Amended and reprinted 30.03.09.

Senator Heffernan, Chairman
Senate Select Committee on
Agricultural and Related Industries
GPO Box 6100, CANBERRA ACT 2600.

Dear Senator Heffernan

Further to my submissions, may I offer additional evidence, for climate change reversal by five essentials and provision for new low cost water in Oz? (See Appendix A re 5 essentials)

"The warnings of BA Santamaria, the NCC (& writer) over 25 years have proved dead right. Corporate, globalised capitalism has failed. It has led to an enormous concentration of economic power that have in turn manipulated governments into fatally flawed economic policies. These policies have led to the creation of huge national savings pools that have been leveraged to create massively inflated financial markets, which are now imploding."

"The NCC's solutions are based on the principle of subsidiarity, of savings rather that debt based economies, of restoring balances into world trade through rebuilding domestic industries using specialist banking and trade policies."

"Communism fell overnight, now economic globalisation is crumbling. This is the time for a new economic architecture, one rooted in the tradition of Christian social principles imbedded in the idea of Christian Democracy." (Solving the economic crisis: what will replace the ideology of globalism? Patrick J Byrne, NCC National Vice-President.)

You raised the costs issue, in regard to my submission, but didn't give estimates or numbers of "real" farmers/graziers, who have no water, for continuity of production (**COP**) in eastern states. (Qld, NSW, Vic, Sth Aust.) Indeed, lack of water and requirements for *average* **COP** in the Murray Darling Basin (**MDB**) and the lakes, is subject to debate, as is the *average* water "run off" in Australia. I indicated I find it hard to do mental conversion calculations, from Ac ft to Ml, etc; to "right", wrong flawed statistics, if no one knows what the needs are is impossible and unviable. (See the INTRODUCTION, of "HOW I CAME TO WRITE THIS BOOK," p.1 to 33, "Liberal-leaning but independent thinking," p.2, High & Dry, Guy Pearse)

For example, to know how many Australian farmers and graziers are required to make a meaningful contribution to a future worlds food and health needs, for 9.5 Billion people? Professor Lance Endersbee in "A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY" gives clues to understand". Humphrey Kempe's "The Astonished Earth", gives a practical guide on how to achieve it.

If 4 m. ac.ft of water (4,934 Gl) supplies 32,000 farms with 500 acres for one 3in irrigation; for **COP**, if 23% is supplied by rain, and 77% by irrigation, carrying capacity (**productivity**) is 7,500 sheep or 1,250 head of cattle pa, on **500 acres of irrigated pasture. (AIP)** If 1 ac.ft of water irrigates 4 acres a week for 40 weeks, (77% of the year) 10 ac.ft./acre/year is needed. If 16 m. acres are irrigated (32,000 x 500 ac) 160 m. ac.ft. pa, 10.67% of a planned 1,500 m. ac.ft (1.85 m. Gl.) is needed. If 55% of our planned desalinated water is allocated to 160,000 farms, each with **500 AIP**, or 80,000 farms each with **1,000 AIP**, 45% for the MDB, lakes, bushfire protection, seepage, evaporation, aquaculture benefits for aboriginal

enterprise to value add 60,000 years of environmental management experience. (See THE ASTONISHED EARTH, Humphrey Kempe, p. 50, l. 12 to p. 51, l. 7)

A revised Bradfield scheme may give *average* reliable water of 2,000 Gl; other east / west water redirection through the Great Dividing Range, a further *average* of 2,027 Gl. pa. (See *Possibilities for inland Diversions of NSW Coastal Streams,* NSW Water Resources Commission, 1981. Then the most favourable five, high-yielding dams produced an average of 2,027 Giga-litres annually, adding 16% more water to the MDB's average flow.)

1. Voters want strategies for less pollution to implement fast climate change reversal. Five essentials; 1. Stop wasting water; 2. Solar, Hybrid, safe 4th Generation Nuclear, Vacuum Desalination, Hydro Electricity Plants 3. Reafforestation; 4. Top up our lakes so evaporation brings extra rain; 5. Geothermal Electricity generation, no pollution; **this will ensure low, adequate carbon tax (ACT) of 1%. (Conditions apply) Reducing ACT from 5% to 1% to save 4% of business costs, to keep strong Australian business employment and production for World leadership.**

2. The Farming /Grazing community expect governments to supply **adequate water,** for **continuity of production (COP)** to provide a reasonable standard of living.

