1 2	COMMISSIONER STEVENS
3 4	HINDMARSH ISLAND BRIDGE ROYAL COMMISSION
5	MONDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 1995
7 8	RESUMING 9.05 A.M.
9	MR SMITH: On the last day of the hearing, you will
10	recall that Exhibit 298 was a very rough genealogy that
11	was tendered on the basis that that could be replaced by
12	a neater typewritten chart. I do that now. I ask that
13	you receive this genealogy chart to replace Exhibit 298,
14	which is a very rough one. I should warn counsel that
15	it's exactly the same - well, it's not exactly the same.
16 17	There are some dates of death and there are some family
18	connections that are not exactly as in the rough version, but counsel have been sent a small copy of this
19	final exhibit.
20	COMSR: There is no problem with that as far as
21	counsel are concerned?
22	MR SMITH: No. I tender that genealogy chart.
23	COMSR: That will be in place of Exhibit 298.
24	MR SMITH: There is no strict programme for today.
25	You are receiving addresses today. Because a sprinkling
26	of counsel have various commitments throughout the day,
27	we didn't inflict a strict programme on everybody. This
28	morning you will hear from David Meyer, Francis Nelson
29	and probably Michael Steele. Then, towards lunch time,
30 31	Michael Abbott. In the afternoon Sid Tilmouth and
32	Maureen Pyke. Darcy Stratford and David Lovell - Darcy Stratford may or may not address, you depending on what
33	is said by others.
34	COMSR: You are speaking for him that he may or
35	may not?
36	MR SMITH: That is his position when he spoke to me
37	last week, he may or may not. At the moment, he is
38	probably content with his address, other than what was

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MR MEYER:

1 said over the weekend about the Mouth House meeting. Mr 2 Lovell tells me he will be a very short time. That's the rough programme for today. COMSR: Who is going to commence? 5 MR MEYER: I apparently have been elected to. 6 Before Mr Meyer commences, I am asked by MS ESZENYI: 7 my client to make a preliminary objection. If you have 8 had the opportunity of seeing Mr Meyer's written 9 submission, you will see that he seeks to put before you 10 an article written by my client in the August and 11 September 1995 edition of the Current Affairs Bulletin. 12 My submission is that to put this argument before you in 13 this way at the end of the evidence and without giving 14 Dr Fergie the opportunity of commenting upon it, is 15 unfair. That article was in the hands of Mr Meyer and 16 available for cross-examination of Dr Fergie throughout 17 her lengthy evidence. I suspect that Mr Meyer had 18 forgotten to put this article to Dr Fergie. My 19 submission is that he should not be permitted to make up 20 for this forgetfulness in this way and it's an improper 21 way of putting this document before you. 22 MR MEYER: My recollection is that we reached it 23 and it was a matter that came up for discussion on a 24 number of occasions and we were going along with the 25 position we reached at the very end in relation to 26 published material like that - and it was published and 27 in the public arena and there to be commented on. What weight can be made of it might well 28 COMSR: 29 be another thing. 30 MR MEYER: As for the suggestion that it takes Dr 31 Fergie by surprise, she's the author. You can never be 32 taken by surprise about things that you have written 33 yourself, unless you have forgotten all about it. 34 I didn't say she would be taken by MS ESZENYI: 35 surprise but she will be deprived deliberately of 36 commenting on any inferences which Mr Meyer may seek to 37 draw from the publication of that.

It's not deliberate. If it had occurred

1	to me, I would have done it at the time.
2	COMSR: I have read counsel's submissions as it
3	happens. Perhaps I should point out that I've read all
4	the written submissions and I don't need to have counsel
5	read them to me and that counsel will be invited to
6	speak for a maximum of one hour. Naturally, there will
7	be no interruptions during the course of an address by
8	other counsel. That will effectively eat into the time
9	that is available to counsel. There will be no right of
10	reply and I would ask that counsel need not reveal
11	detail of any material that is subject to
12	confidentiality restrictions. That material doesn't
13	need to be specifically detailed to me in the course of
14	an address. In particular, it would assist me if the
15	oral submissions concentrated, to a large extent, on the
16	evidence of the persons for whom counsel appear, or
17	evidence which relates specifically to them. I note the
18	time.

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ADDRESS (MR MEYER)

MR MEYER: I thought I would look at the start of 2 the round and I have no doubt that I will, in fact, 3 finish before quarter past 10. Your Honour has the 4 written submissions that have been prepared. Whilst it 5 might be slightly unusual to do so, I acknowledge at the 6 outset the assistance of Mr Palyga who has done the bulk 7 of the drafting work in relation to these written 8 submissions. The way that the submissions are 9 constructed is that in chapter one, which goes from pp.2 10 to 6, there is an executive summary and then for there 11 are the numbered paragraphs which will be found. From 12 the bottom of p.4 under the heading `Key facts', you 13 have got para. 1 through to 10 on the bottom of p.5. You 14 will then find that those headings, for example, numbered 1, `The fact that women's business is 15 16 anthropologically insupportable', is a heading on p.6. 17 If you are looking for any matter in these submissions, 18 if you go to chapter one and in particular to p.4 and go 19 down the list at pp.4 and 5, you will find then in the 20 subsequent pages the discussion on each of the items 21 that are set out. That makes easy reference for any 22 particular matter that you may wish to go to. 23 Some time during the 1970s the Chapmans owned land 24 at Hindmarsh Island and they constructed a marina. As 25 you have heard, they made a decision to further develop 26 that land. Part of that development was the 27 sub-division of land for residential purposes and offering the land for sale. The Government required, as 28 29 a result of that decision to progress to develop to a 30 development of that nature, if it was approved, a bridge 31 would need to be constructed from Hindmarsh Island and 32 Goolwa, between Hindmarsh Island and Goolwa. 33 The Chapmans didn't originally want to have a 34 bridge, that wasn't part of their original concept. 35 They would have been quite happy to proceed with the 36 development with some modification of the ferry service. 37 But a bridge was considered by the relevant Government

authorities to be a requirement.

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An application was made, as you have been told and which is in the evidence before you in Exhibit 167, the Hook papers, and Exhibit 192 was an application which was made to the relevant authorities and a number of archaeological studies were carried out and an anthropological study was done by Mr Lucas. Nobody of those dates elicited any information at all which may have suggested that the bridge shouldn't have been built.

An environmental impact statement was prepared and was put on public display. During the period that the draft environmental impact statment was on public display there was a public meeting in Goolwa; not unlike the public meeting that took place in October 1993 at Centenary Hall when members of the public could come along and make comments, favourable or unfavourable, or raise any matter which was relevant to the construction of this bridge.

Tom Chapman, as you have heard, was referred to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs to consult with Henry and Jean Rankine. The department told him who to go and see. He followed that direction and, in fact, did consult with both Henry and Jean Rankine.

Mr Tilmouth, as you will have read in his written submissions, has levelled criticism in relation to that consultation and you will read that he did so in cross-examination of one of the witnesses suggesting that half an hour in a park at Murray Bridge was not a proper method of consultation. He put it at blythly as he was able in the course of his cross-examination.

My submission is that that criticism is totally without foundation because: First, Tom Chapman was advised whom he should consult with; and, secondly, Henry Rankine obviously held a very influential position in the community. I'm happy to adopt Mr Tilmouth's explanation at p.75 of his submissions where he says: `He is a senior, well represented Ngarrindjeri leader, a long-time chairperson of the Point McLeay Council.'

