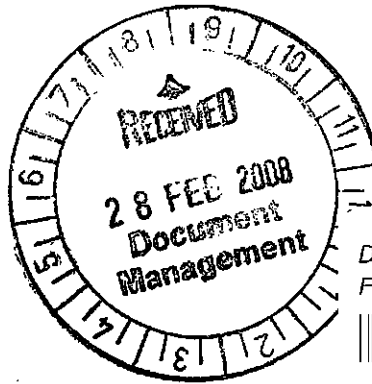


Submissions  
Garnaut Climate Change Review  
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**RE: THE HYPOTHESIS**

As a High School science student it was impressed upon me that a hypothesis needed to be proved beyond all doubt to be considered valid. Today the Precautionary Principle seems to allow that basic concept to be ignored. Too much money has been wasted on actions taken 'just in case' the theory turned out to be right.

The IPCC is a classic example of the precautionary principle at work. Having skated around the *almost certainly, likely, very likely, high agreement, much evidence, unlikely*, etc., in their third report to arrive at a conclusion which enables the Committee to be 90% sure that anthropogenic emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> are responsible for climate change. They expect the Governments of the world to spend \$ billions chasing a myth and so far seem to have succeeded.

I have enclosed a fact sheet of atmospheric statistics gleaned from the internet and reviewed by Professor Bob Carter, from James Cook University, which I have presented to numerous interested parties such as Penny Wong, Peter Garrett, Senator Bob Brown, Malcolm Turnbull and even Ms Stefanie Pidcock of the Adaption and Science Branch, Department of Climate Change and not one has challenged the statistics contained in that fact sheet. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the fact sheet has not been challenged because none of the recipients were able. I have also included an item by Professor Bob Carter, JCU, which shows that the science of climate change is far from settled. There is a lot more supporting information available including the dissenting report on the paper 'Between a Rock and a Hard Place' by MP's Jensen, Kelly, Vale, and Tollner which is too long to include but amplifies the facts as presented by Professor Carter.

Until the basic hypothesis has been proved beyond doubt a great deal of taxpayers funds are being wasted. Until the amount of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> can be accurately established (or even nearly) and found to be a significant proportion when compared to the naturally emitted CO<sub>2</sub> there are no grounds for setting reduction targets let alone talking about 'carbon trading'. All these fancy equations and other manipulations of the theories which endeavour to fit what little fact is available to the hypothesis are just smoke screens. How do you differentiate anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> from any other CO<sub>2</sub>. I saw one report which needed to turn anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> into isotopes to make the equations work. As the fact sheet states, "If we were to

**completely eliminate, or more significantly double, the amount of manmade CO<sub>2</sub> nothing would materially change."**

Having heard the good Professor's alarmist claim that we now need to urgently reduce anthropogenic emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in Australia by 90% by 2050 even though our contribution to the world total emissions is only 1% really only serves to prove the point. 90% of 1% of 7gt (0.056gt) of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> over 210gt of naturally emitted CO<sub>2</sub> or .00027%, results in such a small proportion of manmade emissions that it would make absolutely no difference at all to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or climate change globally even if they were doubled. I was also interested to learn from the same source that the total atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> had suddenly increased from the 380 ppm of last year to 450 ppm this year. This is a reading which has not appeared anywhere else but in the 'Global Warming' fraternity figures and I would be very keen to know where this measurement was taken. In any case the only country capable of an increase of that magnitude in such a short time, I think, would have to be China. The more people tinker with the facts the more questions they raise.

Why, when there is so much uncertainty and inconclusive data available from reputable scientists, are the sometimes incoherent ramblings from, mostly, non-scientists embraced with such enthusiasm? Apart from the massive amounts of money which seems to be there to be made, there is no conclusive proof that a problem even exists. The Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) made a great fuss several months ago when they obtained new computers which they said would now enable the forecasters to make reliable forecasts seven days in advance. They have so far been unable to attain an accuracy of better than 10% and often not that accurate. In fact, since the BOM removed forecasters from airports and small local offices to centralise forecasting around computers in major city centres, the accuracy of forecasts has steadily deteriorated. (When I commenced my career as an Air Traffic Controller with the RAAF at Laverton in 1967 the BOM maintained a forecaster, Charlie James, at the Operations Centre. Charlie drew his own weather charts from data supplied from balloon flights conducted at Laverton and other stations. His level of local knowledge was legendary and his level of accuracy amazing, he was rarely wrong).

