

MASS MURDER
OFFICIAL KILLING IN TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA
DRAFT COPY PART 5 February 2013
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5

THE EVIDENCE

PSYCHO-POLITICAL TERROR

Port Arthur, Tasmania, AUSTRALIA; 28-29 April 1996
35 killed, 23 wounded

GUNMAN

highly trained right-handed shooter/psychopath
said to be Benjamin Overbeeke (see Internet)

INVESTIGATIONS

NO public inquiry; NO coronial autopsies; NO trial

OUTCOME

possessing auto & semi-auto long-firearms legislated illegal

INNOCENT PATSY

Martin Bryant; IQ of 66 (lowest 1-2% of population);
intellect of 11-year-old (grade 6); imprisoned FOREVER;
now being tortured to death in Risdon Prison, Tasmania
not a single shred of proof links this left-handed shooter
to the alleged firearms, to the shooting, or to the victims;
several eyewitnesses have said Bryant was not the gunman

BOOK (forthcoming; international)

MASS MURDER: Official Killing in Tasmania, Australia
no copyright; 400 pp; dozens of investigator articles;
destroys official narrative (corrupt unproved nonsense)

AVAILABILITY

abebooks, amazon, bookdepository, bookfinder, vialibri, etc.
free pdf from editor

EDITOR

Keith Allan Noble, PhD
murder.research@gmail.com
has no involvement with firearms or any firearms group

WHAT YOU CAN DO

email, internet, website info about this official killing

OFFICIAL CONTACT

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PLEASE PRAY FOR MARTIN BRYANT

CONCERN

Evidence was manipulated, went missing, was wilfully misinterpreted, etc., not one bit was ever assessed during a trial – yet, this does not bother those whose unthinking minds are closed on Martin Bryant.

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Images 5, Inserts 18, Notes 226, Pages 82

FORETHOUGHTS

■ “Why did the Tasmanian Mortuary Service have a...Chevy Mortuary Truck capable of carrying 22 bodies made before Port Arthur?”

2010 Unlimited

50 Unanswered Questions About Port Arthur
2012.com.au/PA_questions.html

■ “There is **not one shred of evidence** that I have found that can positively link either of the DPP [director of public prosecutions] primary firearms entered into the court documents with any of those shooting murders. Inconclusive physical examination only was employed and that quote: ‘No chemical tests were carried out and were not planned because of cost considerations and time considerations.’ One person is murdered and they do these chemical tests. **Thirty-five people are murdered and they ignored them.**” (added emphasis)

Stewart K. Beattie¹

Port Arthur massacre
loveforlife.com.au
1 June 2008

■ “The families should be calling for inquests into each murder, i think the victims at port arthur are the only murder victims in aus-sie history that were denied inquests....” (*sic*)

dan kruger of northeast victoria

in Massacre victims’ families outraged over mum’s book....
perthnow.com.au
5 December 2010

■ “Human beings can’t even accurately describe an event of great importance that we have just witnessed with our own eyes. What does that suggest about our ability to be easily right about much more complex questions?”

Johann Hari

We are wrong about being wrong
The Independent
13 August 2010

■ “Martin Bryant could not possibly have been responsible for the Port Arthur massacre. All the evidence seems to prove that whoever was responsible for this massacre had to be a very very skillful marksman! Martin is also entitled to a fair trial just as any other citizen of this country would be. If this is what can happen to Martin it means it can happen to any one else! Our government must take action to find out who was really responsible for the Port Arthur massacre.² **The relatives of the people gunned down on that day are entitled to know who really did kill their loved ones! Martin should not be left in prison as a patsy and his mother and sister should not be made to suffer.**” (added emphasis; original italics)

Helen Laxton

*in Were government security agencies involved
in the setting up of the Port Arthur massacre?*
tasmanntimes.com.au
3 May 2011

¹ It seems that Stewart K. Beattie, who is a gunsmith now retired in NSW Australia, also said this about one of the many firearms which officials allege, with **no** hard evidence, was used by Martin Bryant during the incident at Port Arthur: “The gun found at the Seascope cottage was a carbine and had been destroyed by a **special demolition round**,* the gun was never forensically linked to Broad Arrow, Bus Park, or Jetty Road crime scenes.” added emphasis; *A master gunsmith’s take on the Port Arthur weapons*; block yourid.com; 1 February 2013 (* A demolition round is described as follows: “Basically you take an empty cartridge, take a hotter powder, and fill it to the brim. The cartridge is too much for the gun, it explodes, and wrecks the mechanisms.” There are only two ways such a *hot-loaded* cartridge can get into the hands of any shooter: **i.** The shooter produces it him/her self with ammunition manufacturing equipment; or, **ii.** Someone who has ammunition manufacturing equipment makes a *hot-loaded* cartridges and gives it to the shooter. Bryant did not have ammunition manufacturing equipment. Another point raised by Beattie, but not mentioned in this article is the noise from the explosion of this *hot-loaded* cartridge when it is fired. It is extremely loud causing deafness (for days). The explosion can also injure the shooter (face & hands) and lead to shock. Bryant had none of these injuries when he exited Seascope cottage. All the evidence suggests that someone who knew something about firearms and *hot-loaded* ammunition – which exludes Bryant but definitely includes **Gerard Dutton** and **Michael Mick/Rick Dyson** – fired a demolition round at some time in that carbine.

² What if the government knows? What if the government was responsible for the incident at Port Arthur? **Evidence strongly suggests it is.**

■ “[T]he monstrosity of this crime is precisely what prevents many people from rationally considering the evidence, for even to do so one risks being judged as excusing the crime. The evidence directly implicating Martin Bryant is nonexistent, so, instead the case against Bryant (which was never formally put because there was **no trial**) largely centres on **supposed facts**....”³ (added emphasis)

James Sinnamon

An example of what may convince some of Bryant’s guilt
candobetter.net
11 April 2010

■ “A question I would like to leave the readers with is whether such an **extensive campaign of personal vilification** as that which was waged after the massacre against Martin Bryant...would have been necessary if there had actually been some evidence that he had in fact been its perpetrator?” (added emphasis)

Social Democracy Now

The Port Arthur massacre: ten years ago
27 April 2006

■ “[T]he media is firmly resolved to **suppress information** about the **alleged** perpetrator, 29-year-old Martin Bryant. The official line is that people shouldn’t talk about Bryant because it’s not good to give him any more ‘publicity.’⁴ (The reasoning seems to be that mass murderers kill because they crave attention, and if we so delve into their backgrounds and their motives, we are helping them win by giving them what they want.) The public’s intelligence is clearly insulted by this preposterous idea.” (added emphasis)

Social Democracy Now

The Port Arthur massacre: the media cover-up continues
blogigo.co.uk
27 April 2006

■ “Scores of other witnesses can’t understand why the media reports differ greatly from what they saw and heard. The eyewitnesses can’t understand why their testimony recorded by police was not used. Even the police can see that the bulk of evidence points to others.”

Lloyd T. Vance & Steve Johnson

The truth about Port Arthur part 1
scribd.com
9 December 2012

■ “Graham Collyer was in the Broad Arrow Café...and eyewitnessed the gunman enter the café carrying a long sports bag. Later Graham was shot in the throat by this gunman, and was one of the few people to see him and live to tell about it. He described the gunman: ‘*He had long blonde bedraggled hair 3 – 4 inches below the shoulder. (Martin’s hair was shoulder length.)*’ Collyer also mentioned that the gunman was ‘*...20 years old with a pitted acne scarred face.*’ (*Martin was 28 and noted as having an angelic face!*).” (original italics)

William Wallace

Vote 1 John Howard for king! – 4th edition
itwillpass.com
2004

³ There are several phrases similar to the one used here by Sinnamon: **supposed facts**. It is these phrases, these **unproved assertions**, which government officials and the media keep stating as if repetition will convert them to truths. But repeating a lie never changes its lack of integrity. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) told us this: “Repetition does not transform a lie into a truth.”

⁴ The truth is officials do not want you reflecting on, or researching into, or communicating any facts about Martin Bryant and/or the Port Arthur incident because they fear you will realize **Bryant was set up** and you will see the whole incident necessitated the involvement of the State.

INTRODUCTION

WHEN the State decides it is going to initiate legal action against some party, evidence is marshalled for presentation in court where a trial is conducted. Never forget that the commission of a crime is not a prerequisite for a prosecutorial process to be initiated, as the **State answers to no one**. It can do what it likes. So, if it is considered necessary to the State, a prosecution can be initiated when no crime has been – with certainty – committed.⁵

Evidence, which can consist of almost anything, is meaningless until it is presented in a sound court and its relationship to the defendant is assessed. After which, the evidence is adjudicated upon by a jury in more serious cases, by a judge in lesser cases. The significant point is that anything which is purported to be evidence is not, without being assessed and adjudicated upon, proof of innocence or of guilt. Any item can be evidential. But until that evidence and those alleged qualities **are addressed during a trial in a sound court**, that evidence cannot be said to be proof of anything.

This is a very simple fact, but one which was ignored by officials in the Port Arthur case. In this case, staggering numbers of items were listed as evidence and which were subsequently interpreted as being proof of the guilt of Martin Bryant. That not one item of all this alleged evidence was ever presented in a court – **there was NO trial** – has been completely overlooked by most officials and by the media.

Please think about this undeniable truthful fact. The case developed into a charade where weapons were held up as proof of the killing, by Martin Bryant, when all that could be said and should have been said, was this is evidence which will be presented in a court during a trial. And after Bryant declared he was **not guilty**, there should have been a trial – a full-on, full-up trial with no spent cartridge case left unturned. But that did not suit the State. So it set about badgering, browbeating, and bashing Martin's 66-IQ brain until he relented which got Australia's most corrupt and sick lawyer off Martin's back.⁶ That was the triumphal moment for the State. Because then, it did not have to present a single piece of its accumulated rubbish as proof in a court. Alleged evidence, much of which had no credibility whatsoever, instantaneously became proof after John Avery finished working over his innocent *client*. This barrister was supposed to defend him, but Avery chose to **condemn Martin Bryant to a living hell**.

As you will read in the following articles, decent people who are qualified and/or experienced in their subject matter, and who have conducted exhaustive investigations into key pieces of alleged evidence, have confirmed there is not one shred of it which proves the guilt of Martin Bryant. That the State claims there is evidence which proves guilt, **proves nothing**. That the State amassed items it called evidence, **proves nothing**. That the State ostensibly went through the motions of preparing for a murder trial, **proves nothing**. And that John Avery had his desired plea of guilty acknowledged by Bryant, who most probably did not have complete understanding of what was going on, or of what was being done to him by inhuman mongrels, does not confirm any alleged evidence is proof of guilt.

⁵ A good example in Australia is the Falconio case (2001). Bradley Murdoch was set up for the killing of Peter Falconio whose death was **not** proved with hard evidence. Read *FIND! FALCONIO: Concealing Crimes in Northern Territory, Australia*. The real victim in that case is Murdoch, now serving **28 years in prison with no parole*** for a crime that the State never proved took place. Like the case against Martin Bryant, the concocted case against Murdoch is based on assertions and unproved presumptions – *piss & wind* in the vernacular. And in both these cases, the defendants were assigned lawyers by the State – lawyers of appalling incompetence and staggering complacency. (* Murdoch must first serve 28 years, then he must admit the killing, **before** he will be released. If he won't sign on the dotted line that he killed Falconio, he won't get out of prison. **NEVER**.

⁶ Martin's exceptionally low 66 IQ puts him in the lowest 1-2 percent of the Australian population. Regardless, he had learnt how to live with his handicap. But he could never have fought off an intelligent, conniving lawyer like **John Avery** who no doubt was accomplished in the legal repartee of courtrooms. In the vernacular, John Avery could have *eaten poor Martin for breakfast* – and Avery did. Martin did not have the knowledge to defend himself. He did not have the intelligence to fight off verbal hammering, intimidation, threats, and everything else officials bored into his ear. Martin probably had no understanding of the fact **he was being set up** by a pseudo-art-connoisseur who wore expensive clothing and sported Patek Philippe type time-pieces all the while his Mercedes-Benz was parked outside waiting to speed him away from his *client*. His *client* who naively thought he was being helped. From a Sunday morning swim at Roaring Beach, Martin ended up at Risdon Prison. It was this Avery who put him there. **Forever**. Until he breaks from the relentless torture crying like the boy of 11 he really is, sobbing for his loving mother – then, he will pass on from us. Gone. Soaring out over the waves along that beach he was at that sunny Sunday morning. A pox on you Avery – a horrible, incurable, excruciatingly painful pox. **Forever**.

*The State
had "shit loads" of
alleged evidence
against
Martin Bryant,
but not one bit of it
would have survived
an examination
during a trial
– this is why
the State had
to avoid a trial,
not because
of empathy
toward the families
of the victims.*

Compounding the whole appalling situation was **the complaisant media and a traumatized incensed public raging for revenge**. Court-assessed proof and beyond reasonable doubt were of no concern. **AN EYE FOR AN EYE!** was printed on an exterior wall of the Royal Hobart Hospital when he was there under guard, cuffed and shackled to increase the pain from his burns – *Fuck you Bryant*. Third-degree burns which too were evidence, but about which no official wanted to prove anything.

*Everyone knows he burnt Seascope to the ground – he was there. He was the killer. He had **43 weapons and thousands of rounds of ammo** inside. There were witnesses. They know it was Bryant because he had blond hair and they were there and they saw him and he should have burnt to death the bastard for what he did.*

It was Tasmania – terrorized and decidedly ugly. You can read all the literature and not see a thing about how every piece of evidence was handled and documented. There is nothing on complete and credible chains of custody/evidence/possession. Evidence was stolen out of Martin's home even before a cop fired an incendiary device into Seascope. Then corrupt cops took evidence to 30 Clare Street, stuffing it into pianos and back corners and dropping it here and putting it there. No one cared a damn about chains of custody/evidence/possession.

Evidence was sent to Sydney. Someone found eight plastic bags of metal bits inside his yellow Volvo. And some of his targets. The cops have his shotgun. It's proof. He had it even though he didn't use it. (But someone used it, pellet wounds confirm this.) So they didn't bother to lift the fingerprints off it. Everyone knows that gun belongs to him, so you'd expect his fingerprints to be on it just like they're on that hunting knife with his DNA and everything. There was so much proof he did it, the poor coppers don't know where to start. Some of the evidence disappeared, but shit that's no big deal. Just because that lawyer Gunson got upset about the video-camera going missing is no sweat. That there's two of them sport bags doesn't matter. Everyone knows Bryant had one. Of course it's his, they saw him there with it. He bought some tomato sauce at Sorrell. Or was it Dunalley? The guy who sold it to him said he was sure it was Bryant. Everyone knows he did it.

Then there are all those statements from the witnesses. Though, the ones from Collyer, and Laycock, and that young hitchhiker were not so good for the State. But given there was never going to be a trial, those statements that conflicted with the official narrative could be ignored – **and they were**. The DPP decided to focus his big box brain on other things. As far as he was concerned, it was all a push-over. Damian Bugg is alleged to have said this: "An overwhelming body of evidence pointed to Bryant's guilt, and not one piece of evidence had since emerged that would in any way counter that."

But Buggsy was sure not demanding to have his overwhelming body of evidence assessed during a murder trial. This State lawyer/liar actually **pushed his own lies** as proof that the innocent patsy Martin Bryant was guilty. What a dirty double-scum scumbag he is! ■ – ed.

**PRIOR PREPARATIONS
FOR KILLING BY STATE⁷**
22-Body Truck & Embalming Boxes
Jasher Team⁸

Template for Terrorism at Port Arthur; c.2004: chap. 7

*Governments are the great
mass-murderers of our world.*⁹

JUST as in the natural scheme of things, mortuary services appear in the closing stages of many of the sad events recounted above, so then perhaps it is fitting that we conclude this narrative about that "most outstanding team of people," of which Richard McCreddie¹⁰ is so "eternally proud," with the story emanating from out of the Southern Region Mortuary Ambulance Service controversy.

The service's principal, Ray Charlton, operates his business from Hobart and he is the southern region mortuary ambulance service contractor, a contract contained within the Coroners Department but under the financial control of the Justice Department, the secretary of which is Richard Bingham. In the aftermath of Port Arthur, Charlton deservedly received, a number of complimentary mentions within various reports in the Port Arthur Seminar Papers. (see Index)

"Removal of the bodies was greatly assisted because the Southern Region Mortuary Ambulance **provided a large vehicle capable of handling multiple bodies** - the only such vehicle currently available in Australia."¹¹

"Pursuant to his contract for mortuary ambulance services, Ray Charlton...provide[d] his own vehicles.... [P]resent was a Chevrolet truck to the chassis of which Mr. Charlton had attached a refrigerated covered compartment capable of storing sixteen (16)¹² bodies.... [R]egarded by many as an expensive aberration that would never have a use. At Port Arthur it was a highly prized possession. One cannot overlook that the road between Hobart and Port Arthur is narrow, undulating and about one hundred (100) kilometres long. In just two return trips the Chevrolet carried the majority of the disaster victims to the mortuary, a task that would otherwise have required eight (8) return trips by conventional mortuary ambulance. Mr. Charlton's foresight became a lesson in efficiency."¹³

Now if that is all there was to the mortuary ambulance story, then Charlton's efficiency could well have been deserving of even more recognition from the community, and simply left at that. However, that is not where the story ended. Posted on the World Wide Web on 29 September 1998, a most intriguing advertisement appeared the text of which read as follows:

⁷ The original title of this chapter is: Mortuary ambulances, writs & memorabilia.

⁸ A group of authors wishing to remain anonymous. The derivation of the word Jasher is as follows: In the KJV Bible; Joshua 10:13 and II Sam 1:18. In *Strong's Concordance* it states this: "**Jasher**, Hebrew - H3474, **straight, upright, true.**" (added emphasis)

⁹ Mike Adams. Natural News; 5 October 2011.

¹⁰ At the time of the Port Arthur incident, Richard McCreddie was the deputy commissioner of Tasmania Police.

¹¹ TJ. Lyons, GRH. Kelsall, N. Mele. *Forensic overview of the Port Arthur tragedy*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: pp. 96-101.

¹² Here it states the number 16. In the for-sale advertisement it states 22. Other numbers appear in the literature. What we can say with certainty however is - this vehicle was especially built for a need unheard of in Tasmania (in all of Australia). From a business perspective, a 22-body mortuary truck makes no sense at all. It would be a financial loss. This vehicle was built specifically to hold an abnormally large number of dead bodies, and after it did that - only once - it was advertised for sale. It was intentionally built before the official killings at Port Arthur, it was only used once to transport the dead bodies of those officially killed at Port Arthur, it was no longer needed after the official killings at Port Arthur.

¹³ Ian Matterson. *Coroner's responsibilities at Port Arthur*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: pp. 89-90.

ADVERTISEMENT TEXT

Vehicle for Sale.

Genuine Enquiries only.

Yellow Chevrolet 350 V8 truck with refrigerated body, holds 22, this vehicle was primarily used as the disaster vehicle in the **Port Arthur Massacre**. This vehicle is currently for sale and all reasonable offers will be considered. The vehicle has value as not only a refrigerated unit for body removal, it is the only one of its kind in the entire country. The memorabilia value of it for anyone making a movie/series or writing a book on Port Arthur is limitless. Not only would the purchaser be getting the disaster vehicle, but the whole Port Arthur Story would be given as well.

This vehicle is currently for sale and all REASONABLE OFFERS will be considered.

Email cwright@trump.net.au¹⁴

ADVERTISEMENT AS IT APPEARED ON INTERNET

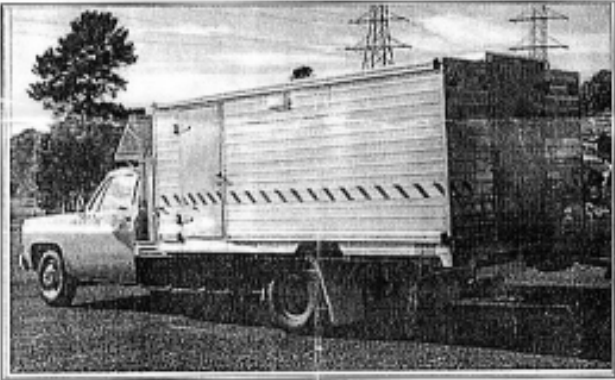
WHAT'S NEW

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This vehicle is currently for sale and all REASONABLE OFFERS will be considered.
Email cwright@trump.net.au



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If you have any questions, please contact our Webmaster or phone (81) 0418 561 740.
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¹⁴ See details about Chris Wright in: *PRIOR PREPARATIONS FOR KILLING BY THE STATE*. This paper appears in *MASS MURDER: Official killing in Tasmania, Australia*. 2013.

**22-BODY TRUCK USED FOR THE OFFICIAL KILLINGS
AT PORT ARTHUR, TASMANIA; 28 & 29 APRIL 1996**



"The fact that a **morgue truck with over 20 bays was built before the massacre....**¹⁵ **Two specially designed embalming machines** were sent to Hobart: 'One firm in particular, **Nelson Brothers** [7 Droop Street, Footscray, VIC 3011], had organised for an embalming machine box and a special large equipment case to be **manufactured ready for the incident**. These two containers were the envy of all embalmers and worked extremely well,' was recorded...."¹⁶ **All these facts were never reported, in fact they were suppressed and dug up by investigators afterwards because had we known about these preparations I think we might have become even more suspicious of just how ready the city of Hobart was for a traumatic incident of major proportions.... [T]here are people who planned a massacre and blamed an unfortunate intellectually handicapped man for the terrible crimes that took place in one of the most beautiful and peaceful places on earth. I have gathered innumerable pieces of information and facts which substantiate a cover-up of immense proportions over the past ten years. And even now, I am still uncovering more and more information. There is so much of it that it never ends. For instance, we know that a Mortuary truck with 22 body racks in a refrigerated unit was built before the massacre.... Why would Tasmania need a Mortuary Unit designed for a disaster of at least 22 people. Another example was the photo taken of a **black van** that somehow arrived before the ambulances and certainly the police and parked in front of the Broad Arrow Café where 20 people lay dead and others were wounded. This van was never mentioned in any reports and never seen again....**¹⁷ Thirty-five people were killed at one of the most beautiful historic sites in our country and only a few weeks later the Howard government [Liberal by name, but conservative by ideology] pushed through Draconian gun laws that **had no hope in hell** of getting passed without the emotional turmoil that followed the Port Arthur massacre. (amended; added emphasis; added italics)

Carl Wernerhoff

The Port Arthur massacre 10 years on the secrecy continues
members.iinet.net.au/~nedwood/Pam06.html

¹⁵ The Australian (29 April 1996) states that the refrigerated mortuary truck was driven to Port Arthur late Sunday (28th). But on p. 106 of the Port Arthur Seminar Papers it reads: "Day Four Wednesday 1 May 1996 ...First of the deceased persons leave the scene at Port Arthur and are removed to the Royal Hobart Hospital mortuary." Euphemistic words of the Australian Funeral Directors Association tell us the first load of bodies was trucked from Port Arthur to the Hobart morgue on Wednesday, three days after the incident. Charleton's purpose-built refrigerated truck had two functions related to the **bodies of the 35 people officially killed**: i. Storage; and, ii. Transportation.

¹⁶ Stephen Parry. *Port Arthur massacre 1996 - AFDA national embalming team - detailed report*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: p. 112. It cannot get any more diabolical and shocking. Nelson Brothers had special *big-job* embalming equipment "**manufactured ready for the incident.**" Officials want you to believe they had no fore-knowledge about the incident at Port Arthur. But true facts tell the world another story - **35 people were killed with official approval and funeral directors in Victoria had the special embalming equipment that they would need in Tasmania manufactured ready for use after the killing was done.**

¹⁷ Images of this van appear on the Internet. See *BLACK VAN...* Insert.

*Do you believe
Martin Bryant
ordered this
**22-body
refrigerated truck**
and that
embalming box
to be
"manufactured ready
for the incident"
at Port Arthur?*

In light of the quotes in this chapter and above, extracted from the EMA Report, and considering the details of this advertisement many disturbing anomalies are exposed, which in turn in themselves raise a number of serious questions.

Inquiries late in January 2003, confirmed that the contact e-mail address on the advertisement – cwright@trump.net.au – at the time of inquiry lead to Chris Wright, of Hobart. At the time Wright was confirmed by phone as being a Tasmania Police Special Operations Group Officer. **Why are Tasmania Police SOG, involved in the resale of this unique mortuary vehicle with its 'limitless memorabilia value' that is the property of Southern Region Mortuary Ambulance Service contractor, Ray Charlton?**

Referring to the Internet advertisement it reads: "...not only would the [purchaser] be getting the disaster vehicle but the whole Port Arthur story would be given as well." What does the advertiser mean by the purchaser would be getting the "**whole Port Arthur story**"?

Surely is this not suggestive of a public being denied the 'whole story,' until the vehicle is sold? The reader can via the Internet sites listed below, become informed as to the extent of the conspiracy that was Port Arthur, but authors of material posted on these sites, admit their investigations have barely scratched the surface of the Port Arthur Massacre. So what details constitute the "whole story" that the associates of the above advertisement are privy to?

The delicate nature of the subject can be gauged by the fact that when Mrs. Scurr spoke about the mortuary ambulance on August 29, 2001, at the Max Fry Hall in Launceston, little did she realize what lay ahead. **Within 24 hours**, Wendy was served a *Writ*, No. 947 of 2001. How long does it take for the ordinary citizen to arrange and have a writ served? This writ alleged in part that Wendy Scurr had, "...made statements conveying a belief about that the plaintiff was directly involved in the massacre." Under the heading of Particulars the Writ further alleged: "b. In response to a question asked of the defendant about the plaintiff which was 'are you saying he was directly involved in the engineering of the massacre[?].' The defendant stated 'Yes I Do'."

Importantly, the taped record of this meeting demonstrates Wendy Scurr **never did make any such derogatory statements**. Of note is the fact that Mrs. Scurr has never held nor expressed an opinion that Mr. Charlton had involvement in the Port Arthur massacre other than that dictated by his position as mortuary ambulance contractor for the government of Tasmania, and she has never made any of the statements alleged in the *Writ* mentioned above. Eventually, but not before it had cost both parties a considerable amount of money no doubt, a sealed *Notice of Discontinuance* was issued, and the matter is now concluded, hence our ability to bring you this article. In passing, the legal counsel for Charlton was none other than **John Avery.... ■**

(amended; added & original emphasis)

THE BREAK-IN
30 Clare Street, New Town, Tasmania

Andrew S. MacGregor

Deceit and Terrorism – Port Arthur; 2001/3

*I saw no evidence of violence
in any form present in his home.*¹⁸

DOCTOR Ian Sale informed us during an interview with Judy Tierney on the ABC program Stateline, of the police search of Martin Bryant's home in Clare Street, New Town at about 10:30 p.m. on Sunday the 28th April 1996. At the same time, Mrs. Carleen Bryant and Petra Willmott were being interviewed at police headquarters in Hobart, in relation to Martin Bryant, and the Port Arthur massacre.

Tierney: Was there any evidence of ammunition or guns there?

Sale: There were wrappers to firearms and ammunition found in a sort of scullery room. [But who put them there?]

What Dr. Ian Sale informed the public was that police found a large number of wrapping and boxes for ammunition in parts of the house, but he **fails to mention anything** about the search uncovering the .223 calibre Australian Automatic Arms self-loading rifle.

However, Nick Perks informed the court that: "On the twenty-ninth of April and the third of May, 1996, police conducted an extensive search of Bryant's house in Clare Street, New Town. In the hallway of the residence, lying open, were two plastic gun cases, two gun cleaning kits, a third canvas gun case, together with a point two-two-three calibre Australia automatic arms selfloading rifle. [*sic*] Also recovered from this location was a large quantity of point three-0-eight calibre and point two-two-three calibre ammunition. I refer your Honour to photographs 448, 449, 450 and 451. In an upstairs bedroom, and in one of the lower front rooms, secreted in the bottom of two pianos were located two leather ammunition belts containing respectively two 308 calibre cartridges and thirty .223 calibre cartridges together with a number of boxes of ammunition and two magazines along with several other items – and I would refer your Honour to photograph 471 which shows the inside of one piano, and 476 contents of the second piano. Your Honour, in all **one thousand four hundred and ninety one** .308 calibre and **two hundred and forty-six** .223 calibre live rounds of ammunition were seized from Bryant's home."¹⁹ (added emphasis)

It is interesting to note that **the initial police search of Martin Bryant's home, failed to find anything more incriminating than some empty gun cases, and some ammunition wrappers.** It is

¹⁸ Carleen Bryant. *My Story*; 2010: p. 125. See Part 7.

¹⁹ Nick Perks. in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: pp. 190-191.

not that this initial search was haphazard or brief, because at this stage, the police believed that the person they had at Seascap cottage was Martin Bryant, and they needed every piece of evidence that could possibly assist them in presenting a case to the court at some future date.

That this particular search was an extended search is demonstrated by Perks stating that the search took place on the 29th April 1996, which indeed part of it would have, but at the completion of that search, a constable was placed outside the building to ensure security of the premises, and all evidence from the initial search was taken to police headquarters in Hobart.

The firearm and **1,737 rounds of ammunition** were discovered during the *second* search of the premises on the 3rd of May, but it is the events that occurred between these two police searches that raise considerable interest. The police security of the Clare Street premises was breached. Thus, any further evidence relating to articles discovered by any further police search was inadmissible. The suspects for this breach of Police security were two journalists from The Mercury newspaper of Hobart: Stuart Potter and Sue Bailey. In true journalistic fashion, these members of the press ignored the *dripfeed* system set up by the police SAC-PAV²⁰ officers, and went looking for their own story. They found more than they realised.

On the 30th April 1996, The Mercury, along with every Murdoch-owned Australian newspaper printed on their front pages a photograph of Martin Bryant in the front yard of his home. He was wearing a blue surfie style top. The reactions to the printing of this photograph were varied, and required attention. The Police media liaison officer, Geoff Easton, gives us his account in his Port Arthur seminar paper:

"On the Tuesday morning the public were greeted by the front page of The Mercury newspaper that showed a picture of Martin Bryant claiming, 'This is the man!' The effect of this was to receive a barrage of calls from the media all claiming foul! And how I had favoured the local newspaper by providing them with a picture of Bryant. With my heart in my mouth I raced to the MIR [Media/Murder Incident Room?] and with relief found that none of the photographs we had, corresponded with the one in The Mercury. It certainly hadn't come from us! Later that morning I received a phone call from an employee of The Mercury who described with disgust how three staff members had distracted the cop on duty outside Bryant's house while one of them broke in to steal the photograph. An outraged Director of Public Prosecutions is yet to finalise proceedings against the Editor for subjudice and contempt."²¹

This report was prepared for the Emergency management Australia seminar, which was held at Mount Macedon, Victoria, in March 1997. What is interesting is that the other Murdoch-owned newspapers that are distributed within Tasmania, being the Melbourne Herald Sun and The Australian did not receive any mention. This must discredit the story that other news media were critical of the Tasmania Police media officer for favouring a local newspaper.