3. Australia is the driest inhabited continent on Earth with **the most variable climate,** and is more adversely affected by climate change, than any other Nation. However, if we supply adequate permanent water, we win. No -40° blizzards, etc.

4 "Should the drought continue, the system will dry out with a **huge loss of wild life.** Prior to human intervention in the MDB system, this regular feast and famine occurred naturally on a far more regular basis than today. These rivers are not like European river systems, which have high constant flows from regular reliable rainfall. Rather, the MDB rivers form an extensive desert river system with large variations in annual flows."

   "For example, where the Rhine River in Switzerland has a maximum flow (2,200 M^3/S) that is only twice the minimum flow, the Murray River has a maximum flow 15.5 times its minimum flow and the Darling River 4,700 times its minimum flow". (Comment, National Civic Council, December 2009.)

5. CSIRO's 1,000 year climate report, shows many droughts, one of 30 years.

6. **In drought constant desalination flows can make our Nation viable.**

7. **Permanent water will make a difference for "people of the Inland".**

8. **Australia's potential is almost unlimited if we can get government cooperation to do what must be done. With adequate water, we can earn $637.827B.pa, plus 4% saved by ACT, and $100B.pa in tourism by 2020:**

   (a) **$627.2 million pa from lease of 20,000 tons of U_3O_8 @$31,360 per ton pa, (enough for 100 plants) or $156.8 million pa plus 15,000 Construction Workers (CW's) at $31,360 pa for $470.4 million to total $627.2 million pa.**

(b) $200 m. by reprocessing 20,000 tons of U^{308} @ $20,000 a ton, now worth $30,000 ton and suitable for another five year life span in a similar plant. The $10,000 a ton extra funds go to fund the "coalition of the willing", (COW) run by the Australian Nuclear Authority, (ANA) incorporating the Nuclear Repository Authority plants, (NRA) estimated @ $200 m. on a reprocessing volume of 20,000 tons pa.

(c) $637 b. pa from sale of 63.88 million tons of seven day shelf life food to 10% of our northern neighbours, at half a Kg per day @ $10 Kg for 350 million people, pa.

(d) 4% saved out of the Nations productivity, by ACT.

(e) $100B.pa extra in tourism linked education, health services.

8. Australia's cost/benefit from new earnings, are estimated as follows:

(a) Mine uranium, using the private sector, such as Rio Tinto Ltd.

Grant miners generous tax benefits for U^{308} supplied in the National interest. A ton of five year life U^{308} fuel, now costed at $31,360 when new, with higher values for reconstituted fast breeder reactor, ten year life fuel. Plants using 200 ton of U^{308} now cost $6.272 M. for five year fuel, $1.2544 M. pa. 100 cost $125.440 M. pa for 20,000 tons of five year U^{308} fuel. We need 25 plants with **start up costs (SUC,s)** @ $1 M pa per plant, or less if we own our mines.

(b) Create new Uranium mines; start at $500 m. investment for hot prospects.

(c) Build fast 240 to 400 K/h trains in Australia. 60 may cost one billion dollars.

(d) Fast trains from Echuca, etc. to northern ports, would cost much less than the Alice Springs to Darwin line if built by a United Nations team paid for by U^{308} barter, and would have very heavy gauge rail line for high speed freight and passenger trains, of 240 to 400 Kilometres per hour

(e) 40,000 x 50 ton Aluminium Refrigerated Containers (ARC's) may cost $25,000 each, or $1 billion.

(f) 100 Fast Tri-marine Ferries est. by Austal Ships @ $263M. each for $26.3 B.

(g) Provide surplus funds for food and water security.

(h) Provide surplus funds for an AusBank. (See German KfW bank details)

(i) Provide surplus funds for rights of children.

(j) Provide surplus funds for Internet Filtering.

(k) Provide surplus funds for Carbon Trading at 1% tax; ACT.

(l) Provide funds to defend freedom of religion, family stability, to limit abortion and anti humanity crimes. Lord Jesus said: "I came that you may have life, and have it more abundantly". If we make the most of opportunities, act smart, use our brains, we create contented, happy, productive, wealthy and wise people.

