member, Standing Committee of Convocation - The University of Sydney.  
1973-1977 President of Convocation - The University of Sydney.  
1980-1983 President - Australian University Graduate Conference  
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#### COMMERCIAL AFFILIATIONS

1979 – 1987 Chairman, Southport Softwoods Forests Ltd.  
1979 – 1987 Director, Surfers Paradise Forests Ltd.  
1979 – 1987 Director, Coomera Forests Ltd.  
1979 – 1987 Director, DEC Holdings Ltd.  
1974 – 1978 Deputy Chairman, Small-Business Division, Chamber of Manufactures  
of New South Wales.  
1990-1998 Member, NSW Farmers Association.  
1995 -2000 Director, Australian Wool Growers Association Ltd.

#### COMMUNITY AFFILIATIONS.

1998 to date National Deputy Chairman, The Australian Monarchist League.  
1975 to date. Member, Sydney Grammar School Foundation.  
1988 to date. Member, Scots School Bathurst Foundation.  
1975-1979 Convener-Engineering Section, Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal.  
1985-1998 Member, Lord Baden- Powell Society

NSW attorney Feb.'20 APPENDIX 3

#### A SUGGESTED METHOD FOR THE MINIMISATION OF BUSHFIRE DAMAGE.

An addendum to a letter to the N.S.W. Attorney General dated 3rd. February 2020.

The widespread bushfires which have again devastated the National Parks, other government controlled land and such private property as has been burnt as a result of the fires escaping from their point of origin, have once again pointed out the gross inefficiency of the preventative and response systems presently in place.

As an example of what can only be described as a conspiracy to prevent preventative measures, the following excerpt from a Western Australian perspective is more than enlightening:-

“In fact the green influence extends beyond policy to management plans and to bureaucratic regulation, including the imposition of ludicrous constraints on the burning program. No forester can undertake a prescribed burn in WA these days without filling in a 73-page document, running a public consultation program and then obtaining the signatures and approval of nine separate senior departmental mandarins, most of whom know nothing about fire. Finally, completed burns are subjected to a costly environmental audit which focuses on bureaucratic trivia, not fire control effectiveness. All of this, it seems to us, is deliberately designed to discourage burning and to make it harder for field staff to accomplish an effective fuel reduction program.” ----- and if that applies to government instrumentalities it is not difficult to imagine how private individuals are treated! The situation in New South Wales is no better; as I have experienced, to my cost.

The 2019/2020 fires have effectively eliminated the need, in the areas they have devastated, for general fuel reduction burning/clearing. Advantage should be taken of this to establish a long-term preventative plan which should include: -

1. A general cool burning/clearing programme - to be determined.
2. A perimeter clearing programme of at least 100 m. of ploughed land, a further 100m. of cleared and regularly slashed land, and at least a further 200 m of hazard reduction cool burning/clearing. All of this, as should be obvious, is to prevent the escape of bushfires from NPWS land onto private property.
3. An appropriately engineered and located road system; and the removal of all restraints to access.

At the same time a system of surveillance – reconnaissance - reportage and response must be set up. It does not need to be highly technological nor expensive. As technological aids become more available they will obviously be used. In the meantime however, all that is

needed is a realistic and comprehensive observation and communication system - and an intelligent and rapid response system.

No doubt satellite surveillance, drones, etc. will eventually be used. Nevertheless, suitably trained and located observers, around the perimeter of each National Park or other high risk areas, equipped with a simple prismatic compass and direct (and immediate) means of contact with RFS HQ is all that is required, and is readily available. Even two observers at a suitable angle apart would be able to provide a sufficiently accurate location of a "plume of smoke"; three would be able to provide the traditional mariner's "cocked hat". These days, communication to the RFS HQ could be provided by a good-quality mobile phone; for areas with no mobile coverage satellite telephony would be necessary. Where perimeter observation would be difficult, the construction of a few of the formerly successful watchtowers in strategic locations might be necessary.

On receipt of the bearings of a fire at HQ they would be plotted on a map of the park or other locality and its location determined. Then an air reconnaissance would be made. On the basis of the reconnaissance the method of dealing with the fire would be determined. Obviously, where suitable, aircraft would be used to 'bomb' the fire at the earliest possible moment. In this context it is worth pointing out that bombing, in its original meaning, would probably be the most effective means of 'snuffing out' a fire. If the air force had a modern day equivalent of bomber command it could be used to 'carpet bomb' even a fairly well-established fire with bombs filled with fire retardant chemicals - including CO<sub>2</sub>! Water or liquid chemical bombing, as presently used would of course be effective at the early stages of a fire.