²⁰ Standing Advisory Committee for Commonwealth/State Cooperation for the Protection Against Violence.

²¹ Geoff Easton. *Port Arthur media management*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: pp. 120-122.

What is more important is the question of how the journalists, Stuart Potter and Sue Bailey being the main suspects, were able to obtain, this particular photograph. Every indication suggests that it came from Bryant's 30 Clare Street residence, but that had already been searched by the police under the leadership of police inspector Ross Paine, and he should not have missed such a vital piece of evidence. It must be remembered that there were no admissions that the photos were found inside Clare Street. They may have come from another source. Two photos of Martin Bryant were shown on the **A Current Affair** special (*Port Arthur, the inside story*) in November 1996, as they were in the possession of Bryant's ex-girlfriend, Petra Willmott. Was she the original source of these photographs?

MARTIN BRYANT'S HOME

MARTIN Bryant now has no home. He exists at Risdon Prison near Hobart. The house he legally owned, bequeathed to him by Helen Harvey, was, like all the other assets he had, taken by the Tasmanian government. This stopped him hiring a lawyer to defend himself. To date, officials have not released a written accounting of how all Martin's looted assets were disposed of. – **ed.**

Yet in the book *Suddenly One Sunday* by Hobart Mercury journalist, Mike Bingham, there was a picture of a torn-up photograph of Martin Bryant in his white knitted jumper, that we were informed was torn up by Petra Willmott shortly after the Port Arthur massacre. A furious Damian Bugg appeared on television and voiced his displeasure at the blatant arrogance of the media in printing the picture of Martin Bryant. Part of the ABC's **Media Watch** program said: "The DPP, Mr Damian Bugg QC placed all media outlets on notice yesterday, that he would pursue contempt actions against any broadcaster or publication whose coverage of the tragedy prejudiced the trial of the alleged gunman."²²

Furthermore, Damian Bugg stated on news coverage that: "and if any pre-trial coverage by the media in some enthusiastic desire to disclose as much as possible to the public, results in a person being deprived of a fair trial, I wouldn't call it a legal nicety at all." But which particular act was it that so infuriated the DPP. Was it the printing of the photograph, which immediately destroyed one of the basic procedures of formal identification of Martin Bryant, or was it the illicit entry of his premises, that destroyed any further discovery of evidence that may have been used in Bryant's trial?

You see, the procedure used by Tasmania Police to *identify* Martin Bryant as the Port Arthur gunman were photographs taken from a similar collection as that single photograph printed in the Hobart Mercury newspaper. It can be seen that Martin Bryant and especially his legal representatives cooperated fully with Tasmania Police, and yet there was never any thought of a proper identification parade, or similar device. The only means of identification used were photographs, which was far from ideal.

²² No party was ever charged in relation to the publishing of images of Martin Bryant, which was/is **against the law**. This immediate publishing of his image – the literature says as early as Monday, 29 April 1996 – helped doom Martin. His image filling front pages of newspapers, with headlines screaming he is the killer, was fatal. A gullible public accepted every last cruel, inaccurate, and unproved word. And later, manipulated images of his face were published widely and persistently – the editor has been told that this manipulated image was used again by a Queensland newspaper in late 2012. This image with grossly accentuated eyes has helped **demonize** Martin.

STATEMENTS BY PETRA WILLMOTT²³

■ "Martin didn't have a lot of friends but the only enemy I know he has is a **male called Tiger**. This male calls Martin up. Martin doesn't like to answer the phone as he thinks it may be this Tiger. I don't know who Tiger is or why Martin doesn't like him."

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
26 April 1996

■ "Martin seems reasonably happy to me. He has schizophrenia, but seems to be OK. He doesn't remember a lot of things that I say to him and **he forgets what he's doing sometimes**. Martin has never been violent towards me or Carleen [Bryant]. He has never verbally abused me. He calls his mother stupid and silly sometimes but doesn't abuse her." (*sic*; added emphasis)

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
26 April 1996

■ "I have never seen Martin with any firearms of any type."

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
26 April 1996

■ "I have never seen any firearms or ammunition at Martin's place."

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
30 April 1996

■ "We would often go to the theatre. We went and saw 'Casino.' In that they were torturing a man and they went to squash his fingers. Martin said it was too violent so we left."

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
30 April 1996

■ "I have never seen handcuffs at Martin's house."

Petra Willmott
Witness Statement
4 June 1996

²³ Within the literature, this name is spelt in several ways – Willmott, Willmot, Wilmott, *etc.* Even within the court document (*The Queen v. Martin Bryant*) the spelling is inconsistent. The editor has accepted the spelling of Willmott which appears on the *Witness Statements* submitted by this young woman who was in an intimate relationship with Martin at the time of the incident at Port Arthur. Unjustified negative thoughts have been expressed about her credibility all because she told the truth which did not fit with the story officials wanted to hear – had to hear. To suggest she was lying, as people have, or to say her boyfriend had hidden an arsenal in his home and that she just never saw it is an assertion – nothing more. When she was questioned by the cops, Petra said unequivocally and clearly, as Martin's mother did too, she had never seen any firearms, ammunition, or handcuffs in Martin Bryant's home. The prosecution certainly would not have liked to have had Petra Willmott, or Mrs. Bryant, called to give evidence during a trial. All related evidence suggests that Petra was a decent young woman who had known Martin for several months. Who stayed with him in his home for days at a time. Who was with him for several days prior the Port Arthur incident, and who only left him on the morning of the incident (28th). She told the whole plain truth at a time when officials were over-revved and over-zealous to **set up Martin Bryant**.

*Tiger was the enemy of Martin Bryant. This fact is disturbing. The editor has not been able to determine anything about Tiger. Nor has the editor been able to locate any reference to any finding of the Tasmania Police arising from their related investigation of what influence or control Tiger had over Martin Bryant. Willmott's words say there was a negative dynamic between Martin and Tiger. From this, it is not unreasonable to conclude this Tiger could have played a **major if not the key role in the Port Arthur incident**. It defies belief that police investigators simply ignored Willmott's disturbing words. She had no reason not to tell the truth related to the fact of Tiger's existence and the negative relationship her boyfriend had with him. That not one minute seems to have been spent by cops to investigate this Tiger says the worst things about their competence, Or, are the cops covering up what they know about Tiger. – ed.*

So it can be stated that the Murdoch **media** formally identified Martin Bryant as the Port Arthur killer, something that the director of public prosecutions, Damian Bugg, never did. If one considers the judicial process, where **the judicial system, the government and the media were all used to deprive Martin Bryant of any proper process, and at the same time depriving all Australians of knowledge of any of the facts relating to the events that occurred at Port Arthur on the day**, then surely this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Damian Bugg appeared on another interview on ABC television, and when a question was put to him regarding *that photograph* appearing in the Hobart Mercury he said: "It always devalues the quality of your identification evidence."

He was then asked: "Was that a real worry though, in this case, when you had 600 or so witnesses who could, quite a number who could identify him?²⁴ Was it ever a threat?" Damian Bugg replied: "Yes it was. When you've had criminal acts allegedly committed in about five different locations, you've got to link them, you've got to have identification, and if your identification evidence is 'muddled,' and you've got someone saying, '**I didn't do it. It wasn't me. I wasn't there**', the time to assess the impact it's likely to have is the time the publication occurs."

But as has been noted, it was the Murdoch newspapers with distribution within Tasmania – The Mercury, Melbourne Herald Sun, The Australian – that **published the photograph of Martin Bryant** which completely destroyed the form of identification which the Tasmania Police used, after that publication, for their formal process of identifying the offender.

With such a murderous crime, identity is of paramount importance. These newspapers ignored aspects of the law through their conduct. As Stuart Littlemore of ABC **Media Watch** said: "Dare I suggest, assuming that the authorities would lack the courage to take on the most powerful media corporation on earth. As to that, we shall see."

However, there were still other more positive means open to the Tasmania Police to formally identifying the offender as Martin Bryant, but in the most [allegedly] thorough police investigation ever undertaken in Tasmania, these methods were not used. The Tasmania Police still continued to use the simplest of means of identification even after it had been well and truly compromised, and ignored every other identification procedure.

And as we have seen, there have been some threats, with the DPP giving notice of prosecution to The Australian, The Mercury, The Age and the ABC, but little else. In April 1998, when Easton appeared before a Senate inquiry, his story was still much the same. What he was able to inform the Senate inquiry was that the DPP **had still not finalised proceedings against the editors**. Four years after the event, and of course **still nothing has been done** by Damian Bugg who is now the Commonwealth director of public prosecutions. And nothing will be done, as he has been replaced in Tasmania by Tim Ellis who is not in a position to continue looking into that matter.

²⁴ This is a good example of how the highly significant matter of identification is very quickly rendered inaccurate. Most people prefer a definitive answer to anything, rather than an answer that is ambiguous or uncertain. The human brain seems to be wired this way. In his book *How We Know What Isn't So*; 1991: p. 186, Cornell University psychology professor Thomas Gilovich states this fact: "People will always prefer black-and-white over shades of grey, and so there will always be the temptation to hold **over-simplified beliefs** and to hold them with confidence." To the 600 something witnesses, the blond-haired person at Port Arthur Historic Site on 28 April 1996 was Martin Bryant. Their reasoning: *they were there, they saw him, it was on the news, etc.* Added to this, was their fear/terror and that human trait of **vengeance**. Given this heady mind-imbalancing mix, plus all the killings and all the wounded people, and the two **dead children**, it would have been considered totally unacceptable to even suggest those 600 *sightings* might be inaccurate. All those people would have described themselves as eyewitnesses, just as the media described them. Presence was interpreted as recognition; conviction became certainty. That witnesses who looked into the face of the gunman did not see Martin Bryant has been widely ignored. That the only witness who personally knew Martin Bryant said **in writing** that he was not the gunman is **conveniently forgotten**. And it goes far beyond reasonable doubt. But people cling to their misconceived opinions and subjective black-and-white conclusions because to relinquish that will leave them with ambiguity, thus uncertainty. It is always difficult for any one of us to admit, even internally to ourselves, that we are wrong. All this is **killing** innocent Martin. Can you hear the cheering from those who (think) they saw him? From those who are not interested in any *Bryant is innocent bullshit* – because they know, they were there, they saw him.

*Tasmania's best
corrupt cops
fitted up
Bryant's home
with an
arsenal of arms,
then they called over
the media
to tell the world
– Look what we
found!*

In the initial police search of the house in Clare Street, one of the police requirements would have been to gather up any photographs of the suspect, Martin Bryant, so then how was it that the police missed this particular picture? Again it has been documented that the police on the initial search failed to locate the firearms supposedly hidden in the piano, be it the piano upstairs or the piano downstairs, they are normally one of the more obvious places to consider during a police search. That the police search missed the photo is bad enough. But actually **missing two weapon caches** is of serious concern, unless these items were not present during the initial search.

Now comes the crunch of the matter. On the Monday, apparently three journalists from The Mercury newspaper attended at Bryant's house in Clare Street, which was being guarded by a uniformed policeman. One or more of these journalists were then able to enter into the house and complete a detailed search of the premises, and so not only obtain a graphic description of the house in its entirety, but also apparently located a photo. They however **did not locate the firearm or any of the ammunition or the several other items mentioned by Nick Perks in his statement to the court.**

In relation to the criminal charge of possession of firearms, *etc.*, the police would be required to prove that Martin Bryant was the only person to have control over the property. However, once the journalists were able to breach the household security, and enter the premises, then that disperses any proof that Martin Bryant had sole control of his property. The break-in demonstrated the possibility of the firearm and ammunition being planted inside the house sometime after Martin Bryant had left the premises.

In fact, considering that **the first police search had failed to locate the rifle and ammunition**, then this suggests more than a possibility of these items being planted in the house, either that or the Tasmania Police were completely incompetent. What becomes even more interesting is that during the second police interview of Martin Bryant on the 4th July 1996, when asked how many firearms did he own, Martin Bryant stated three, and named them, the Colt AR-10, the Colt AR-15 and the Daewoo shotgun.

Neither police interviewers, John Warren or Ross Paine, raised any questions in relation to the Australia Automatic Arms self-loading rifle or the large quantity of ammunition that had been found in Bryant's home. This in itself must raise **serious concerns** about the validity of the material *found* by the police at 30 Clare Street, New Town, Tasmania. ■

(amended; added emphasis)

**WERE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY AGENCIES
INVOLVED IN THE SETTING UP OF
THE PORT ARTHUR MASSACRE?**

John G. Wollaston²⁵

tasmantimes.com.au

14 December 2010

*The relatives of the people
gunned down on that day are
entitled to know who really did
kill their loved ones!*²⁶

THE date of the 28 April 1996 is deeply etched into the minds of all who in some way became involved in the tragic story of what happened in Port Arthur, on that day. Thirty-five innocent people were massacred, supposedly by a registered disabled, intellectually impaired, left-handed [shooter] invalid.... Confused and disoriented, Martin Bryant, was charged, **without trial**, for the offence and taken to serve 35 consecutive life sentences in Risdon Prison – where he now spends his endless days in a drugged haze, trying to make sense of what actually happened on that day. To understand why he couldn't possibly have committed this crime, let us first look at some of the many bizarre events leading up to this tragedy....

It is said that Bryant met the Tattersalls²⁷ heiress, Helen Harvey, in 1992.... He moved in with her and a year later she was killed in a *freak car accident*²⁸ not far from where they lived. Bryant inherited the house and a very large sum of money from her estate. The next year his father, a waterside worker from the mainland, visited Bryant. His [father's] body was later fished out of a nearby dam. In spite of the fact that he had a gunshot wound²⁸ and a diver's weight belt around his waist and no weapon was ever discovered, the coroner strangely found no evidence of foul play....

A mortuary truck, **with 22 body racks** in a refrigerated unit, was commissioned and specially built in Tasmania just before the massacre and then [advertised for sale] shortly afterwards. Seven hundred reporters from 17 nations attended a seminar in Hobart on that weekend, ready to take the story to the world media. On the day of the massacre some 25 specialist doctors from the Royal Australian College of Surgeons...attended a training course in Hobart. Their last lecture was on "Terrorist Attack and Gunshot Wounds." They stayed on to take care of the wounded victims. Two hours before the murders, ten of the senior managers of Port Arthur were taken to safety many miles away on the east coast, on the pretext of a two-day seminar with a vague agenda and no visiting speakers.²⁹

²⁵ John G. Wollaston is a Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. In 1978, he was headhunted by the Australian federal government to head up its world-wide property directorate. Because of his involvement with embassies and defence facilities, he was cleared above *Top Secret* by the Australian security organizations ASIO and ASIS.

²⁶ Helen Laxton; comment posted after Wollaston article; 3 May 2011.

²⁷ Established in 1881, Tattersalls (*Tatts*) is a privately-run government-approved company which conducts gambling systems in Australia.

²⁸ Some have suggested that Martin Bryant caused this accident. There is **no hard evidence** proving he did and he himself was severely injured and hospitalized. It has also been suggested that Martin was involved in some way in the death* of his own father who died in 1993, officially of suicide. There is **no hard evidence** proving he was involved. Many forms of **demonization** were used to give the public the false impression that Martin Bryant was a monster. (* The editor has not been able to confirm the use of a firearm in this death. Wollaston's claim might be a mistake, a misunderstanding, or a fact not commonly known.)

²⁹ See the *MY DAY* Insert by Robyn Cooper, Part 3.

On the 27th March, Martin Bryant is said to have entered Terry Hill's gun shop in New Town, Tasmania, carrying a fully loaded AR-10 assault rifle wrapped in a towel, saying that there was something wrong with it. Hill, realising that Bryant had no idea of how to load, unload, or even handle an assault rifle – even though he somehow obtained a photo licence³⁰ for prohibited and automatic firearms. Hill disarmed the weapon and kept it for repairs.

Hill, at his police interview on the 6th June, 1996 denied having sold arms and ammunition to Bryant. The next day he received a letter from the attending lawyer, containing veiled threats: "unless you are prepared to in effect change your story, they (Tasmania Police) will press on and try and find sufficient evidence to charge you with some offences...." It finished with: "However, it was also made abundantly clear that the Director of Public Prosecutions is prepared to offer you an indemnity against prosecution if you are prepared to accept that you did sell guns to Bryant...."

Hill refused to admit **the lie** and a week later his shop was raided by police and his licence revoked. His determination to maintain the truth and not provide the DPP with a vital missing link in the trail of evidence cost him his livelihood.

On the day of the massacre an anonymous phone caller lured the only two policemen on the peninsula away from the site on the pretext that a cache of heroin (later proven to be fictitious) had been discovered in a remote location at Saltwater River on the far west coast, some 30 minutes by car. As though waiting for this signal, four minutes after the police radioed their arrival, the massacre at Port Arthur began.

³⁰ Who issued/gave this licence to Martin Bryant is not known. Little is stated about it in the literature. See note 92, Part 4.

³¹ During the police interrogation with Ross Paine and John Warren, Martin Bryant demonstrated how he fired weapons from his left shoulder. He told the cops he never shot from his right shoulder and right hip as the gunman did in the café.

³² The editor has not been able to check these quoted extracts (this page and the page following) with the original article (title?) said to be authored by Frank Robson of the Sydney Morning Herald, allegedly published 10 April 1999. It seems as if that article might have been removed from the Herald's archives. A shorter secondary source appears in an article by John Farquharson. *Counter-insurgency jungle warrior*; The Sydney Morning Herald; 12 November 2002. smh.com.au/articles/2002/11/11/1036308630203.html

When the gunman began pulling out his weapons in the café, a man (Anthony Nightingale) stood up shouting "No, no, not here!" Nightingale was shot by the assassin for giving the game away. With professional precision the gunman killed 32 people with just 29 rounds, shooting, without benefit of laser sights, from the **right** hip – an almost impossible task for even the best of the world's top 1% of combat marksmen, let alone a mentally impaired **left** hander.³¹

Of the 20 fatalities at the Broad Arrow Café, 19 were due to a single shot to the head from an Armalite AR-15 assault rifle. The percussion and recoil of such a weapon in a confined space would have disoriented even a highly-trained marksman – unless he was wearing combat earphones under his long blonde wig. The killer left the café and swapped over to a Belgian FN assault rifle – a heavier weapon with twice the recoil – and yet he somehow immediately compensated to maintain his awesome 1.6 to 1 killed-to-injured ratio – 35 dead to 22 injured. An almost impossible task for someone with Bryant's low IQ and lack of weapons training.

As Brigadier Ted Serong DSO, OBE, the former head of Australian Forces in Vietnam, and one of the world's leading experts on counter-terrorist techniques, said, in an interview³² with The Sydney Morning Herald:

"Martin Bryant could not have been responsible for the mass murder at Port Arthur. There was an almost satanic accuracy to that shooting performance. Whoever did it is better than I am, and there are not too many people around here better than I am. Whoever did it had skills way beyond anything that could reasonably be expected of this chap Bryant...if it was someone of only average skills, there would have been many less killed and many more wounded. It was the astonishing proportion of killed to wounded that made me open my eyes first off." Brigadier Serong believed that for this to have been carried out in this way, more than one person would have been involved. He went on to say: "It was part of a deliberate attempt to disarm the population, but I don't believe John Howard or his government were involved. Howard is being led down a track. He doesn't know where it's leading, and he doesn't much care...."³³

The killer's prowess was further confirmed when he shot at Linda White and her boyfriend driving towards him in their four-wheel drive. From an unsupported standing position, he fired a 'sighting shot', a 'kill shot' and then disabled the vehicle with a single shot to the engine – typical counter terrorist training for 'Special Forces' personnel. The trail which led the authorities to the Seascope cottage, where I believe Bryant was already installed, was staged. Just to make it absolutely clear who they were looking for, Bryant's [alleged] car was left at the tollway with a bag of ammunition for the FN rifle, a combat shotgun and, guess what, his passport – just like 9/11.³⁴

In spite of his awesome reputation as a combat marksman, not one of the 250 rounds apparently fired from the Seascope cottage, actually hit anyone! On the pretext that this was a 'Terrorist Attack' and not some crazed gunman running amok, ASIO, **way out of their jurisdiction**, took charge of the site and prevented the Tasmanian Police from attending for just over six hours. The time delay was obviously crucial **to allow certain people to escape over the Dunalley swing-bridge**, which, according to emergency procedures, should have been closed to prevent anyone from leaving the crime scene or contaminating it. To this day nobody knows the identity of those who escaped at the time.

At 8:30 a.m. the next morning [Monday], Bryant stumbled from the now *mysteriously* blazing Seascope cottage. Unarmed and confused, with third degree burns to his back and side, his first words to the arresting officers indicated that **he had absolutely no idea what was happening or had happened**. The guns that were supposedly used in the massacre were completely incinerated in the inferno and yet on November 9, 1996, Channel 9 showed two immaculately preserved assault rifles that had purportedly been used by Bryant.

With **no** ballistic information, **no** fingerprints, **no** DNA, **no** blood splatter, and **no** undeniable eyewitness description, he was indicted but **never taken back to the crime scene[s] for questioning**. (Standard police procedure in such cases.) Forensic detective sgt. Dutton later admitted to the media that there was actually no forensic evidence to place Martin Bryant at the Broad Arrow Café. It is also interesting to note that the only real eyewitnesses to the

³³ "Knowing that the anti-gun legislation had already been prepared in advance, I tend to disagree with this last statement." (John G. Wollaston)

³⁴ This refers to another fact in the Port Arthur case which lacks credibility. Wollaston's reference to 9/11 here is, more specifically, a reference to the passport which U.S. officials claimed was found lying on a street of New York after it was – **allegedly** – blown out of a World Trade Centre building during the 9/11 incident. In fact, two passports are said to have been found, both conveniently identifying some of the alleged terrorists. (Satam al-Sugami & Mohamed Atta; like all the other so-called terrorists their names were **not** on the lists of passengers prepared by the airlines) Given the circumstances, those two alleged findings lack all credibility, just as the alleged finding of a passport in a Volvo alleged to belong to Bryant. It reeks of a set-up. Added to this, there is bizarre dialogue between Bryant and police negotiator McCarthy in which *Jamie* (but which one?) refuses to identify himself with his real name, but agrees to provide the number of a passport which has Bryant's name in it. So, in the middle of the silly SOG siege of Seascope and after allegedly killing 35 people and injuring 23 others, one of the *Jamies* calmly relates the passport number to McCarthy the negotiator:

McCarthy: Now if you don't want to tell me your name that's fine but how about giving me your passport number and we can do a check on that?

Jamie: I think it's H02 4967 if I can remember it...

Yet during a police interrogation with Ross Paine & John Warren, Bryant says he cannot recall the shorter registration plate ID of his own vehicle:

Warren: The registration number of this vehicle is I think is CG 2835.

Bryant: I don't remember the registration.

What the police had to do was link *Jamie* (the one they want you to believe was Bryant) to Bryant's passport which they say was found in a Volvo at the tollgate. However, facts suggest Bryant's passport was found at 30 Clare Street, New Town, where he lived.

WITNESS STATEMENTS

SINCE these statements come from the DPP's brief, that is the prosecution brief, we must consider that this is the evidence that Damian Bugg QC was to base his case on against Martin Bryant. Since there are no statements from any of the ballistics or forensic witnesses that Bugg has referred to in his address to the court, we can assume that that evidence was not part of his brief, strange though it may seem.

Bugg makes many statements that do not seem to be supported by the witness statements. Statements such as what the gunman apparently said to Neville Quin, immediately prior to shooting Quin in the back of the neck, and to Major Van der Peer. Statements from the saleslady who apparently sold Martin Bryant the Prince sports bag. In fact, **this person was not even part of Bugg's brief.** The evidence that Bugg had to present to the Hobart Supreme Court was directly from the witness statements taken by police from witnesses after the event.

During their training, police are taught that statements must be clear, precise and within the witnesses vocabulary. **Every statement taken by police, or any other person is affected by, or indeed at times, controlled by the person taking the statement from the witness.** How competent those people are in taking statements can be recognised from the statements themselves. To overcome some of the defects found within witness statements it is sometimes required for witnesses to be reinterviewed three or four times, such as in the case of the Port Arthur Historic Site witness, Ian Kingston, or Martin Bryant's girlfriend, Petra Wilmott.³⁵ However one of the most intriguing statements was that of Roger Lerner, which was taken by P. J. Lyons, constable 1796 and was concluded at 11:45 p.m. on Sunday the 28th April 1996, **well before the arrest and formal identification of Martin Bryant** at Seascape on the following morning.

After such a traumatic event as the Port Arthur Massacre, **certain events would have registered differently with different witnesses**, as each would have seen things in his or her perspective, angle and relevance. Most witnesses described the coat worn by the gunman for example in completely different colours and fashions, the main reason being that when you are being shot at, you don't stick your head up to see what the person is wearing. However most people also described the firearm used as a black long barrelled rifle. The firearm was far more pertinent to the witnesses than clothing.

It was however after the event that the **contamination was introduced.** First, witnesses started talking amongst themselves, and to some degree this would have inter-reacted with other witnesses. The "counselling" of witnesses after the event would also have brought with it **more contamination**, for as different people described their episodes of what had happened, it could have caused others to either build up on this or that aspect, or

(cont.)

³⁵ Clarifying unclear points within statements is one reason witnesses are reinterviewing. However, another and sinister reason is to manipulate the witness into stating what the cops want to have on paper. All interview statements need to be questioned and if at all possible checked against another reliable source. And all subsequent (that is 2nd, 3rd, etc.) interviews should be considered highly suspect. A verbal signal that the witness might have been coerced to change her/his statement(s) is the phrase: *I have reconsidered my first statement....*, or any similar phrase confirming what the witness first declared has changed. These changes might be innocent and accurate, or they might be subtle, or they might be different in very significant ways. Colours, comments, names, numbers, times, etc. can change, and in some cases even subtle changes are enough to convict. Any change in a statement could have arisen from officials coercing the witness to make a statement more suited to or supportive of the official narrative.

bury their own story. To overcome the problem of contamination, witness statements should be taken as soon as possible after the event. Delays of months are really not helpful, especially in such important matters, and yet many witness statements were taken in June and July.

Far more contamination was created by the media, and the release of the picture of the suspect, Bryant created much more contamination to the witnesses' perception. Had a witness believed that the gunman was not Bryant, then he/she had to **battle against that belief held by the majority**, a most uncomfortable position to be in. In the end, **many witnesses who were never able to identify the gunman were adamant that Bryant was the gunman, because we had all been told that he was.**

Other clues though are gleaned from the witness statements as to the competence of some of the police in recording these statements. Undeniably on the day of the event, some of the witness statements are far from satisfactory, yet they were **not followed up** so as to clarify some situations, the ambiguities or mistakes. As an example, there was no mention by some witnesses of the gunman carrying with him his Prince sports bag as he exited the café. But other witnesses have told us that they did see the gunman carry that sports bag away from the café, and actually **saw the gunman place the bag into the boot of the Volvo**. Lack of corroboration of witness statements was also ignored especially on many of the "important" little aspects of the story. These missing points **add up to something completely different** to what the state attorney general...Ray Groom MHR described as "the most thorough investigation ever made by the Tasmania Police."³⁶

The prosecution used videotapes taken by four different people. Balasko, MacLeod, Turner, and Wilkinson who all took video footage either during or after the event. Yet in their original police statements taken by the Tasmania Police, neither Balasko nor Wilkinson mention they had this evidence which was vital to the police case. Balasko's video was only mentioned in his statement to the New Jersey Police [USA] in August 1996, and the Wilkinson tape only became known when interviewed by the Victoria Police homicide squad. So both these tapes had left Tasmania, and may have been missed as evidence. Even more surprising was the fact that Turner's statement was **not** even part of the prosecution brief.

The statements made by some prison officers are also incredulous. By their own regulations these personnel are not permitted to interact with prisoners, but this occurred on more than one instance and it opens a minefield for the prosecution **had there been any proper defence for Martin Bryant**. But through all of this there are many pearls, the description of the gunman, the description of the firearms used, the behaviour of the gunman all **add up to the opposite of what the media tells us.**

Andrew S. MacGregor
Deceit and Terrorism
2001/3: pp. 310, 311

(amended; added & original emphasis)

³⁶ Groom's comment either reflects his stupidity or complicity. It seems the cops failed to take any fingerprints during their entire investigation. There was the Daewoo shotgun covered with the gunman's fingerprints, but the cops ignored it. The cops actually stopped Wendy Scurr from speaking and did not want to hear what she had experienced at the Broad Arrow Café. Search the literature carefully and **you will not find any official description** of that **black van** which arrived at PAHS, its load in and load out kept secret from the public. (see the *BLACK VAN AT BROAD ARROW CAFÉ* Insert) And what about Tiger? It seems the cops completely ignored investigating his role in all the shooting. No. Groom made one of the most deceitful statements in the entire case, as the official investigation was biased, incomplete, and unethical. Good people of Tasmania (and Australia) have not been told the whole truth about the Port Arthur incident and Tasmania Police has played a/the major role in this sickening deception. And if you do not like what I have written here Mr. Groom, tell all of Tasmania (and Australia) who **Tiger** really was and what his role was in the killing and wounding of all those men, women, and little children. If the investigation by the cops was so professional and thorough, information on **Tiger** will be readily available to you – and to all attorneys general who have followed you. So come on Ray – millions of us await your comforting words of truth about this Tasmanian **Tiger**.

tragedy, two people who survived the shooting, Graham Collyer and Wendy Scurr, described the killer as being shorter than Bryant, that his hair was longer, probably a wig, and that he had a pockmarked face. **Neither, despite volunteering to police, was ever placed on the witness list or interviewed further.**

Despite his continued plea of innocence – even under the relentless pressure of non-stop questioning and harassment by a team of interrogators and psychiatrists while in solitary confinement – Bryant was finally forced to plead guilty when his mother, **Carleen, was pressured to tell him that she and his sister would suicide if the matter ever went to trial.**³⁷ In a Sydney Morning Herald article, his mother states. "I regret asking him to plead guilty, which denied him the chance to answer a lot of questions. There are conspiracy theories that Martin was not, and could not, have been the gunman. These would have been addressed with DNA, witness statements and fingerprints, to prove it one way or another."³⁸

Considering that Bryant had been diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome and that the Tasmanian Supreme Court was told that he had the mental capacity of an 11-year-old, it's hard to believe that this person could ever have organised, let alone carried out, such a spectacularly horrific event in such a coldly professional manner.

In November 1996 and just the night before Bryant's sentencing, amateur video footage of the massacre, which *just happened* to turn up from America, was given to the media by the police. It showed someone who looked like Bryant leaving the Café carrying what appeared to be an automatic weapon. The only problem was that according to the weather at the time, it was taken on a totally different day, there were missing vehicles in the shot, and three men were seen lounging in the background; one smoking a cigarette and another filming with a video camera as they calmly watched the gunman leave the Café. Not the sort of behaviour one would expect during such a horrific massacre.