(m) Provide funds for a large Cooperative for farmers survival, so purchasing and marketing can be conducted on a fair basis. Ethanol production must be mandated, to give sugar farmers and the nation opportunities to prosper. New sugar cane juice marketing given assistance. (See "Landline", 15.03.09)

$30B. SUC,s creates 2M jobs and $1T earnings, to lead the oil rich sheikdoms.

Thank you for your extra work on Australia's Agricultural and Related Industries enquiry.

Kindest regards

Rob Lemon 30-03-09

Rob Lemon

List of abbreviations

ACT	Adequate Carbon Tax
ANA	Australian Nuclear Authority
ARC's	Aluminium Refrigerated Containers
COW	Coalition of the willing
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CW's	Construction Workers
FCF's	Fast Cat Ferries
H & D	High & Dry, by Guy Pearse
MDB	Murray Darling Basin
NCC	National Civic Council
NRA	Nuclear Repository Authority
PLE	Professor Lance Endersbee AO; book, "A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY"
SUC's	Start up costs
TAE	The Astonished Earth, Humphrey Kempe.

APPENDIX B. Australia – Agriculture

"Australia is an important producer and exporter of agricultural products and a major world supplier of cereals, sugar, and fruit. Arable land in 1998 comprised about 53.1 million ha (**131.2 million acres**), representing about **6.9% of total land area**. However, approximately 90% of the utilized land area is in its natural state or capable of only limited improvement and is used largely for rough grazing. Droughts, fires, and floods are common hazards. The area actively cultivated for crops is 6.9% of all land area.

Lack of water is the principal limiting factor, but unsuitable soil and topography are also important determinants. As of 1998, some 2,700,000 ha (6,672,000 acres) of land were irrigated". (Probably a mix of permanent irrigation, temporary irrigation; using perhaps 40.5 M ac ft [50,000 Gl] of water yearly.) "Agriculture has declined from 20% of GDP in the 1950s to about 3% in 2001. Agricultural exports, which accounted for 60% of Australia's exports in the 1960s, now account for 25%. Gross farm product in 1999/2000 was A$28.5 billion. NSW, Qld account for half the total crop value".

"Grain crops have been cultivated since the first year of European settlement. In November 1790, plantings around Sydney of wheat, barley, and corn totalled 34 ha (84 acres). Today, winter cereals are cultivated in all states. Three cereals are often grown on one farm for grain, green fodder, and hay for livestock. Most wheat, barley and about half the oats are grown for grain. The estimated wheat area sown for grain increased from 11,135,000 ha (27,515,000 acres) in 1986/87 to 12,200,000 ha (30,150,000 acres) in 1999/2000. Production of wheat in 1999/2000 was an estimated 24.8 million tons. Western Australia and New South Wales are the chief wheat-producing states. In 1999, Australia produced 4,360,000 tons of barley, 1,503,000 tons of oats, and 1,410,000 tons of rice. In 1999/2000, 1.2 million tons of potatoes were produced".

"Sugarcane is grown along a 2,000 km (1,200 mi) stretch of coastal land in New South Wales and Queensland. About 95% of sugar production comes from Queensland. A normal crushing season is from June to December. The estimated 1999 harvest from 415,000 ha (1,025,000 acres), yielded about 36.9 million tons of sugar cane. The industry faces problems of excessive supply and price elasticity; sugar is sold primarily to Japan, the United States, Canada, South Korea, Malaysia, China, and Singapore. Although tobacco growing is a relatively small industry, it is important in some areas. In 1999, some 3,000 ha (7,400 acres) were planted with tobacco, and about 7,000 tons were produced".

"Cotton has been grown in the coastal river valleys of Qld. for more than a century but on a limited scale, and it has provided only a small percentage of Australia's lint requirements. In the 1980s, successful development of cotton-growing areas in NSW and WA has resulted in spectacular production increases. In 1985/86, 685,000 tons of cotton were produced (almost triple the amount in 1979/80); in 1999, production amounted to 716,000 tons".