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1 Who else would be suggested to be an appropriate person 2 to speak to? 3 Mr Tilmouth goes on to say: `Along with his description of George Trevorrow and Tom 4 5 Trevorrow, that their dedication to maintenance of their 6 culture and their people's beliefs should not be 7 doubted.' 8 If that is so, one would have expected Henry to say to 9 Tom Chapman, when he went to see him about this 10 proposal, that it was no good for Tom to speak to him as 11 he did, but, a much more formal approach would need to 12 be undertaken. 13 If someone came along and said `I will build 14 something in the Hills Face Zone, is that okay? The 15 reaction is 'I don't think so, you had better bring me 16 some more formal application of what is required to be done'. Henry didn't do that. Henry has the knowledge. 17 18 Thirdly, Wendy Chapman and Nadia McLaren spoke to 19 Henry and Jean Rankine. Again, there was no warning or 20 suggestion of there being any anthropological-type 21 problem with the construction of a bridge. It cannot be 22 suggested that Jean Rankine was unable to raise that 23 issue because it involved secret women's business. 24 George Trevorrow was able to approach Dr Draper in April 25 1994 and say that there was a matter that the women 26 wished to discuss. Why couldn't Jean Rankine have done 27 that? If, in fact, there was any such business, it's 28 reasonable to suppose that a warning could have been 29 made more easily and given to Wendy Chapman and Nadia 30 McLaren, both being women, than it may have been to Tom 31 Chapman when he was speaking to Henry in the presence of 32 Jean. That, as I said, not a word was said. 33 As I mentioned earlier, the EIS was prepared and was 34 lodged and forwarded to the appropriate bodies. A copy, 35 in fact, was sent to the Point McLeay Community Council 36 and to the Ngarrindjeri Lands and Progress Association. 37 It should be noted that Dr Draper conceded that the 38 consultation carried out by the Chapmans was proper -

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and we discussed that at p.36 of the written submissions which I won't take you to. As a result of the EIS, a letter was sent by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs to Henry Rankine in respect of the application for approval. Henry agreed in his evidence that he had received an invitation to bring the matter to the attention of anybody who might have an interest in the matter and to provide the names of any person, or persons, who should be consulted in the department. You will recall that the Point McLeay Council, I think I mentioned it later, the Point McLeay Council and the Ngarrindjeri Lands and Progress Association both have women on them and always have had and this invitation was sent to Henry Rankine and he doesn't reply to the letter. Presumably that is because he did not consider there to be any problem with the construction of the bridge. He has talked to Tom Trevorrow and now gets a direct invitation to raise issues, and he doesn't reply. The consultation that took place was in accordance with the methods which Tom Trevorrow suggested should be adopted. I wish to take your Honour briefly to some of the evidence at pp.6115 and 6116. It was in my cross-examination where I asked: `If I want to know whether I should consult with somebody ... me the answer.' Further, on p.116 I asked: You have named them as people ... with it. A. Yes.' Consider what happened in this matter. The papers were sent to Henry Rankine and to the Ngarrindjeri Lands and Progress Association. Both of them had been members. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Act provides for an advertisement to be placed in the appropriate newspaper to give notice of an application that may have been made by a group of Aboriginal persons

pursuant to that Act. Such an application may well

affect other Aboriginal persons as well as

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1 non-Aboriginal persons in the community. A notice in 2 the appropriate newspaper is deemed by the Federal 3 Government to be appropriate notice in consultation. Any person who wants to send in a submission is then 5 able to do so and that is the process that was adopted 6 in this matter back before Mr Tickner made his 7 submissions. That was the process that O'Loughlin J 8 found in fact was wrongly carried out. But all that is 9 required under that Act is a notice in the newspaper. 10 What is the difference then between that situation 11 and this? It's not suggested that any different 12 procedure should be adopted under the Aboriginal and 13 Torres Strait Islander Heritage Act for notice to be 14 given to Aboriginal persons. It's not suggested that 15 any special steps should be taken to give notice to any 16 particularly interested parties. In this matter, all of 17 the relevant information was sent to the bodies that 18 Henry and Tom Trevorrow considered to be relevant. They 19 didn't bother to reply to it. George's excuse, you will 20 recall, was there was no meeting of the Tendi suggested 21 by Mr Lucas because of lack of funds. You will recall 22 that he said that they had the buses, but they didn't 23 have the money to put petrol in the buses to get people 24 to the meetings. That excuse is proffered in the face 25 of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs paying \$658.58 26 as mileage for driving Doreen Kartinyeri from Port 27 Germein to Goolwa and back. You will find that document 28 in the DOSAA documents, Exhibit 197. 29 You will recall Mr Smith cross-examining George 30 Trevorrow about it down at Meningie. George 31 acknowledged that the onus was, in fact, on them to 32 organise a meeting of the Tendi, not the other way 33 around. When he was pressed about his failure to do 34 that, his excuse was simply 'Didn't have money to put 35 petrol in the bus'. You will dismiss that excuse as 36 being something thought of on the spot to try and 37 explain why no action was taken.

If a non-Aboriginal person came along and said they

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did not bother to read the information that was send to them about an application but now wanted to contest the approval that had been granted, and to contest it some years later, they would be bundled out of court very quickly. Your Honour's previous experience in the District Court and more particularly in the Planning Appeal Tribunal, you would not have accepted very readily someone who came along after a development had be validly approved and after money had be expended and said 'No, I don't want the planning approval to be granted for the application. The facts that I'm two years out of time is not relevant'. You would have bundled them out very swiftly. In that circumstance, your Honour may find special reasons in that instance to grant costs.

Mr Tilmouth says at p.75 of his submissions that his clients did not become aware that a bridge was to be constructed until mid-1993. That submission is just plainly wrong. It's wrong on the evidence of his own clients. Both George and Tom Trevorrow concede that it was a matter for discussion for some time in the Aboriginal community. Veronica Brodie said quite plainly that it was discussed as far back as 1991; i.e., a year before her sister died. The simple fact is that the consultation did take place in the Aboriginal communities and no objection was raised to the construction of the bridge.

Mr Smith, at p.9 of his submissions, poses the question as to why there was a belated appearance of the Aboriginal opposition in 1993. I think the answer to that is quite simple. The Conservation Council had originally not opposed the development on Hindmarsh Island as set out in the Environmental Impact Statement. It lodged a response to the EIS. That response, in fact, appraised the submission that had been prepared by the Chapmans and did not oppose the construction of the bridge. That is in the Hook documents, Exhibit 192, document 25 in Exhibit 192. I quote from that what

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1 was said at the outset of their response to the EIS: 2 `The proposal has been thoughtfully prepared with 3 considerable attention to environmental impact ... particularly commended.' 5 Doesn't sound like the Conservation Council that you 6 hear about in 1993, 1994. That, in fact, was their 7 position when this proposal started. 8 Private persons in the Goolwa/Hindmarsh Island area 9 opposed the construction of the bridge and had done so 10 for some time. Again, if you look in Exhibit 192, you 11 will see a submission from Richard Owen and Anne Lucas 12 where they used words like there was an undisguised 13 personal interest in being able to maintain the island 14 for their enjoyment. They are not their exact words, 15 but that is a fair paraphrase of how I can remember 16 that. That is the very first paragraph of the 17 submission they lodged in respect of the EIS. 18 An association known as the Friends of Goolwa and 19 Kumarangk was formed. I think it was originally the 20 Friends of Goolwa and Hindmarsh Island until a 21 politically appropriate name change was made, and then 22 there was an outfit called the Kumarangk Coalition. It 23 became apparent that the bridge would not be stopped on 24 the grounds they were putting forward. As a result of 25 that, Aboriginals were drafted to participate by those 26 people and deliberately cultivated. Doug Milera says 27 they were manipulated by people who used their heritage. 28 That is one of the real disasters of this matter, that 29 there were some people who used Aboriginal heritage for 30 their own private purposes and benefit without any 31 general regard for Aboriginal heritage itself. Those 32 people are those who make up the Friends of Goolwa and 33 Hindmarsh Island, the CFMEU and the Conservation 34 Council. 35 The Conservation Council is hypocritical in their 36

The Conservation Council is hypocritical in their actions for the switch they made when they first responded to the EIS and its shift in late 1993 and early 1994. It should be noted that the vice president

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of the Conservation Council, Margaret Bolsters chaired the October meeting at Centenial Hall where there was opposition to the bridge. One only has to listen to the tape to know that they read out the submission in response to the EIS at the outset of that public meeting.

The next explanation had to be found as to why there hadn't been any opposition before. The answer that was found was to deny, contrary to the facts, that there had be any consultation and, therefore, was quite proper for them to be in opposition now based upon matters that were important to the Aboriginal community. The no consultation argument was put forward at that October meeting at the Centenary Hall, but had be disproved by the evidence of Mr Tilmouth's clients Messrs Rankine Trevorrow and Trevorrow.