Gun Control legislation was enacted with extreme haste in May 1996 – destroying over half a million legitimately-purchased firearms and virtually leaving all of the remaining illegal or unregistered weapons in the hands of those who had reason to hide them. A **D Notice** (high security, *need-to-know* basis) was later issued by the federal attorney general's department (controls our intelligence agencies, ASIO and ASIS) **to stifle any contact with Bryant or any further detailed investigation into what actually happened at Port Arthur.**

We'll probably never know who really committed those atrocities – but, in my opinion: **It wasn't Martin Bryant!** ■

(amended; added emphasis)

³⁷ Reader, please think about this. Carleen Bryant had her life turned upside down then crashed into some sort of purgatory of pain from which now she cannot escape. Cruel people lashed out at her for writing a small book on the case in an effort to convey some of the truths about herself, her family, and her dear Martin. She is a good decent woman, yet some official mongrel(s) pressured her to tell her son that she and Martin's only sibling would kill themselves if he did not plead guilty. That is how far officials went to stop a trial from taking place. You do not have to be told what impact such soul-shuddering words would have and did have on poor Martin whose mind must have already been in utter turmoil. It was psychological torture, and to believe John Avery was behind it all is not an unreasonable belief. He saw his responsibility as assisting the prosecution get Martin imprisoned for life – that is FOREVER. So was it John Avery who pressured Carleen Bryant to threaten suicide to her own son? Or, was it some other mongrel doing the bidding of Damian Bugg?

³⁸ Megan Neil. *Killer's mum still has regrets but she still loves him.* The Sydney Morning Herald; 5 December 2010.

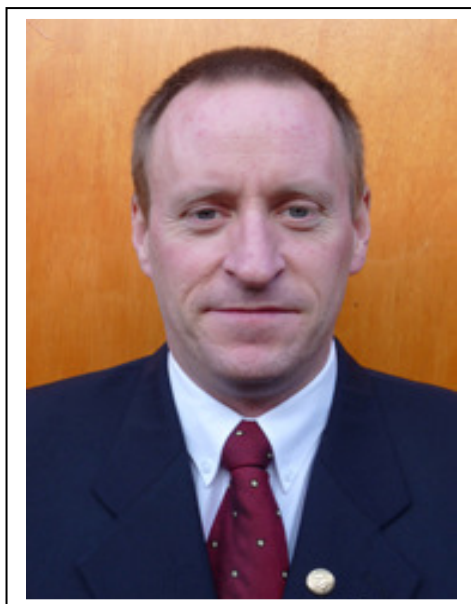
STATUTORY DECLARATION³⁹ EXTRACTS⁴⁰
Gerard Dutton – 9 September 1996

Andrew S. MacGregor

email to editor; 25 December 2012

*Telling lies was easy
– [people think] policemen don't tell lies –
and my targets never stood a chance.⁴¹*

GERARD DUTTON⁴²



**Tasmania Police ballistics officer
during Port Arthur incident**

■ DUTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS⁴³ AR-15 MURDER WEAPON

Although the butt-stock is visually similar to some Colt AR-15 rifles that have collapsible stocks, the butt-stock on the exhibit Colt is fixed permanently in the shortened position.⁴⁴

ANALYSIS

In other words, what Dutton is stating here is that the AR-15 that he states was the murder weapon used inside the Broad Arrow Café didn't have a proper stock as such. It was a weapon primarily to shoot from the hip rather than be used for taking aimed shots. This fact should be compared with some of the witness statements⁴⁵ inside the café as in Mick Sargent's statement which states that the gunman raised the rifle to his shoulder and shot at him from that position. In other words, the rifle that shot Sargeant had a stock, and the rifle recovered from Seascope didn't.

³⁹ Gerard Dutton. *Statutory Declaration re: Martin BRYANT*. 9 September 1996.

⁴⁰ *Extracts bold-face type, verbatim.*

⁴¹ Patrick Obrien. *Undercover cop's lies sent 150 to jail*; The New Zealand Herald; 12 October 2008. And if you do not find that upsetting, read the book *Hey Cop!* (2008: pp. 147, 150) by an ex-cop in Canada. Brian Day states: "Lying gets easier the longer you stay on the police service," and how about, "[E]verything internal is built upon a system of intricate lies." Words of a US cop support these revelations – Mike Redmond let the cat out of the bag with his statement in *The Making of a Detective* (1995; p. 97): "And when you lie, people will believe you. You know why? Because you're the law. People think you have to tell the truth, but you don't. You just got to convince people that what you're saying is fact, even though it may be a **load of bullshit.**" (added emphasis) So now, please decide whether Dutton has told nothing but truths, or...

⁴² Although the eyes in this image seem satanic, the image has not in any way been manipulated.

⁴³ On the Internet and in numerous publications, it is stated that members of Tasmania Police were actively involved in the execution of the Port Arthur incident. This reference to Dutton's weapon must not be interpreted to mean this person was directly involved with any of the shooting during the Port Arthur incident. "HIS" refers to the weapon he has described – not accurately so it seems.

⁴⁴ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 23. added emphasis

⁴⁵ Unless declared otherwise, all the words quoted herein are taken from the *Witness Statements* submitted to Tasmania Police by witnesses at the Port Arthur incident.

Michael Sargent said: "I looked at him and I saw that he was sighting the rifle up on me. He was holding the rifle at chest height aiming at me from a distance of approximately four metres. He was actually looking through the sight"⁴⁶⁽ⁱ⁾; "I saw him pull the rifle into his right shoulder and brace himself for the kick of the rifle when fired. As I stated in my previous statement, the gunman was aiming at me from a distance of approximately four metres looking through the sight mounted on the top of the rifle."⁴⁶⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Now for this part of Sargent's statements to be physically correct, then the AR15 used inside the café had to have been fitted with an extended butt-stock in place. So, according to Sargent's statement, the AR-15 that Dutton possessed was not the weapon used inside the café.

Now an AR-15 without the extended stock is a small weapon. So how do other survivors from the café who actually saw the murder weapon describe that weapon? Robert Elliott said: "The weapon the man was holding was large, modern and black"⁴⁷⁽ⁱ⁾; "It looked to me like a big weapon, it was all black, I can't really describe it other than it looked bulky, it was a big weapon"⁴⁷⁽ⁱⁱ⁾; "He seemed to be so close to me, and his face is vivid and the gun is vivid."⁴⁷⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ What the witness is describing here is not the small AR-15 but the **Daewoo shotgun**, which is not a rifle. Carol Pearce said: "He had in his hands a big gun. I can't describe the firearm any better than just big and long."⁴⁸ **Again the Daewoo shotgun.**

Now the following three descriptions of the firearm which was used inside the café reveal a rifle with the **butt-stock attached** and extended which is contrary to what Dutton would have us believe.

Colleen Parker said: "He got to the end of the table, he was about a metre from me and he produced what I believe was a shotgun from the left side of his coat. It was lighter in colour, **wide butt** and had a scope attached"; "I saw him fire the weapon."⁴⁹ John Riviere said: "The gun was a dull black thing"; "I then got a good view of the firearm and saw that it was black in colour. It resembled a high powered rifle with a cartridge protruding from the bottom. It was a long rectangular cartridge. The **butt** was tucked into his side."⁵⁰ Mervyn Schadendorff said: "I do remember the firearm, it was a **military type weapon** similar to an SLR. It had a long magazine."⁵¹

What we should now consider is that part of Martin Bryant's police interview at Risdon Prison on the 4th of July, 1996, by inspectors John Warren and Ross Paine, where Martin Bryant was interviewed in regard to his use of his AR-15.

Q. Circles. And umm, when you practised your shooting, did you, where did you hold the gun?

A. Up like this, on my left.

Q. So you're left-handed?

A. Umm, I write with this hand.

Q. Ohh that's right, sorry, yeah.

A. I, but this is me finger.

Q. So if you held a gun, you would pull the trigger with your, a finger on your left hand?

(cont.)

⁴⁶⁽ⁱ⁾ Michael Robert Sargent. *Witness Statement*; 29 April 1996.

⁴⁶⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Michael Robert Sargent. *Witness Statement*; 20 May 1996.

⁴⁷⁽ⁱ⁾ Robert John Elliott. *Witness Statement*; 29 April 1996.

⁴⁷⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Robert John Elliott. *Witness Statement*; 27 May 1996.

⁴⁷⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Robert John Elliott. *Witness Statement*; 27 May 1996.

⁴⁸ Carol Marie Pearce. *Witness Statement*; 28 April 1996.

⁴⁹ Colleen Maree Parker. *Witness Statement*; 2 May 1996.

⁵⁰ John Michael Riviere. *Witness Statements*; 29 April 1996 & 1 August 1996.

- A. Yeah that's right, yeah.
Q. Ohh right. And aah, did you ever practise shooting from the hip?
A. No never.
Q. Never?
A. Uhh uhh.
Q. Ohh right. And did you get pretty accurate?
A. No not really 'cos like I said I only used that AR-15 about twenty rounds in that one and, and not many round, more rounds in the AR-10. So, and I, I never got round to using the shotgun because of it...(inaudible)...I heard from Terry [Hill] that it had a bit of power to it.

NEITHER OWNED NOR FIRED

RIGOROUS analyses of actions, ballistics, documents, facts, statements, etc. have proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Martin Bryant neither owned nor fired the two assault rifles at or near Port Arthur, Tasmania, on the 28 and 29 of April 1996, as the State claims – **with not one shred of proof.** – ed.

In other words, the AR-15 owned by Martin Bryant had an extendable stock, as Martin Bryant only shot this firearm from the shoulder. This means two things: **i.** That the AR-15 found at Seascapes cottage was **not** the AR 15 owned by Martin Bryant; and, **ii.** That the AR-15 found at Seascapes cottage was **not** the AR-15 used in the Port Arthur massacre. There is **no evidence anywhere** that any of the AR-15s associated with the Port Arthur Massacre were ever owned by Martin Bryant. There is evidence that Martin Bryant owned an AR-15, but there is **no evidence** of that particular weapon's serial number, and there is **no evidence** to actually identify the AR-15 owned by Bryant.

■ DUTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS⁵² FN-FAL MURDER WEAPON

The Fabrique Nationale (FN) rifle...was not in working order when recovered from Seascapes Guest House. Various parts of the rifle, specifically the fore-end, barrel and bolt cover had suffered impact damage, indicative of being struck with force against a hard object. The damage to the bolt cover jammed the bolt assembly in the open position and was sufficiently hard enough to lift the rear of the bolt cover from its guide within the upper receiver. In addition the barrel was bent slightly to the left.⁵³

The entire return spring tube assembly was missing from the rifle, having been snapped off from within the lower receiver. The butt-plate was missing from the rear of the butt-stock and its absence has allowed the return spring tube assembly to fall from the rear of the butt. This assembly was not found. Only a single small screw now holds the butt-stock to the lower receiver from the underneath; this screw is also damaged and twisted.⁵⁴

⁵² On the Internet and in numerous publications, it is stated that members of Tasmania Police were actively involved in the execution of the Port Arthur incident. This reference to Dutton's weapon must not be interpreted to mean this cop was involved with all the killings at and near Port Arthur. "HIS" refers to the weapon he has described – not so accurately it seems.

⁵³ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: pp. 23-24. added emphasis

⁵⁴ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 24. added emphasis

see following page for text 55-59

⁵⁵ This brand name entered here by Dutton is **wrong**. The correct brand is Redfield. This is one of a number of inconsistencies appearing throughout his *Statutory Declaration*.

⁵⁶ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 24. added emphasis

⁵⁷ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 37. added emphasis; original italics

⁵⁸ Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 219. added emphasis

⁵⁹ *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 220. added emphasis

see preceding page for notes 55-59

⁶⁰ Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998; p.220. added emphasis. The phrase “accuracy tests” is deceptive. (wilfully used by Dutton?) It suggests the concern is sighting accuracy. But accuracy of bullet placement is not the significant concern. The barrel was bent to prevent any comparisons of rifling marks on projectiles (bullets). Such comparisons must be made carefully before any statements can be made about whether any rifle is, or is not, the weapon used in a particular incident. Dutton could not compare any rifling marks because the bent barrel would have distorted the rifling inside that barrel. This means that in relation to that particular rifle, Dutton could not make a definitive statement about any projectile (bullet) retrieved after the Port Arthur incident. Clearly the barrel was bent (who by?), most probably to prevent any rifling comparisons. That Martin Bryant with his 66-IQ had any knowledge of all these facts about rifled weapons is very much doubted. Regardless, it was never proved in a court that he knew about identifying rifled firearms by barrel rifling comparisons.

see following page for text 61

⁶¹ legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/perjury gives the meaning as: “[T]he crime of intentionally lying after being duly sworn (to tell the truth) by a notary public, court clerk or other official. This false statement may be made in testimony in court, administrative hearings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, as well as by signing or acknowledging a written legal document (such as affidavit, declaration under penalty of perjury, deed, license application, tax return) known to contain false information.” At the base of Dutton’s *Statutory Declaration*, the following standard wording appears: “And I make this Solemn Declaration by virtue of Section 132 of the Evidence Act, 1910.” So it seems that the crime of **perjury** is something Gerard Dutton should have kept in mind when he prepared then submitted his *Statutory Declaration*.

A brown leather sling is fitted and the damaged bolt cover has three holes drilled in it to accept a telescopic sight mount. The Redford⁵⁵ telescopic sight...is attached to a metal mount drilled with three corresponding holes and it is consistent with having been formerly attached to the FN rifle.⁵⁶

A 3x-9x Redfield telescopic sight.... (Located in top floor in hallway of building to south of burnt house.)⁵⁷

Various parts of the FN rifle, specifically the fore-end, barrel and bolt cover, had suffered considerable impact damage, indicative of being struck with force against a hard object.⁵⁸

The damage to the front of the bolt cover had jammed the bolt assembly in the rearward position, leaving the action open. The blow had caused the rear of the bolt cover to lift from within its guide slots in the upper receiver and dislodge a 3x-9x Redfield telescopic sight and mount that had been attached. The entire return spring tube assembly was missing from the rifle, having been snapped off from within the lower receiver. The butt-plate was also missing, which allowed the broken return spring tube assembly to fall from the rear of the butt; the assembly was never found. Only a single small woodscrew now held the butt to the lower receiver from underneath. Overall, the damage occasioned to the FN rifle had resulted in the barrel being bent noticeably towards the left side.⁵⁹

The FN was reasonably easy to modify to allow normal discharge of test cartridges.... This allowed test cartridge cases and bullets to be obtained for comparative macroscopy...although the bent barrel meant that any accuracy tests would now be meaningless.⁶⁰

ANALYSIS

Now this part **is very interesting**. The damaged dust-cover (or as Dutton refers to it as “the bolt cover” is reported by Dutton as having three holes drilled into it, thus inferring that the Redfield sight were in fact mounted onto the FN-FAL via the dust cover. However, this particular dust cover was never listed as an exhibit by itself, and thus this statement is not corroborated. What happened to the original dust-cover? Why has it gone missing? Why was it not presented to the court as an exhibit?

Now several witnesses stated that the .308 rifle was fitted with a telescopic sight, and if the FN-FAL was that murder weapon, then the telescopic sight should have remained on the rifle. However the FN-FAL was found in the gutter of one of the surviving buildings, and then we are told that the Redfield sight were then found within that same building in the hallway on the top floor.

Thus we are supposed to conclude that the gunman, prior to deliberately damaging the FN-FAL carefully undid the screws, nuts and

bolts, or whatever were used to fasten the Redfield telescopic sight to the dustcover of the FN-FAL and only after the telescopic sights were removed did the gunman destroy the FN-FAL. Why destroy the FN-FAL but saved the Redfield telescopic sight?

A constable Standen apparently found the Redfield telescopic sight, but what didn't he find? Well for a start, he didn't find the three screws, nuts and bolts or whatever had been supposedly used to fix the sights onto the dust cover of the FN-FAL, and they should have been there if their story was factual. Nor was the place found where the gunman deliberately smashed the FN-FAL, and within that area would have been found those missing parts of the FN-FAL listed elsewhere by Dutton. In other words, the Redfield sight seem to have been planted within this crime scene.

There is one last item to consider in Dutton's evidence here, as well as the evidence presented by Don Standen, Dutton's junior, and that is the photograph of the FN-FAL as per the article written by Dutton and published in the Australian Police Journal. This photograph also shows the "dust cover" or as Dutton refers to it as the "bolt cover" and what is noticeable is the lack of any holes drilled into this vital piece of evidence.

What we now have is empirical evidence of sergeant Gerard Dutton of committing the felony called **perjury**⁶¹ as his statutory declaration was a sworn document. As it is for the Colt AR-15 rifle, there is absolutely no evidence to link this FN-FAL rifle to Martin Bryant.

■ DUTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE FROM A VOLVO

Recovered from Bryant's Volvo⁶² **Reg: CS-2835.**⁶³

A 12 gauge Daewoo self loading shotgun S/No. F500218, with magazine containing nine 12 gauge cartridges.⁶⁴

2 box magazines (FN-FAL rifle, both capacity: 20), one empty, the other containing 17 .308 calibre cartridges.⁶⁵

1 box magazine (Colt AR-15 rifle, capacity: 20), containing 12 .223 cal cartridges.⁶⁶

1 .308 cal fired cartridge case.⁶⁷

Bullet fragments (8 bags).⁶⁸

A homemade target with bullet damage.⁶⁹

A casserole lid with bullet damage.⁷⁰

A cardboard box containing a q[uan]t[it]y (439 cartridges) of .308 cal. ammunition. (All items recovered from boot of vehicle except for .223 magazine (glovebox) and box of .308 cartridges – floor of rear right passenger seat.)⁷¹

⁶¹ see preceding page

⁶² original underlining. This yellow Volvo was never proved to be owned by Martin Bryant. On the Internet, there is a video clip of another yellow Volvo. There is also a *Witness Statement* (30 April 1996) record of a PAHS member of staff (Ashley John Law) having spoken to the driver of a similar yellow Volvo **after** the shooting at the cafe.

⁶³ This registration plate ID entered by Dutton is **wrong**. The correct registration is CG-2835. It is one of several inconsistencies throughout his *Statutory Declaration*. Note that *Witness Statements* confirm different witnesses saw different registration plate IDs.

⁶⁴ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 46. added emphasis. Note MacGregor says there is **no evidence to prove** this weapon was the same shotgun as was owned by Martin Bryant. See *CHAIN OF CUSTODY*.... Insert.

⁶⁵ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 46. added emphasis

⁶⁶ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 46. added emphasis

⁶⁷ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 46. added emphasis

⁶⁸ On page 18 of his *Statutory Declaration*, Dutton states this preposterous nonsense about the **alleged** fragments: "*In eight plastic bags, all labeled as having been located within the Volvo sedan Reg No. CG 2835.*" original italics. Martin Bryant was not a scrap-metal dealer. Why would he bother to collect bullet fragments – EIGHT PLASTIC BAGS FULL – and drive around with them in his car? **He wouldn't!** But Dillon wants you to believe Martin Bryant was such a gun-nut that he spent his time collecting fragments of bullets and keeping them inside his vehicle.

⁶⁹ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 46. added emphasis

⁷⁰ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 47. added emphasis

⁷¹ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 47. added emphasis; original italics

ANALYSIS

For those who have viewed the Tasmania Police *training video*, this represents some major problems. This video evidence shows the Volvo sedan found at the tollbooth at the Port Arthur Historic Site. At one stage on the video, a hand appears through the right rear passenger door opening (the door was open at the time of filming). The boot lid of the Volvo sedan was also open and the content of the boot also appears. This video shows a Daewoo shotgun resting upon a pink blouse type of clothing, a .308 fired cartridge case and a white piece of cardboard, which would have been the used target.

What was **not videoed** by this member of the Tasmania police were the two FN-FAL magazines, the 8 bags of bullet fragments, and the casserole lid with bullet damage. We are also aware of the presence of a police member within the back seat of the Volvo during the filming of this evidence, which suggests that the box of 439 .308 live cartridges was not present at that particular time.

We are also aware of witness statements that say that prior to his murder, Robert Salzmann⁷² had occupied that seat in the Volvo. Further to this, we are aware that no photographic evidence of this box of ammunition was produced until after the Volvo was removed to police headquarters in Hobart.

Mr. Perks stated in the Court sentencing of Martin Bryant that the body of Glen Pears had two sets of Smith & Wesson handcuffs attached to it. This being the case, these two sets of handcuffs would have been handed over to Dutton, but he **makes no mention** of these handcuffs. Furthermore these handcuffs each have their own serial number. Thus they can be positively identified and traced back to where they were originally issued. There is **no evidence** to demonstrate these Smith & Wesson handcuffs were in fact factual. Also neither the knife supposedly found in the Prince sportsbag left inside the Broad Arrow Café according to the DPP Damian Bugg, nor the bag itself, nor Martin Bryant's video camera have any mention in Dutton's *Statutory Declaration*.⁷³

The first search of 30 Clare Street, New Town, took place at about 10:30 p.m. as per Dr. Ian Sale. There was very little found to implicate Martin Bryant with the Port Arthur massacre, but we are aware from police statements that Bryant's photographs were being circulated amongst police SOGs at Taranna at about 11:30 p.m.⁷⁴ These photographs came from the Clare Street property and according to Bryant, had been left by him on the dining table.

Now once Martin Bryant survived the fire at Seascope cottage, then further evidence to link Bryant with the massacre was required. Thus another more thorough search of 30 Clare Street, New Town, was required. Now none of the police who were involved in these two searches made statements that were attached to the DPP's brief against Martin Bryant. That's rather strange, but the *evidence* they accumulated was required to be passed onto sergeant Dutton, and it is from there that we can assess **what** was found, **when** it was found, and **where** it was found.

⁷² Recall it was Robert Salzmann who, at the PAHS tollgate, got out of the BMW and went and sat in the rear of that Volvo where he talked to the gunman **as if he knew him**. (*sic*) The gunman then shot and killed Mr. Salzmann.

⁷³ Not only are these three pieces of significant evidence **not** included in Dutton's *Statutory Declaration*, they are not detailed in a substantial way in any other official document.

⁷⁴ This is 11:30 p.m. on Sunday evening, the 28th of April 1996. So in the middle of the night, and long before the siege at the cottage ended and Martin Bryant was apprehended, officials were distributing stolen images of him, which, no doubt, were accompanied by words about Bryant being the *GUNMAN*, the *KILLER*, the *MONSTER*, etc. Within the case literature, the first release date varies. But it is declared the media published Martin's image with negative comments on Monday, 29th of April 1996. At this time, Martin had no idea of what had taken place at PAHS, but officials and the media were telling the whole world that he was totally and solely responsible – the lone-nut gunman. (When he was told something had happened at Port Arthur, Martin replied: **"Was there anyone hurt?"** The way he spoke tells us he was not being evasive or trying to be deviously clever – he was not smart enough to do that. Martin was being his naive childlike self. He did not know anything about what had happened at the Port Arthur Historic Site as, **he had not been there** – which he told the police again and again.

■ DUTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF ALLEGED EVIDENCE
FROM 30 CLARE STREET, NEW TOWN, TASMANIA

3 MAY 1996

Received from Det. Keygan, Hobart CIB⁷⁵

Recovered from BRYANT'S home residence.⁷⁶

EVIDENCE SET-UP AT 30 CLARE STREET

THERE are no records of Martin Bryant acquiring and storing an arsenal of weapons in his home or at any place in Tasmania. His mother was periodically in his home and never saw any ammunition, guns, or rifles. His girlfriend was with him constantly for several days before the incident, until the morning of 28 April 1996. She never saw any weapons, ever. But the cops want you to believe that, after several visits, they found an arsenal in that house. Planos were chocked full. Guns were lying around on the floor like dirty socks. There was *shit loads* of stuff. And two plastic bags.... - ed.

Three .308 calibre fired cartridge cases.⁷⁷

One .223 cal. fired cartridge case.⁷⁸

One .308 calibre fired cartridge case.⁷⁹

A grey gun case.⁸⁰

A black gun case containing a 12 gauge cleaning kit, a .30 calibre cleaning kit, & 2 plastic bags.⁸¹

A box containing 649 .308 calibre cartridges.⁸²

A box containing 658 .308 calibre cartridges [twenty-two of these cartridges were used for test purposes]; a Daewoo shotgun booklet, a white roll of fabric, a plastic container, 2 keys, canvas gun case, one box of 12 gauge cartridges.⁸³

An ammunition box containing sixteen .223 Rem. Calibre cartridges.⁸⁴

An ammunition box containing twenty .308 Calibre cartridges.⁸⁵

A patterned gun case containing: a .223 cal. Australian Automatic Arms (AAA) self loading rifle, serial number SAR020236, minus magazine.⁸⁶

Two paper bags containing a coloured woollen jumper, and a fawn parker.⁸⁷

⁷⁵ CIB - abbreviation for Criminal Investigation Branch.

⁷⁶ original underlining; original italics; added emphasis. No address for this residence is given. It is located at 30 Clare Street, New Town, Tasmania. (New Town is situated approximately three kilometers north-west of central Hobart, the capital.) This numbskull Dutton wants you to believe that compiling long lists of alleged evidence reflects good professional work. But in this case the exact opposite applies. Dutton wants his readers to believe that because all this rubbish was *found* at Martin Bryant's home it really belonged to him, and therefore he was the gunman at the Port Arthur incident. But Dutton could not, and did not, prove where a single cartridge came from. He couldn't. Just saying they were *found* at 30 Clare Street, **after the cops 3rd entry to that premises**, proves the set-up of Martin Bryant by **Tasmania Police** - nothing more.

⁷⁷ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 15. added emphasis

⁷⁸⁻⁸² *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 15. added emphasis. What are we supposed to make of Dutton claiming "2 plastic bags" were found? You could find plastic bags in every home in Tasmania, in Australia. So what?! **It proves nothing.**

⁸³ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 15. added emphasis. The following also appears in italics "(Box labeled in part, '30 Claire St, New Town.')"

⁸⁴⁻⁸⁷ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 15. added emphasis. What purpose beyond padding up the list does no. 141 serve? What does a coloured woollen jumper (pullover or sweater) and a fawn parker have to do with the death of 35 and the wounding of 23 other people? **Nothing!** We are not told if there were bullet holes in any of this clothing, which would be significant if there had been coronial inquests. But there were **no coronial inquests**. The clothing seems to be nothing but extra *stuff* jammed in by Dutton to make his list appear extensive.

21 JUNE 1996

Received from Sgt. Eastwood, Port Arthur Task Force⁸⁸

Recovered from Bryant's residence at 30 Clare Street....⁸⁹

One .308 Win. calibre fired cartridge case.⁹⁰

A box containing 20 .308 Win. cal. Cartridges.⁹¹

A box containing nine .223 Rem. cal. cartridges & four empty boxes.⁹²

A telescopic sight mount in box marked 'suitable for AR-15/M16.'⁹³

Leather ammunition belt containing 30 .223 Rem. cal. cartridges.⁹⁴

A bag containing 44 .223 Rem, and 11 .308 Win. cal cartridges.⁹⁵

An empty detachable box magazine (AR-15, capacity: 30).⁹⁶

A wooden tea box containing 48 loose .308 Win. cal. Cartridges.⁹⁷

A plastic bag containing 41 .223 Rem. cal. cartridges.⁹⁸

A paper bag containing 3 .223 Rem. and 1 .308 Win cal. cartridges.⁹⁹

Three boxes containing 55 .223 Rem. cal. cartridges.¹⁰⁰

A box (20) of .308 Win. cal. cartridges.¹⁰¹

A bag containing an ammo belt & 20 .308 Win. cal. Cartridges.¹⁰²

ANALYSIS

Now it was during the second search of the residence that all these exhibits were located in various rooms. Some items were [allegedly] found in a piano in a room on the ground floor, while other items were [allegedly] found in a piano on the second floor.

The media were invited to film the various exhibits, with the gun cases, the leather ammunition belts the firearm(s) and thus **construct a media trial against Bryant**. However, I do not believe the media would have been invited to film the actual search, and it is amazing the number of small items that were not part of the cache filmed by the media. Parts of the exhibits were taken by Keygan and handed to Dutton on the following day (03/5/96), but the task-force retained their evidence until the 21/6/96, that is seven weeks after their search of the property.

⁸⁸ original emphasis Are you not impressed? **Port Arthur Task Force** – drum rooooooooooooooll. Get on the Internet and start looking for the public report from the Port Arthur Task Force. And **keep looking**. And **keep looking**. If you think you'll find a comprehensive and believable report about what really happened at Port Arthur, and how the incident was thoroughly investigated, and how all the details about the identification, and all the *Witness Statements* (in which witnesses said the gunman was **not** Martin Bryant and others gave different details for the bag, the vehicle registration plate, the surfboard[s], *etc.*), and all the DPP analyses, and all the fingerprints that were not found, and all the purchase orders, and invoices, and receipts for the thousands of rounds of ammunition ("shit loads of ammo") identifying Martin Bryant of Clare Street, New Town, plus the night-viewing device and the telescopic sight they said Martin had, as well as two pairs of Smith & Wesson handcuffs – well, if you think you'll find all that, then you are greatly mistaken. There is no such public report because, the Port Arthur Task Force was a complicit bunch of officials tasked to protect and promote the official narrative – the **BIG LIE**.

⁸⁹ On the **3rd** visit by corrupt cops. They never found any of this alleged evidence on their **1st** visit. And it was on the secret **2nd** visit that the arsenal was planted inside Bryant's home at 30 Clare Street.

⁹⁰⁻⁹² *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 48. added emphasis

⁹³⁻¹⁰² *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 49. added emphasis

■ DUTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF BULLETS, FRAGMENTS, PELLETS

Treating ambulance personnel were quite convinced for some time that Bryant had used a shotgun in the Broad Arrow Café due to the significant number of *peppering* they noted. This later turned out to be bony fragments from other victims.¹⁰³

ANALYSIS

This view held by at least five qualified and experienced ambulance staff focussed upon the wounds of an American *tourist* Dennis Olsen who had **gunshot pellet wounds** to the face, neck, upper torso and arms. Now with this in mind, let us consider what the director of surgery, Dr. Stephen Wilkinson, stated to the media, specifically the *Today* show at approximately 7:25 a.m. on the 29th April 1996: "Well I know a number of people were shot in the arms and legs and know there were some gunshot wounds to the head, and just about any part of the body you wish to name, **we found some pellets.**" (added emphasis)

Gerard Dutton has always maintained that the Daewoo shotgun was never used by the gunman in the Broad Arrow Café despite many witnesses stating that a shotgun had been used inside the café, and that people had received wounds created by shotgun pellets.

The most controversial of such wounds were those received by the American *gun control advocate* Dennis Olsen, who according to records from the Royal Hobart Hospital and was utilised in Dutton's article in the American publication, *Wound Ballistics Review*.¹⁰⁴

P13 – Male, 54, (.223 – café), 1 day in hospital. Lacerations to right side of head, left eye and left chest from secondary fragmentation.