"Australia's wide climate differences permit the cultivation of a range of fruits, from pineapples in the tropical zone to berry fruits in the cooler areas of temperate zones. Orchard fruit trees included orange, 7.8 million; apple, 9.7 million; pear, 1.5 million; and peach, one million. About 12.2 million ha (30.1 million acres) are cultivated for bananas and 4.8 million ha (11.9 million acres) for pineapples. Production of fruit in 1999 included (in thousands of tons): oranges, 470; bananas, 230; pineapples, 123; pears, 165; peaches, 90; tangerines, 61; lemons and limes, 31; apricots, 20; grapefruit, 18; mangoes, 37; and plums,

27. Australia's wine industry is also growing; viticulture engaged 99,000 ha (245,000 acres) and produced 1,112,000 tons of grapes for winemaking, drying, and other uses in 1999."

Carrying capacity varies enormously, because we have the driest inhabited continent on Earth, the most variable climate and are more adversely affected by the climate change. Maintaining and increasing Oz farm production is vital.

If Australia maintains COP, by regular adequate irrigation, we win the race. The RACE, is examined in Guy Pearce's book "High & Dry"; (highanddry.com.au)

"Guy Pearse's revelations about Australia's 'greenhouse mafia' made headlines. In *High & Dry* this Liberal Party insider shows why John Howard's climate change policy is reckless, how it came about, and who is behind it."

"AUSTRALIA'S CLIMATE IS CHANGING. WATER SHORTAGE is chronic and irreversible, (unless we act) temperatures are rising, extreme weather events are more frequent, species are dying on land and at sea.

The world's scientists agree that to avoid the worst environmental damage we must cut at least 60 per cent of global emissions by 2050. Instead, Australia is on tract to increase emissions by 70 per cent over this period. Why is the Howard government acting so conspicuously against the world's interests, and against Australia's own future?

In this damming account, Liberal Party member, lobbyist and former Howard-government advisor Guy Pearse takes us behind the rhetoric he once helped write. He reveals that the government has no plans whatsoever to reduce Australia's emissions, and explains why this is bad for Australia's real interests – a man who has allowed climate change policy to be dictated by a small group of Australia's biggest polluters and the lobbyists they fund.

Just as Tim Flannery's *The Weather Makers* explained the science of climate change, *High & Dry* explains the politics. You cannot understand the future of Australia without reading this book."

Excluding coastal grown sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, orchard fruit trees, grapes etc. and concentrating on a "farming for profit strategy", as Corporate Agricultural Investment, (CAI) does, believing that the best returns are in livestock, we clearly have enormous potential for increased grain and livestock production, when it embraces consistent irrigation for COP.

The present 30 M. acres in wheat production, up to now mostly in WA and NSW, has great potential for increased production by using irrigation, both for human/livestock use. Fertile soils, may give a 200% increase in quality grain yield, with average farm income up 300%. Farms with water for COP, can plan crops strategically to give greater harvest certainty, to reap higher prices for top quality grain, unspoilt by wet weather price downgrading.

Qld's Darling Downs, Granite Belt and Goondiwindi districts can move for a huge increase of guaranteed production. If **COP,** by supplementary irrigation is available of an extra 61% of the 131 M. acres of arable land, comprising 6.95% of the total land area, development of

80 M. acres of permanent irrigation (61% of 131.2 M. acres) is possible in the eastern states. 80 M. acres may need 800 M. ac ft pa of supplementary irrigation, so requirements are, 800 M. ac ft for grain/pasture + 384 M. ac ft for 100,000 sq miles of lakes if evaporation is six ft pa, + 316 M. ac ft pa for aboriginal bushfire, aquaculture and reafforestation control. Note particularly Humphrey Kemp's book, "The Astonished Earth", which describes how "Lindsay Point" was started in a desert, which received nine inches of rain pa, with most of the top soil eroded by the action of the hooves of sheep and cattle, and the wind blowing the soil away to Melbourne to give them a taste of the bush. Converted to an oasis, by adequate irrigation over seven years, "Lindsay Point" ran 15 sheep per acre, all year round.