Mr Smith, at p.9 of his submissions, then posed a second and following question: Why was there a failure to mention women's business? In my submission, the answer to that is also simple: At that time it didn't exist. By November, there had been investigations by Dr Draper and approval given to the digging of the borrow pit and proceed with the construction of the bridge. That permission was granted after inspections in the area by George Trevorrow and Doug Milera. Bear in mind that at the outset of the Commission, it wasn't clear that the knowledge about secret women's business was common, we know by the end that these men say that this was something they had known about for years. That means that at the time of this inspection, they knew about that and at least two people, one representing the Heritage Committee and one representing the Ngarrindjeri Lands and Progress Association, has been consulted. They didn't oppose the borrow pit and they didn't mention or draw to the attention of Dr Draper anything that could suggest that there was some other reason why the bridge could not proceed.

Why didn't the women say something at that time?

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1	The argument that disclosure wouldn't be made because			
2	they didn't realise that the bridge would be built			
2 3	doesn't fit by that time, because clearly Dr Draper was			
4	saying it was okay for a bridge to be constructed.			
5	Surely Dr Draper wasn't telling one thing to the			
6	Government and another thing to the Aboriginal people.			
7	That has never been suggested. There was opposition			
8	based on archaeological sites, but there was nothing			
9	else.			
10	In John Campbell's evidence, he said there was a			
11	meeting of the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage			
12	Committee on 1 November 1993. Right at the moment, as			
13	you will recall, the 6 November letter that Dr Draper at			
14	least drafts in the department and sends to Connell			
15	Wagners, the engineers, in relation to the borrow pit			
16	and proceedings, that is dated 6 November.			
17	On 1 November, there is a meeting at which women			
18	elders were present at the Lower Murray Aboriginal			
19	Heritage Committee. John Campbell said the bridge was			
20	discussed, but there was no mention of women's business.			
21	At that stage, the commencement of the construction of			
22	the bridge was absolutely inevitable. If women's			
23	business existed then, why wasn't it raised at that			
24	time? The excuse `We are not going to raise it until			
25	the last moment' now doesn't work because we were at the			
26	last moment working on its commencement. The answer is			
27	simple: Women's business didn't exist.			
28	CONTINUED			

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Note that even after the bridge was given approval for a go ahead in November by the letter of 6 November, the Friends of Goolwa and Kumarangk continued, we say, to cultivate the Aboriginal community. They paid for George Trevorrow, Doug Milera and Richard Owen to go to Canberra, I think, in February 1994 to see Minister Tickner. We say they continued to massage and manipulate the community.

Beyond that, at various meetings of groups opposed to the bridge, and you will recall the meetings at Rocky Marshall's, a white person or white persons - who George Trevorrow, Tom Trevorrow or the other witnesses we cross-examined about it were now no longer able to name or described, or, at least, if they could, they weren't prepared to do so - inflamed the situation by referring to truck loads of bones, boot loads of bones being raffled at the hotel, super highway being built through to the South-East. None of those matters had any foundation whatsoever.

In fact, you will see in the papers prepared by Dr Draper that the work done by the developers in the development of the marina had been sensitive and proper. Totally contrary to the inflammatory remarks that were being put forward by the Friends of Goolwa and Kumarangk.

Subsequently, it said that George Trevorrow handed to Dr Draper some paper relating to the importance of the coastal areas. That was meant to be after the December consultation, or early in January 1994. But what has that got to do with the alleged secret sacred women's business? We say absolutely nothing.

Tom Trevorrow says that places where rivers join the ocean are always important. It has been known for years. It has got nothing to do with women's business, he said, it is not secret. You will recall that he made comments like: cities are often built where rivers join the ocean and it has always been important places for all manner of peoples. To suggest that has anything to

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do with the existence of secret sacred women's business is to just drag a red herring into the whole proceedings.

The matter was then proceeding along on the basis of archaeological investigations. Women's business arises in late March, early April. Why then and not earlier? What had changed in relation to the situation that existed. One change was that there had been an injunction granted in the Federal Court by O'Loughlin J on about 29 March or thereabouts. That was one of the very last documents tendered, you will recall, which eliminated, in essence, any further opposition by the Conservation Council, the CFMEU and the Friends of Goolwa and Kumarangk, because those associations and the office bearers of those associations were named in that injunction.

That only left then the Aboriginal community. It is incorrect to say that Doreen Kartinyeri found out in January and then went berserk about it. She didn't do anything until April when she was, we say, drafted by Victor Wilson to assist. Deane Fergie suggests in the `Adelaidian', Exhibit 67 at p.6, that she arrived and went berserk in January, but that just does not fit with the factual basis, as you know it.

Veronica Brodie says the construction of the bridge had been the subject of general discussion, as I said earlier, for at least since 1991. It is false to suggest that the women didn't know that a bridge was going to be constructed. We say it is just too much of a coincidence that the issue of women's business arose after Lindy Warrell's visit to Camp Coorong for that coincidence to be ignored.

As Mr Smith says at p.12 of his submissions, after her visit, women's business became the focal issue. It suddenly arrives on the scene. It is both self-serving and naive, we say, to suggest that women would not accept a suggestion of women's business from men. If the aim was to stop the bridge, and the fight is a

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political fight, then it is obvious, in my submission, that any suggestion that might lead to success in that fight would be adopted.

Clearly it was a political fight. It is exemplified by Sandra Saunders ringing up Dorothy Wilson. You will recall Dorothy's evidence. She said that she was telephoned by Doreen Kartinyeri after she had been on the TV or in the newspaper or wherever, and had a discussion about her points of view.

An hour later, she is rung up by Sandra Saunders. She says either that she has never been rung by Sandra before or, if she had, it was a very infrequent event, but on this occasion, half an hour after Doreen has talked to her, Sandra rings up and the evidence is she uses words like `You don't want to forget all that has happened to Aboriginal people over the last 200 years'. If that isn't a political statement I will go leap in terms of what this fight is about.

Dr Draper confirms that he was told by an adviser to Mr Tickner that evidence of a more cultural nature would be required if there was any likelihood or possibility of Mr Tickner making an order pursuant to the Heritage Act

That leads then to an evaluation of what amounted to final steps in the process: The meetings that occurred in April and early May; the development of the notions of women's business; and the final step in the process, the drafting of the Fergie report.

The Fergie report is obviously of huge importance because it is on the basis of that report that the crucial findings were made. We say that various options or versions of women's business were developed during April. One could say that the options were tried out and found wanting. The only conclusion that is open to you on the evidence is that at the time that Deane Fergie met with the women at Graham's Castle on 19 June 1994, only one person purported to know the secret sacred women's business, and that's Doreen Kartinyeri.

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All of the evidence, in fact, pushes you in that direction: The statements by Doreen that there was no-one who could verify it, Sandra Saunders looking for verification, matters of that nature.

At that time, men were supposed not to know that such business even existed. You will recall the evidence of Dr Clarke where there was some discussions to the effect of there being secret secret sacred women's business, and the exploration of the proposition that there could be secret business, the very existence of which was kept secret. That proposition was explored for quite a while, as to whether you could have a secret that no-one else knew about.

The subsequent disclosure of knowledge by the Aboriginal community is, in fact, very disconcerting and we say impossible to reconcile with the stance it originally adopted, and will be one of the matters which influences you, we say, in coming to the conclusion this is a fabrication, because of the fact that there is a genuinely held belief there does not need to be any of these inconsistencies. In fact, in any truthful version of any set of facts there are no inconsistencies. There are always explanations. It is often said the truth will win out, however unlikely.

The position adopted by Veronica Brodie at the end of her evidence, in fact, effectively demolished the evidence of Betty Fisher. The statement of Betty Fisher that she could not even mention anything about women's business because it was so secret was just destroyed by Veronica Brodie, who quite happily said that all manner of things were public, `otherwise' she said - in a very serious answer but given somewhat flippantly by her - `why would I have ever read it on Channel 2 if it hadn't already been something that was publicly known?' That just destroys all of this `Can't tell, can't speak, can't disclose' that Betty Fisher would have you

37 believe.

