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BOOKS ARTHUR C CLARKE

Prophet of the space age

Arthur C Clarke predicted that everyone would own a computer. Will he be right about our colonising Mars, too? By Andrew Robinson

pen the pod bay doors, HAL." "I'm sorry, Dave. I'm afraid I can't do that." "What's the problem?" "I think you know what the problem is just as well as I do." "What are you talking about, HAL?" "This mission is too important for me to allow you to jeopardise it." "I don't know what you are talking about, HAL." "I know that you and Frank were planning to sconnect me. And I'm afraid

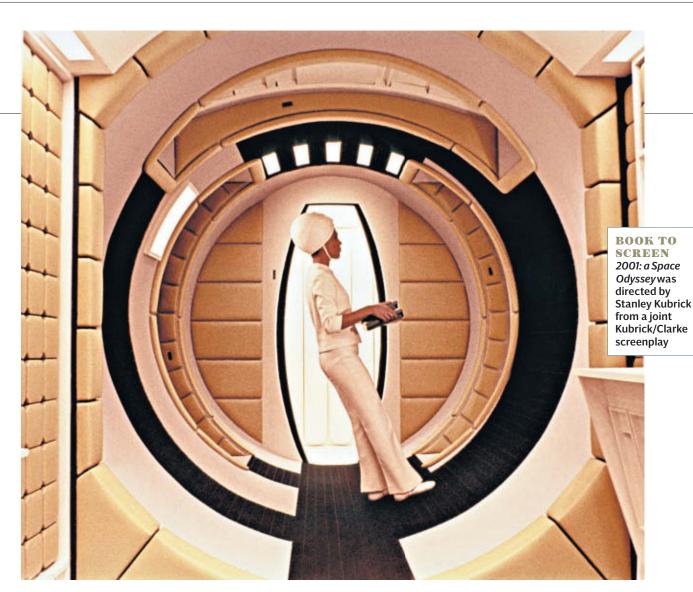
that's something I cannot allow to happen."

This is one of the most famous lialogues in science fiction, as the astronaut, marooned in deep pace, desperately negotiates with he rogue computer HAL (short for Heuristic Algorithm) for reentry to his space-station in the 1968 movie 2001: a Space Odyssey Eventually, Dave forces entry through an airlock, and is able to

'kill" HAL by switching him off. HAL's eerie humanoid voice, and his rebellion against his human designers, was envisioned by one of the greatest sciencefiction writers of all time, Arthur C Clarke, who would have turned 100 next week, and is the subject of Neil McAleer's revised biography *Odyssey of a Visionary*

philosophy, delivered with flair and humour. In his semireligious 1953 novel, Childhood's End, for example, he imagined an extraterrestrial race, the Overlords, who supervise human society as a utopia while keeping their true identity invisible. The trouble is, "When the Overlords had abolished war and hunger and disease, they had also abolished adventure," he writes. "Curiosity remained, and the leisure to indulge in it, but the heart had been taken out of fundamental scientific research. It seemed futile to spend a lifetime searching for secrets that the Overlords had probably uncovered ages before." Eventually, the humans rebel against utopia. CS Lewis called the novel "an absolute corker... quite out of range of the common space-and-time writer". It remains Clarke's most celebrated fiction.

No wonder the 2015 biopic Steve *lobs* opened with footage of Clarke from 1974, two years before Jobs founded Apple. A balding, British boffin in an office thrumming with room-sized computers, Clarke captivates the interviewer and his oung son with a vision: "The big difference when he grows up - in fact you won't have to wait for the year 2001 - is that he will have n his own house [...] a console



through which he can talk to his friendly local computer and get all everyday life."

Clarke's prescience stemmed from the fact that he trained as a scientist before taking up fiction in the late Forties. In 1945, he published the first concept of communications satellites in space, and predicted their importance. By 2001: a Space Odyssey, comsats such as Telstar and Intelsat were in orbit. Today, their almost instantaneous planetary coverage is an aweinducing illustration of the best known of Clarke's Laws, viz. "Any sufficiently advanced technology

is indistinguishable from magic Science always fed Clarke's fiction - true also of his friend and nearest rival, Isaac Asimov, the biochemist turned writer who invented the term "robotics". In the mid-Sixties, in a New York taxi, they agreed the "Asimov-Clarke treaty", by which, Asimov recalled, "I must insist at all times that Arthur is the best sciencefiction writer in the world... while Arthur must equally accept that Isaac Asimov is the best science writer in the world."

Typical of Clarke's blend of hard science, optimistic speculation instantaneous, or is it constrained required by relativity? "She's ming just as quickly as She can, 186,000 miles per second," Člarke

and wit is his article on Albert Einstein, written for the centenary of the theory of relativity, which paradox". Is God's influence throughout the universe literally by the finite speed of light, as but there's nothing that even She can do about that maddening sums up. "It's anybody's guess whether She'll be here in time.' Next year will mark the 50th

knowledge, and a quirkish curiosity which often uncovers more than the first three qualities." Even so. Kubrick declined to be interviewed for this biography, on the grounds that "Arthur is not an anecdotable character" A lmost every page of *Odyssey of* a *Visionary* is evidence to the contrary. It is the third

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anniversary of 2001: a Space Odyssey, directed by Stanley Kubrick from a joint Kubrick/

Clarke screenplay. Despite tensions arising from Kubrick's

maddening unwillingness to approve the text of the novel that

Clarke wrote from the screenplay

- putting him \$50,000 in debt -

Clarke admitted when Kubrick

died that his career "owes more

to Stanley than to anyone else

in the world". Kubrick, for his

part, said of Clarke: "He has the

kind of mind of which the world

can never have enough, an array

of imagination, intelligence.

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iteration of McAleer's authorised biography, first published in 1992, then beefed up into an expensive collector's edition in 2012 after Clarke's death. Now, this revised centenary edition offers anyone with an interest in Clarke his entire life-story at an affordable price And what a story it is. As a

Somerset farmboy, he built and launched his own rockets. Scoring 100 per cent in the arithmetic section of the civil service exam in 1936, he moved to London, where he audited teachers' pensions with the help of a slide-rule. In 1941, he escaped into the RAF and became a radar engineer, the topic of his only non-sci-fi novel, Glide Path. After the war, he took a degree in mathematics and physics from King's College, London. In the late Fifties, he settled in Ceylon.

By then, his literary success and the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik in 1957 – had made Clarke a celebrity prophet of the space age. His 1951 non-fiction book The Exploration of Space, given by Wernher von Braun to John F Kennedy, helped persuade the president to launch the Apollo space programme in 1961. Clarke's chapter on teleportation from his 1962 Profiles of the Future inspired Star Trek. In 1985, Ronald Reagan told his space engineers: "Arthur C Clarke says ideas often have three stages of reaction - first, 'It's crazy and don't waste my time.' Second. 'It's possible, but it's not worth doing.' And finally, 'I've always said it was a good idea.'"

In 1997, Clarke was asked: Was HAL gav? He "reared back in laughter", says McAleer, and said: I never asked him. The voice does sound rather ambiguous." McAleer devotes a chapter. "Arthur Ambiguous", omitted from the 1992 edition, to Clarke's sexual activities. He had a brief, disastrous marriage in the Fifties, without any children, but later denied that he was gay: "No, just mildly cheerful." The whole truth may yet emerge: 30 volumes of journals, not available to McAleer. will remain closed until 2058.

By then, of course, humankind will have colonised both the Moon and Mars, if Clarke's predictions continue to come true.

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Arthur C Clarke: Visionary bv Neil Ashgrove)

ends with an "astro-theological