Water:-	rain 23%	irrigate 77%;	rain 16%	irrigate 84%;	rain 10%.	irrigate 90%.
pa.	4.6 M. ac.ft.	15.4 M. ac.ft.	3.2 M. ac.ft.	16.8 M. ac.ft.	2 M. ac.ft.	18 M. ac.ft.
	156 in/pa.	36 in/pa.	120 in/pa.	25 in/pa.	131 in/pa.	15.6 in/pa. 140.4 in/pa.
Suppose:-		20 M. acres		20 M. acres		20 M. acres	20 M. acres
Have soil Fertility of;-		high		good		fair	poor
In production for:-		8 years		6 years		4 years	2 years
Carrying capacity is Sheep per acre:-		15 sheep		10 sheep		6 sheep	2 sheep
Cattle per acre:-		2.5 head		1.67 head		1 head	.33 head
Total carrying capacity, sheep:-		300 M. pa.		200 M.pa.		120 M. pa.	40 M. pa.
Total carrying capacity, cattle:-		50 M. pa.		33.4 M.pa.		20 M. pa.	6.6 M. pa.

Value adding:- Cattle:- Based on 90% calving pa, with each male calf being worth $1,000 at 24 months, and female progeny being joined at 24 month That is $1,000 x 90% = $900 divide by 2 years = $450 divide by half for females retained = $225 x 50 million = $11,250,000,000

Plus $225 x 33.4 M. = $7,515,000,000

Plus $225 x 20 M. = $4,500,000,000

Plus $225 x 6.6 M. = $1,485,000,000

Total = $24,750,000,000 pa.

Plus sale of aged females at @ $700 each = $53,900,000 pa.

$24,803,900,000 pa.

To achieve this we have to consistently provide about 800 M. ac ft of pristine water per year, out of a total 1,500 M. ac ft (1.85 M. Gl) we need. With a World crisis from lack of water, we must provide the resources required to turn around Climate Change Variation and replace:-

"The rapid decline of groundwater resources in China and India has led to the governments of those countries moving to construct huge projects for the transfer of water to their cities and farms. Similar action may be needed in the United States". (Page, 16, line, 17, "A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY", Professor Lance Endersbee AO.)

The Planet has run out of fresh water, and we must create a new "agricultural way of life, from scarcity to plenty" by ocean water desalination; Solar, Hybrid, Safe, 4th Generation Nuclear Vacuum Desalination, Helium Turbine Electricity Generation and Hydro backup.

The only viable source available is sea water conversion to fresh pristine water.

Arsenic groundwater poisoning is endemic in many countries, like Bangladesh.

FORMULA PERFORMANCE CALCULATION OF A SOLAR/HYBRID/NUCLEAR STILL.

"As in all thermal systems, we can talk about efficiency and performance of solar stills. The thermal instantaneous efficiency of a solar still is defined (Tiwari, 2002) as

$$Ni = \frac{q_{ew}}{I(t)} = \frac{h_{ew}(T_w - T_g)}{I(t)} \qquad (1)$$

Which is the ratio of the evaporative heat transfer rate (q_{ev}) from water surface to glass cover in W/m² to the instantaneous solar radiation intensity ($I(t)$ in W/m²) In the Eq.1, h_{ew} is the average water temperature, and the average glass temperature, respectively.

The performance of a solar still system can be defined as the ratio of desired output to the required input. Here the desired output is the amount of distilled water, and the required input is of course the solar energy collected, plus the heat transfer from the U_3O_8.

We can define this concept as the production rate performance (PRP) of absorber plate, as

1otai Solar Energy absorbed within w 1 mm (2)

The instantaneous condensation rate is m_i (kg/s) per square metre of absorber plate.

Then, the production rate performance within Δt is written as

$$PRP = \frac{\text{TOTAL DISTILLED WATER WITHIN TIME INTERVAL}}{\text{TOTAL NUCLEAR / SOLAR ENERGY ABSORBED WITHIN TIME INTERVAL}}$$

$$PRP = \frac{\Delta Mi.\,\Delta t}{\Delta I.\,\Delta t} \text{ (kg of distilled water per m²/kj solar energy per m²)} \quad (3)$$

Where Δt is the time interval over which the solar radiation intensity ($I(t)$ in W/m²) and the condensation rate (m_i (kg/s)) are measured.

Of course, the performance (or efficiency of the system) depends on meteorological parameters, namely wind velocity, solar radiation, sky temperature, ambient temperature.

