

DIARY DATES:



- 27.11.2006 Rotary Club of Sydney CBD—6.00—6.30 pm to be held at Sir Stamford Hotel 93 Macquarie Street—scholarship project named in honour of Nathan Trepezanov acclaimed pianist Simon Tedeschi—RSVP 7.11.2006 Michael Kenyon 97984596
- 7.12.2006 ARHRF Christmas Dinner The Epping Club
- 10.12.2006 Children's Christmas Day—Boris and Nada's home from 10.30 a.m.
- 11.12.2006 Christmas Night—Cabravale Diggers Club 6.30—7.00 pm \$55.00 per head.
- 5.5.2007 Rotary Race Day 11 am \$100 per person
22. 7.2007 Liverpool Super Swap Catering Day Fairfield Showground



BIRTHDAY AND ANNIVERSARIES

Club anniversaries this week with **PP Bruce Ruston** being inducted on 27th November 1961 giving 44 years to Rotary and **IPDG Bill Little** being inducted into the club on 30th November 1981 which gives him 24 years of service.



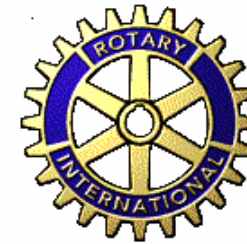
NOVEMBER IS ROTARY FOUNDATION MONTH

This month is the occasion for a simultaneous observance by all clubs. It is a special time for clubs to support, promote, and participate in Foundation programs. It is suggested that recipients of Foundation awards and others give addresses on the Rotary Foundation at club meetings, educational institutions, and community gatherings during the month. Rotary Foundation is a program within the International Service area and is organized as a separate corporation within RI. Rotary Foundation was begun in 1917 by Arch Klumph, 6th International President of Rotary. He convinced a convention that there was a need for an endowment for “doing good in the world”.

Some of the programs are PolioPlus, individual grants for Rotary volunteers, Matching Grants, District Simplified Grants, Ambassadorial scholarships, Rotary Grants for University teachers, Group study Exchange, Rotary world Peace Scholars and 3-H Grants.

The Rotary Club of Cabramatta Inc

<http://www.rotarnet.com.au/cabramatta>



27th November 2006

Volume 46 No. 18

Tonight's Program: Will be a normal meeting with the usual formalities happening.

PERSISTENCE

It's the constant and determined effort that breaks down all resistance, sweeps away all obstacles.

- Claude M. Bristol

LAST MEETING: IPDG Bill chaired the meeting in the absence of President David who was in Campbelltown Hospital after falling ill on the weekend. Our thoughts and best wishes are with President David as he recovers.

ATTENDANCE: 69.23%

APOLOGIES: President David Butterfield, PP Ray Begovich, PP Geoff Lumley, PP Bruce Ruston, IPP Boris Satara and PP Graham Shaw

CLUB GUESTS: Caroline Brivall YEPS,
Chris Narnischmacher YEPS Liverpool West

MAKE UPS: President David Butterfield, PP Neil Houlton,

GUESTS OF MEMBER: Vivian Trinh

STG-AT-ARMS: There were no fines as too many were away, conscience money was given in by all with a bad conscience

RAFFLE: won by Vivian Trinh

Secretary, Club, Youth, International and Vocational Service Reports: NIL

DISCUSSION:

- Roster for selling Christmas Raffle tickets to go around.

PDG REPORT:

- Zone Institute—23 Districts held last week at Jupiter's Casino Queensland. The guest speaker stated that 3.6 million people have been killed in the last 10 years. Understandable with all the strife in Africa, Balkans and the Middle East.
- Next year the Zone Institute meeting will be held in Ballarat followed by Christchurch the year after.
- Inbound YEPS from Switzerland due to arrive in January may be incorrect.
- At the International Seminar last Wednesday our club was the only one with the required 3 members.

Global warming is a topic that generates a lot of heat. If you read only the popular press, you'd think climate scientists cannot agree on the matter. But it's untrue to say there is no scientific consensus.

The French scientist Joseph Fourier wrote one of the first papers on greenhouse gases in 1824. He noted that the sun throws its heat upon our planet. In turn, the ground heats up, and radiates its warmth back into space. If there were no atmosphere, the average surface temperature on earth would be minus 15°C (which is what it is on the moon). But the natural greenhouse gases in our atmosphere (for example, water vapour) block some of this heat radiated from the surface, and send it down to the ground again. These natural greenhouse gases lift the average surface temperature of the earth by about 30°C, to a more pleasant 15°C.

Since modern industrialisation began in about 1750, carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have risen by 31 per cent, from about 280 parts per million (ppm) to 368 ppm in 2000. The average global temperature increase over the whole of the 20th century because of increased emissions of carbon dioxide (from the burning of fossil fuels) and other greenhouse gases was about 0.6°C, while the average resulting rise in ocean levels was about 20 centimetres. This might not sound much, but increases so rapid and high haven't been seen for nearly a million years.

In the community of scientists who specialise in climate science, there is agreement that carbon dioxide levels are increasing, and that this, in turn,

Is man really making the earth hotter?

is increasing temperature and ocean levels. In 2004, Dr Naomi Oreskes from the University of California analysed 928 scientific papers that dealt with "climate change" and that had been published in peer-reviewed journals between 1993 and 2003. She found that not one of these 928 papers disagreed with the consensus position, even though they may have disagreed in minor details.

So why do half of the articles about climate change in the non-scientific press put forward the idea that climate scientists are deeply divided over the fundamental concepts of the greenhouse effect? Because, according to the UK's Royal Society, huge companies that make their profits from the burning of fossil fuels put forward deliberate misinformation.

In September 2006, Bob Ward, the society's senior manager for policy communication, wrote to Nick Thomas, the director of corporate affairs for ExxonMobil in the UK. Ward asked why ExxonMobil paid millions of dollars to groups that "misrepresented the science of climate change by outright denial of the evidence". The Royal Society is the world's oldest and most prestigious scientific society; it's also deeply conservative. Such a strongly worded letter from it is very unusual, but reflects the fact that scientific consensus has been reached: things are hotting up.

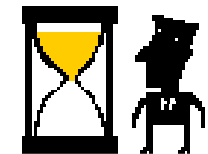
MAX'S TRIVIA

The speed of a ship or airplane is not measured in miles or kilometers, but in knots—nautical miles.

In the 1400's sailors determined the speed of their ship by throwing a log over the stern attached to a long rope which was knotted at various intervals (eventually fixed at 47 feet 3 inches) (14.42 metres).

They then counted how many knots there were in a specified time measured by sand in an hour glass (ultimately standardized at 28 seconds) by multiplication they knew how many knots per hour the ship was travelling.

Multiplication at the present time shows the result at 6081 feet—1 nautical mile or 1.15 miles or 1.85 km per hour. These antiquated knots still survive.



These antiquated knots still survive.