Now this being the case, then it must be assumed that the "secondary fragmentation," which is stated to be due to a .223 projectile, would have been removed and those fragments from the .223 bullet handed over to Dutton for further examination and safe-keeping as exhibits.

Also, we can now discard the comments used to placate the ambulance staff who believed that Olsen had been shot with a shotgun, as the evidence by the Royal Hobart Hospital and Dutton in the *Wound Ballistics Review* makes no mention of bony fragments but only of "secondary fragmentation" from a .223 bullet. But what is even more noticeable is that there is no record of Dutton ever receiving those secondary fragments that created Dennis Olsen's wounds. **This is very sloppy police work.**

However, we do have another piece of evidence to work with. Peter Crosswell received three different wounds to the buttocks whilst inside the Broad Arrow Café. At the time he was with two women, Thelma Walker and Pamela Law, and both of these women were also wounded and **Dutton did receive the projectiles** that created those wounds. I refer to 28 (64) and 39 (139) which follow.

¹⁰³ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 11. added emphasis

¹⁰⁴ G. Dutton, *et al.* *A review of the wounding effects of the Colt AR-15 and FN-FAL rifles used by Martin Bryant in the Port Arthur shooting incident April 26 [sic] 1996; Tasmania, Australia*; *Wound Ballistics Review* – vol. 3, no. 4; 1998: p. 42. In no document prepared by Dutton or by any other official, is there evidence which proves Martin Bryant owned or fired those two firearms, or any other firearms allegedly found by the police. The title of Dillon's article is deceptive, and the editor believes this deception is intentional.

PATSY (n.):
a person
who is gullible
and easy to take
advantage of;
Martin Bryant.

**BANG-UP, FIT-UP, FRAME-UP,
RAILROAD, SET-UP, STITCH-UP**

- **bang-up, banged-up**
"To put someone in prison."
macmilliandictionary.com
- **fit-up, fitted-up**
"Incriminate someone on a false charge."
thefreedictionary.com
- **frame-up, framed**
"A scheme to incriminate an innocent person." &
"A conspiracy to incriminate someone on a false charge."
thefreedictionary.com
- **frame-up, framed**
"A frame-up (frameup) or setup is an American term referring to the act of framing someone, that is, providing false evidence or false testimony in order to falsely prove someone guilty of a crime. Sometimes the person who is framing someone else is the actual perpetrator of the crime. In other cases it is an attempt by law enforcement to get around due process."
wikipedia.org
- **railroad, railroaded**
"Railroaded means to convict with undue haste and by means of false charges or insufficient evidence."
chacha.com
- **set-up**
"Arrange the outcome of by means of deceit."
elook.org
- **set-up**
"To put (someone else) into a compromising situation by deceit or trickery."
thefreedictionary.com
- **stitch-up, stitched-up**
"To incriminate (someone) on a false charge by manufacturing evidence."
bing.com
- **stitch-up, stitched-up**
"Cheat someone or make them look guilty when they aren't."
usingenglish.com

*This list includes some of the common slang expressions for what cops do to get innocent people convicted. Never naively accept any facts are the truth when they are provided by the constabulary. The truth is, facts presented by cops can be concocted and the meanings cops attached to any facts can be lies which they use to compensate for their own impotence. Do not forget the true meaning of the acronym POLICE: **P**aid **O**fficial **L**iar **I**n **C**ourts **E**verywhere. – ed.*

28. Also on 2 May 1996, I received from Constable Burnett the Scientific Bureau, Hobart, the following exhibits:¹⁰⁵

64) Four bullet fragments. (In two separate plastic jars, belled in part):

- (a) Crosswell, gunshot pellets, right buttock, x 3 fragments.
- (b) Walker, gunshot pellets right foot, right upper back x 2.

* The bullet fragments, 28(64), were in two separate jars and consisted of:

- (a) Two small pieces of copper jacketing. Both fragments are unsuitable for identification.
- (b) Two small pieces of copper jacketing. Both fragments are unsuitable for identification.¹⁰⁶

ANALYSIS

Understand this fact. Constable Burnett is simply the messenger carrying the plastic jars from the Royal Hobart Hospital to the office of sergeant Dutton. The “**gunshot pellets**” would have been labelled by the physician who surgically removed those pellets from Mr. Crosswell’s buttocks.

Forget the word “**fragment**” as that appears to have been a later addition to the label when we compare it with the next line, (b) “**Walker, gunshot pellets to right foot, right upper back x 2.**” And what the learned doctor calls gunshot pellets, Dutton states are pieces of copper jacketing, and then Dutton still gets it wrong. Peter Crosswell received three wounds, the doctor removed **three gunshot pellets** from Crosswell’s right buttock, and then Dutton tells us it was only **two pieces of copper jacketing**.

There are some major conflicts within this statement by sergeant Dutton the ballistics expert. There are even **worse conflicts** within the next few pieces of information, also extracted from his *Statutory Declaration*.

39. On the 28 May 1996 whilst in Sydney, I received from Sergeant Dickinson of the NSW Police Forensic Ballistics Unit, the following exhibit:¹⁰⁷

(139) Two bullet fragments. (In two plastic jars labelled in part):

- (a) Law, metal fragment R medial knee and
- (b) Law, metal fragment, R upper thigh.

* The bullet fragments, 39(139), were in two plastic jars and consisted of:

- (a) A small fragment of copper jacketing, unsuitable for identification.
- (b) A small fragment of copper jacketing, partially engraved with rifling characteristics, similar to the class characteristics found on bullets test fired from the Colt rifle.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 12. added emphasis

¹⁰⁶ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 13. added emphasis

¹⁰⁷ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 17. added emphasis

¹⁰⁸ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 17. added emphasis

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the policeman, and in this case, it is the sergeant John Dickinson, was only the messenger. A doctor at the Royal Hobart Hospital, would have removed the wound creating objects, placed these objects in the jar, labelled the jar, and then placed them in a secure area for collection by an authorised member of the Tasmania Police. This procedure would have taken place on either the 28th or 29th of April 1996.

“Sergeants Shaun Roach and John Dickinson, both experienced forensic firearms examiners with NSW Police, had responsibility for the Broad Arrow Café scene examination as well as providing expert assistance during all the autopsies in gunshot wound interpretation.”¹⁰⁹

Sergeant Dickinson arrived in Tasmania on the 29th April, 1996, and his first days must have been spent at the Port Arthur Historic Site. It is absolutely incredible to think, or even believe that such a competent person, one of two “**forensic firearms examiners**” would attend a hospital out of his jurisdiction, take possession of vital evidence, retain that vital evidence, return to his home interstate, lose all contact with that vital piece of evidence as he travels via aeroplane from Hobart to Sydney, and then hands that vital piece of evidence over to sergeant Dutton 28 days later.

Again, go back to the comments made by the Royal Hobart Hospital’s director of surgery, Dr. Stephen Wilkinson who stated this: “Well I know a number of people were shot in the arms and legs and you know there were some gunshot wounds to the head, and just about any part of the body you wish to name, we found some pellets.”

In regard to the wounds suffered by Dennis Olsen, there is no evidence whatsoever to refute the claims by ambulance staff that Mr. Olsen was **wounded with shotgun pellets**. In fact Dr. Wilkinson corroborates this belief.

In regard to the wounds suffered by Peter Crosswell and Thelma Walker, we have medical evidence that **they were both wounded by shotgun pellets**, and not as sergeant Dutton reports, fragmentation from unknown .223 bullets, outside the reputed 29 or 30 .223 bullets discharged within the Broad Arrow Café.

In regard to the wounds suffered by Pamela Law, we now have findings that imply **a deliberate manipulation of evidence related to the weapons used inside Broad Arrow Café**. For this Gerard Dutton and Tasmania Police, in the performance of their investigative duties within the Port Arthur massacre, it cannot get any worse than **the errors demonstrated within his sworn statement**. ■

(amended; added & original emphasis)

¹⁰⁹ G. Dutton, *et al.* *A review of the wounding effects of the Colt AR-15 and FN-FAL rifles used by Martin Bryant in the Port Arthur shooting incident April 26 [sic] 1996; Tasmania, Australia*; Wound Ballistics Review – vol. 3, no. 4; 1998: p. 35.

PRIMARY FIREARMS & AMMUNITION

Stewart K. Beattie

A Gunsmith's Notebook on Port Arthur; 2006

[T]he gunman or gunmen and their co-conspirators, are all still at large, rewarded, unimpeded, and that to you the reader, as it is to me, should indeed be a disturbing prospect.¹¹⁰

DAMIEN Bugg with his assistant Nick Perks, prosecuted the Crown's case. Although (fortunately for Bugg) the statements establishing facts read before judge¹¹¹ Cox were **never tested under oath**. The witness statements were likewise **never tested under oath**. Most witness statements, gathered by Police are understandably vague: few among the witnesses were experienced in firearms of any type. But from earliest reports, and continuing right into the *court document* the primary firearm identified was a Colt AR-15 rifle. But as this wasn't the firearm recovered from the ashes of Seascope, which Police and DPP appointed as the primary weapon, any identification by witnesses as to the firearm they saw used being different, were simply **ignored by officials**. Though from reliable witness identification, I can positively identify it was a rifle used by the gunman inside the Broad Arrow Café as follows:

Colt AR-15 a1 223Rem rifle This is identical to the variant used by the gunman for some of his shooting inside the Board Arrow Café. Though Tasmania Police sergeant Gerard Dutton was compelled to identify the variant recovered damaged in the ashes at Seascope cottage, as the "rifle." A reliable witness, whom I shall not name at this time, drew a quick sketch and described in detail the rifle used inside the café. Initially, I believed he'd drawn the above mentioned rifle. But in fact upon more questioning and study of his recollection of when he was shot in relation to the other victims in the dining room, I firmly believe this witness was shot with the AR-10 rifle.¹¹²

Colt AR-15 SP-1 carbine¹¹³ S/No. SP128807 This was recovered by police in the burnt ruins of Seascope cottage. It is erroneously referred to as a "rifle" by Dutton. It was never used by the gunman; it was simply Martin Bryant's and a *throw-down*.¹¹⁴

Along with the Colt AR15 SP-1 Carbine, one of two other primary firearms identified in the court documents was: **"G" series FN-FAL** identical to the rifle in the gutter at Seascope, S/No. G3434; a self-loading rifle, in .308Win calibre. In two photographs published in the Australian Police Journal, the firearm above described as a **Carbine** is identified as a "rifle."¹¹⁵ That wrong description, which is very significant, is embedded throughout the *court documents* as well and only ever served to confuse everyone.

¹¹⁰ Stewart K. Beattie.

¹¹¹ All those keen public servants in this **psycho-political** exercise received their rewards for services rendered. At time of the massacre, Sir William Cox, a colonel in the army reserve, was Tasmania's chief judge. But at the age of 68 years and on 15 December 2004, he was sworn in as Tasmania's 26th governor after former UN weapons inspector Richard Butler was forced to resign amid raging controversy on 9 August 2004. (Beattie) In his original work, Beattie uses Justice as the title for William Cox. Describing that mongrel with that title is beyond the editor's level of tolerance. He, Cox, sentenced a boy-man with a 66 IQ to be imprisoned until he dies - FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE STATE. Cox is another mongrel like John Avery, Gerard Dutton, Michael *Mick/Rick* Dyson, Damian Bugg, etc. Refer to Cox as Justice? **Not from my cold dead lips....**

¹¹² *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: pp. 207-228.

¹¹³ The editor is not a gun expert, nor is he a member of any gun association, nor does he own a gun. But he believes that the primary difference between a carbine and a rifle is barrel length. A carbine has a shorter barrel.

¹¹⁴ A throw-down is policespeak for a deception: depositing a weapon (or other significant thing) which can be used as evidence against some innocent person. In other words, a set-up by corrupt cops.

¹¹⁵ *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 218

POINT 1

After considering carefully witness statements and later conversations with witnesses, it is now my firm conclusion that the firearm primarily used inside the Café, was a **Colt AR-15 a1 rifle** of around 1967 manufacture. There are **so many errors** regarding technical firearm related terms and conclusions embedded in many documents associated with this case I find it hard to excuse it as less than intentional, on the part of so-called professionals, but as stated elsewhere, these errors certainly enhanced the confusion.

But the firearm described by police, as a "Colt AR-15" is a variant of the "rifle" model, being even rare for Australia at that time, and in fact should have been described as a **Colt AR-15 a1 SP-1 carbine**. This variant is distinct from yet another called Colt Commando, both of which come standard with a 30 round pressed metal (PM) slightly **bent** detachable magazine. Only the law-enforcement version of the AR-15 carbines come standard with a 10 shot PM magazine. Compared with the Carbine variant, the Commando has a noticeably longer hand guard, while its barrel is in fact shorter by just 2 inches than the SP-1 Carbine at 14 inches.

POINT 2

The DPP and Tasmanian Police ballistics section's forensic firearm examiner sergeant Gerard Dutton does **not** correctly identify the Colt firearm he is referring to in the court documents, or indeed in the Australian Police Journal article,¹¹⁶ or the police *training video*.

Is it any wonder, the media never did get this firearm's description right either. But they may very well never have been told the truth at the outset, and so continued in ignorance to use the Colt AR15 "rifle" tag adding to the confusion. Joe Vialls on the other hand, got the firearms **right**, first time. His article appeared in a newspaper.¹¹⁷ But the first photographic evidence available to the public authored by Dutton, appeared in the Australian Police Journal corresponding forensic information appeared in the journal of the International Wound Ballistic Association.¹¹⁸ When he wrote his article, Vialls could not have considered a single witness statement as he never had any. So his information must have come from an **inside official source!**

This conclusion alone, I believe, is a damning indictment of the real agenda of Vialls as a prolific writer and confirms his boast of having influential "friends" in the *intelligence community* families – as to what nationality these "friends" were I can but speculate. In the latter IWBR article I refer to, Dutton (and his three co-authors) firstly claims the Colt to be a "rifle" then an "AR-15 SP1." This confusion is a consistent factor throughout the entire case: *The Crown v. Martin Bryant*. When lies are told, legions of fibbers are required to support these lies.¹¹⁹

The first cop delivered to the Broad Arrow Café by a colleague is referred to in some reports as detective constable Peter Hesman (yet in other documents as simply a constable). He provides us with a significantly different view of the primary firearm deployed by the gunman in the café:

¹¹⁶ Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: pp. 207-228.

¹¹⁷ The Strategy; May 1998. Evidence strongly suggests that this Joe Vialls was/is an evil professional deceiver. Be warned.

¹¹⁸ G. Dutton, *et al.* *A review of the wounding effects of the Colt AR-15 and FN-FAL rifles used by Martin Bryant in the Port Arthur shooting incident April 26 [sic] 1996; Tasmania, Australia*; Wound Ballistics Review – vol. 3, no. 4; 1998: pp. 35-48.

¹¹⁹ It was Terence, the Roman playwright of the 2nd cent. BCE who said: *One falsehood treads on the heels of another.*

"It became Hesman's crime scene: the first cop there and **the only senior officer present for most of the afternoon**. Paramedics led him around the dead, dying and wounded in the car park. Then Hesman walked the 50 metres and climbed the steps to the Broad Arrow Café."¹²⁰ The article continues:

"When Hesman first entered the café, he recalls: 'I went around and did a count and there were 20 bodies. I was surprised, but I wasn't shocked.'" He began securing the crime scene, ordering friends and relatives of the dead from the building. Then it was copybook detection. He noted the shells and empty magazines on the cafe floor were two different calibres, from two military weapons. Hesman feared there were terrorists. He examined the victims, killed by shots to the head, and his suspicions grew."¹²¹

So here we are clearly told several vital pieces of evidence. Evidence incidentally that has been preserved on the Tasmania Police *training video*. Why was this evidence apparently ignored by the fair-haired boy of Tasmania forensic firearm examination (Dutton), the courts and prosecution alike? For evident on this video tape and clearly visible are "shells" of differing calibres and when combined with Hesman's "empty magazines" – also plural – there on the floor inside the Broad Arrow Café, understandably the scene was suggestive to this trained policeman a presence of *terrorists* – also in the plural and a suspicion by Hesman's that was growing. So what of the official line on the primary weapon?

Well the Colt AR-15 SP1 Carbine variant I now believe was **not** the primary firearm. My research and investigations lead me to conclude **the primary firearm was a Colt AR-15 SP1 rifle**. The rifle variant has a noticeably longer forearm hand guard and the barrel is longer also than that of the Carbine. Also the flash suppressor is of a smaller muzzle outside diameter (OD), and is longer than that of the Carbine.

POINT 3

Importantly, not a single witness describes the butt-stock of the firearm used in the Café as being that of a Carbine with its distinctive collapsible, tubular section.

Significantly, the butt-stock of the "rifle" variant is a non-adjustable dark coloured polymer plastic material. It gives an impression of the firearm being of more bulk than the Carbine variant. All models display the manufacturer's emblem, identification, model and serial number, stamped into the metal on the lower left side of the magazine housing.

Sergeant Gerard Dutton has been described by Richard McCreadie⁵⁰ as "the best ballistics expert in the nation." What a pity Dutton chose not to show a photograph of the left side of the action of the Carbine recovered from the margins of the ruins at Seascope for if he had there would have been no confusion whatsoever – but of course this disclosure may well have not served the prosecution's case in the long run.

¹²⁰ *Casualties of war*; The Bulletin: 29 April 1997.

¹²¹ At the time of the Port Arthur incident, Richard McCreadie was the deputy commissioner of Tasmania Police.

The Colt AR-15 SP-1 when recovered had a, "3x20 Colt telescopic sight...fitted along with a black nylon sling...."¹²² The sling I can identify as a non-genuine #2676 nylon Ultra Sling, by Uncle Mike's, originally having an overall length of 48 inches. For this very flammable sling to have partially survived the conflagration that was Seascope, I'm firmly of the opinion the firearm must have been placed there by someone **after** the intensity of the fire had waned, as the photograph suggests.

Of importance here too, is the fact that the Colt AR-15 SP-1 at the time of its recovery among the ashes at the periphery of the Seascope cottage, had in battery a 20 shot capacity straight magazine, not the model's standard issue 30 shot capacity **bent** magazine, claimed by the prosecution to have been used at the Café.

At least two witnesses counted the shots, and from the number knew the first magazine had to be of a 30 round capacity. There was a magazine change recorded as occurring while the shootings were in progress inside the Café. As I noted earlier, a most reliable witness observed the gunman carefully and for a considerable time, he has drawn a notebook sketch indicating a straight 20 shot pressed-steel magazine in battery when he sighted the rifle held by the gunman.

Considering the Crown's [State's] case would have us accept that intellectually impaired Martin Bryant shot and killed 20 people and wounded 13 others within the confines of what was in reality a relatively small, congested café and souvenir shop, crowded with an estimated 60 visitors (plus staff), then for a professionally trained lone gunman, this segment of the shooting was for him a dangerous time; he could well have been overcome if charged by numbers of people at once.

Therefore, in the middle of this risky environment, why would the shooter have downgraded his firepower by installing a magazine of a lesser capacity? Such a conundrum is deserving of more consideration, as "the nation's best ballistic expert" fails to tell us of the capacity of the replacement magazine, it surely must have been another magazine of 30-round capacity. We're informed of one Colt .223Rem 30 shot capacity magazine having been recovered from the boot of the yellow Volvo which the gunman abandoned at the tollbooth.

So could this not mean there is one 30 shot Colt .223Rem magazine which remains unaccounted for? Dutton requested assistance from the Colt Company of the USA to determine the reasons for the AR-15's horrific damage, and it is interesting to note the Colt's expert Mr. Taylor alludes to the above Colt AR-15 as being a Carbine, but gives no indication of accurately identifying the model.¹²³

The following additional firearms were introduced as evidence in the Court Documents as well as being dealt with in the Australian Police Journal article by sergeant Dutton. It would seem to make a more complete report if we detail them also as follows:

¹²² Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 222.

¹²³ *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 224.

- The Daewoo 12-gauge self-loading shotgun.¹²⁴
- The SKK 7.62x39 Norinco selfloading carbine, discharged inside Seascope.¹²⁴
- Among *various other firearms* mentioned was an Australian Automatic Arms, **AAA-SAR** (.223Rem), **allegedly** found by Tasmania Police on the hallway floor at Martin Bryant's Clare Street home on the 3rd May 1996 when they [officially] **entered the premises for a second time**.¹²⁵

Also mentioned among these *various other firearms* was yet another (coincidentally of course), self-loading carbine of military origin: **30-M1 carbine**. And also, regarding these *various other firearms* the ballistic expert and forensic firearms examiner Dutton and the DPP are **deliberately vague** on specifics when describing these firearms so described, including the AAA-SAR. This firearm was photographed by police on their **second raid** of Martin Bryant's home conducted on Saturday 3 May 1996 – **six days after the first raid**.

Remember, lead by inspector Ross Paine, police forced an entry to the Clare Street premises on the evening of the 28th April accompanied by psychiatrist Dr. Ian Sale (and some journalists) but police failed to retrieve anything of substance **other than some labels from ammunition boxes**. There were two more subsequent raids on 29th of April and four days later on the 3rd of May. How possibly could this *entourage* have not tripped over all this evidence lying in the hallway of Bryant's Clare Street premises the first time?

But even cops-in-the-know are coy about these *various other firearms* for the police *training video* evidences just a single frame to confirm the .223Rem AAA-CAR carbine, next to a camouflage, zippered gun-bag was *found* there. That video also shows us the claimed **thousands of rounds** of ammunition, pictured there by police on the later official raid. Or if police moved the evidence to the hallway for photographic reasons, would they dare to seriously suggest this *cache* was found by them concealed within a piano (the pianos?) at the Clare St. premises? It was during this first forced [illegal] entry, coloured photos belonging to Martin Bryant were stolen and published by the media across the nation from May 3rd onward.

As other police photographs demonstrate, the innards of the Clare Street piano were rather too cramped for space, what with all the mechanism for making music contained therein. I'm unconvinced Martin concealed any of the thousands of rounds, various ammo belts (with their few rounds) and cleaning rods *etc*, inside his two pianos. It becomes obvious that, like the overlooked amendment of the Bundeena ferry schedule to the Isle of the Dead that day, someone had also overlooked **planting supportive evidence** in the Clare St premises before the 28th so it would be found on the first raid. For police to discover or trip over this cache only on the second raid is **all too transparent, too convenient, and quite unconvincing**.

A former journalist of The Mercury now residing on the mainland confirmed to this author that police accompanied by psychiatrist Ian Sale, "forced an entry into Martin Bryant's Clare Street home,"

¹²⁴ Damian Bugg. in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: p. 141.

¹²⁵ Nick Perks. in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: p. 189. In fact, the police would have had to enter Bryant's home at least three times: **1st** on 28 April with Dr. Ian Sale; **2nd** on a date kept secret with the arsenal of weapons and ammunition to disperse throughout the house; & **3rd** on 3 May when they claimed to have found that (planted) arsenal there at 30 Clare Street.

PORT ARTHUR MASSACRE: A SCEPTICAL REAPPRAISAL

FOR Australians, establishing the truth about what happened – and what did not happen – at Port Arthur in eastern Tasmania, late April 1996, is arguably even more crucial than uncovering the truth about the 1978 Hilton [Hotel] bombings [in Sydney, 1978]. The Port Arthur massacre is a more recent event, a lot more people were killed at Port Arthur – and a man remains incarcerated because of his alleged role in the atrocity. As the documentary shows, there *are* compelling reasons for believing Martin Bryant's conviction and jailing were **a cruel miscarriage of justice**.

Most articles critical of the Port Arthur *official narrative* present anomalies and unexplained facts about the incident and aim to persuade readers that something is deeply amiss with the official story. For me, the most persuasive in the *genre* that's available online is *The Port Arthur Massacre – Was Martin Bryant Framed?* Written by the pseudonymous Carl Wernerhoff and published in Nexus Magazine in mid-2006, it sets out the sceptics' case with **reasonable clarity**. It's well-referenced and fairly up-to-date. There's more material available, but Wernerhoff's article is the best succinct written demolition job of the official narrative that I've encountered. Read it – at the very least you're likely to have more questions about the worst massacre in recent Australian history. (Wernerhoff also has a lengthier book about the Port Arthur massacre – in draft form – titled *What's Going On? A Critical Analysis of the Port Arthur Massacre*.)

The Port Arthur saga is – in part – a story about the media. *En masse*, Australia's mass media quickly embraced the orthodoxy that Martin Bryant was guilty of committing the atrocity, that he acted alone – and that these *facts* are not in serious doubt. The media also promoted the view that anyone who doubts these *established facts* is likely to be a disgruntled shooting enthusiast, who may be deranged and dangerous. Needless to say, dissenters were branded with the silly label *conspiracy theorists*.

Mainstream politicians also fell into line behind the official narrative to a quite remarkable extent. Consequently, doubts and dissenting opinions about the Port Arthur massacre were relegated to an unrespectable *fringe*. I suspect it's no accident that the well-researched and documented article by Wernerhoff was (a) written under a pseudonym (we're told the author works as a teacher and I can well believe association with Port Arthur *conspiracy theories* might harm his career, and (b) published in Nexus Magazine. Nexus has been around a long time and over the years it has published interesting material. But it also has a reputation for carrying material that's not credible at all. It's a *New Age* publication. Many Australians – certainly most of the mainstream intelligensia – would regard publication in Nexus as indicative in itself that there's something *flakey* about the material and the theory it promotes.

In any event, articles such as *The Port Arthur massacre – was Martin Bryant framed* and audio-visual material such as *A question of guilt: The massacre at Port Arthur* martial a compelling case that **at the very least** an inquest and/or honest public inquiry is long overdue and needed as a matter of urgency. I think it's clear to anyone who reviews this material with an open mind that the official story is far from proven. As that case has already been made – and made well – I don't intend to cover the same ground here. In this article, I aim to review the Port Arthur massacre in a broader historical context – based on the unorthodox premise that the massacre was indeed a conspiracy (not the work of a "lone nut").

Before returning to that theme, I think it's important to emphasise what an *obvious* breach of due process has occurred. This massacre was the biggest mass murder in Australia in modern times in terms of the number of victims. Yet to date there has been:

(cont.)

- no coronial inquiry or inquest;
- no trial at which the prosecution evidence was put to the test; and,
- no subsequent public inquiry of any kind.

In other words, the greatest of crimes has had the least imaginable investigative follow-up. That alone must be considered highly suspicious – although it has become alarmingly common since then in high profile cases in the post 2001 *War on Terror* era. There are parallels, for instance, with the mysterious death of Dr. David Kelly in 2003 (still no inquest) and the 7/7 London bombings (an inquest is taking place only now, after five years following enormous a sustained public campaign).

Martin Bryant's *trial* took place some six months after the atrocity. After his arrest, for months on end, he repeatedly insisted on his innocence. Then, following an unexplained change in defense barrister, Bryant was eventually persuaded to plead guilty to all charges. As a consequence, there was in effect **no trial at all** – merely sentencing. The sad story is explained in more detail in Wernerhoff's written accounts and in *A Question of guilt*. But I'll add a footnote here that may have some significance. Bryant's second barrister, **John Avery**, has since been utterly discredited – see *Eyes that shame Australian journalism*. John Avery remains in jail at the time of writing. He played a key role in the Port Arthur affair. His persuasive skills were deployed **to head off the need for a full trial** – a trial that could have been extremely embarrassing for the prosecution, to say the least. Avery's exposure as a fraudster is another **red flag suggesting all may not be well with the official tale**.

In retrospect, I think the Port Arthur massacre can be regarded as a magician's trick. The most obvious consequence was more stringent national gun laws. Similar *gun atrocities* were occurring elsewhere around that time such as the Dunblane massacre in Scotland and several shooting-sprees in the USA. There had already been a few gruesome (although considerably less lethal) shooting spree within Australia in the previous decade). Taken together, the incidents created a clamour within the English-speaking world for much stronger restrictions on private gun ownership. Within Australia, the Port Arthur incident has always been viewed through the prism of a national debate over gun laws.

But I suspect more was at stake for the real planners of the horrific Port Arthur massacre and frame-up. Port Arthur took the attention of most Australians away from the Hilton bombings and associated concern about *State-sponsored* terrorism. After the Port Arthur massacre, the mainstream media responded with quite **extraordinary lack of curiosity**. There was almost no *breakout* from the official narrative. A few questions were raised around the time of the massacre – as snippets of the ABC's 1996 coverage documented in the video indicate. But although MediaWatch made probing inquiries on one occasion, the ABC did no systematic follow-up. Quite soon, it became normal for all the mass media **to ridicule** Port Arthur sceptics as extremist kooks. I recall Phillip Adams, presenter of Radio National's *Late night live*, frequently reassuring his listeners in the late 1990s that such views were "toxic" and best ignored entirely. At the time I believed him.

The bottom line is that – in all likelihood – **an innocent man remains incarcerated in a Tasmanian jail**. Reports of Martin Bryant's condition since 1996 suggest he's desperately unhappy – but what else could be expected? How would you feel if you'd been living a quiet, peaceful life until 1996 – at which time you were suddenly whisked away into incarceration, with apparently no prospect of release, for a crime you didn't commit and can barely comprehend. Depressed? I imagine so!

Syd Walker
sydwalker.info
17 December 2010
(amended; added emphasis)

without a warrant, late on the evening of 28th April. I have no reason to doubt the words of this witness. His allegation destroys Bugg's elaborate story used in court to establish Martin Bryant's departure time earlier that Sunday morning; namely, that the police led by inspector Ross Paine supposedly discovered a burglar alarm, set at 9:45 a.m. My informant told me no such alarm was set, for if it had been, the forced entry by police would have triggered the alarm and it would have awoken the neighbourhood! During the forced entry, police turned a blind eye to journalists who stole photographs of Martin that later were digitally altered and published on Tuesday the 30th April in *The Australian* bearing the now infamous, contemptuous headline, *FACE OF A KILLER*.

It reminds me of the tale of the arsenal allegedly stored inside Seascope, which was perpetuated right down to the wire and said to have been owned by the Martins. Even Cox the judge was taken in by this deception when he said this: "**Throughout the night he continued to discharge a number of weapons, his own arsenal augmented by weapons belonging to the Martins....**"¹²⁶

Neither the court, nor police ever bothered to establish the owner of this arsenal of firearms nor indeed who was responsible for their presence there either. The courts exhibit in Tasmania and indeed universally in Australia, an abiding fondness to prosecute anyone and everyone who breaches the various firearms acts. But they never did charge Martin Bryant, or Glenn Martin, the son of Sally and David Martin of Seascope, with any breach of law regarding these [alleged] illegally held firearms at either property – a subject also avoided by NCGC [National Coalition for Gun Control] The police also never bothered to establish the supplier of the alleged, "**one thousand four hundred and ninety one .308 calibre and two hundred and forty-six .223 calibre live rounds of ammunition ...seized from Bryant's home.**"¹²⁷

I can but speculate that had the supplier been named, it could well have proved very embarrassing to Tasmania Police, rather than the accused and it took police 3 raids to recover it!