Besides the meteorological parameters, it also depends on the water parameters, such as salt concentration, algae formation on water, and mineral layer on basin liner."

Calculations are based on an assumption of 24 hours per day/365 days a year productivity.

Conclusion

"The Solar still is the simplest device to get potable / fresh distilled water from impure water using solar energy as fuel. The basin type single-solar still can be classified as a conventional solar still system. There are many different designs of solar still system in the open literature. Researchers have modified the conventional solar still system to get better performance, such as multi-basin, multi-slop solar systems, and coupled with solar collector to increase the water temperature. Especially, solar stills look like the best choice to obtain fresh drinkable water in remote areas usage. When safe 4th Generation Pebble Reactor Nuclear / Solar desalination are combined, the production results are likely to improve by as much as 250%, for well designed vacuum plants, because the unit may be run at full production for the whole day, and cloudy or rainy days do not reduce the output."
(References: - Refer to Solar Desalination for the 21st Century.)

"Pebble bed reactor (PBR) or pebble bed modular reactor (PBMR), advanced nuclear reactor design." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pebble

"This technology claims a dramatically higher level of safety and efficiency. Instead of water, it uses pyrolytic graphite as the neutron moderator, and an inert or semi-inert gas such as helium, nitrogen or carbon dioxide as the coolant, at very high temperature, to drive a turbine directly. This eliminates the complex steam management system from the design and increases transfer efficiency (ratio of electrical output) to about 50%. Also, the gases do not dissolve contaminants or absorb neutrons as water does, so the core has less in the way of radioactive fluids and is much more economical than the old light water reactors."

"Combined with direct use of solar energy in heating/evaporating water inside solar stills, -- the heat storage, -- would improve productivity and reliability, --"

"The highest useful intensity wavelength is 0.47 microns, which is the range of visible beams. The intensity of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface ranges from 0 to about 1,050 watts per square metre (W/m^2) at the equator. Most of this radiation comes directly from the sun, but about 10% comes as scattered light, even on cloudy days."
"Efficiency rates for solar plants range from 25 to 40 per cent in the winter and from 30 to 60 per cent during months with high radiation intensity; the actual rate depends on the design, construction and operation of the plant and on the ambient conditions. For example, **a distillate flow rate of around 5 kg/m^2 is possible with an assumed water temperature of 80° C and mean radiation intensity of 24.5 mega joules per square metre (MJ/m^2), conditions typical in the Northern hemisphere in July; under such circumstances, the still has a mean daily efficiency of 50 per cent."**

152 E. Delyannis and V. Belessiotis, "Solar desalination: Is it effective? Part 1: conventional solar distillation", *Desalination & water.*

To produce 1,500 M. ac. ft. (1.85 M. Gl) of new pristine desalinated water, from 25 plants, each on 164,384 ac. ft. per day for 60 M. ac. ft. of water pa, the plants need 640,000, 20 M^2 stills, (10 per acre) spread over 100 sq miles (64,000 acres) of safe S/H/N/V/D/P/G stills.

We need to do our own research on solar still designs, to find the best for Oz.

The Figure 1 still, which I have used as an example, in using a single still, may desalinate fresh pristine water at the rate of 0.81 gallons/second, 48.6gallons/minute, 2,916 gallons/ hour, 69,984 gallons/day, 25,544,160 gallons/year. (94.14 ac. ft. 0.12 Gl) Therefore one plant with 640,000 of these stills, would generate about 60 M. ac ft pa. (74,009 Gl) And 25 plants would generate 1,500 M ac ft pa. (1.85 M. Gl)

If we can increase the distillate production to 1 gallon per second per still, we would generate about 1,856 M. ac ft pa (2.289 M. Gl) from 25 plants, using the same design.

The area of glass in the 30° degree F.1 still example is 234 M^2, but a 60° equilateral triangle (ET) glass still, with four equal sided 20 M. glass pieces, increases the glass area to 692.8 M^2, per still, a 296% increase, in glass area. At the moment, I don't know what production benefits or increased distillate production, can be gained from alternative arrangements.