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1 Consider also, we say, the requirement not to 2 publicly display any pictures of the Murray Mouth 3 because of the secrecy and offensiveness of such 4 pictures. At one stage during the Royal Commission we 5 had the exhibits of the gentleman, Mr Cooper, who came 6 from the E&WS turned around and facing the wall. 7 Then we have evidence from, I think, Vena Gollan 8 from the Catholic Education Centre out at Enfield, or 9 wherever, and the two ladies - Shirley Peasley and 10 someone else - come along and demand that the photograph 11 of the Murray Mouth be taken off the wall. Then you 12 discover there is one on the wall down at Camp Coorong. 13 You ask Tom Trevorrow about it, and he says it is not a 14 problem, and we have a video that has aerial shots of the Murray Mouth. That sort of inconsistency, we say, 15 16 is a demonstrating factor in the fabrication of this 17 whole matter. But to return to 19 June, Doreen Kartinyeri is the 18 19 only one who knows of secret sacred women's business and 20 nobody else is able to confirm it or verify it. Dr 21 Fergie conceded in cross-examination that she didn't 22 discuss the matter with anybody else, and that the 23 information disclosed at Graham's Castle is only a 24 fragment of the full picture, a drop in the bucket -25 better still, a drop in the Murray. 26 Who provides the full picture? Only one person, 27 Doreen Kartinyeri. Does anyone else verify that? The 28 answer to that is no. Can Doreen Kartinyeri articulate 29 what she is talking about to Dr Fergie? Again, the 30 answer is no. She needs Dr Fergie to help her express 31 what Doreen says is the secret sacred women's business. 32 So that a political saleable report can be prepared - I 33 use the words of Dr Fergie. 34 Doreen Kartinyeri has been quite inconsistent since 35 the Fergie report was written. I do not wish to repeat

the matters that are referred to in Mr Abbott's written

inconsistency. Equally, I will not traverse any of the

submission. He deals with those issues of

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matters that he refers to in respect of the evidence of the women that he represents. There is no point in duplications in relation to submissions. I adopt them and I support them.

Suffice it for me to say, in my submission, you will accept the summary that Mr Easdown adopted when I cross-examined him, that, as a group of women, they were calm, cultured and articulate. I would add that they are clearly credit worthy and patently honest. What have they got to gain by coming here and putting up with the abuse and attack and everything else they have had to withstand to assist this commission?

Doreen Kartinyeri has gone from the position of great secrecy that existed at the time when Dr Fergie wrote her report, to the disclosures that unfolded during the Royal Commission. As an aside, I would say that I would dearly have loved to have the evidence that has been put forward in this Royal Commission when we were doing the Federal Court proceedings. One could have had a very different outcome.

Consider the evidence of Dulcie Wilson. Her evidence demonstrates that Doreen Kartinyeri was willing to tell lies to Dulcie, a woman she has known for most of her life, the wife of a man who was very highly respected in the Ngarrindjeri community. What she told Dulcie was the details of the information contained in the secret envelopes is quite contrary to what Dr Fergie says is written in those secret envelopes. Either Doreen is not telling the truth or Dr Fergie has written down something other than what Doreen Kartinyeri thinks she has told her. Why not tell the truth?

Consider the report of Dr Fergie. Can I take you to the written submissions where I have set out the comments about Dr Fergie's report. At point 7 on p.20 I say `This point needs to be emphasized'. I am referring to, as you will see, Doreen Kartinyeri stating she was the only woman who knew the secret sacred women's business. `This point needs to be emphasized'.

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Whilst the Saunders report insinuates that more than one woman knew, the Fergie report goes further. Its language is incapable of any interpretation other than that Dr Fergie talked to more than one woman about the secret sacred women's business. For example, she says `My informants believe that the construction of the bridge' - I leave out the rest of the quotation. `My informants believe'. She uses the plural.

She says in the next quotation `It became evident from my questioning of women about why the linking of the bridge would' - what questioning of women? She didn't question any women at all. She only talked to one person. Show says at the end of that quotation `Their responses are insightful'. What responses? Again, there aren't multiple responses from various women to Dr Fergie.

At the top of p.21, referring to p.19 of the report `All insist that there is a fundamental difference. All made reference to the fact'. That would lead any ordinary reader to believe that Deane Fergie has talked to a significant number of people, and that is just not true. As she eventually conceded, she only talked to one, and to write her report in that way is just plain dishonest.

She follows up on p.21 `Secondly, all of those with whom I explored this' - all of whom that I explored she question with? Again, Dr Fergie didn't explore the question with anybody else but one person, and to write a report which suggests that she has spoken with numerous people is, in my submission, blatantly false.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that Dr Fergie was quite deliberately and yet quite wrongly attempting to give the impression to her readers that the belief of which she was speaking was widely held and verified by others. In my submission, you are led to the conclusion that Dr Fergie was willing to deliberately mislead in her report to achieve the end

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that was required. The end, in her words `a politically saleable report'.

As we all know, Dulcie Wilson and Dorothy Wilson spoke out against the existence of secret sacred women's business. Following their doing so, we have seen attempts to frighten people into silence. That conduct has been continued quite obviously through the hearings of this Royal Commission. When you consider the submissions that have been made by Mr Tilmouth, you can understand the strategy of those threats.

It was those threats which caused Doug Milera in the first place to come forward and make the statements that he did. He said that it was just not fair the way Dorothy Wilson was being treated, and these suggestions of murdering people, et cetera, drove him into the open. They have been made to the dissident women. Doug Milera has said that he considers that the ALRM was involved, and he specifically implicates Victor Wilson.

And yet Victor Wilson is not prepared to come forward and give evidence, and no explanation is given for his absence. In these circumstances, in my submission, you are entitled and, in fact, should draw the strongest possible inference that you can against Mr Wilson.

Mr Tilmouth makes a submission that Mr Clarke was available to give evidence when he was produced on the last afternoon of the last day of the hearing, at a time when it had been made perfectly clear that there would be no further evidence called. In fact, I think it was at about 10 to 5, or thereabouts, on that last Friday, if your Honour recalls.

To say that Alan Clarke had been made available to give evidence is almost bordering on contempt of this commission. By refusing to co-operate and by attempting to manipulate the provision of evidence by holding back witnesses until at a time when it is absolutely obvious to all concerned that it is impossible for that evidence to be taken is just indulging in a procedure to avoid -

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whilst putting it in the best light possible - that 2 evidence being given. 3 On that basis, in fact, I am surprised that Mr 4 Tilmouth didn't produce a string of other persons at the 5 last 10 minutes and then say, on the same basis, that 6 they had been made available to give evidence and then 7 criticise the commission, as he does at the closing 8 pages of his submission, for not calling them. He says 9 at pp.81 and 82 of his submissions: 10 `It might be suggested that the failure of the women to 11 give evidence attracts an adverse inference based upon 12 the principles enunciated by the High Court in Jones v 13 Dunkell ... as to their religious beliefs - '. 14 That is contrary to the findings of the Full Court, which says this is not an inquiry which involves an 15 16 investigation of religious beliefs: 17 `- and they consider the appropriate forum is the 18 Federal Inquiry by Matthews J'. 19 That is totally inconsistent. Why can you give 20 evidence about your religious beliefs in one place and 21 not another? Forum shopping has been frowned upon by 22 the law at least since the Judicature Acts in the 23 1800s, if not before. He then goes on to say: 24 `It would be an error of law to draw any adverse 25 inference in any case'. 26 What I say in response to that is there has been no 27 reasonable explanation, except a point blank refusal by 28 the relevant women and organisations to co-operate. He goes on: `The same comments apply to the absence of Professor 29 30 31 Saunders and the secret envelopes ... where subpoenas 32 have not even been issued to absent parties'. A subpoena was in fact issued to the ALRM, they just 33 34 ignored it. He goes on at p.81, second paragraph: 35 `Without the women, Sarah Milera and Doreen Kartinyeri 36 ... impossible to make any satisfactory or enduring 37 findings on the question of fabrication'.

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In my submission, the strategy is obvious: Keep away some of the key players from the commission; ensure that relevant documents are kept away from the commission; ensure that any copies which are extant are gathered into the ALRM, where they will not be released; threaten any people who don't tow the line as dictated by Doreen Kartinyeri and Sandra Saunders; and then we can make the submission that Mr Tilmouth makes.

One could have written that submission at the outset of these hearings in accordance with the events which are obviously going to occur from the very first moment of the appearance of the ALRM. In my submission, all of that adds up to the ring of people who are afraid in fact to stand up and be counted, afraid to face up to an examination of the matter on its merits.

Far from Mr Tilmouth's contentions, we say the evidence consistently goes in one direction. It amounts to a huge hurdle for Doreen Kartinyeri and her supporters to overcome, which no doubt has been recognised by them. As a result, the tactical approach of attempting to torpedo this commission has been adopted rather than face the issue on its merits. To derail rather than to comply with the rule of law.

