



6th July 2020

The Commissioner
Royal Commission into the Cause of Bushfires
Federal Government of Australia
PO Box
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed literature for your valued attention.

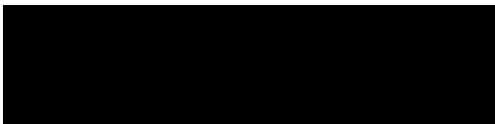
It may have occurred to the Enquiry by the Commission that there is a significant correlation between bushfires of recent years and the spectacular decimation of insects in our country.

The following are examples that can easily be noticed: When we were young, on hot summer days, large numbers of flies used to congregate on the backs of our sweaty shirts, making the heat bearable; this has not been experienced in recent years. When driving in the country, ever so often the driver had to clear the windscreen from the amount of insects caught; this now happens seldom.

It is common knowledge that in nature all things are interconnected and depend on one another in the great scheme of creation. Untold damage has, and still is, being done to Australian insect life by crop-dusting monocultures and other fly and insect control measures. Surely the decimation of the Bushfly in this country is upsetting the natural equilibrium as could be observed in this year's fierce fires by e.g. 'dry lightning', high twisting columns of fire, as seen on TV, and Eucalypts losing their leaves days before the fire got to them. Observant fire fighters would have noticed many more inexplicable phenomena.

I trust that the Commission will address this highly urgent matter and make relevant recommendations to Government and Industry to protect our environment from further vandalism and resulting catastrophes.

Yours faithfully,



Bushfires disaster

THE HUMBLE FLY

“... In the great scheme of things, the common fly - in all its variations - is not as inconsequential and purposeless as it may seem. One of the many crucial functions assigned to it is to balance out over-saturation of atmospheric electricity.

All things created are based on the principle of two polarities, positive and negative. The equilibrium of the polarities ensures life on earth.

On hot summer days an attentive observer will notice flies buzzing around busily hither and thither, seemingly weightlessly, and a thinking mind will wonder to what purpose. In summer the atmosphere can get over-saturated with electricity due to increasingly stronger sunrays, causing the positive polarity to increase. An imbalance of the polarities to the extent of one part per thousand could turn our planet to ashes in an instant.

This is where our little fly comes to the rescue. One of its many purposes is to act as a convertor of polarities; it is assigned to convert any overload of positive atmospheric electricity into negative polarity. How does it achieve this?

It is commonly observed that the hotter the day, the more abundant is the number of flies and the faster they shoot through the air.

Looking at a fly under a microscope will reveal that its body is covered all over by little hairs and needle-like horny points; even its pair of wings displays an array of minute feather-like fringes around the edges.

Equipped with these marvelous antennas, this little creature constantly sucks the overload of atmospheric electricity into its body and converts it instantly into negative polarity which it releases through tiny bell-shaped openings between the two claws of its feet.

There is a twofold benefit for our busy fly: Firstly, it derives nourishment by absorbing atmospheric electricity; secondly this nourishment makes it lighter than air and thus the fly is carried around by currents at great speed.

On one hot summer day a single fly converts so much over-saturated positive atmospheric electricity into negative polarity that, could the energy converted be collected, it would be sufficient to turn a big mountain into a heap of dust. This may sound inconceivable, yet even more amazing it is to consider how myriads of this magnificently equipped insect do this crucial work every moment of a hot day to keep the polarities of our Earth in equilibrium and thus ensure our survival. Should these humble and efficient insects, God forbid, be diminished in substantial numbers, the signal is out for a scourge of unfathomable proportion.”

(The above is an excerpt of the succinct writings by the insightful and inspired Austrian author Jakob Lorber (1800 – 1865) from one of his books entitled ‘Naturgeheimnisse’ (in English ‘Secrets of Nature’), published by Lorber-Verlag, Bietigheim/Wuerttemberg, Germany, 1968 edition.)