Interestingly, police are alleged to have told the media that Glenn Martin owned the reported "**arsenal of 43 guns stored in his parents' pretty cottage...**" a claim that he was understandably appalled by and quick to refute.¹²⁸ In the same report he adamantly states that there is no truth in reports that the guns used in the massacre may have belonged to him or were stored in his parents' home. Remarkably, **the media report remains the sole record of the number of firearms actually recovered from Seascope!** Police failed to establish that Martin Bryant purchased these firearms. In fact, Martin had been subject to a tight monetary control by the Public Trustee. **You cannot purchase 43 firearms with peanuts!** Any way, how on earth would Martin have transported 47 guns to Seascope that weekend, along with the 2,500 rounds of ammunition professor Simon Chapman obligingly tells us he somehow knew the gunman had at his disposal inside Seascope before the ruins were even inspected by police!¹²⁹

¹²⁶ William Cox. Comments on passing sentence in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 22 November 1996. It is exceedingly difficult to comprehend a supreme court judge uttered such ridiculous rot. There is **no evidence** proving Martin Bryant fired a single shot from any rifle or shotgun on either the 28th or 29th of April 1996. This Cox, who was the chief judge of Tasmania, was either gulled by the cops, or was complicit in setting up the patsy. Mongrel Cox insisted on telling the world that Martin Bryant augmented his **never proved** alleged arsenal with a **never proved** alleged arsenal at Seascope cottage.

¹²⁷ Nick Perks. in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: p. 190.

¹²⁸ Heather Kennedy. *Last contact with Martins years ago*; Sunday Herald Sun; 4 May 1996.

¹²⁹ Simon Chapman. *Today Show – Liz Hay interview*; 29 April 1996: 07:57 a.m.

You see, Chapman made this candid admission on Channel Nine's Today Show broadcast live across the nation – including Tasmania where the gunman supposedly had power to watch TV if he desired – at 7:57 a.m. on 29 April, **27 minutes¹³⁰ before Martin was burnt out of Seascope!** Is professor Simon Chapman psychic also?

But consider, if the firearms average weight was say around 6lbs (2.7kg) that means Martin Bryant would have had to transport in excess of 258lbs or 117kg of firearms in his Volvo to Seascope, and what about the ammunition? For example a case of 880 rounds x .308W, weighs 56 lbs, while .223Rem by contrast a little lighter. Remember, an unnamed informant reportedly told police media liaison officer Geoff Easton there was: "shit-loads of ammo mate" stored inside Seascope. So who was Geoff Easton's informant with this first-hand knowledge of what was allegedly kept at Seascope? Did police ever bother to follow up the witness or the claims?

But really. Can you imagine the distinctive yellow Volvo, with a surf-board on its roof-rack, loaded above the windowsill-line of the passenger compartments front and back, with firearms, and thousands of rounds of ammunition aboard and with containers of petrol in the cabin making four stops along the way and this **arsenal** escaping the astonished gaze of at least someone?

But the Crown [State] alleges the FN-FAL and the Colt AR-15 Carbine were the only firearms used by the gunman at the following crime scenes:

1. Broad Arrow Café: Colt AR-15.
2. Bus/car park Broad Arrow Café: Colt AR-15, & FN-FAL.¹³¹
3. Jetty Road: Colt AR-15.
4. Toll Booth: FN-FAL.¹³¹
5. Port Arthur Service Station: FN-FAL.¹³¹
6. Arthur Highway, at Seascope entrance: FN-FAL.¹³¹

At the 7th crime scene – Seascope cottage – various unspecified firearms allegedly were discharged. Oddly we are not informed as to the calibre and/or type of most of these *various other firearms* and I'm caused to ask; the court denied those details – **why?** We are told only that they were "placed at least one firearm in each room." Neither police nor the DPP have given detailed information here, though Perks mentions in particular an "SKK semi-automatic rifle" and Gerard Dutton mentions among this arsenal of weaponry, a "12-gauge self-loading shotgun, a 30M1 Carbine," as well as a "7-62x39mm Norinco self-loading rifle."¹³²

An **SKK** carbine (not a rifle) is mentioned in various documents as being used at Seascope; it is an interesting firearm having a 30 shot detachable AK-47-type PM box magazine. The model is a variant of the SKS Type 56 Carbine of Chinese manufacture. The SKK being a variant of the original Samozaryadnyy Karabin Sisyemi Simonova or Russian **SKS**. And as you can see, the middle K in both acronymic titles stands for Carbine.

¹³⁰ According to the chronology of events in the *Port Arthur seminar papers*; 1997: p. 6, Martin Bryant was burnt out of Seascope at 08:24. So as the author rightly notes, 27 minutes earlier this Chapman was on a television program in which the exact quantity of ammunition Martin Bryant was alleged to have with him, inside Seascope cottage, was broadcast to the Australian public. Of course Chapman did not know anything about what was inside Seascope. All he did was repeat what he was told or heard from some corrupt cop(s). This Chapman – a so-called professor – assisted with the spreading of the **false official narrative**.

¹³¹ At each crime scene where the FN-FAL self-loading rifle was said by the DPP to have been used, it was in fact an AR-10 rifle, never recovered by police. **Both firearms used by the gunman departed with him from Seascope cottage.** (Beattie)

¹³² *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 215. & Nick Perks. in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: p. 176.

Dutton's detailed description of the firearms allegedly used during the Port Arthur incident has been demolished by Stewart Beattie's superior analysis – it is obvious Beattie went looking for the truth, whereas Dutton went after setting up Martin Bryant.

As I have already stated, the DPP is quite adamant that the FN-FAL and the Colt AR-15 alone were used in the shooting murders and the woundings. But the 30cal firearm used at all crime scenes except Jetty Road (where the AR-15 SP-1 223 Rem was used) and Seascope was an AR-10 7.62 NATO rifle.

But we must be very aware also of the 7.62x39 calibre firearm that was [allegedly] deliberately aimed and fired at the police vehicle parked on the highway outside Seascope. What is also not made clear by the DPP is who fired those shots. It is my finding, that no proof exists in the DPP's case of who the shooter was, or even if it ever was *Jamie* a.k.a. Martin Bryant, and I will explain the veracity of this in detail in a later chapter.

So the prosecution's case rests upon the primary two weapons allegedly used in the commission of murders and attempted murders in the 7 crime scenes on the Tasman Peninsula, on the 28th of April 1996. The DPP's case is weak and was never proven beyond doubt.

The Crown introduced the Colt AR-15 .223 Rem into evidence in the *court document* at pp. 59/9 & 100/1-8, and the FN-FAL .308W at pp. 59/10 & 140/25-27, as being the two prime weapons used to cause the murders and injuries that weekend. I will show the deception of this claim as we progress. However, significant is the early mention by Damien Bugg of the Daewoo 12-gauge self-loading shotgun with its detachable magazine (*court document* p. 59/12), but again the prosecution fails to provide any details of the shotgun: no serial number, no movement history and no proof of ownership.

Martin did acknowledge ownership of just three firearms: an AR-10 rifle (in for repair at Terry Hill's gunshop), a Colt AR-15 SP-1 Carbine (almost surely purchased at the Hobart Gun Show on 20 April, 1996), and the Daewoo shotgun. But the DPP's omissions I suspect are purposefully and consistently repeated, like for example in the case of the two sets of Smith & Wesson handcuffs that legally never existed. The reason for investigating police consistently omitting such information will become apparent as we progress in our study.

Now, with regard to the two sets of handcuffs, reputed to have been used in a most unusual way to manacle the hostage Glen Pears, I can find no statement in the *court document* which relates directly to any photograph of these two handcuffs in place on the body, or indeed after having been removed from the remains. Why? Were they ever in fact recovered from the ruins of Seascope?

Police conducted an inappropriate interrogation of Martin Bryant in his isolation cell at Risdon Prison, **handcuffed and wearing leg-irons**. But he was also hobbled by the fact that even his legal counsel at the time, David Gunson [allegedly] sanctioned the police to conduct the interview **without him being present!** With dodgy [faulty] recording equipment inspectors R. Paine, J. Warren, detective sergeant L. Jones and detective constable S. Bolt are recorded as the inquisitors there on 4 July 1996. Paine raises the question of handcuffs for the first and last time with prisoner Martin Bryant when he asks:

Q. Ohh. When, the hostage, did you, did he just get in or did you handcuff him or anything like that?

A. Umm, handcuffed him or anything, no. Ahh, what was that?

Q. Well do you own any handcuffs?

A. No, never, never owned handcuffs in my life.

Q. Ohh right. **133**

Of this pair of handcuffs, the DPP **never** entered into evidence the two pairs of Smith & Wesson handcuffs and **never** entered into evidence any photographs of any type of handcuffs.

Another curious consideration is the fact that Mr. Perks claims (*court document p.157/1-5*), that near the tollbooth, the shooter transferred, "a number of items from the Volvo to the BMW," which included, the none existent "two sets of Smith & Wesson handcuffs." For Perks to make such a claim as *fact* he must indeed be psychic: there is **no statement from a witness and Martin Bryant stated clearly he never owned handcuffs**. No evidence existed to prove the two sets of cuffs were ever in the Volvo sedan that day. Forget about the handcuffs as THEY NEVER DID EXIST! If empirical evidence is not formally entered in evidence then that evidence for the purpose of the case DOES NOT EXIST. It is another smoke and mirrors trick!

Here I need also to point out a quite unique fact; in Sydney and on August 17 1991, 33-year-old Wade Frankum went to the Strathfield Plaza, where he killed 6 people and wounded another 17. Interestingly during the inquest the coroner, a Mr. Weller, mentioned Wade Frankum was at the time taking the controversial prescribed drug PROZAC. After exiting into the Plaza's carpark, Frankum reportedly *hijacked* a car - NSW Reg MTX-536 - driven by an off-duty female detective of the NSW police. Commander Wicks of the NSW Police Service was reported as claiming Frankum said to this driver, words to the effect, "I'm sorry," left the car, put the muzzle of the SKK under his chin and shot himself. Handcuffs were also recovered by police at the scene.

So similar to Port Arthur, the massacre at Strathfield had these elements present also:

1. The primary weapon was a self-loading military style firearm, already a primary target of *anti-gun* advocates;
2. Hijacking of a vehicle;
3. A knife as a weapon, with the knife being used first and importantly; and,
4. Handcuffs involved as evidential material.

Handcuffs have not been deployed by the perpetrator in any shooting incident anywhere in the world to my knowledge, other than in shooting massacres at Strathfield and Port Arthur in Australia. Please consider carefully the significance of this unique *modus operandi*. To any investigator worth her/his salt, such unique occurrences common in two crimes using the same type of weapons perpetrated by two independent killers and allegedly planned by them independently

133 Ross Paine & Martin Bryant. *Interrogation Transcript*; Risdon Prison, Hobart; 4 July 1996.

but occurring in a common country in a reasonably close time frame (say, under 5 years), points to an irrefutable common link. So, what is the common *link* in these two shootings? Of critical importance is the fact that in legal terms in the case of *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*, the two sets of handcuffs **never existed!** This fact is expanded upon in Chapter 23. But having in essence stated handcuffs were not used at Seascope only means that the real gunman and for that matter Martin Bryant didn't use or possess handcuffs; it certainly doesn't absolve the controller or those who ran the covert operation from the link they themselves have established in the allegations regarding the presence of handcuffs with the Strathfield massacre.

In the Frankum case, like Port Arthur, movement histories of firearms and handcuffs could have been proven through the trade's invoicing records at least; no such investigation was undertaken in either case. When fundamental police investigations are ignored in one case, it could be excused as an oversight. However, when it happens twice, one could be forgiven for suspecting these oversights were deliberate. It is not unreasonable therefore to conclude and I believe cannot be refuted by the gun-control networks, that here is demonstrated clearly the fact that extensive record keeping and registration by licensed dealers, of individual firearms, handcuffs and the like, at the various points from manufacturer to end user and on, is an abject failure. Now we move to a firearm officially labelled as almost irrelevant, although it fitted exactly the *gun control* crowd's targeted type of firearm.

DAEWOO SELF-LOADING 12-GAUGE SHOTGUN

During the interviews in July and when holding up a firearm to Bryant, inspector Paine said, "This is a Daewoo 12 gauge shotgun," which provoked the accused to respond: "...yeah I bought that one off umm, Hill..."¹³⁴ So here, Martin Bryant admits to owning a Daewoo shotgun for which he goes on to tell us he paid around \$3,000. Although yet again **police never confirmed** who supplied Martin Bryant with the Daewoo.

We are told Police recovered the Daewoo shotgun from the boot of a yellow Volvo sedan, registration CG-2835 abandoned by the gunman near the Port Arthur tollbooth, where he hijacked the BMW. On the Tasmania Police video and in the imprecise segment covering the Volvo, there we can see the Daewoo just inside the open boot in a most unnatural pose, with a magazine in battery and carry strap fitted. **Obviously someone had shifted the shotgun – surely it must have been police.** To suggest evidence has been tampered with is a most serious allegation, and is not an allegation I make indifferently.

Now Gerard Dutton holding up the Daewoo shotgun tells us the magazine is capable of holding 10 cartridges, but according to the *court documents*, when the gun was recovered the magazine contained just 9 cartridges. However, of importance here, is the fact **Dutton fails to inform us** whether the Daewoo was forensically examined to prove whether or not the firearm had recently been discharged.

¹³⁴ Ross Paine & Martin Bryant. *Interrogation Transcript*; Risdon Prison, Hobart; 4 July 1996.

Secondly Dutton chooses not to provide any details at all of the ammunition loaded in the magazine as to the make, type of shell,¹³⁵ or shot size. Remember, with regard to the café segment, the time constraint and maximum 29 shot theory and lone-gunman scenario was central to the Crown's case. I believe these factors weighed more heavily upon the whole of the police investigation than many can imagine.¹³⁶

At page 91 of the EMA report, we are told that after coroner Ian Matterson at Taranna received the *all clear* at 19:30 hrs (7:30 p.m.). He proceeded to Port Arthur via the alternate route through Koonya to begin his duties of examining the crime scenes, commencing at around 20:05 hrs (8:05 p.m.) in the bus park beside the café. After examining 3 crime scenes he reached the Volvo where he explains, "Inside the open boot of the Volvo could be seen **firearms** and a small white gun shooting target that appeared to have been used. Within the passenger compartment were several petrol containers." I emphasise the fact that here the coroner used the plural, **firearms**; but keep in mind Matterson's indeterminate details as to the number of petrol containers and their position in the vehicle.¹³⁷

Gerard Dutton says: "Later examination of the Volvo revealed bullet damage, hundreds of spare cartridges, spare magazines and another container of petrol." Here Dutton alone informs us of a possible reason for the gunman abandoning the Volvo at the tollbooth; nowhere is this fact mentioned by the coroner nor can I find it detailed in the *court documents*; a press photograph is the only confirmation I can find of the Volvo having "bullet damage." But Dutton's statements are not definitive as to type of magazines, details of ammunition and location of evidential items and the situation continues with him stating: "Also in the Volvo's boot was a 12-gauge Daewoo self-loading shotgun fitted with a ten round box magazine. The shotgun was not fired during the Port Arthur incident....": but had it recently been discharged?

Perks tells us that the gunman "left behind in the Volvo...items ...including the 12-gauge shotgun Daewoo semi-automatic shotgun ...fitted with a magazine containing nine cartridges." He further states that also left in the Volvo were: "...two magazines for the .308 FN rifle, one empty and one containing seventeen live rounds." If this was so, why were the two 30 calibre magazines never entered into evidence, even photographic evidence? Were the two 308 FN Rifle magazines in fact not metric pattern, and so they would be embarrassingly incompatible with the *throw-down* FN-FAL rifle?¹³⁸

Here several other dilemmas are exposed, which immediately beg the question: What firearm/s (other than the Daewoo shotgun) did Mr. Matterson see in the boot of the Volvo, which caused him to use the plural form – "firearms"?

To consider fully the implications surrounding the Daewoo shotgun, we must also consider very carefully witness statements and the following report. A delivery driver for a welding firm in Vancouver, Washington in the USA, 54-year-old Dennis Olsen was a visitor to

¹³⁵ Here, shell is a synonym for a shotgun cartridge (approx. 7cmL x 2cmD), which basically is filled with a measure of gunpowder, a separating wad, then shot/pellets which is/are discharged from the gun when it is fired.

¹³⁶ Tasmania Police *training video*.

¹³⁷ *Coroner's responsibilities at Port Arthur*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: pp. 90-95. There is no record of Martin Bryant purchasing petrol then filling any type of container(s) with that fuel. It seems that petrol was purchased on 28 April 1996 but it was pumped directly into the petrol tank of a Volvo. Whether the person who did this was Martin Bryant, and whether that Volvo belonged to Martin Bryant is **not certain**. The State made many assertions, but **proved none**. There is clear evidence that on this day, a male person, most probably the gunman, impersonated Martin Bryant. That person stopped at several small-business premises along the Arthur Highway. At these places, the person interacted there with staff to ensure they would later recall the client/man with long blond hair who was then quickly and falsely identified as Martin Bryant. The presence of containers, filled with fuel or empty, in a Volvo, has never been explained in a credible way. Asserting they were there because Martin Bryant put them there is **not** proof of anything.

¹³⁸ *Coroner's responsibilities at Port Arthur*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: p. 90. & Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 209.

*Officials did not investigate the incident at Port Arthur, they did exactly what textbooks tell investigators **not to do** – they publicly announced who they wanted the perpetrator to be, then they fitted the evidence to railroad him.*

CHAIN OF CUSTODY/EVIDENCE/POSSESSION

■ “Even though a reliable chain of evidence may be established, physical **evidence may have been altered** prior to or during its collection and examination. Unless the integrity of the evidence can be readily established, and legitimate evidentiary influences accounted for, **the documentation of a chain of evidence, by itself, does not provide acceptable grounds upon which to build reliable forensic conclusions.**” (added emphasis)

W. Jerry Chisum, Brent E. Turvey
Criminal Profiling
2001: p. 102

■ “When a question arises as to the authenticity of an item offered as evidence or its possible alteration or contamination, the location and condition of the article from the time of its discovery must be proved. Proof of this ‘chain of custody’ demonstrates that: (a) The evidence offered is the same evidence found at the scene; (b) There has been no opportunity to replace or improperly alter the evidence; and (c) Any change in the condition of the evidence can be explained (e.g., destruction through laboratory analysis).” &

■ “Since photographs are potential evidence for trial, the chain of custody may need to be proved in order to rebut allegations of **tampering**. The investigator should therefore maintain the physical and legal integrity of all photo negatives.” (added emphasis)

Jerry L. Dowling
Criminal Investigation
1979: pp. 63, 73

■ “The concept of ‘chain of custody’ or ‘chain of evidence’ is important to understand. A court* will require proof that evidence collected during an investigation and the evidence ultimately submitted to the court are one and the same. To prove that the integrity of the physical evidence has been maintained, a chain of custody must be demonstrated. This chain shows who had contact with the evidence, at what times, under what conditions, and what changes, if any, were made to the evidence.” (* Obviously this does not apply to corrupt courts in Tasmania.)

Barry A.J. Fisher
Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation
2004: p. 10-11

■ “In criminal investigations, all relevant evidence collected must be clearly linked to the source from which it arises. The explanation from a piece of evidence to its source must be complete and unbroken. This is called the chain-of-evidence and it is of critical importance if criminal charges are to be laid.... Proper records should be kept of the transfer of all evidence each time it passes from one person or place to another, **as well as of all processing that is done to it.**” (added emphasis)

Robert N. Moles
A State Of Injustice
2004: p. 34
(cont.)

■ "A stringent legal requirement for forensic evidence is that each individual or entity having possession of an evidence item from the time it is collected until the time it is introduced into evidence at a court proceeding must be identified. This requirement is referred to as the '**chain of custody**' or '**chain of possession.**' The chain of custody begins at the time the item is collected and continues through until submission of the evidence at a court proceeding.... This requirement ensures that the condition of the evidence has remained unchanged from the time of its collection until its introduction in a court." (original emphasis)

Robert R. Ogle

Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction
2004: pp. 214-215

■ "Evidence should be properly marked or labelled for identification as it is collected or as soon as practicable thereafter. The importance of this procedure becomes apparent when consideration is given to the fact that the investigator may be called to the witness stand many months after the commission of the offense to identify an object in evidence which he [or she] collected at the time of the offense. Indeed, defense counsel, may require that the complete chain of custody be established, in which case each person who handled the evidence may be called to identify the object. Obviously such an identification is most easily managed by means of marks or labels which have been placed on the evidence. An additional aid to identification is the investigator's notebook in which should be recorded a description of the evidentiary object, the position where it was found, the place where it was collected or the person from whom it was received, the names of any witnesses, and any serial number which the object may bear, together with the case reference data."

Charles E. O'Hara

Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation
1976: p. 82

■ "The prime directive for gathering evidence of poisoning at a death scene is to remember the proper 'chain of custody.' Nothing can break a case assumed to be solid more easily than the defense being able to prove reasonable possibility that evidence could have been **tampered with** before the trial." (added emphasis)

John Trestrail

Criminal Poisoning
2000: p. 65

*Always keep in mind that regardless of what the authors quoted above and every other author in the world who writes on chain of custody/evidence/possession says, they are describing **theory not practice.** The truth is, every link of every chain requires the highest integrity of every person involved. This is demanding thing for some humans to do, particularly people such as State employees whose reputation or success in court may be dependent on a corrupt act or corrupt statement which covers up some adulteration, contamination, or exchange of evidence. Judges who do not insist on credible chains of custody for all evidence, conduct **kangaroo courts.**¹³⁹ – ed.*

139 In the legal system of Australia – note it is not a system of justice – judges and evidence are just two of the parts out of control. The use of computers has put an end to what little control there was over evidence and its handling. Almost any type of documentary evidence can be moved in milli-seconds, can be manipulated, rewritten, distorted, etc. Some judges do not seem to care what happens. Others might care but they understand the job of tracking movements, then identify who had the opportunity, ability, and motive to mishandle evidence can be extremely difficult. All of this takes time, budgets, and experienced computer investigators which few legal systems have or will ever get. Add in the cops, the leading liars in the land, and evidence integrity is as sound as coon cheese.

the historic site that day with his 49-year-old wife Mary. No sworn statement from Olsen is among those obtained by FOI legislation from out of the DPP office.¹⁴⁰ However, from an American source this media account has come to light. That Sunday afternoon, Olsen and his wife were reported as being in the queue at the servery in the Broad Arrow Café to buy sandwiches, when the gunman took a rifle from his large bag and opened fire on the people inside the café: "I thought something like a pressure cooker had exploded," Olsen said. "It took a little while for everyone to realize that what was going [on] was death." A blond gunman was coolly picking off tourists one at a time with a high-powered rifle. "He shot at the head, one time deliberately at each victim. He wasn't spraying the room with bullets; he was picking out individuals and shooting them."¹⁴¹

Dennis Olsen explained that his wife Mary lay flat on her stomach, but not Dennis: "I just couldn't lay down. I felt I had to get up to survive," and so when he looked over the barrier, he heard a shot, ducked, and realized he was bleeding all over his face. Abandoning his wife to providence as she lay on the floor feigning death, Dennis fled through the back door and up the steep rock face behind the café and into the bush just beyond.

In the Wound Ballistics Review, Olsen is designated "P13" and his wounds are listed as: "...1 day in hospital. Lacerations to right side of head, left eye and left chest from secondary fragmentation."¹⁴²

However, on page 24 of the EMA seminar papers we find the following: "Treating ambulance personnel were quite convinced for some time that Bryant had used a shotgun in the broad Arrow Café due to the significant number of *peppering* they noted."¹⁴³ [*sic*] This reference is directed toward "P13" Dennis Olsen.

This requires a short explanation. Recall, in reference to administering first-aid to those survivors who suffered **gunshot wounds** whilst inside the Broad Arrow Café, there are a number of eye-witnesses, all of whom were either serving or former experienced ambulance officers whose observations and conclusions must be considered. The second point I would make is that as professionals they had over a considerable time on the job witnessed first hand, call-outs involving both rifle bullet wounds and **shotgun wounds** – there is a difference.

In 2002, I interviewed Mrs. Wendy Scurr, the information officer and PAHS's first aid officer. Mrs. Scurr was a founding chair of the Peninsula community's volunteer ambulance service, and served as a volunteer ambulance officer, being highly trained as a St. John Ambulance first aid officer. (Wendy triaged the victims in the Café that day and administered first aid.)

With shots ringing out from the tollbooth and Port Arthur as a backdrop, it was none other than Wendy who examined Dennis Olsen's wounds as they crouched in the bush near a fence line above and beyond the cliff to the rear of the Broad Arrow Café. Without hesitation Mrs. Scurr described Olsen's wounds to me, by stating:

¹⁴⁰ Immediately we know something is not in order. Why did the office of the DPP not provide a copy of the *Witness Statement* to the person(s) who submitted an application under freedom-of-information legislation? There can be only one of two reasons: **i.** Dennis Olsen did not submit such a statement; or, **ii.** There is something in Olsen's statement that the State does not want the public to know. Olsen was one of many wounded at Broad Arrow Café. He was not that injured, so he would have been able to submit a statement soon after the incident. Something is not in order, and the investigations conducted by Beattie are most enlightening.

¹⁴¹ *Survivor tells how victims covered as gunman aimed for their heads*; The Nando Times; 30 April 1996.

¹⁴² G. Dutton, *et al.* *A review of the wounding effects of the Colt AR-15 and FN-FAL rifles used by Martin Bryant in the Port Arthur shooting incident April 26 [sic] 1996*; *Tasmania, Australia*; Wound Ballistics Review – vol. 3, no. 4; 1998: p. 42.

¹⁴³ Peter Morgan, Andrew O'Brien, Grant Lennox. *The Port Arthur tragedy – the ambulance perspective*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: p. 34.

"Mr Olsen identified himself, and when I asked him to show me the rest of his wounds, he opened his shirt and pulled his singlet¹⁴⁴ aside. His numerous wounds were not irregular or jagged – all were small, round, raised and dark, with minimal bleeding. They didn't appear to be wounds made by bullets, or bullet fragments. In my opinion, **I was looking at wounds consistent with those made by shotgun pellets**. I'd say the shot size was about the same as farmers use..."

The section of the EMA report mentioned above was compiled by Andrew O'Brien, AFC¹⁴⁵ on the Tasman Peninsula, and in less than convincing terms, he concludes by stating, Olsen's wounds, "...later turned out to be [caused by] bony fragments from other victims." Considering Olsen's line of departure and his injury being sustained when he popped up from behind the servery, I believe the secondary wounding by bone fragments cannot be sustained. Please note that the authorities were fettered in their determination of what occurred inside the Broad Arrow Café by 3 constraints:

1. The DPP's case of a lone gunman – the accused Martin Bryant using a .223 calibre firearm only;
2. The gift-shop door with its defective fire-escape latch that contributed directly to the death of 2 staff and 5 visitors - 7 persons in all – by denying them their only escape route away from the gunman's bullets, while he remained in the café; and,
3. The DPP's ridiculous and nonsensical synopsis of the 29 shots in 90 seconds time limit the gunman remained in the café.

Were these some of the overriding influences that also caused the sergeant Dutton to offer the vague report regarding evidential material recovered from the Volvo's boot like the inconclusive Daewoo particulars?

Now while dealing with the tollbooth crime scene, let us consider several other important anomalies here – even shown to us by police. Ian Matterson tells us that as the coronial team walked through the crime scenes and came up the road from the café, just 50-60 metres inside the entrance to the historic site tollbooth, they: "...came across the body of an adult clutching one small child with the body of another young child nearby behind the trunk of a tree."¹⁴⁶ The coroner is referring here to the deceased Annette Mikac allegedly clutching the body of her youngest daughter Madeline, while the body of her eldest child Alanna was lying some distance away behind a tree trunk. The Police *training video* clearly shows the body of Mrs. Mikac a significant distance away from that of her youngest child Madeline. So is Matterson's recollection defective, or did someone tamper with the position of the body or bodies before the crime scene photographer videoed the scene?

On Jetty Road, the gunman changed from the AR-10 .308W, back to the .223Rem caliber firearm. The DPP names four of six witnesses to these 3 shootings: John & Caroline Boskovic; Peter & Pauline Grenfell. But curiously, he opens his synopsis of this segment by using the statement of a witness he refers to only as "Mr. Dutton."

¹⁴⁴ an undershirt

¹⁴⁵ ambulance field commander

¹⁴⁶ *Coroner's responsibilities at Port Arthur*; Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 1997: p. 91.

147 One piece of physical evidence in the Port Arthur incident was a yellow Volvo allegedly driven by the gunman, and by Martin Bryant, and by at least one other person. It seems there was more than one of these vehicles. Adding to all the confusion, which it is not unreasonable to believe was a consequence intended by those who planned all the killings, was/were the surfboard(s) attached to roof-racks on the Volvo(s). A surfboard is frequently mentioned as being a distinguishing feature about Bryant's Volvo. But, such a feature could quite easily have been **set up** on a similar vehicle. In the literature, there are reports about a surfboard (singular) and surfboards (plural). So was there one, or two, or more surfboards? The editor has not been able to find any official description of the surfboard* alleged to have been owned by Martin Bryant and alleged to have been attached to roof-racks on his Volvo. In fact, there is no official proof of every sighting of every yellow Volvo at and near PAHS. There is nothing to confirm that they were all of the same yellow Volvo, and that it was the yellow Volvo owned by Martin Bryant. There are just many assertions that all the many sightings are 100 percent accurate, and 100 percent certain to be of the yellow Volvo owned by Bryant. Some of the sightings were of a vehicle being driven along the Arthur Highway, presumably at highway speed. Yet witnesses allege that they saw Bryant's Volvo, **not** a Volvo. Witnesses claim to have seen Martin Bryant behind the steering wheel, not a person they did not know with long blond hair. Then we have statements about a surfboard, no surfboard, a surfboard cover, no surfboard cover, *etc.* Several witnesses gave written statements of a Volvo with different registration plates. See Part 6. (* Surfboards are different and these differences can be pronounced – ankle-tie, colour, decoration, fins, length, shape, weight, width, *etc.* Then there is usage damage, which combined with all the above **makes every board unique**. Just saying it was Martin Bryant's surfboard on his yellow Volvo is not an acceptable way to identify anything legally – that's the silly stuff of yarns over the back fence.)