In my submission, you will not fall for the simple ruse that Mr Tilmouth's clients and their Allies would have you fall for. You will find, as we set out on p.2 of the executive summary of our submissions, that secret sacred women's business is a fabrication, and we proceed to set out the reasons as to why.

You will find, in my submission, that it was fabricated during the period from late March 1994 through to late June 1994. You will find that the purpose of that fabrication was, in fact, to achieve a political end of demonstrating the strength of Aboriginal rights in today's community and to stop the bridge from being constructed. I recommend to the written submissions that we have made, and the detailed

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1	text references that have been provided in support of		
2	all the propositions that are contained.		
3	COMSR: You propose to go next?		
4	MR ABBOTT: If I may.		
5	MS ESZENYI: Before Mr Abbott starts, I am instructed		
6	to draw your Honour's attention to the statement of Dr		
7	Brunton which has been sought to be put before you. You		
8	will recall that during the hearing of evidence, Mr		
9	Abbott tried to tender that statement of Dr Brunton and		
10	you would not accept it as evidence at that time. He		
11	made no further submissions during leading evidence to		
12	tender that report, but now seeks to put it before you.		
13	We are particularly disturbed by Mr Abbott's claim at		
14	p.154 of his submission -		
15	MR ABBOTT: If they wanted to object, they should		
16	have put forward a written submission.		
17	MS ESZENYI: `This is a document before the Royal		
18	Commission and we commend it to the commissioner'. We		
19	are disturbed that Mr Abbott asserts that this is a		
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	document before the Royal Commission, and we wonder		
21	where he obtained that information. We suggest that Mr		
22	Abbott now seeks to make it a document before the Royal		
23	Commission and, again, our suggestion is that, in the		
24	circumstances, that is improper.		
25	We have not been given a copy of this report by the		
26	Royal Commission. We have not been told of Dr Brunton's		
27	qualifications. We have been made unable to		
28	cross-examine on that report, and we are severely		
29	disadvantaged by this procedure. We object to its		
30	production in the commission in this way.		
31	And this is against a background of expert		
32	anthropological evidence being announced by counsel		
33	assisting that would be called from Professor Tonkinson,		
34	Gale and Austin-Broos, none of which has in fact been		
35	called. And yet Mr Abbott, it appears, is seeking to		
36	put before you, or indeed, more disturbingly, may		
37	already have put before you a report of Dr Brunton.		

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COMSR:

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COMSR: I certainly have the written submission, 2 if that is what you are asking. 3 Yes, in such a manner that it cannot be MS ESZENYI: cross-examined upon. If you are of the view that it is 5 in fact before you and that there is not a great deal 6 that you can do about it, it would be my submission 7 that, to the extent that it is an historical document, 8 you might take notice of its existence, but to the 9 extent that it seeks to put forward uncross-examined and 10 untested and untried opinions of a person whose 11 expertise has not been established before this 12 commission, then those opinions should be ignored. 13 Perhaps I should respond to that before MR ABBOTT: I start, because it is actually a lot of nonsense that 14 you have just heard. We put this forward because Dr 15 16 Brunton has addressed, by way of argument, some of the 17 issues. We are not putting it forward as evidence from 18 Dr Brunton, but merely, as I said, and as I kept saying 19 throughout the closing days of the Royal Commission, 20 that these are some arguments which can and should be 21 addressed by you. 22 If you do not like the arguments, you will reject 23 them. If you think there is some substance in the 24 arguments that are mooted in this paper, just like the 25 other two that we have attached, then you may act on them. But at all times, of course, you will have regard 26 27 to the evidence. It is on that basis only. We are not claiming that because Dr Brunton has said 28 29 them they should be accepted as his opinions. We are 30 putting them forward, I make this very clear, on the 31 basis that these papers, the three papers which we annex 32 to our submission, are arguments by three people, with 33 three different points of view, all of which are in the 34 public domain and which, in our submission, there is 35 some force in some of the criticisms they make. It is

nothing more and nothing less than that.

That may explain the matters.

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1	MR SMITH:	Could I just interrupt?	We laid down a		
2	rule to begin this morning that there would be no				
3	interruptions.	Everybody has an hour a	nd there is no		
4		nterruptions. If there is go			
5	points taken ab	oout everybody's written a	address before		
6		r hour we are not going to			
7	So if Dr Fer	gie's representatives have	got a store		
8	of objections to	o each one of the submiss	sions, I suggest,		
9	in accordance v	with your ruling earlier, th	at that be		
10	saved until the	eir hour arrives. There are	things that		
11	could be said a	about every submission th	at has been put		
12	in, and the tim	e to say them is in the all	otted hour.		
13		at counsel do that.			

14 CONTINUED

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COMSR: Yes, I did say there is to be no 2 interruption by counsel during the course of an address 3 and that by getting in first doesn't exactly get round that direction. 5 MR ABBOTT: It doesn't accord with the spirit of it 6 anyway. 7 COMSR: No. 8 MR ABBOTT: May I start? 9 COMSR: Yes. 10 MR ABBOTT: Long, long ago in the Dreamtime when the 11 spirit ancestors walked the earth, when Ngurunderi 12 embarked on his epic journey, there existed secret 13 sacred women's ceremony and ritual carried out on 14 Hindmarsh Island. Known only to women and, by 1994, 15 known only to Doreen Kartinyeri - or so the proponents' 16 argument must go. And, indeed, so said Doreen 17 Kartinyeri, in effect, to Deane Fergie. 18 This has been women's business known for 40,000 19 years, she has said. And, as Mr Meyer has properly 20 pointed out, there was only one confidante that Deane 21 Fergie had. It was Doreen Kartinyeri. Three others, so 22 Doreen Kartinyeri said, knew of it, but the three 23 others, as Dr Fergie made clear, didn't tell her, Dr 24 Fergie, of it. 25 That, in our submission, is extremely significant. 26 And so the issue for you, or one of the main issues 27 is, is it true? Does this sort of claim by Doreen 28 Kartinyeri have any substance? Did she make it up in 29 April 1994, as we suggest she did? And, against that 30 background, you have the evidence of Dorrie Wilson, 31 Bertha Gollan, Dulcie Wilson and my other clients, all 32 of whom I submit have told you the truth about this 33 matter. 34 Doreen Kartinyeri's informants, so we learned from 35 the published utterances of Doreen Kartinyeri, were 36 Grandma Sally, who grew up at Poonindie near Port 37 Lincoln. Auntie Rose, who grew up at Point Pearce on 38 Yorke Peninsula. And Nanna Laura, subsequently disowned

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by Doreen Kartinyeri, because the list of her informants started at three, but went to two and the daughter of Pinkie Mack was disowned when it transpired that she had signed a letter denying the existence of women's business and Doreen Kartinyeri's informants shrank from three to two. And, the other three who allegedly knew, at some stage - I say `at some stage', because there are varying accounts - Dr Fergie, at p.16 of her report, claims it was since they were public material - were Connie Roberts, whom we heard comes from the Riverland, and left Raukkan when young, Maggie Jacobs, allegedly from her grandmother, and Edith Rigney. Their informants are unknown, their claims untested, and their assertions, in my submission, unproved. And, indeed, not even recounted to Dr Fergie directly.

And so the issue, as we see it, is if you look at, on the one hand, the body of proponent women - and, in essence, that boils down to Doreen Kartinyeri, but there are issues to consider in relation to Connie Roberts, Maggie Jacobs and Edith Rigney, on the one hand, and you assess what you know of them and their published utterances and their failure to give evidence, and then look at my client, Dorrie Wilson. And our Elders, Bertha Gollan, Dulcie Wilson and my other clients, all of whom I submit were honest, honourable women endeavouring to assist you in ascertaining what the truth was in relation to your Terms of Reference.

In our submission, the answer is clear. That Dorothy Wilson was telling the plain, unvarnished truth on every occasion that she gave evidence. That Bertha Gollan and Dulcie Wilson and my many other clients at all times were telling you the truth and endeavouring to assist you as best they could.