Even as recently as the last few weeks south east Queensland forecasts have threatened damaging winds and heavy rain following the deluges which inundated Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton and Emerald. Each time the forecast of the path of the tropical low pressure systems were inaccurate and the systems moved out to sea. If this is an example of the accuracy of computer modelling, then none of these long range climate change scenarios on which the global warming scare campaign is based can possibly have any credibility. The salient fact is: the climate probably is changing, it always does, no two years are the same but there is no sound science to prove that it has anything to do with anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>. Two things I believe are certain: (1) Computer modelling provides scenarios not predictions, and (2) Consensus as portrayed by Al Gore and his sympathisers, is not proof.

My recommendation to the Review Panel is that their attention be focussed on particulate pollution (people look at smoke and dust haze and some times chemical smog over a city

and often think they are looking at CO<sub>2</sub> pollution)<sup>1</sup> and employ their efforts towards cleaning up those countries like China whose atmosphere in their industrial areas is so bad that it must adversely affect the health of their population. Australia, under the watchful eye of the EPA has made significant strides in this direction much to the chagrin of many other countries because we got in early and have, to date, got it right. China is just now finding out the true cost of clean air as she tries to clean up the atmosphere in Beijing for the Olympic Games.

Yours sincerely,



J.L. GOLDSWORTHY

Enclosures:

1. Fact sheet of Atmospheric Statistics from the Internet Item '*The Gods Must be Laughing*', by Tom Harris, Executive Director of '*Natural Resources Stewardship Project*'. Courtesy Canada Free Press. And others.
2. '*Why the Science of Climate Change Isn't Settled*', Prof. Bob Carter, JCU.

cc. Senator Penny Wong

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<sup>1</sup> It is interesting that Tim Flannery in his book '*The Weather Makers*', points to coal fire pollution in London in the 17<sup>th</sup> century as an example of CO<sub>2</sub> pollution, of course it was particulate pollution. But then there is a lot of misinformation put around in that book.

*Enclosure 1 dated  
24 February 2008*

**THESE ARE THE FACTS ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING!**

**All this information is provided by leading oceanographic and climate scientists and is freely available on the Internet.**

**29% of the Earth's surface is land**

**71% of the Earth's surface is sea**

**The sea has an average depth of 4 Km.**

**Total mass of Earth's atmosphere is about 2,371,000 gigatonnes (gt)**

**Yes, the oceans are rising at present, on average at between 1 and 2 mm per year. That equals 10 and 20 cm per century IF the trend continues.**

**Yes, the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the earth's atmosphere is currently 380 parts per million (ppm); however, 7000 to 10000 years ago the atmosphere contained 340 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> and earlier in geological history contained several thousand ppm without known adverse environmental effects.**

**Incidentally, the percentage of Oxygen remains about the same (21%) compared with CO<sub>2</sub> which is at about 0.035% of total atmosphere.**

**The most plentiful and effective greenhouse gas is water vapour at up to 4% or 95,000 gt.**

**Total atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> varies between 750 and 830 gt.**

**Total CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from land and sea is about 210 gt per year**

**Anthropogenic or manmade CO<sub>2</sub> varies between 3 gt and 7gt per year which is between 1% and 3% of that emitted by land and sea each year and between 0.4% and 1% of the total atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.**

**If we were to completely eliminate, or more significantly double, the amount of manmade CO<sub>2</sub> nothing would materially change.**

**The Kyoto Protocol will achieve very little (nothing?) at enormous cost to the economy.**

**Whatever is causing the observable modern variations in the world's climate, there is no persuasive evidence that manmade CO<sub>2</sub> is responsible for any measurable part of those changes.**

**John Goldsworthy, Woorim, Queensland**

Enclosure 2 dated.  
24 February 2008

## Why the Science of Climate Change Isn't Settled

From:

JL&JH GOLDSWORTHY  
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**Bob Carter**

James Cook University, Townsville  
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*"There is every reason to believe that the variability of global temperature and other climate characteristics experienced over the past century are part of the natural variability of the climate system and are not a consequence of recent anthropogenic activities."*

**William Kininmonth, "Climate Change: A Natural Hazard", 2004, p. 134**

Contemporary discussion of climate change is bedevilled by dishonesty. The views of the public are fashioned largely by propaganda promulgated by self-interested NGO, media, industry and political pressure groups. At the same time, scientific opinions are strongly conditioned by the fashionable political requirement that research has to be "useful" to merit funding: no climate change problem, then little climate change funding.