We need functioning alternative stills to find the best success of science. (SOS)

The 60° design may not need hail cover, but the flatter 30° glass stills would. Good support by aluminium frames of heavy duty glass, with special underside, (inside still) laminated glass protection in the ET design, may not need hail wrap. Quality designs, built in special factories, may last for hundreds of years, if carefully transported to sites, perhaps by Airship.

Economic production of very large quantities of special glass, need factories close to sites, so production and transport of glass and aluminium framed stills, is expedited by speedy, safe Airships to sites where the Solar, Hybrid, Safe, Nuclear, Vacuum Desalination, Hydro Electric, Power Generation Plants are to be built. (S/H/S/N/V D/H E/P/G, Plants)

My submission could be helped by a Senate Select Committee feedback. (SSC) For example:-

1. Does the SSC believe Australia's water shortage can be fixed by desalinating sea water, to create adequate fresh pristine water, outlined above at adequate low cost?

2. Does the SSC believe the workforce required to build our essential infrastructure can be provided by funding a United Nations type labour force, by sale, goods exchange, or barter of uranium and seven day shelf life food to fast track what is required? As Australian jobs are now "off-shore", government must provide a strategy to secure jobs for Australians in the future, such as power/water technology the world needs.

3. Does the SSC believe Oz can create/manage some of the workforce the rest of the world needs to design/construct new non-polluting power/water infrastructure?

4. Does the SSC believe it can convince the parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, the State Parliaments and our people of the necessity of such a plan?

5. Does the SSC believe Paul Johnson's "Five keys to democratic statesmanship", can assist in helping people understand, that the nuclear option, is the only solution?

(See Appendix PJ.)