We did not set out to prove a negative. It was not our job to prove that secret sacred women's business in relation to Hindmarsh Island never existed. Our clients never came along to say that. What they did come along to say was that they had no knowledge of it. They would

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have expected to have had knowledge of it had it existed. And, in the case of Dorothy Wilson, to tell you that she was present at the two important meetings at the Mouth House, on the one hand, and Graham's Castle, on the other. And she was present at those two important meetings, it is obvious, in our submission, that women's business was fabricated and revealed by Doreen Kartinyeri.

It is important, I think, that I go back a little in point of time, because there are some other strands, as we have said in our written submissions, and I commend to you, Madam Commissioner, the chronology section which deals with the two strands which evolved. And we adopt that and I don't want to speak in great detail, except to make some basic comment about the evidence as a whole.

As we see it, this really starts in October 1993 when Dr Draper was reassigned to the Hindmarsh Island area to conduct an archaeological assessment or survey. It is at about that time that Doug and Sarah Milera commenced occupation of the Mouth House and became assistants to Draper for the next three months, apparently on some sort of ad hoc basis where they assisted in the archaeological assessment.

In our submission, there is no evidence that Sarah Milera had any real ties with Hindmarsh Island and that her subsequent claims that she is the custodian of the law - whether that is L-A-W or L-O-R-E, we don't know in relation to Hindmarsh Island is false. As is her claim that she is descended from King Peter Pulami, the last Rupulle of the Ngarrindjeri tribe. If she has any genealogy going back to that period, then it is a collateral branch through a sister at best for her.

Draper's subsequent reliance on Sarah Milera and her brother, Robert Day, in our submission, make any conclusions drawn as a result of such reliance suspect. But, in any event, whichever way you look at Draper's evidence, he does not in any way substantiate Doreen

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Kartinyeri's claims of secret sacred women's business.

There is no doubt that Hindmarsh Island has a large number of camp sites. That is, the remains of shell middens and a large number of burial sites. Both camp sites and burials in the main predate European contact, but there is nothing to suggest that there is any archaeological feature of Hindmarsh Island which makes it more significant than the mainland, the Coorong, or any other island. In other words, it is significant, but its significance is not a pre-eminent significance.

Draper's work in 1993 and the continuing survey over the Anzac Day long weekend in April 1994 show what we would expect, a pattern of habitation and occupation on Hindmarsh Island no different from the other islands and no different from the mainland.

I say this, not to in any way denigrate the significance of the archaeological material present both discovered and presumably what will in future be discovered, but merely to show that, in archaeological terms, there is no evidence of any unique sacredness attaching to Hindmarsh Island. Moreover, there appears. To be no archaeological basis to support any claim that Ngarrindjeri women resorted to Hindmarsh Island for the purpose of aborting foetuses, or for any other purpose.

In short, we suggest that the pattern that emerged, from the evidence that you have heard, in the last quarter of 1993 is one of increasing concern by the bridge proponents that their campaign was faltering in the face of increasing resolution on the part of the South Australian Government of the day to go ahead with the bridge.

I emphasise that my clients are not concerned with whether the bridge goes ahead or does not go ahead. Most of them, I think it came out in evidence, had no position in relation to the bridge, or their position was one of opposition to the bridge. We are not proponents of the bridge and they are not involved in whether the bridge should or should not go ahead. But I

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say, Madam Commissioner, that towards the end of 1993 there was obviously increasing resolution on the part of the Government o'clock to go ahead with the bridge, rightly or wrongly.

From Draper's perspective, it appeared, I suggest, that too little, too late was being done by way of consultation and examination of the island.

That may well be an appropriate response on his part, from the Friends of Hindmarsh Island's perspective, or Goolwa and Kumarangk, whatever they call themselves, and that there would be increasing pressure on the fragile wetlands' ecology, if the bridge went ahead. Again, that could equally be an appropriate response, but by late December 1993 it is possible to identify the concerns that were being advanced as arguments against the construction of the bridge.

There was the damage to the ecology of Hindmarsh Island, the wetland ecology and the migatory bird life. There was the pollution in every sense to Hindmarsh Island by the increase in the number of people whom it was thought would gain access to the island if the bridge were built. There was the interfering with the archaeological evidence with the Aboriginal population of the islands. Its middens, the camp sites, its burial sites and, in particular, there was a regard and a concern for the possible desecration of graves that may be caused, not just by the construction of the bridge, but also by the increased traffic that Hindmarsh Island would bear if a bridge were built. And, finally, there was the loss of amenity and visual pollution of the area by the fact of a bridge turning what was once an island connected only by barges and a ferry into an island clearly seen by every visitor as being connected by road to the mainland.

Now those factors - damage to the ecology, pollution generally, interference with archaeological evidence and remains and visual pollution - are all quite proper concerns and it was proper that they were addressed by

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groups who had special interests in each one of them or all of them. But what is not proper and what is not appropriate is that Doreen Kartinyeri, to further those aims, should make up and fabricate a claim of secret sacred women's business. And, as to how that happened, I will endeavour to briefly outline in the course of these submissions.

As was made clear, by 12 April 1994, by ATSIC and Minister Tickner, the considerations that I have spoken of, which were, in my submission, entirely appropriate considerations, were thought apparently by Tickner on advice from his legal advisers to be insufficient to enable a s.10 declaration under the Commonwealth Aboriginal Heritage Act to be granted. In turn, this led to the 14th of April meeting with Minister Armitage, the State Minister. The request by Draper for Mr Jacobs QC to see the Ngarrindjeri men during the Jacobs inquiry demonstrates what we would see as the increasing attempts by the anti bridge lobby to halt the bridge by whatever mechanisms were available under State law. Trevorrow and the others apparently saw Jacobs as a last-ditch attempt to persuade Jacobs QC to bring down a report which would, on a State level, hopefully result in the stopping of the bridge.

It is significant that they never even hinted that they had even heard of any women's business in relation to Hindmarsh Island. And, as we know, the delivery of the Jacobs report closed after that avenue and the 15 April 1994 meeting with Minister Armitage closed off whatever hope the anti bridge lobby had of a respite under State law.

The pattern that emerges - and I am not bringing every strand into this address - is that, by that time, by April 1994, the forces that were opposed to the bridge - and properly opposed to the bridge, for proper reasons - were unlikely to be successful in relation to convincing the State Government the bridge should be stopped under State law.

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Those forces already knew, from their on-going communication with Tickner, that he was waiting to see what would happen under State law before he was, as it were, forced into doing anything and forced into an ultimate consideration.

We say that that period leading up to 15 April 1994 marks the genesis of the claims for secret sacred women's business. And, to those who are minded to suggest, as we do, that the emergence of the claims of secret sacred women's business is nothing more than political opportunism, an attempt by the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage Committee to empower themselves, we refer to the fact - and I am using anthro-speak when I use the word 'empower' in that sense - we refer you to the fact that the proponents of the anti bridge lobby of the women's business, both male and female, tell us that it is only at this time that the women decided to mention for the first time ever publicly that there existed in relation to Hindmarsh Island women's business. And, for that matter, secret sacred women's business.

Why is it that at that crucial time there is the first mention publicly of the existence in relation to Hindmarsh Island of women's business in general and subsequently secret sacred women's business in particular?

Whilst one can expect that in certain cases where secret sacred women's business exists it is not deployed, if that is the right word, until absolutely necessary, no anthropological evidence has been given to you to point to any documented example where a totally unknown secret of the magnitude of the secret sacred women's business asserted here, which is also site-related, was revealed for the first time in any way, shape or form at the death knell in terms of protection of the alleged site.

We are not talking about something of little magnitude. We are talking of a claim of women's secret

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sacred business, according to Fergie and Doreen Kartinyeri, equivalent to Uluru. The secret of the Ngarrindjeri cosmos. The secret that will result in the loss of the faculty to reproduce of Ngarrindjeri women if it is revealed.

This must have been the best-kept secret in the world, because only one person knew about it, or at least only one person was able to inform Dr Fergie of it. And, even if it were conceded that examples exist where one person has come forward right at the end where the bridge is just about to be or the foundations are to be poured and said `Stop, women's business is here', what makes this claim of secret sacred women's business unusual are, I suggest, some of the factors that are set out in our written submissions and which I will briefly touch on in the course of my oral submissions.