Most western governments base their climate change policy on the advice of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Though in receipt of copious amounts of scientific advice, the IPCC (at the level of its "Advice to Policymakers" document) is an unabashedly political, not scientific, organisation. Its assertion that a dangerous human influence is being exerted on climate change rests on three main pillars, each of which has been demonstrated to be unsound. These are (i) the thermometer-based ground-temperature record; (ii) the claim, after the Mann et al. (1998) "hockey stick" model of climate change, that late 20th century temperatures rose to an unnatural level and at an unnatural rate; and (iii) the claim that deterministic computer models can predict climate 50 or 100 years ahead.

The focus of IPCC activity has been on comparing contemporary climate change with that of the last 1,000-2,000 years. This is a ridiculously short and atypical period over which to seek to understand climate change.

From studying climate records over the last several million years, palaeoclimatologists and palaeoceanographers have established a sound understanding of the natural patterns and some of the mechanisms of climate change. The most important evidence comes from sediment cores from beneath the deep seafloor and ice cores through the Greenland and Antarctic ice caps. Generally agreed inferences from these data are:

1. That 5 million years ago (Ma) planetary temperatures were several degrees warmer than today.
2. A gradual decline in temperature has occurred since. Superimposed on this decline since 2.5 Ma have been substantial glacial and interglacial climate fluctuations. These resulted from the waxing and waning of ice-sheets over high latitudes in both northern and southern hemispheres, the timing of which (20, 41 and ~100 thousand years (ky) spacing - termed Milankovitch frequencies) was controlled by changes in the earth's orbital geometry.
3. For about the last 0.6 million years, the glacial-interglacial oscillations have occurred on the 100 ky-scale. For more than 90% of that time earth's mean temperature has been cooler, and often much cooler (~5-10 degrees), than today. Warm interglacial periods comprise less than 10% of the time, and on average lasted only ~10 ky. Civilisation and our modern society developed during the most recent warm interglacial period (the Holocene), which has already lasted 10 ky.

4. Superimposed on these longer term climatic cycles are (i) shorter-term cyclic oscillations on all scales between the 11-yr sunspot cycle and ~1, 2 and 5 ky cycles of unknown origin; and (ii) episodes of abrupt climate change, when climate changed across almost the full glacial-interglacial range in a period as short as a few years to a few decades; the causes of abrupt climate change also remain largely unknown.
5. Changes in temperature and atmospheric carbon dioxide, which can be measured in ice cores, occur in close parallelism. In detail, however, over both annual and long-term glacial-interglacial periods, changes in temperature PRECEDE changes in carbon dioxide. Thus carbon dioxide cannot be a primary forcing agent for temperature change.
6. Compared with the ancient climate record, and especially that of the last 20 ky glacial to interglacial change, modern temperatures are neither particularly high nor particularly fast-changing. Indeed, temperatures in Antarctica for the three interglacials which precede the Holocene were respectively about 5, 4 and 6 degrees warmer than today.

Because of our lack of understanding of many parts of the climate system, and because of the non-linearity of climate processes, deterministic computer models, on which the IPCC relies so heavily, are unable to provide meaningful predictions of future climate states. As Richard Lindzen, lead-author of Chapter 7 in the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC (2001) has observed: *"The General Climate Models (GCMs) are just experimental tools, and now these tools are (being) forced to make predictions that they are not able to .... There is nothing wrong with the GCM modellers, they do the best job they are able to. The problem is that too many people believe in the unreliable predictions. The problem is thus not scientific, it is political"*.

Four alternative predictions of near-future climate, based on empirical models drawn largely from the palaeoclimatological record, are described. Three agree that the likely trend during the 21st century is one of cooling, and the fourth (based on Milankovitch predictions) predicts cooling over the longer term. In keeping with the generality of these predictions, the averaged global surface temperature has been falling for the last 6 years.

Climate change has always occurred and always will. Citizens are right to be concerned about the possibly deleterious effects of both the warmings and coolings which lie ahead. As with most potential natural disasters, however, the appropriate action is to have in place reactive response plans to manage the change when it occurs.

Australian federal and state greenhouse offices should be disbanded, and the funds saved reallocated to Climate Response Planning organisations. These should give high priority to preparing policy advice on how to better manage Australia's water and agricultural resources, and urban growth, as climate change inevitably occurs. Attempting to stop climate change is an expensive act of utter futility.