Now actually the DPP is referring here to the witness James David Dutton, and by *de facto* his wife Joanne Helen Dutton, whose statements **I have on file**. Bugg explains to the court that as Mr. Dutton moves from the threatening scene he, "looked over his shoulder," seeing Mrs. Mikac shot in the head once, then falling to the ground. This act causes Dutton to take his wife's hand and flee further from the scene during which time he says he heard a further two gunshots; *i.e.* three gunshots in all. The number of shots discharged on Jetty Road as claimed by James Dutton and put forward by Bugg cannot be sustained after further examination. So why did Bugg use the Dutton statement? For then in the next breath to contradict Dutton's recollections, stating that five shots were discharged here? Bugg's reasons I shall explain shortly.

James Dutton continues to explain that from the sanctuary of a tree further into the bush, "I looked up and could see the lady and the dress of the older girl and the younger girl lying on the ground." His words are suggestive of him being at a lower elevation than the Jetty Road. In fact the topography at the scene and witness statements dictate that Dutton was at a higher elevation than the roadway, and therefore above the crime scene. Although James and Joanne Dutton provided considerable material in their sworn statements before and after they entered the historic site, substantial parts of their statements and the words they use, upon careful examination simply **cannot be sustained as credible**.

Both of the Dutton's statements are imprecise. For example, James Dutton states that earlier, the couple in their hired vehicle were making a U-turn past the historic site entrance on the road to Nubeena, when he saw "...a yellow Volvo with the surfboard on top with one male driver. I noticed it because of the surfboards [**plural**] and the weather as well as a surfer driving a surfboard." A rather curious recollection you surely must agree.

I believe the DPP used James Dutton's statement early in his recount of the Jetty Road events, in an attempt to legitimise the Dutton's account sighting Martin Bryant driving his distinctive yellow Volvo sedan with a surfboard [**singular**] on the roof rack earlier that day near Port Arthur.¹⁴⁷ My investigation leads me to conclude their statements are imprecise.

The DPP's synopsis of Martin Bryant's movements throughout the entire day is weak, speculative, and inaccurate. If subjected to cross-examination I'm firmly of the opinion the prosecution's case could **easily have been destroyed**. It can be said it was nothing more than a smoke and mirrors case. So Bugg used the Duttons' statement in an attempt to bolster the Crown's weak case and conjecture up a belief that Bryant entered the historic site, shortly after 13:00 hours that Sunday, and at the same time corroborate the approximate times provided by Roger Lerner. For after Martin's brief visit to Lerner's property on Palmer's Lookout Road, the Duttons would have us believe Martin Bryant "drove past the Duttons heading towards Port Arthur 'entrance'." The key word here is "entrance" and it is a misleading influence upon the reader.

But as the Duttons were the only witnesses who saw [allegedly] Martin Bryant driving the Volvo south between Palmer's Lookout Road turnoff and the Port Arthur Historic Site entrance, the DPP, clutching at straws, by trying to legitimise the worth of James and Joanne Dutton as witnesses and so used their statement in his *court document*. But the Duttons' account is destroyed by another quite thorough witness, in Jai Nichols.

It is a very enlightening fact; the straightforward statement from Jai Nichols¹⁴⁸ was never used by the prosecutor Damien Bugg, in stating his case against the accused. Jai Nichols was *dropped off* at the Port Arthur Store by his "pop...at about 12 midday," that Sunday, intending that he "hitch hike a ride to Hobart...." While walking north up the Arthur Highway towards the Fox and Hounds Hotel, "for two or three minutes," an oncoming yellow Volvo with a surf-board on top went passed travelling south, towards Nubeena. After purchasing a soft drink from the Fox and Hounds, Nichols continued walking and obviously when about adjacent to the gate-way south of the entrance to Seascope (the next-door neighbours property), the same yellow Volvo driven by a male with "sort of bleachy blonde hair" overtook him travelling north, and as it passed he saw the vehicle's brake-lights go on as the car slowed and turned into the Seascope cottage driveway.

Bryant was at the wheel both times, and now he was arriving at Seascope cottage **for the first time that Sunday**; a considerable period of time after 12 midday, and if not Martin Bryant, then who? This means that Martin Bryant did not turn into the historic site's tollbooth after visiting Roger Lerner as the Dutton's statement infers. Like a number of other visitors on the peninsula that weekend, were the Duttons simply acting out a role? Another author on the subject has also chosen to ignore entirely the statement by Nichols, and so his work is badly flawed in regard to this segment I believe.

Mr. Bugg used smoke and mirrors to warp the times so as to accommodate his synopsis of the timeline of Marin Bryant's estimated time of arrival at Seascope, and we shall examine that in detail in a later chapter. Before we continue with the story we should return to the café for a moment. There is much controversy about what items the blond-haired gunman carried to and from the Broad Arrow Café that Sunday, understandable when one considers all of the facts. After the gunman left the café, Vietnam veteran eyewitness John Godfrey said that he saw the gunman "...at the rear of his vehicle, he put a black bag into the boot he appeared to be calm relaxed and in no hurry."¹⁴⁹ The exactness of these details is confirmed visually by the Balasko video. So how did the shooter turn what was described by a number of eyewitnesses as a **blue sports bag** into **black sports bag**? He simply used the oldest conjuring trick in the book; there was one bag inside of another bag. But it may turn out a little different than even you the reader may be thinking.

The predominantly blue Prince sports bag was thought by most of the witnesses to be THE bag, the only bag. I myself first wrote that the blue and white Prince bag was the outer bag: **I was wrong**.

¹⁴⁸ Jai Craig Nichols. *Witness Statement*; 8 May 1996.

¹⁴⁹ John Godfrey. *Witness Statement*; 7 June 1996.

see following page for text 150

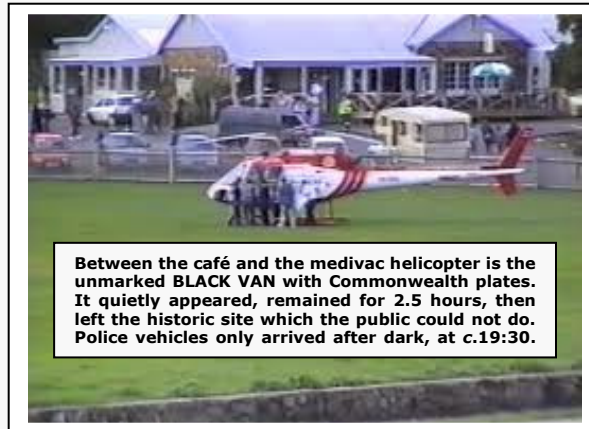
¹⁵⁰ Port Arthur Seminar Papers; 11-12 March 1997: 135 pp.

BLACK VAN AT BROAD ARROW CAFÉ

YET another mystery vehicle figures heavily in the massacre at and near Port Arthur: **a strange black van, with blacked-out windows**. In the video shown on national television by A Current Affair and with anchorman Ray Martin at the helm, amateur video footage (possibly the Turner tapes), captured from somewhere near the bridge over the mouth of the small stream that runs by the penitentiary to enter Mason cove, is quite revealing.

Several clips of the segment where two *rookie* policewomen are interviewed show a red and white Squirrel rescue service chopper on the grass stationary but with its rotors turning. Each clip shows a different but concurrent visit by Squirrel helicopters to the oval. As the first clip launches, the narrative infers we are seeing the first Squirrel helicopter arrival.

BLACK VAN



The Emergency Management Australia report¹⁵⁰ shows the first helicopter was tasked at 13:59 hrs, while Tasmania Police assistant commissioner Luppó Prins puts the first Squirrel helicopter arrival there at 14:56 hrs (2:56 p.m.); the EMA papers tells us it departed at 14:30 hrs. So if Prins' time is correct, then with a flight time of just 14 minutes to Port Arthur, it took 42 minutes to get the first chopper airborne. But in the next of the two clips, we see another helicopter, this time parked much closer to the fence, and car park. Prins tells us that the subsequent arrivals of helicopters occurred at 15:07 hrs (3:07 p.m.), 15:40 hrs (3:55 pm), with the last landing at 16:16 hrs (4:16 pm). In the background of both amateur video clips, is captured a distinctive, commercial-type but quite out-of-place **black van**, with all its windows blacked out, parked there in the middle of the roadway, out front of the café.

We also have on file a still photo of the **black van** showing the second helicopter landing, which corroborates the first A Current Affair video clip. Other still photos demonstrate the mystery **black van** had not arrived when the first ambulance and paramedic vehicles first parked out front of the café. Interestingly, the **black van** captured on both clips parked in the same spot, just so happens to be configured similarly to those used by a commonwealth agency.

The A Current Affair's (Turner) video clips and the photograph we have confirm the approximate arrival time of the **black van**, but in themselves do not verify the mystery van's departure time. However, we do have on file **(cont.)**

an accurate running log record compiled by a historic site staff member, which evidences some 161 vehicular movements logged as passing through the boundary of the historic site, between the hours of from 3:10 p.m. (15:10 hrs) to just after 5:40 p.m. (17:40 hrs). From these log-sheets, photographs and video tape, I can confidently say that the mystery **black van** arrived on site after 15:10 hrs (3:10 p.m.), and departed after 17:40 hrs (5:40 p.m.). In other words, the **black van** remained within the precincts of the historic site, parked for most of its stay there, right out front of the Broad Arrow Café, for a **minimum of 2½ hrs!**

The **black van** was parked maybe just a few yards away but close by the only distinctive fawn-coloured campervan that appears in many of the photographs and video tapes captured of the Broad Arrow Café that Sunday afternoon, parked adjacent to the oval's picket fence, just west of the small guardhouse. Now the **black van** account doesn't end there; we also have learned from an eyewitness who when driving north past Seascape cottage that Sunday afternoon, observed white smoke rising from a gold-coloured car, parked well to the back of the allotment at Seascape.

Reacting naturally he wanted to assist in putting out the fire, so he stopped his vehicle at the entrance of Seascape cottage, and ran down the steep driveway into the grounds. However hardly had the witness gained the narrow bridge in the driveway over the creek, when two heavily built males, whom by their authority and demeanour were taken **to be police**, confronted this witness. Without displaying any identification to him, the eyewitness was told bluntly: "**Clear out now!**" and then, "**Get the hell out of here – you're not needed,**" or words to that effect.

A little perplexed, and before he turned to retreat, the eyewitness observed just beyond the farthest male, **a black, people-mover-type van with all of its windows blacked out**, parked on the pavers near the cottage. This incident occurred in that very small window of time, between when the BMW was set alight, and constables Garry Whittle and Paul Hyland arrived on the scene at the estimated time of 2:58 p.m. (14:58 hrs).

One of the persons this witness saw in the grounds of Seascape undoubtedly would have been the *Fat Controller* – who went by the name of *Rick* or *Mick*. When all of this little intrigue is considered, it prompts me to ask: How many persons arrived and departed in this Commonwealth registered and operated **black van**? What role were the occupants tasked to do with regard to the massacre? The **black van** beat every cop to the Café, and could hardly be termed reactionary in the true sense of the term.

Surely those in authority would not suggest we accept Martin Bryant had such influences that he also engaged a Commonwealth employee to act on his behalf? Who drove the **black van** onto the historic site and what activities was the driver involved in there at the Broad Arrow Café? Did the **black van's** presence there have anything to do with the cadavers of two deceased agents inside the Broad Arrow Café? And oh, by the way, because of the thoroughness of a Port Arthur Historic Site staff member, we have the **black van's** Commonwealth registration number!

Stewart Beattite

A Gunsmith's Notebook on Port Arthur
2006: pp. 199-200
(amended; added emphasis)

Many of those who were adamant that he entered with this same "blue" or "blue and white" sports bag may very well have entered or re-entered the café after the shooting had ceased and, seeing there a predominantly blue bag on one of the dining tables, they were left with what they believed to be an irrefutable truth, though this bag was left there to be conveniently found by police. So how could they be wrong?

Well after considering this question for a considerable time, finally the penny tumbled. First and foremost Petra Willmott in her *Witness Statement* says that she accompanied her boyfriend shopping. In Fitzgeralds [store] she "thinks," Martin bought a bag, an "orange and blue/green sports bag," which she never saw again. But in anyone's language, Martin's purchase in Petra's estimation wasn't "blue and white," unless Petra was/is colour-blind.

A significant number of witnesses mention a blond-haired male entering the café with a "sports bag" or a "duffle bag" and of these witnesses a few make particular mention that it appeared "heavy." However, many of the witnesses describe the sports bag in various colours, but most lean towards the "blue and white bag" discarded by the gunman on a table inside the café.

Ian Kingston, while an unreliable witness on so many details, is adamant in his first statement when he says: "I stopped a vehicle, a yellow Volvo sedan with surfboards [plural] on top of it.... He had a black bag on the back seat. It was an overnight type of bag...." When the driver parked contrary to Kingston's instructions down by the water's edge, he continued observing the driver when he: "...saw the male get out of the car,... he pulled out his black bag, closed the door and he started walking towards the Broad Arrow Restaurant."¹⁵¹

The proprietor of the Sorell supermarket – where [allegedly] Martin purchased a bottle of **tomato sauce** – recollected the bag Martin carried to the peninsula that morning was a "large" sports type "bag."¹⁵² The recovered bag with its items of evidence, a piece of rope, a jumper and a knife, was itemized as "exhibit P2" photograph #52, but the table number upon which the bag was resting when recovered by police remains vague, although the position of the table is obvious there on the police *training video* tape footage.

But ask yourself, why would anyone committing a serious crime leave his bag loaded with evidence behind, while taking yet another bag with him to his vehicle to escape? It stands out as quite illogical, unless the offender was intent on successfully deceiving someone with a stack of misleading evidential material. But what is misleading about these items?

¹⁵¹ Ian Gregory Kingston. *Witness Statement*; 28 April 1996.

¹⁵² Spiros Diamantis. *Witness Statement*; 17 June 1996.

¹⁵³ Rebecca Kate McKenna. *Witness Statement*; 28 April 1996.

In fact either deliberately or by inept investigation, police and so the court were denied the truth yet again. You see witness Rebecca McKenna stated: "He [gunman] was not wearing gloves...he placed his video camera and bag on the floor and began to eat his lunch. I noticed that he had a can of Solo and a plastic Schweppes cup on the table."¹⁵³

But realistically, how could police be so incompetent? Don't forget, James Balasko captured the gunman placing his black duffle type bag into the boot of a yellow Volvo. This is corroborated by two witnesses incidentally. And Terry Sloane said in his statement ¹⁵⁴ that before the shooting began, a male fitting the gunman's description "bashed" into his left shoulder while Terry was seated. Then as he later walked back into the dining area, the same male "brushed passed," his left side, carrying what he described as a "duffle-shaped bag which was quite long and had two handles in the centre." Now Mr. Sloane had every reason to take notice of the bag, as its carrier seemed intent on forcing him [Sloane] to *notice* both bag and the male carrying it. This second encounter happened just before the shooting began.

Now we know that he most definitely departed the café carrying a large black bag which he put into the boot of the yellow Volvo. It becomes quite clear the gunman was intent of creating a deception with the bag and left behind a different bag than he arrived and departed with, to maximize the people's confusion.

So I now understand that the black "duffle-type" bag had to be the outer bag. It must have been longer than the 74 cm bag left behind, and the longer black duffle-type bag had to be long enough to accommodate the 986 mm AR-15 **rifle** and the 1015 mm AR-10 rifle. Both were used inside the café. This most reliable witness that has confirmed the weapon was an AR-15 SP-1 rifle, is unwavering in his recollection. His subsequent examination of police photographs of the Colt AR-15 SP-1 Carbine – recovered from the periphery of the Seascope ashes – confirms that it was most definitely **not** the firearm he saw used by the gunman there in the Broad Arrow Café.

Some witnesses no doubt entered the café after the shooting ended, and saw the blue and white bag on the table; hence their statements. Dominant natured witnesses instilled by peer pressure the image of the blue and white Prince sports bag as being *the only one*. No wonder some witnesses were quite confused by this deception. The shooter left the large blue Prince sports bag – "Exhibit P2" with its contents of rope, knife and jumper – but strangely or not so strangely, **missing from prosecution exhibits** was the large, black video camera. It was never marked as an exhibit.

Newspaper reports of 4th and 5th of May 1996, announced that the "leading Hobart criminal barrister" Lt. Col. Gunson has been "briefed for the defence of Bryant...." One article said Mr. Gunson raised as his very first issue of disquiet: "...conflicting reports from eyewitnesses about whether the Port Arthur gunman had a video camera at the site. No camera has been recovered,"¹⁵⁵ the report stated. It seems already, just 7 days after the shootings, some police at least were doing a panic with this critical evidence simply having disappeared from the property room! As I mentioned the video camera is not listed as a court exhibit.

The Tasmania Police *training video*, contains considerable footage (that was provided to the prime TV and The Weekend Australian

¹⁵⁴ Terry James Sloan. *Witness Statement*; 18 April 1996.

¹⁵⁵ Chip Le Grand. *Top detective to head taskforce investigation*; The Australian; 4 May 1996.

incidentally), and on the table towards the north-eastern corner of the dining room, along with other items of interest there sits the blue and white *substitute* sports bag. Commissioner Maroney of the NSW Police Service didn't even answer my correspondence dated 7 September 2004 with regard to the *video overboard affair* in which I detailed 13 serious charges of police misconduct. While his assistant director of NSW Police Service's forensic service group, acting inspector, commander Carlene York simply "declined" to investigate the matter further citing 3 unsatisfactory reasons for her decision.¹⁵⁶

If that wasn't a direct enough cover-up, I received a second letter from David Chie the customer service manager for the ombudsman! Both extraordinary responses when you consider I wrote to neither bureaucrats! I must say that this is really no surprise though to this author.

In the police *training video* clip, with the substitute blue Prince sports bag, is easily recognized just a metre away from the gunman's first victim, William Ng. As the cameraman pans from left to right, beside and to the west of the bag can be clearly seen the brown tray the gunman carried his lunch on, firstly to the tables on the outdoor balcony as witnessed by Mick Sargent, and Melbourne visitors Michael Beekman and Rebecca McKenna. After eating his lunch he took the outer heavy duffle type sports bag, along with the large video camera, and juggles the tray with his lunch remnants on it, back into the dining area to the table, the details of which the DPP, for reasons only known to himself, chooses not to identify by number. There he removes the Colt AR-15 rifle and commences his killing. Before he leaves the dining room, he takes the blue and white Prince bag, "Exhibit P2," with its contents within, out of the black bag and as they say the rest is history.

But in the *training video*, on the brown-coloured foodtray, clearly can be seen a plate with a crumpled cordial cup, and importantly beside those items sits an opened, yellow-labelled aluminium can of "Solo" soft drink. As the camera continues to pan right, there comes into frame a **large, black, video camera**, with its integral, external, microphone quite visible. No less than four eyewitnesses mention the blond-headed gunman carrying this large video camera over his shoulder into the café. Even the DPP mentions the video camera of [allegedly] Martin Bryant on several occasions in the *court documents*. How could the prosecution be so blatantly deceptive and expect us all not to notice this deception?

So what occurred between the crime scene investigators, forensic police, and the police property room officers? For the large, black, video camera seems to have rematerialized – in the mind of detective inspector Paine at least – when on 4 July 1996 he interrogates Martin Bryant (without his lawyer David Gunson being present), and suggests to Martin Bryant that he'd left the camera not on the table, but inside the Prince sports bag where it was recovered by police. Here, Bryant continues to deny ever having been to the historic site that day. **So what really did become of the gunman's video camera and what does all this mean?**

¹⁵⁶ This is a classic way cover-ups are maintained. The most reasonable and detailed requests can be submitted, but the State cannot take any action because this will expose the cover-up. If everything was in order and there was nothing negative, then the State could and should attend to such requests. But when States resist they confirm their own involvement, be it direct or indirect, with a negative reality. Never forget that the only thing you have to remember about these matters is what journalist Isidor/Izzy Stone told us: "**Governments lie.**" (see Myra MacPherson. *All Governments Lie!: The life and times of a rebel journalist* I.F. Stone; 2006.)

When sergeant Gerard Dutton addressed a gathering of some 329 delegates from 20 countries as a guest of the Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners in America, a medical doctor asked him, was there any empirical evidence recovered from inside the Broad Arrow Café, which linked Martin Bryant to the murders; there, in America, he answered "No."¹⁵⁷

So did Dutton provide a corroborative answer on Australian soil? Well at Brisbane's Nathan Campus of Griffith University and on the evening of the 21 November 2002, a meeting sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society Inc., was held. This same organization sponsored a well-attended meeting in Hobart in June 2000 which also awarded Dutton considerable public distinction. But in Brisbane, and when question-time arose, Ian McNiven from the Sunshine Coast, through the MC asked Gerard Dutton the first question, which was basically the same as the American doctor had posed. For his trouble McNiven was threatened with arrest, removed from the meeting, and Dutton chose to leave the question unanswered, and question-time ceased forthwith! A scheduled video tape of the meeting, promised to be available later, like the camera, has conveniently – gone missing.¹⁵⁸

It is now my firm belief, Tasmania Police and their counterparts from New South Wales forensic crime scene examiners collected no empirical evidence from inside the Broad Arrow Café, linking Martin Bryant to the shooting murders of 20 persons there.

The video footage of the Tasmania Police *training video* – for police eyes only – part of which was captured inside the Broad Arrow Café with a ceiling fan still in motion, shows all cadavers, except two, where they fell. But it also **exposes a great fraud** perpetrated by officials, Channel Nine Television, and person or persons unknown.

This tape also confirms the existence of empirical evidence sitting quietly there on a café table the likes of which would excite even the most hardened investigator and so why was this evidence, never mentioned in the *court documents*? Surrounded by chaos, there beside the gunman's blue Prince sports bag sits the brown tray on which stands the open, yellow, aluminium "Solo" drink can, lunch wrapper and plate that had been handled by the Port Arthur gunman! It would surely have retained finger, thumb, and palm prints, DNA from saliva, sweat, possibly even hair samples, and as a bonus beside the tray sits the large, black, video camera the gunman carried over his shoulder. But to me, it became very clear why this piece of evidence at least went missing. I believe the gunman was trained in weapons handling, but he made a huge forensic blunder. Let me explain.

Unaware of the significance of what Michael Sargent witnessed,¹⁵⁹ it is now your turn to grasp the importance of his account. He said: "The big blue bag was in this male person's right hand, and the video camera which was not in a case, was in his left hand. He was holding the video camera in a way which suggested that he had just

¹⁵⁷ The editor has not been able to locate the original source of this. Gerard Dutton did attend a seminar held by said group (Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners) at Vancouver in Canada, in May 2004. This negative statement attributed to Dutton has been on the Internet for some time, years it seems. This does not prove the statement is correct, but Dutton has had quite some time to refute it – **if it is incorrect**. (The editor will continue his attempts to identify the person who asked Dutton the original question.) Because there is no evidence of any kind confirming Martin Bryant was responsible for the shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café, or anywhere else on the 28 & 29 April at or near Port Arthur, the negative statement "No" seems to be **the only truthful reply**.

¹⁵⁸ Ellen Winnett. *Crime under the microscope*; The Saturday Mercury; 17 June 2000.

¹⁵⁹ Michael Sargent. *Witness Statement*; 29 May 1996.

NO EVIDENCE

Connecting Bryant to Weapons & Ammunition

THE day after the massacre, The Examiner [newspaper; Launceston, Tasmania] reported that police had [allegedly] found a .223 mm Armalite M16 at Port Arthur. Nothing has been heard since about this weapon that was found that day inside the PAHS. Then, on 1 May 1996, the West Australian told the public that the two weapons used had been a 5.56 mm Armalite AR-15 and a Chinese-made SKS .762 mm assault rifle. It is interesting that it took only two days for the Armalite M16 – a prohibited import – to **disappear from the public record**, to be replaced by a weapon which could be legally bought and sold in Australia.

From this point onwards, the SKS became the weapon most frequently referred to in the media as the weapon *Bryant* had used. Then, finally, the SKS was dropped altogether and its place in narratives of the massacre was taken by the Belgian FN-FAL. To me, these intriguing shifts look like shifts from the real murder weapons to weapons that could be connected to Bryant, if only because, like him, they also emerged from the Seascope inferno. In any case, **there is no evidence that Bryant procured either of the weapons to which the massacre has officially been attributed.**

No one has even been proven to have sold the weapons to Bryant, and no theory exists that would explain how he came by them if he did not buy them from gun dealers. A similar mystery surrounds the ammunition used at Port Arthur.... If Hill – or anyone else – sold Bryant the ammunition that was recovered from the crime scene, then Tasmania Police ought to have been able to prove it. The fact that they have **never traced the origin of the ammunition** (or, at least, have never revealed its origin to the public) surely means that it cannot be connected to Bryant. It is, after all, extremely hard to believe that Bryant, with an IQ so low that it would put him in the bottom one or two per cent of the population (as established by psychiatrist Ian Joblin in June 1996), could have managed his purchases of guns, ammunition and everything else involved in the case so successfully that the **police have utterly failed to establish the origin of so much as a single item.** It is far easier to believe that the police simply do not want us to learn who procured these deadly items and how.

Narratives of the Port Arthur massacre also contain mention of other items which allegedly belonged to Martin Bryant. These items consist of a video camera and a yellow Volvo left at the PAHS tollgate, together with items found inside it: a full 25-litre drum of petrol, a 10-litre drum of petrol containing seven litres, a grey video camera bag, lengths of sash cord rope, two pairs of handcuffs and three packets of Little Lucifer fire starters.

Not one iota of proof has ever been provided to prove that Bryant owned any of these items (not even the Volvo, which could have been an identical model to Bryant's, rather than Bryant's unique vehicle). What's more, **no one is on record as having admitted to selling Bryant any of these items.** Although Bryant could easily have purchased Little Lucifer fire starters inconspicuously, it is unlikely that he could have bought large drums of petrol or two pairs of handcuffs without attracting attention.

Carl Wernerhoff

Weapons and Ammunition used at Port Arthur
in The Port Arthur Massacre: Was Martin Bryant Framed?

loveforlife.com.au

May 2006

(amended; added emphasis)

been using it, the strap was around his wrist and his fingers were on top of the camera." You see, the gunman should not have removed the video camera from its grey carry-bag. The camera would certainly have been contaminated with his finger prints as well as his DNA.

Unhelpful evidence in any criminal case has a habit of disappearing from the property room of the police, or even at the crime scene itself. In the café, if all such evidence pointed conclusively in a direction other than toward Martin Bryant, I would defy any of those involved in the investigation and prosecution of Martin Bryant to deny that all such exhibits had to fade quickly from everyone's memory and especially the court system. This subject will be revisited later and when I deal with the burning of the BMW, you may just recognise a familiar pattern emerging here.

Now to the fraud exposed here. You see, the Nine Network's flagship, the daily evening show *A Current Affair*, with special reporter and experienced anchorman Ray Martin at the helm, aired a documentary entitled, *Port Arthur the inside story*. In a segment of that documentary Ray Martin explains the gunman "...left the café at one thirty-six. He'd been inside less than two minutes, yet he'd killed twenty people...." and at the same time the camera zooms towards the blue Prince sports bag perched on a Broad Arrow Café dining table overhanging its edge. But, **all of this video clip is a deceit and a fraud.**

If I could show you a clip from the Tasmania Police *training video* and you could see the true internal condition of the Broad Arrow Café, you will realise immediately the Nine Network's special-effects people have been a party to a fraud here at least. Now the Nine Network had to be complicit with this fraud. Or, are they even more skilled in the supernatural than Roland Browne, the spokesperson of the National Coalition for Gun Control? Did they foreknow the Port Arthur massacre would happen and that the gunman had a fetish for blue Prince sports bags?

Is it believable that, denied entry to the café, they settled for a mock-up, and yes, using digital editing, they *pasted* a photo of a blue sports bag onto a photo of a dining room table taken in the café? But I cannot explain when, how, or who had the great foresight to take the original pristine photo of a pristine Broad Arrow Café dining room table **before the fact.**

A dining room with a thing not out of place, save this one table; even with a video camera (the same one?), sitting on a chair fortuitously pulled out from the table in the RH [right hand] foreground of frame? But, in place of the witnessed "Solo" soft drink cordial can, are several stainless steel milkshake containers, and various other sundry items, none of which are mentioned in eyewitness statements. Of course, The Nine Network's producer would have been entirely unaware of what exactly the gunman had on his tray, as he didn't have the advantage of reading the witness statements at that early time. I challenge Ray Martin and any of the directors of

Evidence was manipulated, not examined, highly significant items disappeared – if it was/is all so obvious that Martin Bryant was the gunman, why are officials so afraid of a public inquiry.

the Nine Network, to explain to the public satisfactorily, just exactly how this segment of their inside story to this horrid massacre was assembled. It puts a whole new meaning on the title, *Port Arthur inside story*, doesn't it. I can assure the reader, their explanation would be most interesting. But, don't hold your breath!

Let us progress up the Jetty Road.¹⁶⁰ And I should state clearly here, that while the authorities, politicians, media and National Coalition for Gun Control exploited the emotional and traumatic impact of this segment of the awful massacre to its entirety, that is farthest from my intention here. However, these details **must** necessarily be re-told here for a very important reason, which shortly will become evident to the reader.

¹⁶⁰ At the Port Arthur Historic Site, the road from the entrance tollbooth to the jetty/wharf area, and bus/car parking area is known as Jetty Road.

¹⁶¹ This is a very important observation. Use of his left hand by the gunman to do this, as detailed by Bugg, confirms that he (the gunman) shot the firearms from his right side. Whereas, Martin Bryant fired from **the left side**. This has been officially ignored because it destroys the official narrative. Officials do not want you to ask questions, or to express your concerns: they want you to blindly believe Martin Bryant was the gunman; and, they want you to ignore this highly significant fact of handedness which confirms Martin Bryant was not the gunman.

¹⁶² Damian Bugg, in *The Queen v. Martin Bryant*; 1996: p. 152.

¹⁶³ These shocking images are extremely significant in the process of convincing viewers that Martin Bryant was the gunman. Viewers are numbed, are appalled, are incensed, and this overrides all their objective reasoning. Hate and vengeance are aroused and a **great desire** to see punishment meted out overwhelms most people. So when they are told officially that Martin Bryant killed those poor little girls, the fact is not doubted or questioned – *it was him*. To suggest otherwise, or to write something the contrary as the editor has done here, can easily be interpreted as being wrong and cruel toward the family of the victims. For many people (most?), it is beyond their ability to question the official narrative, to reconsider all the facts **objectively**, one, by one. Hate and vengeance are supremely strong human emotions not easily restrained.

From the *court documents* and the Wound Ballistic Review, we are informed that the gunman brought the Volvo to a halt beside Mrs. Annette Mikac. Then, according to DPP Damian Bugg, the gunman: "...placed his left¹⁶¹ hand on Mrs. Mikac's shoulder and people were close enough to hear him tell her to get down on her knees on three occasions, whereupon the gunman shot and killed her with one shot to the head." We are told that "almost immediately," the gunman discharged two shots at the youngest child Madeline, the first from intermediate distance causing a non-fatal wound entering from the rear of her right shoulder exiting to the front of the same shoulder. The second shot was a distant shot which struck the child in the chest area, "travelling from back to front [and] slightly downwards, damaging her spine, before exiting the lower back." Neither of these bullets left recoverable fragments we are told.