We know that Ngarrindjeri society has been extensively documented. In the 30s and 40s, by Berndt and Berndt. By Norman Tindale and latterly by Dr Philip Clarke. It would be surprising if such a site-related secret was never documented in any way, shape or form, even if it was merely to the extent that there was known to be some secret business, not even gender-related, connected with or to Hindmarsh Island. There is no documented evidence that any secret business, forget gender, was connected with or to Hindmarsh Island.

Alas for the Mileras, Trevorrows, Vic Wilson, Doreen Kartinyeri, Deane Fergie and the others, there is not one word about Hindmarsh Island anywhere suggesting there ever existed a body of secret or sacred knowledge in relation thereto. Indeed, we say that what has been documented goes a long way to proving the negative. Namely, that there was no secret sacred women's business referable to Hindmarsh Island.

Whatever is finally claimed, finally found by you to be the secret sacred women's business referable to Hindmarsh Island, there is no doubt that, on any view, it required women and women alone separated from men to

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attend. Whether that was to abort foetuses, to be trained to be women, to give birth, to menstruate, to be instructed in other ways, to take part in ritual or ceremonies, is beside the point, because there is no evidence of any of this ever happening with specific reference to Hindmarsh Island.

That is the problem that the proponents of this women's business have. If they were claiming that all over the Ngarrindjeri nation women left a camp where the men and women were situated and moved a short distance away from wherever the camp was and carried out a ceremony, then it is a totally different matter to suggest that women did not, from time to time, go off on their own for birthing or other reasons. But what is claimed here is that they went off to Hindmarsh Island for it. It is one thing to assert the existence of separate women's business, put aside the secret sacred nature, it is one thing to assert the existence of separate women's business requiring women to separate from men and go some short distance away. It is a totally different matter to assert and suggest a wholesale removal of Ngarrindjeri women at certain times of the year to Hindmarsh Island to a special part thereof to carry out, learn or be involved in secret sacred women's business referable to Hindmarsh Island.

As we have heard in evidence, the purely geographical problems and prolems resulting from the locale, women - with or without men - could not travel throughout the Ngarrindjeri empire and then congregate without men on Hindmarsh Island unless many men knew about it. In the sense that they would know at least the purpose of the women's departure. They would know where they had gone or where they said they were going. And they would know of the subsequently congregation of women on Hindmarsh Island and that it was to do in some way with secret sacred women's business. How else would the men who lived on Hindmarsh Island in one of the three clans we know occupied Hindmarsh Island know to

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keep away? Men had to know. And, if women went from Victor Harbor, or anywhere else, to Hindmarsh Island and left men behind, men had to know that they were going off to take part in secret sacred women's business.

Alas for the proponents of this secret sacred women's business, no hint of this occuring is to be found anywhere, in any account, documented or oral. And, despite the efforts of Hemming, Draper and Fergie, no historical source which remotely suggests this sort of activity took place can be produced for the simple reason that it doesn't exist and this sort of activity didn't occur.

In this context, the comments of Dr Clarke and Philip Jones are apposite.

They told you - and I commend this to you - the secret does not exist in a vacuum. That was the trhust of what they were saying. It is not a butterfly which is suddenly caught in the net of the Royal Commission and identified as a rare species for the first time.

If secret sacred women's business referable to Hindmarsh Island ever existed, it had to have had an impact on Ngarrindjeri culture as a whole. If it was so significant, so site-related, so special, so secret and so sacred, it had to impact widely across Ngarrindjeri culture, both to men and to women. Hindmarsh Island, like other places to which genuine secret sacred business, regardless of gender, attaches, had to be known to the Ngarrindjeri as a whole as a special place. It had to be known to all as a special place, sacred to women. Where women went to practice their secret sacred women's business from time immemorial. It would have had to have been common knowledge that men could not or should not go to the island at all or to certain parts of the island at certain times. There would have to have been a very large number of Ngarrindjeri women in the early days of Raukkan who either had taken part in the secret sacred women's business, or knew of it,

because female ancestors in their family had taken part.

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And, yet, if we are to accept Doreen Kartinyeri and Dr Fergie, they chose not to mention it to their children - the Dulcie Wilsons, the Bertha Gollans of this world, or to the European ethnographers, or to the anthropologists, or to anyone at all - because none of this material exists. And everywhere you look for independent correlations and corroboration for the claims of the existence of secret sacred women's business relating to Hindmarsh Island, such independent corroboration is lacking.

As I have said, in essence, any secret sacred women's business or women's business, for that matter, that is site-related must involve a knowledge at least of the site. Conceivably women could know of the site, but not know of the secret sacred women's business. It is, I accept, possible that a large number of women knew of the secretness of Hindmarsh Island, but didn't know of the women's business. And, if that has been documented and was said to anthropologists and the workers in the field, that might be a pointer.

If there was a claim that they only knew the site was secret, but they didn't know what the secret business was, that would be strong corroboration for the claims that are now made. But, according to Doreen Kartinyeri, she knew of the women's business, but didn't know the site. `I knew all about secret sacred women's business, but until recently I didn't know where it related to '

Not only must women know of the site, but so must men, even if to avoid the site.

When you add in the factors that the Ngarrindjeri were apparently unlike most other Aboriginal tribes in that there was a paucity, I don't say none, but a paucity of gender-specific secret sacred business, and that their main dreaming story referable to the very same geographical area which is claimed to be secret sacred women's business was the Ngurunderi dreaming, a male ancestor, the odds favouring a hitherto suppressed

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and undiscovered secret referable to Hindmarsh Island of the magnitude and importance of Uluru and known only to women must be very long indeed.

In essence, it is obvious that all these factors substantially militate against the existence of the secret sacred women's business referable to Hindmarsh Island and show that any claim suddenly made when avenues under State laws had been exhausted and those who wanted to stop the bridge were now trying to work around Federal laws should be treated with the greatest caution, because of the potential political agenda which they were following in making their claims.

In our submission, Dorrie Wilson told you the plain, unvarnished truth when she told us of a conversation when Vic Wilson said that the men had done their best, now it was the turn of the women. `Let's see what they can come up with.'

Mr Meyer has already said something about Mr Vic Wilson and I want to say a little more.

Mr Vic Wilson has chosen to have a lawyer acting throughout. In fact, he has had two. He has had Mr Kenny and Mr Tilmouth. He has put in a final address. The address, that is, the submission that has been put in is on behalf of Mr Victor Wilson. Mr Victor Wilson has declined to give evidence. He is has not proffered any explanation of any sort, not even a bad back, as to why he can't give evidence. So, there is, I suggest, a very big question mark over why it was that Mr Vic Wilson chose to instruct counsel throughout this Royal Commission. Chose to instruct counsel, we heard from Mr Tilmouth, to go to the Supreme Court in relation to the ALRM matters, as well. And, yet, when the time comes for Mr Vic Wilson to step into the witness box, I suggest, in a cowardly fashion, he has declined to enter the witness box to be cross-examined and tell us what he

At the end of the day - and I suggest you may wish to approach Doreen Kartinyeri's evidence in this way -

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- there are two crucial criteria relevant to any issue of fabrication: motive and opportunity.
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In this case, Doreen Kartinyeri had both. Doreen Kartinyeri, the Aboriginal activist, Museum worker, researcher, may have acted on what she considered to be, at the time, the best of motives - namely, to stop the bridge - and that she lied to her fellow Ngarrindjeri women because, on what we have heard in this Royal Commission, I suggest it is clear that she has fabricated this women's business. That once committed to the big lie that she told about the existence of women's business, she was unable to retract it. What we saw about the Graham's Castle meeting when she spoke to 34 other, or more, other Ngarrindjeri

what we saw about the Granam's Castle meeting when she spoke to 34 other, or more, other Ngarrindjeri women, was nothing more than a latter day form of pyramid selling where she decided to tell another 30 and the 30 would then be able to disseminate between another 30 people, and so on, and so forth, in the hope that there would be a body of Ngarrindjeri women - as indeed there subsequently turned out to be - who would accept this lie and believe in it.

I'm not challenging Aboriginal beliefs, ancient or modern. If Ngarrindjeri women wish to believe in Doreen Kartinyeri's fabrication, that is their business and they are entitled to do so. We are not in this Royal Commission examining the genuineness of Aboriginal women's beliefs as to whether or not what Doreen Kartinyeri told them were true or false, we are examining whether what Doreen Kartinyeri said was true or false. We are concerned to determine whether she fabricated the secret, the claim of secret sacred women's business. The answer to that must, in our submission, be answered in the affirmative.