It cannot be emphasised too much that the present use of aircraft to try to extinguish a fullblown bushfire is an exercise in futility.

Finally, I must express my concern about retired 'fire chiefs' claiming that bushfires are the result of global warming. Even worse is their affiliation with and parroting of the buffoon Flannery; who, as far as I know, is the only forecaster of climate with a 100% record - 100% wrong! It is Flannery who also believes in Gaia (the ancient Greeks' earth goddess); of which he has been quoted as saying "This planet, this Gaia, will have acquired a brain and nervous system. That will make it act as a living animal..... we'll see it, I think, this century."

These are men who have previously held the responsibility of protecting the community from bushfires; and are now, for example, criticising the Prime Minister on the basis, it would seem, that if he had "done something more about the Paris agreement" there would have been no bushfires! In a similar vein they are trumpeting every catch cry of the Marxist green axis; in particular anthropogenic global warming (AGW); of which I said in my submission to the Garnaut enquiry - only a cretin believes it and only a crook promotes it. One is left to conjecture how much of this influenced the exercising of their responsibilities in regard to bushfire control. In particular, were they spending so much time pontificating about the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and global warming that, after their perpetual TV appearances, there was not much time left for bushfires.

One last word; in regard to global warming the real science tells us that at the quantum, atmospheric physics, and solar system level it is clear that man has had nothing to do with it. The following are a few particulars from the vast body of literature on the subject.

A. Quantum mechanics tells us that, because the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule has a transient dipole moment, doubling the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> at present in the atmosphere would only give rise to an increase in back radiation of about 3.6 w/m<sup>2</sup>, which may cause an increase in surface temperature of approximately 0.7 C°.

[Lippincott W.T., Garrett A.B. and Verhoef F.H. John Wiley & Sons. 1977; Bellamy D. and Barrett J. Climate stability: Institution of Civil Engineers, May 2007 pp 66-72.; et al.]

B. The fundamental physics of the atmosphere and laws of thermodynamics tell us that constraints such as the latent heat of vaporization, the adiabatic lapse rate, and consideration of Stefan Boltzman's Law and the Clausius Clapeyron relationship show that anthropogenic carbon dioxide does not, and cannot, cause disastrous climatic effects.

[William Kininmonth, A Natural Constraint to Anthropogenic Global Warming. Energy and Environment 2010, 21 No. 4, 225-236.] and [Spencer R. W. and Braswell W. D. On the Misdiagnosis of Surface Temperature Feedbacks from Variations in Earth's Radiant Energy Balance. Remote Sensing, 2011 3 1603-1613] among many other authoritative papers by world recognized researchers.]

C. There are many natural constraints and drivers of climate (and, ipso facto, of weather) including; the earth's many rotational movements; the effect of the other planets, particularly the gas giants; the increase in the rate of "burning" of the Sun; (Einstein's theory of general relativity shows that the energy output (irradiance) of the Sun has increased by the order of 30% since the Lower Archean (i.e. over the last 3.8 billion years). Recent studies have shown that solar irradiance has increased by approximately 0.4% over the last 200-300 years causing an increase in temperature of about 0.4C°; and that the increase in solar irradiance over the last 30 years has been responsible for 40% of the observed global warming! ) and, probably the most influential of all, the changing of the Sun's magnetic field and its consequential effect on the number of sunspots - and their effect on cloud albedo.

[ IPCC 1996 a: 117. Wilson 1997. Cubasch et al 1997: 765]

[Soon W. H., Posmentier E. S. and Baliunas S. L. Inference of solar irradiance variability from terrestrial temperature changes, 1880-1993: an astrophysical application of the sun-climate connection. The Astrophysical Journal 1996, 472, No.2, 891-902.]

[Svensmark H. and Friis-Christensen E. Variation of cosmic ray flux and global cloud coverage-a missing link in solar-climate relationships. Journal of Atmospheric and Solar Terrestrial Physics. 1997, 59, No.11, 1225-1232.]



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