Bugg continues to inform us the gunman then fired two more shots which missed their intended target, the elder sister Alannah, who by this time had sheltered behind a tree some 5.5 metres to the eastern side of the roadway. Bugg further informs us that the gunman, "...then moved to the tree and shot her at near contact point with the muzzle almost pressed against the right side of the child's neck." This tells us six shots from the AR-15 SP-1 .223 Rem rifle in total were fired at this third crime scene.

The DPP goes to some lengths to detail the nature of evidence to demonstrate to the court that the "powder marking" and a "patterned abraded injury" suffered by the second child were consistent with "the flash suppressor on the barrel of the gun having been pressed against the child's neck, prior to the firing of the gun." If this is so, and I have no reason to doubt Mr. Bugg in this instance, then the police *training video* exposes a very grave inconsistency with this version of events.

The statement by witness James Dutton, informs us that he heard just three gunshots here on the Jetty road. Yet a few lines away Mr. Bugg clearly states that in all 6 fired .223Rem cartridge cases were recovered by police at this scene; "...**five near the car on the roadside, and one near the body of the child Alannah behind a tree.**"¹⁶² Eight photographs (18-26) were exposed and entered as prosecution exhibits of this segment.¹⁶³

If the disparity in the claimed number of shots discharged here is not concerning enough, then consider the following: In the Tasmania Police *training video*, which must have been captured no later than 11:05 hours on Monday, 29 April (before the bodies were removed in preparation for the busload of media people who toured this scene) and in the frames covering the Jetty Road segment, it clearly shows a body the narrator identifies as a "young woman" – Annette Mikac – prone on her right hand side, with the body's torso lying parallel to the alignment of the carriageway, her feet just off the sealed carriageway's surface. Bugg tells us that the body of Mrs. Mikac's youngest daughter Madeline "lay nearby." From the video, we can see the child lying on her back, with her left arm outstretched at right angles to her torso, and her right hand over her chest touching her left shoulder. Importantly, fallen leaves and grass are under the body, with no bitumen or gravel ballast beside the sealed carriageway visible in frame.

The next clip shows the body of her elder sister Alannah in frame, her body lying prone on her right side, with both arms forward of the body, extended upwards towards her head. The first frame of the next clip is a close-up of an area under the right arm, with an unidentified person's index and second finger of a white surgically gloved right hand in the top centre of the frame. The index finger is indicating what I can positively identify as a .223Rem spent case. As the video continues to roll a similarly gloved left hand lowers the deceased's right arm back to the position shown in the previous clip, to rest on top of the spent shell case.

From the pages of *The Mercury*, which at the time interviewed assistant commissioner Lippo Prins, we learn that the first ambulance arrived at the Port Arthur tollbooth at around 13:46 hours (1:46 p.m.), although mistakenly the report claims the ambulance originated from Dunalley; it came from Nubeena.

The first ambulance was crewed by two volunteer officers, Gary Alexander and Kaye Fox. This Nubeena ambulance crew could have been on the screen much earlier, but quite rightly, they adhered to the disaster plan protocols and waited for an all clear message from Peter Morgan in their communications room at ambulance HQ in Hobart relaying from the incident scene. This protocol was in place to ensure the safety of their officers when entering a dangerous incident site, as dead or injured or *ambos* cannot assist anyone. Two other crews were meanwhile proceeding; one ambulance from Taranna, and the other from Dunalley.

Immediately upon receipt of Wendy Scurr's second telephone call to Peter Morgan, the Nubeena crew proceeded to the historic site. Upon reaching the tollbooth crime scene on their way down Jetty Road, the two ambulance officers broke their journey to check for vital signs and then covered the bodies of, "seven victims including the family of Walter Mikac." So it surely is fair to assume that all seven bodies remained covered and protected until the coroner and forensic police examined, and filmed the crime scene. If this is so, then Matterson's report above, the prosecutions case and the police

*Reason and
Reflection,
poor cousins
to Hate and
Vengeance.*

training video of this segment present dissimilar accounts. I would suggest you may find it not such an easy task, to resolve these considerable anomalies.¹⁶⁴

For example, Matterson said the mother was “clutching” her 3-year-old daughter Madeline, while Bugg presenting the Crown’s case does not sustain that position. The police *training video* shows the bodies of the mother and her three-year-old daughter Madeline separated by approximately two metres. What has occurred here? **Were the bodies moved and if so by whom?**

What about the spent .223Rem shell case pointed out by the surgically-gloved hand in the police *training video*, lying there under the right arm of the elder daughter’s body? What I can state clearly here in relation to this particular spent shell casing is the following: the spent shell could not have come from the AR-15 rifle (or for that matter an AR-15 SP-1 carbine) which the gunman employed in these three murders. As the scenarios presented by the prosecution and reports by the coroner tell me, **this spent case could not have come to rest there under the victim’s arm other than by post discharge human intervention.**

¹⁶⁴ Ian Munro, Garry Tippet. *The cruel legacy of Martin Bryant*: The Sun-Herald; 19 April 1997. In his article, Stewart Beattie presents the true reality in a logical and rigorous manner – true fact, after true fact. It certainly is not the reality desired by the corrupt State. As Beattie notes, there are anomalies, all of which have to be acknowledged, and there lies the rub for most people. To honestly acknowledge all the true facts, leads people away from the official narrative, which they want to cling to because it provides the answer to the whole Port Arthur incident. To abandon the official narrative requires people to admit, at least to themselves, that they were wrong. But to say our thinking and condemnatory words were wrong shakes our being. People twist and turn and hang on to false beliefs so they do not have to relent and lose face. *He had long blond hair, they saw him there, he pleaded guilty, it’s a conspiracy theory* – all these phrases of denial have been and will be uttered: To keep the evidence from being examined in bright light; To protect the cover-up; and, To shield guilty officials who have **participated in mass murder** perpetrated as an act of **psycho-political terrorism** then blamed on a patsy (a boy-man intellectually handicapped with a **66 IQ**). Resolving anomalies with lies does not lead to the truth.

As I mention elsewhere in the narrative, these Colt AR-15s have an ejection pattern that makes it impossible for a spent case to have landed there behind the tree under the deceased’s body, either at the time the single fatal round was fired at contact, or indeed when any of the other alleged 5 rounds were discharged there on Jetty Road during that incident. I’m forced to conclude that a person or persons unknown **deliberately placed this fired case under the deceased’s right arm**. Consider: How did police know to lift the arm to point out the fired case being there if they had no knowledge of it being there in the first instance?

The presence of the spent case there under the deceased’s arm and the fact that the DPP refers to that case as, “one near the body,” only highlights the deceit of this evidence. If police tampered with this evidence, then how much other evidence received similar treatment at the multiple crime scenes involved? I’m also stirred to note, that unlike bodies at the other outdoor crime scenes, none of the positions of the bodies and of the vehicles at the Jetty Road crime scene, the tollbooth crime scene, or the Port Arthur General Store driveway were marked out. Only the spent shell cases seemed to have been encircled with yellow marker. ■

(amended; added & original emphasis)

ALLEGED FIREARMS
Seascope Cottage¹⁶⁵

Andrew S. MacGregor
paper to editor; September 2012

*But he never presented himself as a target at a window; instead he always stood a couple of metres back and fired from there. Only the flash of the muzzle blast could be seen as he fired a few rounds, put the gun down, crawled along to the next gun, and fired again.*¹⁶⁶

YOU would be excused if upon reading Mike Bingham's *authentic* account of the siege at Seascope cottage, you believed Tasmania Police faced a most dangerous and determined opponent. Alas it is but a fairy-tale concocted by a bunch of braggarts, like drovers of yesteryear around their campfire. Bingham though was not the only loud and empty tale-teller at that log fire. Here is another braggart:

"Burnt firearms were found in all areas of the ashes, including three on top of the remains of innerspring mattresses in what were formerly guest rooms. It was obvious that Bryant had placed at least one firearm in each room of the guesthouse for easy access. These included a 12-gauge self-loading shotgun, a .30M1 Carbine, a 7.62 x 39mm Norinco self-loading rifle and bolt and lever action rifles. The firearms were so badly affected by heat that all moving parts had seized and only the steel remained. All the stocks had burnt and any alloy components had melted so that basically only the barrels and receivers remained."¹⁶⁷

So what weapons were located by Tasmania Police in and about the charred remains of Seascope cottage? Well for some descriptions, we will refer to the claims made by the sergeant Gerard Dutton:¹⁶⁸

(6) A .30M1 Carbine calibre Saginaw self loading rifle, serial number 1831263, with folding stock. (In extremely burnt condition, 1.1m north of the chimney.)¹⁶⁹

(7) A 7.62 x 39mm calibre Norinco (SKK) self loading rifle, serial number 8814580, minus the magazine. (In extremely burnt condition, 5m from the western gutter alignment and 4.1m from the southern gutter alignment.)¹⁷⁰

(8) A .223 Rem. Calibre Colt self loading rifle, model AR-15, serial number SP128807, fitted with a 3x20 Colt telescopic sight and black nylon sling. (In burnt condition, .05m to the south of the southern gutter alignment and 6.3m from the western gutter alignment.)¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁵ Original title: *The Weapons of Seascope Cottage*. Note the author of this article has no involvement with firearms or with any firearms group. MacGregor is a former senior constable with Victoria Police: 17 years service; National Service Medal 1985. He has investigated and written extensively on the Port Arthur case, and has also lecture widely on it in Australia.

¹⁶⁶ Mike Bingham. *Suddenly One Sunday*; 1996: pp. 118-119.

¹⁶⁷ Gerard Dutton. *The Port Arthur shooting incident*; Australian Police Journal; December 1998: p. 215.

¹⁶⁸ Gerard Dutton. *Statutory Declaration re: Martin BRYANT*. 9 September 1996.

¹⁶⁹⁻¹⁷¹ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 6. added emphasis; original italics.

(9) A barrel and other assorted parts of a 12-gauge Franchi pump action repeating shotgun, serial number RFPO886. (*In extremely burnt condition, 4.8m from the southern gutter alignment and 5.7m from the western gutter alignment.*)¹⁷²

(12) A .22 calibre barrel (only) of unknown manufacture, nil serial number, with a silencer attached. (*In extremely burnt condition, 0.9m west from the south west corner of the chimney.*)¹⁷³

(13) A .303 Brit. Calibre Lee-Enfield bolt action repeating rifle, serial number 59L7948. (*In extremely burnt condition, 4.8m from the western gutter alignment and 3.4m from the southern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁴

(14) A .30-30 calibre Winchester lever action repeating rifle, serial number 5101463. (*In extremely burnt condition, on the remains of a coil spring mattress, 1.8m from the southern gutter alignment, and 3.7m from the eastern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁵

(15) A .22 calibre barrel (only) of unknown manufacture, nil serial number. (*In extremely burnt condition, on the remains of a coil spring mattress, 1.3m from the southern gutter alignment and 7.6m from the eastern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁶

(16) A .177 calibre Pioneer single shot air rifle, serial number 00310. (*In extremely burnt condition, on the remains of a coil spring mattress, 1.5m from the southern gutter alignment and 9.4m from the eastern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁷

(17) A .410 calibre unknown manufacture over/under shotgun, serial number unknown. (*In extremely burnt condition, 2.6m from the eastern gutter alignment and 5.3m from the southern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁸

(18) A .410 calibre Belgian manufactured double barrel shotgun, serial number unknown. (*In extremely burnt condition, 3.7m from both the northern and the eastern gutter alignment.*)¹⁷⁹

Outside the confines of the burnt building were located:

(10) A 6.5 x 55mm calibre Mauser bolt action repeating rifle, serial number 48931 and one .303 Brit. Calibre cartridge. (*In good condition, on grass approximately 4.6m north from the northern gutter alignment and 7.1m from the building's north/east corner.*)¹⁸⁰

(11) Sixteen 7.62 x 39mm calibre cartridges. (*In good condition, from paving immediately to the west side of the burnt building in an area approximately 6m x 5m.*)¹⁸¹

¹⁷² *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 6. added emphasis; original italics.

¹⁷³⁻¹⁷⁵ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 7. added emphasis; original italics.

¹⁷⁶ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: pp. 7-8. added emphasis; original italics.

¹⁷⁷⁻¹⁷⁹ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 8. added emphasis; original italics.

^{180, 181} *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 6. added emphasis; original italics.

On 3 May 1996, I received the following exhibits [where located not stated] **from Constable Standen of Ballistics Section:**

(86) A .308 Win. Calibre Fabrique Nationale (FN) self loading rifle, model FAL, S/No. G3434, fitted with a leather sling.¹⁸²

(87) A .22 calibre Voere bolt action repeating rifle, S/No. 842183, fitted with 4x40 Tasco telescopic sight and sling.¹⁸³

(88) A 3x – 9x Redfield telescopic sight.¹⁸⁴

32. Also on 3 May 1996, I received the following exhibit [where located not stated] **from Detective Keygan of Hobart CIB:**

(104) A patterned gun case containing a .223 cal. Australian Automatic Arms (AAA) self loading rifle, serial number SAR-020236, minus the magazine.¹⁸⁵

35. On the 8 May 1996, I received the following exhibits [where located not stated] **from Constable Standen of the Ballistics Section:**

(129) A 12-gauge Daewoo self loading shotgun S/No. F500 218, with a detachable box magazine containing nine 12-gauge cartridges.¹⁸⁶

(130) Two detachable box magazines; one empty, the other containing seventeen .308 calibre cartridges.¹⁸⁷

(131) One detachable box magazine containing twelve .223 Rem. Calibre cartridges.¹⁸⁸

(132) One .308 Win. Calibre fired cartridge case.¹⁸⁹

Now the owners of Seascope cottage, David and Sally Martin owned two antique .410 shotguns, which had their firing pins removed to make them *safe*. David Martin also possessed a .22 rifle that was retained in the garage away from the *guest house*. Thus we can remove items 17, 18 and 87 from the list of firearms that the gunman inside Seascope cottage had for his use against Tasmania's finest, their Special Operations Group.

Let us think on the descriptive words of Mike Bingham as he tells us how the gunman flitted from room to room, firing an assortment of firearms, and then how sergeant Gerard Dutton tells us that the gunman prepared his defences by placing various firearms in different rooms. Let us first consider those weapons placed upon the guest-room beds; items, 14, 15 and 16; a .30-30 calibre Winchester lever action repeating rifle, a .22 calibre barrel (only), and a .177 calibre Pioneer single shot air rifle.

182-184 *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 14. added emphasis.

185 *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 15. added emphasis.

186-189 *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 18. added emphasis.

Can any person be so daft as to consider using a .177 air rifle against Tasmania's finest in a siege situation? Of what value is a .22 barrel going to be in any siege situation? And then we have the Winchester lever action. With the finding of one spent 30-30 cartridge inside Seascap there is evidence that at least this firearm was discharged during the siege, so that is one out of three firearms as presented by sergeant Dutton and expounded upon by author Mike Bingham in his book.

What is also relevant is, was this weapon loaded and did it contain cartridges within its magazine? Since this information is not mentioned, then the only choice we have is to believe that this firearm was not loaded at the time it was burnt.

In short, excluding the two antique .410 shotguns belonging to the Martins, there were eight firearms found burnt inside Seascap cottage, the air rifle, the two .22 barrels, the Winchester lever action, the old Lee-Enfield, the Franchi pump action shotgun, the SKK minus its magazine, and the M1 carbine.

Now the SKK does raise some questions, because when Martin Bryant was talking to the negotiator, sergeant Terry McCarthy, there was the sound of a SKK being discharged from another room. What this means is that there was either another SKK used at Seascap cottage during the siege, which left Seascap prior to the fire, or that the SKK found at Seascap was the only such weapon there, but its magazine got up and left the building prior to the fire.

Whatever way we look at it, there is the presence of 'Evolution' involved. Either way, the missing part grew legs and walked. Thus I find this part of Sergeant Gerard Dutton's statement rather telling: **(11) Sixteen 7.62 x 39mm calibre cartridges. (In good condition, from paving immediately to the west side of the burnt building in an area approximately 6m x 5m.)**¹⁹⁰ In other words, it appears that some person emptied an SKK magazine by continuously working the SKK's bolt back and forth, and this is a specific military action called stripping the magazine.

We then come to the British Lee-Enfield .303 that fought in two world wars. There is no mention of a magazine for this particular rifle, nor is there any mention of any cartridges fired or unfired found inside the cottage, so again this rifle is again simply **window-dressing**. It is of no value in any siege situation. However when we consider this portion of sergeant Dutton's statement:

31. Also on 3 May 1996, I received from Constable Maxwell of the Scientific Bureau, Hobart, the following exhibits in plastic bags:

(91) Two .303 calibre cartridges, three 7.63 x 39mm calibre cartridges, one 7.62 x 39mm calibre fired cartridge case, one .30 calibre bullet (unfired). (Bag marked "2" labelled in part, "Ammo side of Seascap house.")¹⁹¹

¹⁹⁰ See note 181.

¹⁹¹ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 14. added emphasis; original italics.

DEADLY DECEPTION OF CERTAINTY
Port Arthur Case – Uncertainties Unlimited

CERTAINTY can be deadly. A highly significant characteristic of human beings is the desire for certainty. This need impacts on the way we live, the way we think, and it is always – there we have one of its indicator words – pushing and maneuvering to be part of all decisions we make. Society pays much respect to big-name decision makers. We think it best if organizations have decision-makers at their helm, as we have little patience for those who are reflective by nature, or who are not prone to making decisions quickly. In fact, such *slow* people are frequently derided.

So it is with the State and its systems, the legal system being one of them. In fact, we can say the legal system is one big process of attempts at certainty: guilty or innocent; non-compliance or compliance; obey or disobey; *etc.* So what are we to make of the Port Arthur case when many of its components are not known with certainty – are uncertain. In logic and law, no argument is sound if a foundational premise is not certain. It cannot be said, for example, that person X did this or that if at first the identity of person X is not 100 percent certain. In the case of Port Arthur however, this is exactly what happened. The human need for certainty has led corrupt officials and the unthinking public to make decisive (and deadly) decisions founded on uncertainties.

Many official decisions in the case provide answers which were/are wanted for subjective (human not legal) reasons. People crave what they were given – an official narrative which explains everything. Spurious certainty is comforting. Whereas, the uncertainty raised by investigators and thinkers is condemned and shunned as being wrong because it is unsettling. But, **the Port Arthur case is riddled with uncertainties and decisive decisions made on them.** Here are just some of those uncertain elements:

■ **TWO CONSTABLES** Two constable (they say) went to Saltwater River (they say) to find drugs (they say) which turned out to be soap powder (they say). When asked who sent them on this wild Rinso chase the phone tip-off was lost (they say). But when the female partner of one of those cops received a phone call from one of the *Jamies*, notes were made (they say) of that conversation. But they don't say why *Jamie* wanted to speak with the cop.

■ **TWO GUNMEN** Investigators suggest the Port Arthur gunman was **Benjamin Overbeeke**. He drove the BMW to Seasape where he met the cop Michael *Mick/Rick* Dyson inside. It seems they were the two gunmen there. But the set-up required Martin Bryant the patsy to be blamed. So officials identified him as the *lone-nut* gunman. To ensure the set-up worked, there was **no trial**.

■ **TWO-STOP ILES** Witnesses confirm constable Chris Iles of distant Sorrell unexpectedly stopped at the Port Arthur Kodak Shop. Then he drove his police vehicle to the Port Arthur General Store where he stopped. Then he drove away never to be seen or heard from again. There is no record of him ever being contacted or sent to the incident. His name is not in any official documents.

(cont.)

*One or two anomalies might be normal, but a whole series of them is a warning – something is **WRONG!***

192 This true fact is incontrovertible **evidence proves Martin Bryant was set up**. The only reason the gunman would depart the Broad Arrow Café with a sports bag (witnesses saw him) and also leave a sports bag in that café (visible on the *training video*) was to have people wrongly conclude that Bryant was the gunman. There were items allegedly belonging to Bryant in the café sports bag and officials used that against him.

193 That Martin Bryant would phone the female partner (Merran Craig) of that constable (Paul Hyland) at a local police station (Nubeena) and, according to her *Witness Statement* (8 May 1996) ask: “Do you know where your husband is?” makes no sense. There had to be a very serious reason for that call to have been made. Recall Hyland was one of two constables who, allegedly, went on a wild Rinso hunt to Saltwater River.

194 “We can now show that Martin Bryant was not responsible for the murder of Mr David Martin, and that the Martins were constrained at least at 10:40 a.m. when Martin Bryant was 58 kilometres away. So who did this?” Andrew S. MacGregor. *Speech*; Inverell; 2004.

195 Stewart K. Beattie. *A Gunsmith’s Notebook on Port Arthur*; 2006: p. 238.

196 The bodies of the two owners of Seascope were quickly found inside the cottage. If he had been inside the cottage, the body of Glen Pears would have been found around the same time. It was not. The circumstance around his arrival at the cottage in the rear of the BMW, the burning of that BMW, the siege, and the burning of Seascope strongly suggest Pears died in the BMW. Two pairs of handcuffs said to have been used to restrain him were never physically presented, or documented in the list of so-called evidence.

197 Those four in the BMW were: Mary Rose Nixon; Russell James Pollard; Helene Maria Salzman; & Robert Salzman. The two who sat **inside the yellow Volvo** and spoke with the gunman as if they knew him were: Helene Maria Salzman & Robert Salzman.

■ **TWO VOLVOS** There are *Witness Statements* which mention yellow Volvos with different descriptions. Registration plate IDs are different. One surfboard is mentioned on some, two surfboards on another. Then there is the description, as well as a video clip (see Internet) of a yellow Volvo, a third it seems, being driven at PAHS after the gunman had departed in a yellow Volvo. How many Volvos and surfboards were there? Who owned them?

■ **TWO SPORTS BAGS** Different descriptions, different colours. The gunman with, the gunman without. A bag in the boot of a yellow Volvo (not Bryant’s with certainty), a bag video-taped on a table inside the café after the gunman took another away.¹⁹²

■ **TWO JAMIES** Allegedly, one *Jamie* phoned (15:08) the partner of a local cop. How *Jamie* got the number they never said.¹⁹³ (Did the gunman want to tell that constable: *I’m now at Seascope the shootings done?*) Then another *Jamie* got on the phone and told the negotiator that he was preparing something to eat. For Rick? Or for Mick? Or for the two owners? But according to the complaisant judge William Cox, one of those two *Jamies* killed the owners before the shooting began at Broad Arrow Café.¹⁹⁴

■ **TWO STRANGE SIGHTINGS** Documents reveal two constables recorded two sightings of a naked person at Seascope cottage. One cop said it was a woman. The other wasn’t sure – or didn’t want to say as this could not be part of any official narrative. But officials are so concerned about those sightings they ignored them and hoped they’d go away. But they haven’t, and they won’t.

■ **TWO ADMITTANCE TICKETS** If that yellow Volvo went into the site only once, how is it that, “Two Historic Site admittance tickets on the dash near the grey wallet”¹⁹⁵ were noted? This doesn’t reflect the certainty of the (concocted) official narrative.

■ **TWO PAIRS OF HANDCUFFS** There was so much talk about two pairs of handcuffs – why then were they not on the evidence list? Allegedly, they were used to restrain Glen Pears inside the cottage with the other two hostages inside that cottage. But there are two stories about the end of Pears and those two pairs of never-seen handcuffs. They found the two bodies of the owners inside the cottage, but it took another two days for the shocking details to get out where the remains of Pears were found.¹⁹⁶

■ **TWO BMW STORIES** Now Martin Bryant (one of the *Jamies*) said he carjacked the gold-coloured BMW at Fortesque Bay. It is a strange story. But the gunman (the other *Jamie*?) was seen carjacking the BMW at the PAHS tollgate. So we have two stories, and two people, and two places – so nothing is certain.

■ **TWO PEOPLE KNEW GUNMAN** The State sure does not want you to think about this uncertainty. The gunman stopped his yellow Volvo at the tollgate. There, four people were in a gold-coloured BMW. Witnesses said two of them got out of the BMW and went and **sat inside the Volvo** where they spoke with the gunman – **as if they knew him**. Neither of the two knew Martin Bryant. Then the gunman shot all four of those people and carjacked their BMW.¹⁹⁷

(cont.)

■ **TWO SURFERS** Martin Bryant said he went to Roaring Beach on that Sunday (28th) morning. At that beach, he said he thought he saw two surfers. But you won't find any details in the literature of the police searching for or identifying those two other surfers. Are we certain they were surfers? Or were they cops?

■ **TWO ADULTS AT FORTESQUE BAY** The gunman carjacked the BMW at the PAHS tollgate. But Martin Bryant says he did the same thing at Fortesque Bay. He also said there were two adults in that vehicle, plus a small child. Now, why would he say he carjacked that BMW when it was taken in front of witnesses at the tollgate? Bryant also spoke about those two adults, *Rick* and a university-educated woman with her child. There is no certainty in all of this.

■ **TWO PLEADINGS** Martin Bryant, who was doomed regardless of what he pleaded, said he was **not guilty** on 30 September 1996. But that was not acceptable to the State. So, the State made him plead a second time. On the 22 November 1996, a plea of guilty was submitted. It wasn't Bryant's plea, it was the plea of his lawyer **John Avery** who was supposed to be defending him. Now, it is not clear and certain why two pleas had to be submitted other than to set up Bryant. He said he was not guilty. Thus, there should have been a trial. But he was coerced into a complete reversal. Is it clear to you the Tasmanian legal system requires two pleadings? Or, was that just for setting up Bryant?

■ **TWO WOMEN (AGENTS?) AT SEASCAPE** On the night of 27-28 April 1996, two women were guests at Seascapes cottage. They were Lynne Beavis and allegedly her sister Jean Andrews. Later, after an unusual article appeared in *The Mercury* newspaper,¹⁹⁸ it was confirmed that **Beavis is not who she claimed she was.** (see Name Index) Beavis presented an extremely detailed and long *Witness Statement*, but the editor has never been able to find a statement from her alleged sister. Lots of uncertainty with this pair, way too much to be making definitive decisions.

■ **TWO OLD SHOTGUNS** At Seascapes, the two owners owned two old shotguns (decorative items, firing pins removed), plus a small .22 rifle for use on feral cats. In a mysterious metamorphosis, they were turned into a long list of firearms or parts of firearms by Gerard Dutton. The uncertainty on this subject is very certain. Dutton conjured up two lists of alleged firearm evidence which prove nothing. There is lots of uncertainty around Dutton.

■ **TWO HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE STATEMENTS** When apprehended at Seascapes, Martin Bryant made several statements. Two are highly suggestive: *Don't shoot me I'm the hostage*¹⁹⁹; and, *Petra, Petra did she get out of the fire?*²⁰⁰ The uncertainties around these statements, and others, have never been clarified.

We could mention the two officially-started fires at Seascapes, but that might be too much. With all this uncertainty, there is reasonable doubt about all significant elements of the Port Arthur case.

To believe the official narrative is 100 percent truthful is a deadly deception. This deception has a big negative impact on how people think about the case and about Martin Bryant. – ed.

198 Christine Caulfield. *Big compo for Port Arthur massacre nurse.* *The Mercury*; 10 August 2004. See note 35, Part 3. (It has been said Wendy Scurr received similar compensation. Mrs. Scurr has informed the editor that she received no such payment.)

199 The editor has not been able to confirm the original source of this alleged statement. If it is accurate: it tells us how Martin Bryant saw himself; it confirms that he was not alone inside Seascapes; and, it makes sense of many facts which have been ignored in the official narrative, presumably because officials **cannot or will not** explain them to the public.

200 Malcolm James Scott. *Witness Statement*; no date: "I am a Constable in the Tasmania Police Force stationed at Launceston and attached to the Uniform Section. I am an operational member of the Special Operations Group." The statement by Martin Bryant confirms he did not have full comprehension of reality at Seascapes at the time it was burning. How long he did not have this comprehension prior his exiting the cottage **is not known by anyone.** He spoke with concern about Petra Willmott his girlfriend. But to date, there is **no evidence** that she was there with him at Seascapes. We know he saw Petra last on Sunday morning. His statement recorded by the cop Scott was expressed about 24 hours after Martin last saw Petra. His disturbing statements, his confabulation, and his strange descriptions of his experiences, compel us not to exclude the possibility that his actions and memory were influenced by a **drug or drugs** and/or by **hypnosis.** There is no evidence confirming his exit from the burning cottage was impeded by a human blow or by parts of the cottage collapsing and rendering him unconscious. The injury he had was limited to burns, primarily on his back. For Martin Bryant, there was no physiological fact that would have allowed him to remain in a burning building with his back on fire. His 3rd-degree burns confirm he was lying face-down. He must have remained so in some inhibited state until the pain from the fire burning his back aroused him, at which time he staggered outside. So what was done to Martin, and by whom, and when?

You are in a siege situation against Tasmania's finest, and you suddenly decide that you wish to fire your old Lee Enfield. You then realise that you left those two cartridges outside of the cottage you are defending. Rightio, shout out *Barley* leave the room, exit the cottage down to the side wall, sort amongst the various ammunition there, pick up the required .303 ammunition, back into the cottage, back inside the room where you've left the trusty Lee-Enfield and the siege is back on. I don't really think so. Do you?

What we have is a weapon cached in one area inside Seascope cottage, with the required ammunition for that particular weapon cached in a totally different area, being outside Seascope cottage.

Then we have the Franchi shotgun described as: "**A barrel and other assorted parts of a 12-gauge Franchi pump action repeating shotgun**". *Assorted parts of a shotgun do not a shotgun make.* Either this was a working firearm, which is not stated here, or it was a collection of parts, which would not operate as a working weapon. Now just what was it? On reading Dutton's actual words, the belief comes through that it was not a complete working firearm.

We will now consider the weapons found outside Seascope cottage.

One of the interesting stories that emanated from the local fire brigade was that when the firemen were putting out the fire at the cottage, one of the firemen came across a rifle lying on the grass. Being an ex-serviceman, he immediately recognised it as an FN-FAL. So let us look at the related sections of three statements, those of Constable Browning, Sergeant Harwood, and Sergeant Fogarty:

"About 8:40 a.m. I observed Special Operations Group members proceed towards the suspect via vehicle and restrain him. A search was conducted by Sergeant FOGARTY, Sergeant HARWOOD and myself from the bridge over the creek on the western side, around the cottage to the waterfront on the eastern side, including the boat shed. No weapons, ammunition or other relevant items were located by us."²⁰¹

"I then moved forward with S/Constable BROWNING and conducted a sweeping search of the western side of the property. Approximately 30 metres from the burning cottage I directed another TASPOL SOG member to assist in our clearance operation. We then cleared around the northern side of the cottage and boat shed. I then established a perimeter around the cottage. Senior sergeant MORRISON, Sergeant HAYES and myself then viewed the immediate area around the cottage and located a number of firearms. An SLR was located on the roof of the eastern cottage. Another rifle was located inside this cottage on the ground floor. A further rifle was located on the grass to the north of the cottage."²⁰²

"I then left that position as they closed in on the person. After the search I returned to my vehicle and remained in that area."²⁰³

And this is what sergeant Dutton says in relation to this point:

²⁰¹ Hedley George Browning. *Witness Statement*; no date.