Rob Lemon 30-03-09

SCALE = 1·72 CM FOR 1 METRE

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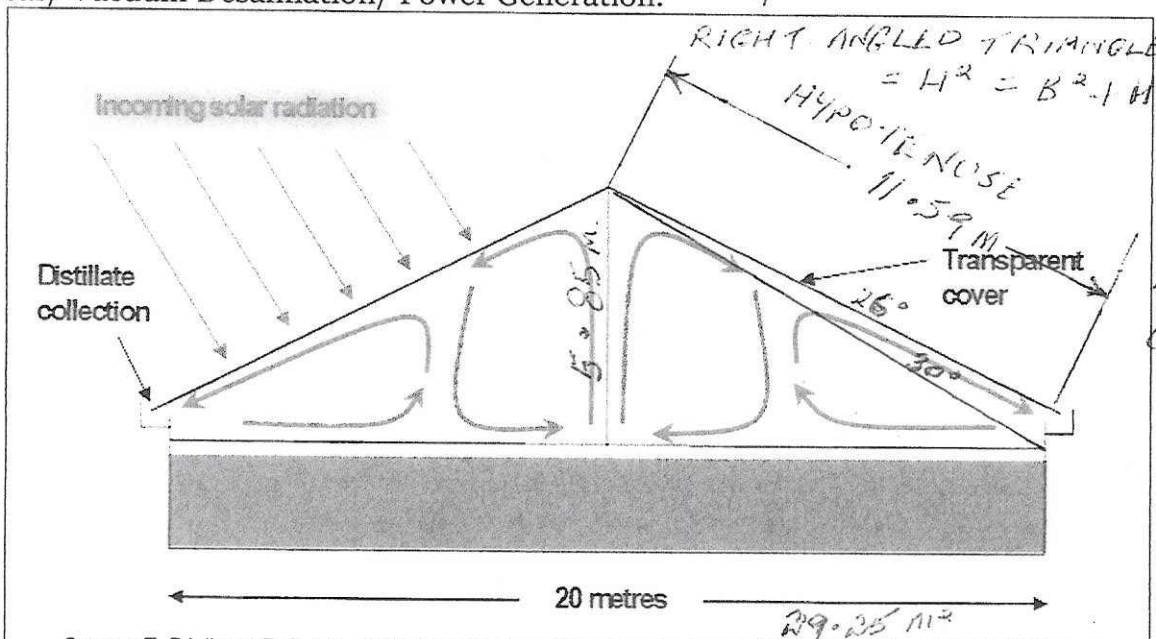
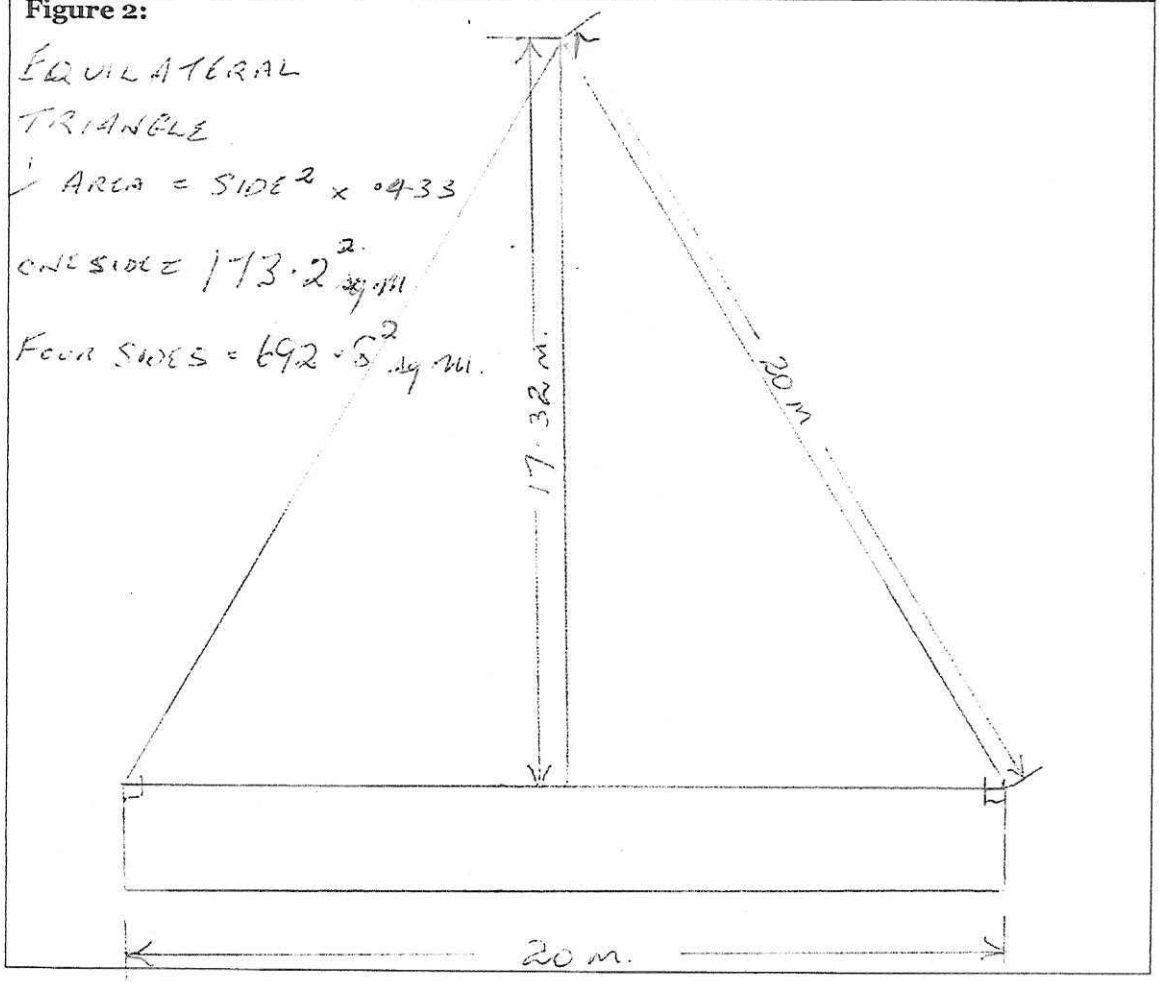
AUSTRALIAN DESALINATION; new water production. Solar/Safe, 4th generation Nuclear/ Vacuum Desalination/ Power Generation.



TOTAL AREA OF GLASS = 29·25 M² X 8. = 234 M² PER 1 STILL

Source: E. Drioli and E. Curcio, *A Study on Modern Water Desalination Technologies in the Gulf ESCWA Member Countries*, prepared for ESCWA in July 2001.

Figure 2:



60° ANGLE OF GLASS

SCALE = 1 METRE = 1·72 C.M.