²⁰² Craig Harwood. *Witness Statement*; 9 August 1996.

²⁰³ Andrew Mark Fogarty. *Witness Statement*; no date.

(10) A 6.5 x 55mm calibre Mauser bolt action repeating rifle, serial number 48931 and one .303 Brit. Calibre cartridge. (In good condition, on grass approximately 4.6m north from the northern gutter alignment and 7.1m from the building's north/east corner.)²⁰⁴

In the area searched by Browning, Harwood, and Fogarty, where Browning stated they found nothing, Harwood, Hayes and Morrison found what Dutton says was a Mauser rifle. After this little episode, the Mauser fades into oblivion. But there is now another conundrum.

Constable Browning states: "A search was conducted by Sergeant FOGARTY, Sergeant HARWOOD and myself from the bridge over the creek on the western side, around the cottage to the waterfront on the eastern side, including the boat shed. No weapons, ammunition or other relevant items were located by us."

Yet in this very area we get, according to Dutton: **(11) Sixteen 7.62 x 39mm calibre cartridges. (In good condition, from paving immediately to the west side of the burnt building in an area approximately 6m x 5m.)**²⁰⁵

In other words, either Tasmania's finest were blind, or this ammunition was placed in that position after the SOGs searched the area.

The next firearm to be located by the police SOGs at Seascope was: **(87) A .22 calibre Voere bolt action repeating rifle, S/No. 842183, fitted with 4x40 Tasco telescopic sight and sling.**²⁰⁶

Now this rifle was the property of David Martin and is explained in Donald Cameron Gunn's statement.²⁰⁷ There is no evidence of it ever being used during the siege at Seascope cottage as it remained within the garage.

The third firearm to be located by the police SOGs was the SLR: **(86) A .308 Win. Calibre Fabrique Nationale (FN) self loading rifle, model FAL, S/No. G3434, fitted with a leather sling.**²⁰⁸

Now the problem with this firearm was that when witnesses saw the weapon being used at Port Arthur, the weapon was fitted with a telescopic sight, and when the FN-FAL was found by police in the gutter of the building, there was no sight attached. To introduce the supposed sight fitted to this .308 we then had Dutton state this:

On 3 May 1996, I received the following exhibits from Constable Standen of the Ballistics Section:

(86) A .308 Win. Calibre Fabrique Nationale (FN) self loading rifle, model FAL, S/No. G3434, fitted with a leather sling.²⁰⁸

(88) A 3x – 9x Redfield telescopic sight.²⁰⁹

Sergeant Dutton then goes on to explain how this telescopic sight was attached to the FN-FAL:

²⁰⁴ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 6. added emphasis; original italics.

²⁰⁵ See note 181.

²⁰⁶ See note 183.

²⁰⁷ Donald Cameron Gunn. *Witness Statement*; 16 May 1996.

²⁰⁸ See note 182.

²⁰⁹ See note 184.

A brown leather sling is fitted and the damaged bolt cover has three holes drilled in it to accept a telescopic sight mount. The Redford telescopic sight, 30(88) is attached to a metal mount drilled with three corresponding holes and it is consistent with having been formerly attached to the FN rifle.²¹⁰

This however compounds another problem. Had the Redfield telescopic sight been attached to the FN-FAL as described by Dutton, then we would expect that this telescopic sight would have been fixed to the firearm when it was damaged. We would also expect that the telescopic sight would have been torn off its mountings on the FN-FAL when this damage occurred. We would also expect that the missing parts of the FN-FAL as detailed by Dutton to have been within the area around where the telescopic sight was found. This did not occur. Those parts are still missing.

Furthermore we would expect that, since the area of damage to the FN FAL was in the region where the telescopic sight was attached to that rifle, the telescopic sight would have suffered similar damage. There is no report of such damage to the telescopic sight.

Lastly, we would have expected for the telescopic sight, which was supposedly securely fixed to the dust cover of the FN-FAL, that the separation, supposedly by a severe force which caused so much damage to the FN-FAL, of the screws holding the telescopic mount to the dust cover would have torn through the dust cover creating larger holes and tears within the metal dust cover. No such damage is evident within a photograph of the FN-FAL as produced by sergeant Dutton.

Once this photograph is studied and the area of impact of the force that created that damage is seen on the dust cover of the FN-FAL, it becomes obvious that the damaged area of the dust cover is where the telescopic sight, had they been attached to the FN-FAL would have been and thus this damage would not have occurred to the dust cover. Furthermore, there is no sign of the three holes that Dutton states were drilled into the dust cover to attach the Redfield sight. Sergeant Dutton's statement in regard to the FN-FAL is not factual.

There is now only one remaining firearm to consider, the Colt AR-15.

(8) A .223 Rem. Calibre Colt self loading rifle, model AR-15, serial number SP128807, fitted with a 3x20 Colt telescopic sight and black nylon sling. (In burnt condition, .05m to the south of the southern gutter alignment and 6.3m from the western gutter alignment.)²¹¹

²¹⁰ *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 24. added emphasis; original italics.

²¹¹ See note 171.

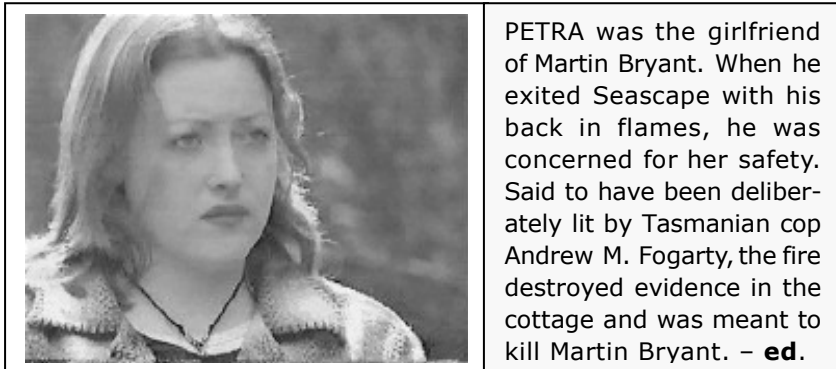
²¹² *Statutory Declaration*; 1996: p. 5. added emphasis.

In his *Statutory Declaration*, Dutton tells us: **At 1:30pm, I attended the "Seascape" Guest House accommodation, situated on the Arthur Hwy several kilometres north of the PAHS. There was a large number of police and fire brigade personnel present and activity was centred around the burnt remains of the main building which was still smouldering.²¹²**

Dutton also states: Examination of the ashes of the burnt building was unable to begin until mid-afternoon after the roofing material was removed and sufficient water had been sprayed over the coals.

Now a house fire produces a great amount of heat, and the destructive power of that heat can be seen with all the firearms that had been totally destroyed inside the Seascap cottage. Now had this particular weapon been within half a metre of the fire as stated by Dutton, then this weapon would have suffered a similar fate to the weapons inside Seascap cottage.

PETRA WILLMOTT



*Credibility and consistency are just two of the things which you will **not find** in Dutton's description of his alleged evidence.*

In other words, the AR-15 to have suffered only minimal damage as the nylon sling melting and metal parts of the sight to show heat discoloration, means that the AR-15 must have been lying in a heated situation for a far less period than the six or seven hours that Dutton suggests. Again the sergeant's photograph of the AR-15 as it was "first uncovered in the ashes" shows further discrepancies as there is debris under the AR-15, it **would have been impossible for that debris to have been under the AR-15.**

Now since Martin Bryant had been arrested by SOGs during the fire at Seascap cottage, and was thus unable to place this particular firearm in the position where it was found and then photographed by Dutton, then **who was responsible for placing this particular weapon in that position?** Furthermore, just where did this particular weapon come from, as it did not undergo the ravages of the house fire, nor was it observed by the Tasmania Police SOGs during their search for weapons after the apprehension of Martin Bryant at 08: 35 hours?

Just where did this AR-15 rifle come from? Not from inside Seascap cottage, as the damage tells us that, and not from outside Seascap cottage as the Tasmania police SOGs tell us that. **Where did this weapon come from?**

The only possible answer is that the AR-15 serial number SP128807 **was placed in the position where it was supposedly found by Dutton.** He had to have had possession of the AR-15 and it could only have been him who placed the AR-15 rifle where it was later photographed on the periphery of Seascap cottage.

The attending firemen could not have placed the AR-15 where it was found. They were under constant police supervision. A Tasmania Police SOG could not have placed the AR-15 where it was found because then the SOGs would have found this particular firearm, and described it in detail, as is normal police practise. Furthermore, had a SOG placed the AR-15 within the periphery of Seascope cottage it would have been done whilst the ashes were still hot, and again the AR-15 would have been destroyed by the heat.

Also, the SOGs would have left the site after completing their duties in securing the site and handing it over to detective sergeant Kemp of Bridgewater when he arrived with his crew.

Martin Bryant did not place, and could not have placed, the AR-15 there as he had no opportunity to disperse any firearms outside Seascope cottage after the cottage burnt down. And even if he had, that particular weapon would have been totally destroyed by heat. I will reiterate: **The only person in a position to place the AR-15 where it was found, as the length of time that the weapon would have remained in that position would have been minimal – this is demonstrated by the heat damage to the AR-15 – would have to be sergeant Gerard Dutton.**

There are two final weapons mentioned by Dutton: The Daewoo shotgun recovered in the boot of the Volvo at the tollbooth at the Port Arthur Historic site; and, the AAA semi automatic found by police in the second search of Martin Bryant's house in Clare Street, New Town. The fact that neither of these two weapons were taken by Martin Bryant to be used in the siege at Seascope cottage in itself must raise a plethora of unanswered questions. There should also be questions in regard to the media being informed that there had been in excess of forty²¹³ firearms recovered from Seascope cottage, when in fact Dutton's statement simply refers to a total of 14 firearms, three of which belonged to the owners²¹⁴ of Seascope and many of these firearms appeared to be in an inoperable condition.

The conclusion of this dissemination of sergeant Dutton's *Statutory Declaration* with regard to the crime scene at the Seascope cottage totally **destroys any credibility of the Tasmania Police scenario.** Weapons used and fired against Tasmania's finest included an air rifle and two .22 barrels, firearms without magazines and with ammunition found only outside the building, not inside where it could have been used. Furthermore, Dutton gave no evidence of any of these firearms being accompanied by unfired cartridges within any of the accompanying magazines of these weapons.

What we have at this particular part of the Port Arthur massacre is a scene designed primarily for the removal of the right for any person to own firearms in Australia. This is the only explanation for the **total lies and deceit** foisted upon an unsuspecting public by members of the Tasmania Police and the complicit media. ■

(amended; added & original emphasis; added & original italics)

²¹³ The number 43 appears in the case literature.

²¹⁴ When it became patently ridiculous that Martin Bryant did not acquire, conceal, transport, cache, then use all those weapons which officials claimed he did – **with no hard evidence** – the source for all the alleged weapons and ammunition was shifted onto the two owners of Seascope cottage, victims David & Sally Martin. Based on this analytical examination by the author MacGregor, the ballistics-related *Statutory Declaration* prepared by Gerard Dutton is a deceptive document.

JFK AND PORT ARTHUR

Terry Schulze

email to editor; 3 October 2012

*Of course, if I wanted to find out
what happened at Port Arthur,
I would just read the report from the inquiry
into Port Arthur – except there isn't one,
not even a coroner's report.²¹⁵*

JUST a few years ago, I listened for the first time to the tape of the gunshots in Dealey Plaza²¹⁶ on the day²¹⁷ that President Kennedy was assassinated. It was, shall we say, an epiphany – a moment in time when the perception of my world shifted. You see I had bought the establishment line about those gunshots, that is: *anyone could get 4 shots off in 8.31 seconds*. Indeed, the Warren Commission had three FBI agents do just that. No problem, you had all day for the first shot, then get off the remaining 3 shots in 8.31 seconds, an average of one shot every 2.77 seconds.

The argument of 8.31 seconds to get off all 4 shots was all smoke and mirrors; it was directing everyone's attention away from the real question. That question became obvious when I finally got access to the tape of the gunshots. You see, the last 2 shots are only **.82 seconds apart!**

It is physically impossible to recover from the recoil of a rifle, move your hand from the trigger, lift the bolt, pull the bolt back, push the bolt forward, close the bolt and then get your finger back on the trigger to snap off a second shot in **.82 of a second**. It just can't be done, forget about aiming, you just can't mechanically chamber a round like that in such a short period of time.

What the gunshots on that tape told me was that there had to have been a **second shooter**. If you have two people, that is enough for a conspiracy. Once I had that key bit of information, then the whole bogus Warren Commission with the former chief justice presiding was put in doubt. Obviously, there wasn't just a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy; there was also a conspiracy to hide the truth of the assassination. So what has this to do with the Port Arthur Massacre? Well, have you ever heard the tape?

Retired gunsmith Stewart Beattie has put together a book called *A Gunsmith's Notebook on Port Arthur*.²¹⁸ To say **it is devastating to the official line on the massacre** is an understatement. It exposes the fraud surrounding both the massacre and the cover-up that followed. I will offer some tidbits from that book, but if you want some real ammunition, get a copy with pictures and all.

²¹⁵ Terry Schulze, retired barrister. It is hard to believe, but it is absolutely true as Schulze states. (The *Doyle Report* of June 1997 focuses on management, staffing, tourism, etc. matters related to the Port Arthur Historic Property. It does not address the crimes committed at and near Port Arthur.) There is **no** official report of any kind on the entire Port Arthur case. Some attention was given to an inoperative emergency door at the Broad Arrow Café – seven people died near it because they could not get out. But that attention only came after repeated requests were made. The State stalled to try and stop people from suing the government, which was responsible for the café. Eventually, an improper investigation was undertaken. Damian Bugg the DPP deliberately **tampered with the evidence** (doorlock). This investigation related to that inoperative door is a cruel insult to all those people who had their partners, family members, and friends shot near that door all because it would not open as it was supposed to **by law**. (see *THAT BLOODY DOOR* Insert, Part 6).

²¹⁶ Planned and actual place of the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

²¹⁷ 22 November 1963

²¹⁸ At 400 pages (6th edition), that book on the Port Arthur case is an outstanding contribution to the literature on the case.

219 Chapter 22, 6th edition.

220 Page 226, 6th edition. See following page in this book.

221 The alleged assassin of John F. Kennedy. Like most of these set up killings, Oswald was soon silenced – he himself was murdered 23 hours after Kennedy’s death. Injuries to his face confirm his statement that he was beaten by a cop prior his death. Extensive investigations confirm that Oswald was an innocent patsy.

222 In the jargon of these planned killings, a handler is a/the person who manipulates a patsy through steps he is expected to take.* Patsies are never made fully aware of the complete plan, which often results in their death. The evidence strongly suggests that Martin Bryant was meant to die inside Seascope cottage. But that part of the plan by those who arranged the psychopolitical incident at Port Arthur was prevented from happening when Martin managed to get himself out of the burning building. The evidence suggests he was drugged, as his back – not his hands and face – was well on fire (3rd-degree burns) confirming he had been lying face down unaware of the fire he was in until he was stirred by the pain. His documented verbal remarks when he was apprehended seem nonsensical. And for those who believe Martin Bryant could have explained everything to the cops, note the following: **i.** We do not know what exactly Martin Bryant told the police. All we know is what officials want the public to know; **ii.** Martin Bryant could have revealed many things to officials, but if those things did not fit into the official narrative they would have been suppressed; **iii.** We do not know what drugs were given to Martin Bryant before, during, and after the Port Arthur incident; and, **iv.** The first person to speak seriously with Martin Bryant it seems was a highly questionable psychiatrist (Ian Sale; see Part 6), not an investigator from Tasmania Police. (* See the Insert *STATEMENTS BY PETRA WILLMOTT*. She describes a man called **Tiger**, who might have been a handler manipulating Martin. Very suggestively, this **Tiger** seems to have been **completely ignored by all officials**. Why?)

In Chapter 15,²¹⁹ Mr. Beattie addresses this specific gunshot at Seascope cottage on the **A Current Affair** video shown on TV. If you listen to the tape you hear Bryant saying: “I’ve got twenty to seven ‘cause of I’m making up some sandwiches ...WHUMP!...these people got, um salad and some steak here...”

That WHUMP! is clearly a gunshot. I’ve been around firearms all my life, spent some time in the service and Viet Nam and I have been to quite a few indoor shooting ranges. That is the signature of a gunshot in or around a structure, no doubt about it. Mr. Beattie confirms that with the report from an independent expert’s report from **independent audiometry technologist**. You can read the analysis and view the waveform comparisons in the book.

So, big question, if Bryant is on the telephone, **who is doing the shooting?** Do you get it? There are two people; if you have two people then you have enough for a conspiracy. Further in the book on page 46²²⁰ is the listing of the various “coughs” on the tape (that is what the police called the gunshots). The transcript indicates that there were over 20 such “coughs,” but it is how the gunshots are mentioned in the transcript that may illustrate the frustration of those involved with the investigation.

PATSY

Another tape to listen to and compare with the Kennedy assassination is the tape where Bryant asked McCarthy about what happened at Port Arthur. The negotiator mentions that there had been some shooting at Port Arthur and was wondering if Bryant knew anything about it. Bryant, in a voice that echoes from the past with Lee Harvey Oswald,²²¹ then asked: “**Was there anyone hurt?**” This is supposed to be from a person who had just shot over 30 people at the Broad Arrow Café, killed a mother and two daughters at point blank range, then killed four more and dragged some of their bodies out of a BMW. It has the ring of innocence of Oswald’s voice when he was asked by a reporter “Did you shoot the President?” Whereupon Oswald replied: “I didn’t shoot anybody, no sir. I’m just a patsy.”

THE FIREARMS

Mr. Beattie in his notebook also spends considerable time explaining the firearm evidence. It is clear from Chapter 13 that the .308 FN-FAL was not Bryant’s. Bryant had an AR-10 in .308. Unfortunately for Bryant’s handlers silly Martin took the AR-10 to Terry Hill the gun-dealer 34 days before the massacre. **The gun was still there on the day of the massacre.** You have to remember that the target firearms of the gun-ban legislation dating back to the 1980’s were all self-loading firearms, not just the military rifles, but also .22s and shotguns. Well, Bryant owned a .22 self-loader (the .223 AR-15), a .308 AR-10 and a Daewoo shotgun configured like an AR-15 (allegedly not used in the massacre, just left in the boot of a yellow Volvo at the tollgate along with Bryant’s passport!).

I expect what happened was, his handlers²²² didn’t find out about the AR-10 being with the gun dealer until quite late in the game, so they were forced to substitute in the FN-FAL at the last minute.

PERVERTING JUSTICE

DURING the alleged siege of Seascapes cottage by the Special Operations Group of Tasmania Police – the siege that never was – the police claim they did not fire a shot for fear of harming the alleged hostages. However, many shots were fired from the Seascapes premises (cottage and adjacent building) and an estimated number of 250 appears in the literature. Inexplicably, the gunman, who had earlier displayed lethal accuracy at the Port Arthur Historic Site, displayed complete inaccuracy at Seascapes. According to the official narrative, every shot fired at Seascapes was discharged by Martin Bryant who, officials insist without a shred of proof, was the gunman.

During phone conversations between a *Jamie* and the police negotiator, conversations which were audio-recorded, distinct gunfire was believed to have been detected by an investigator. This sound was described with the word **cough** on the official transcript. The recordings were examined by an "independent audiometry professional." Using the appropriate equipment, sound wave patterns were produced then analysed. It was confirmed that the documented **cough** was a "high frequency" sound akin to a gunshot. It seems that 22 gunshots from Seascapes were audio-recorded and deceptively described with the word cough on the official transcript.

No.	Page No. Court Doc.	How Worded	Where in Dialogue	Attributed to Speaker
01	03	cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
02	08	cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
03	12	cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
04	15	COUGH	singularly	Terry McCarthy
05	27	COUGH	singularly	Terry McCarthy
06	37	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
07	43	cough	end of sentence	Terry McCarthy
08	43	cough	second word	Terry McCarthy
09	43	cough	eighth word	Terry McCarthy
10	43	Cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
11	45	Cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
12	47	cough	fifteenth word	Terry McCarthy
13	47	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
14	48	Cough	second word	Terry McCarthy
15	48	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
16	48	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
17	49	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
18	50	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
19	51	Cough	first word	Terry McCarthy
20	54	cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
21	56	cough	singularly	Terry McCarthy
22	57	Cough	114th word	Terry McCarthy

Stewart Beattie has stated: "I believe here we have an independent expert's evaluation which confirms that the 'cough' is indeed a gunshot, and I contend this gunshot or 'control sound' was produced by the Colt AR-15 .223Rem Rifle, or like calibre." This confirms Martin Bryant was not alone at Seascapes, and it also confirms that another person was discharging a firearm at Seascapes as the recordings of the gunshots reveal a distance from Bryant who was conversing on the telephone with Terry McCarthy.

All the above is extracted from the Bangs & "Coughs" chapter of:
A Gunsmith's Notebook on Port Arthur; 2006 (6th edition) – **ed.**

As Bryant said continuously, "No, I've never seen that one before. Never. That's not one of mine". He admits ownership of the AR-15, but not the FN-FAL. In fact he denies ever having seen the rifle before, yet he was supposed to have used it during the massacre! After **repeated denials by Bryant**, the police interrogator states: "Now you say you've never seen that 308 before, but, you in fact own a 308." Bryant answers "Yeah, definitely...inaudible...AR-10". The prosecution also did their job well by slight of hand at the sentencing so that the public never cottoned on that the rifle was not Bryant's. I have visions of 1963 and a police officer holding aloft an old Carcano military rifle with a loose scope as the alleged murder weapon of Kennedy.

223 This is an extremely important part of the incident. Recall that police negotiator Terry McCarthy was so taken aback by it that he felt compelled to report that he thought Martin Bryant was not conversing normally or spontaneously, but was acting – he was **acting out a role**. To prevent any ballistics tests being conducted on rifles believed to have been used in the incident, the planners had two options: **i.** Have the rifles removed from Seascope cottage (which was easy to do, but difficult to explain credibly); or, **ii.** Have the rifles damaged so no rifling tests were possible. When Martin Bryant said, so matter-of-factly as Schulze notes, that "**They'll all be destroyed**," he was acting out his role and conveying a message to the negotiator. But there was no need to destroy the firearms if Martin Bryant was leaving Seascope without them. (There was talk of a helicopter taking him to Hobart.) If Martin Bryant was the lone gunman and he was leaving the weapons behind, there was no point in destroying them. But there was a big official need because Bryant was **not** the gunman, and the firearms used during the incident were **not** his. If the firearms that were used were not destroyed, Bryant's innocence would have been proved for all to see. Again, it made no sense for Martin Bryant to destroy his own guns if he was the lone gunman and he was **not** taking them with him. But it makes a great deal of sense, to those who were inside that cottage, if they were **not** Martin's firearms and if Martin was **not** the lone gunman.

OFFICIAL KILLING COMPONENTS

JFK and the Port Arthur incidents fit the standard pattern for official killings. Though the nature and methods differ in all such cases, five major components are recognizable: **Purpose; Plan; Killing; Official Narrative; Cover-up.** These components are sequential and manners of execution vary. Though each official killing is different in practice, all are founded on gaining power to exert control. – **ed.**

DESTRUCTION OF THE FIREARMS

During the discussions he had with the negotiator, Bryant makes comments about destroying the firearms before he leaves Seascope. The negotiator asks: "can I take it that you won't have any firearms with you then?" Whereupon Bryant states so matter-of-factly, "That's correct...they'll all be destroyed." Negotiator: "You're gonna destroy the firearms?" Bryant: "Yes, break them up."**223**

Now here is where it gets interesting. Mr. Beattie goes through the blown up AR-15 in great detail. Using his experience and various pictures, it is clear that the AR-15 was blown up by the use of a "hot" round. That is, a round that was put together with very fast burning pistol or shotgun powder, not the medium burning powder usually used in the .223. So where did silly Martin learn to do this? Where did he do this? When did he plan this?

More importantly, why did the police take a different tack to this issue, they say that it was an accident (an accident that Bryant was able to predict!). Beattie goes through the police forensic evidence in depth and **demolishes it**. The police reports go to great length to allege that it was a bad batch of ammunition that blew up the gun. Unfortunately, the company (Norinco) that made the ammunition doesn't make ammunition by batches, only by years. Also no other distributor or gunsmith that he contacted ever heard of such faulty ammunition.

SECURITY

There is a scene in the movie **JFK** where Donald Sutherland, playing the chief of the President's security, tells Garrison (Kevin Costner) that he had been sent out of the country to Antarctica during

the time of the President's assassination. It is a dramatic scene in the movie that gives evidence of the extent of the conspiracy. No such "chief" at Port Arthur, but the *modus operandi* was the same.

The only two police on the Tasman Peninsula, constables Hyland and Whittle, were directed by an anonymous bogus drug tip that left them at the farthest point on the peninsula at the time of the massacre. Also the senior management staff of the Port Arthur site was **sent away that morning** to an obscure management meeting on the mainland. There was no agenda for the meeting, it was the first of its kind and strangely it was scheduled on a weekend during the busy time for the site.²²⁴ If there is ever a movie about the Port Arthur Massacre, perhaps Donald Sutherland's son, Kiefer, could play one of the cops that were sent on a wild goose chase.

OTHER ISSUES

The book is full of other interesting tidbits, like police statements that confirm multiple persons at Seascap. The FN-FAL being found in the gutter of the porch next door to Seascap (with a picture from the 24 March 2001 edition of *New Idea* showing the gun still in place!). The "further rifle....located on the grass to the north of the cottage", located there by the cop Craig Harwood. Not to mention the autopsy report regarding Mrs. Sally Martin: "The autopsy revealed...a number of small fragments of lead shrapnel...located in and around the left shoulder area and chest cavity"; "...although injury caused by exploding ammunition during the fire could not be ruled out as the cause of this" – what bunkum, can't happen! Reminds me of the *magic bullet* in the Kennedy assassination.²²⁵

WITNESS

Of all the witnesses that saw the shooter, **only one knew Martin Bryant from before**. That was Jim Laycock, the former owner of the Broad Arrow Café. He not only knew Bryant, but also where he used sit in the Broad Arrow and what he used to drink and the conversations he used to have with his daughter. So what did Laycock say about his identification of the shooter?: "**I did not recognize the male [shooter] as Martin Bryant.**"²²⁶

Wouldn't it be interesting to hear that evidence **in court!** Imagine the only person who knew Bryant from before the massacre saying that he didn't recognize the shooter as Martin Bryant. Of course, we will never get to hear that evidence, not only because the government will never have an inquiry, but more importantly because Mr. Laycock is now deceased. Reminds me of so many of the key witnesses around the Kennedy assassination *ending up deceased*, perhaps this is just one more of those **unusual similarities between the Port Arthur Massacre and the JFK assassination.** ■

(amended; added emphasis)

²²⁴ See *MY DAY* Insert by Robyn Cooper, Part 3.

²²⁵ In a ridiculous attempt to explain away the (planned) killing of Kennedy, and the wounding of the Texas governor John Connolly who was with him, officials spoke about a bullet which exited and re-entered both Kennedy and Connolly, causing **seven wounds in total**. This *magic-bullet theory*, also called the *single-bullet theory*, has long been disproved. The official narrative said Kennedy was shot from behind by Oswald, but untouched film footage shows him being thrown backward in the limousine as a bullet enters his head from the front.

²²⁶ James Clement Laycock. *Witness Statement*; 10 May 1996. Recall that Laycock was the only witness who **personally knew Martin Bryant**, and he had known Martin for many years. No other witness in the Port Arthur incident did. Two other witnesses who looked into the face of the gunman also said he was not Martin Bryant: **i.** Wendy Scurr who worked at PASH looked at the gunman as she entered the Broad Arrow Café to buy her lunch, after which she departed then the shooting commenced; & **ii.** Graham Derek Collyer who was inside that café where he looked directly into the face of the gun man before being shot and seriously wounded.

ENDING

MURDER cases can have tedious trials. The highs when some piece of evidence confirms a significant legal point, the lows when evidence fails to confirm what was sought from it. These cases can go on for weeks and months as the evidence is presented and argued, and examined and cross-examined, until the last tad of significance, or insignificance, is teased from it. The system is not perfect, but it is the system that exists. And above everything, is the requirement of proving something beyond a reasonable doubt. To use that phrase of the late US lawyer Johnnie Cochran, the phrase he spoke to a jury again and again: *If it doesn't fit, you must acquit.*

But the legal system is something all together different in Tasmania. There, made-up lists of evidence can take on the trappings of truth even when none of that evidence was ever weighed on the scales of justice. There, people can concoct stories related to alleged offences and feed them to the media. This is the commission of two offences, but officials (includes politicians) in Tasmania who should act on such things seem indifferent to matters of **sub judice**.

In the Port Arthur case, the whole legal system forfeited its integrity to a subjective concern of the public. A murder of one person would rightly grind its way through the court. But unbelievably, 35 murders shut everything down. **There was no trial.** Not even for one charge of murder, which was all that was necessary. Unproved evidence and assertions were bandied about as if they were significant and decisive – when the truth is they were neither.

And a most abhorrent action arose from out of the legal community whose members all stood up as one, crying out in deafening silence. Then there were the judges. They quietly and so noticeably went to chamber, closed their doors, and ignored the gutting of everything the public thought that real courts were all about: **Truth** and **Justice**. They let that "pathetic social misfit" squirm on his burns while they did crosswords perhaps and had sychophantic officials set up Martin, then caged him in Risdon – eleven letters across: n.o.n.f.e.a.s.a.n.c.e.

None of the evidence in the Port Arthur case, evidence compiled by officials paid for with taxpayers' money, proves anything. If it could, it would still stand today. But it doesn't. So it will never see the light of day in a sound court. That's why it went to the kangaroo court of William Cox. He billed himself as Justice. Think about that. A man calling himself Justice sent an *11-year-old boy* with a 66 IQ off to prison for the term of his natural life. That's real justice in Tasmania. We can say Australia, because there never was a peep or a nay from the legal community on the mainland. Or from the judiciary there. Or the media. Or from anyone really. Not even the Church.

As for Johnnie Cochran, his words don't suit Tasmania. None of the official evidence fitted a guilty verdict. So they skipped the trial and convicted him anyway: *it doesn't fit, but we won't acquit.* Regardless, hard evidence, detected and documented by moral investigators who believe all people are innocent until proven guilty, confirms beyond all reasonable doubt that **Martin Bryant is INNOCENT.** ■ – ed.