The truth is, as Dr Fergie finally admitted in this case that she had a single informant to elaborated a single text. (Transcript p.5637). We know, therefore, from Dr Fergie that the claim of secret sacred women's business referrable to Hindmarsh Island came exclusively from Doreen Kartinyeri and forms appendix two, being one of the two appendices inside the sealed envelope; such

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appendices, that is by Dr Fergie, to be examined only by women, but now, according to Fergie, to be examined only by those Ngarrindjeri women who believe in it. Not by Ngarrindjeri women who want to critically assess it against the background of their culture. So much for testing and assessing the validity of the secret sacred women's business.

Ngarrindjeri women, like my clients who want to know about it so that they can further assess whether or not it fits in with what they know about their culture, can't even see it. The only people who can, apparently, are those Ngarrindjeri women who already believe in it; in which case they presumably wouldn't want to see it to test it anyway.

In any event, Doreen Kartinyeri, Sandra Saunders and Deane Fergie have made sure that no copy of the two secret appendices will see the light of this Royal Commission. They have been lodged in the Alsatia of the ALRM vault - a situation which demonstrates, as nothing else can, I submit, how dubious is this claim of secret sacred women's business. I suggest that you would have agreed to almost any restrictions and conditions to be placed on those envelopes and the appendices had they been produced. It would have been proper for you to have excluded men and done other things to protect any claims and concerns of confidentiality. But Sue Keye, Ann Mullin, Deane Fergie, Cheryl Saunders - all white women - have seen and read the secret envelopes, the appendices. They can see it and read it, but no Ngarrindjeri woman, particularly my clients and not you the Royal Commissioner and no independent female anthropologist, can see them. That, I suggest, demonstrates the sort of evidence that is put forward in support of the claim for secret sacred women's business. The reason why it's so secret and sacred, or perhaps just so secret in the vault at the ALRM, is because if it was revealed to any critical eye, it will be seen for what it is: a cunning fabrication made up to serve the

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political ends of Doreen Kartinyeri.
Fergie asserted in her report at p.10 that the sacredness of Hindmarsh Island resulted in very strict laws about where people could go on Hindmarsh Island. Where you went on Hindmarsh Island depended upon your status in life. For example, it was `too sacred for children'. Whilst the reason for the strict laws might be that the culture demanded that they be created, whilst they might not be known by men or only by some women, as I made the point before, all Ngarrindjeri would need to know the existence of these sorts of laws if they ever existed, otherwise how could the site be defined?

Yet, of course, none of this is recorded either. The absence of all these records is all the more telling when you consider that Hindmarsh Island is not a small area. The secret sacred women's business, so it is claimed, relates to the whole island, the waters around it, Mundoo, Tauwitchere, not just part of it. And so we are not talking about a solitary rock, a single sacred spring, a small outcrop or prominence, a small geographical area that might only be knowledge to a few people that might be within the knowledge of only a small part of the Ngarrindjeri tribe, we are talking about an island of considerable size, of waters around it that, presumably, were known to, in pre-European days, all Ngarrindjeri people. This was an island which, as I have said, was apparently the home to three separate clans of Ngarrindjeri people: One related to the Encounter Bay tribes and two others related to other aspects of Ngarrindjeri empire. Presumably, all of these clans, at some stage, would have had to have been consulted in relation to women's business, even if they didn't know the full details of it.

One of the great problems facing the proponents of secret sacred women's business, apart from the fact that it is not recorded in any way, is the fact of the existence of the barrages. Those barrages were built in

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of explanation.

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1 the late '30s early '40s and had to have been explained 2 away if they could be. The fact of the matter is that 3 they cannot be. There is not only the barrages, but there is also the old bridge linking Hindmarsh Island 5 with Mundoo built 30 years or so before the barrages. 6 The barrages are, in truth, bridges. Their existence 7 as a fact destroys many of the proponents' arguments and 8 assertions. No convincing explanations as to why the 9 barrages would not have destroyed the Ngarrindjeri 10 cosmos and the preproductive organs of all Ngarrindjeri 11 women, but a bridge would have. 12 Dr Fergie made an attempt, but singularly failed. 13 Dr Fergie, as we know, said in the secret envelopes in 14 appendix three - because this was set out in Dr 15 Saunders' report at p.42, this is Fergie's words from 16 her secret appendix: 17 `A critical point may be that Kumarangk and Mundoo are 18 connected together by the life-supporting waters of the 19 Goolwa Channel.' 20 Dr Fergie, when she wrote this secret appendix three, 21 apparently didn't even know that the Goolwa Channel 22 didn't pass between Hindmarsh Island and Mundoo. 23 Hindmarsh Island and the Goolwa Channel, as we know, 24 passes between Hindmarsh Island and Goolwa. She says: How then could it be that Kumarangk, Hindmarsh Island 25 26 and Mundoo are mediated by the the life-supporting 27 waters of the Goolwa Channel.' 28 It is just plain arrant nonsense. Can't happen. Dr 29 Fergie went on: 30 `The complex relationship between contingent separation 31 and the togetherness of life and death is achieved by 32 water. The separations of all the major organs in this 33 system is mediated and achieved by water.' 34 That is the womb, the ovaries, et cetera. They are the 35 organs. It is just nonsense, I suggest, to have this 36 sort of reconstruction not only in a geographical sense 37

but in an anthropological sense to put forward this sort

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1 Then, Dr Fergie dealt with the barrages. She did it 2 in these terms: 3 `Whenever women were called upon to explain what was different about the barrages and the proposed bridge, 5 they referred to the water in some way. It occurs to me 6 that it may well be that the women haven't been able to 7 articulate. It may well be that what the women haven't 8 been able to articulate clearly is that the problem with 9 linking Kumarangk and the mainland together by a bridge 10 is precisely that a bridge goes above the water.' 11 Presumably the barrages don't. She goes on: 12 `It is a shore to shore direct and permanent link. It 13 would make that link unlike the barrage or the ferry 14 cable unmediated by water. It would make the system 15 sterile. Think about those concepts that a bridge makes 16 the system sterile, because it's not like the barrages. 17 The barrages allow the islands to be mediated 18 by water. The bridge wouldn't.' 19 That has to be nonsense. The barrages are a more 20 substantial impediment to the waters flowing than a 21 bridge ever could be. The barrages stop any mediation 22 by water, unless it's an operation which is allowed and 23 permitted by the separation of sluice gates that 24 specifically let the waters flow only as the engineers 25 chose to let them flow, otherwise the barrages have 26 resulted, for better or for worse, in the islands not 27 being mediated by water at all. They have cut off the 28 water. A bridge at least allows water to flow 29 underneath it. The barrages don't do that, unless you 30 happen to especially open the gate. 31 There seems to be some suggestion - I withdraw that. 32 Dr Fergie, I think, as was made clear in my cross-examination of her, doesn't have any idea of how 33 34 the barrages work. Doesn't have any idea what the 35 barrages do and doesn't have any idea where the barrages 36 went. To suggest that a bridge should not or would be 37 in breach of the Ngarrindjeri reproductive cycle and the 38 cosmos because it goes above the water and is a shore to

absurdity.

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shore direct permanent link unlike the barrages, is, in my suggestion, again a demonstration of her inability to properly assess the situation and an example of someone venturing into dangerous waters that they know nothing about whatsoever in accepting the consultancy. She is the one who recorded that the barrages act like a pacemaker. A pacemaker. I mean, apart from the fact that a pacemaker is a relatively recent concept and I can understand Doreen Kartinyeri employing a 10 recent concept to explain a recent invention. Even 11 assuming that there was some substance in that, what 12 does a pacemaker do? A pacemaker, presumably, makes the 13 heart function at a proper rate. Is it suggested that 14 these barrages open their gates from nine to five or from 10.30 only on every third day. The barrages 15 16 remain closed and the locks are opened only on a needs 17 basis, or only when there is a great deal of water coming down or a great deal of water coming up. There 18 19 is no suggestion of any regularity that the barrages 20 produce and an irregularity that the bridge will 21 produce. Again, to assert that the barrages are like a 22 pacemaker in assessing the proper function of the 23 waters, only that statement could demonstrate its 24

> Even accepting that Aboriginal people were powerless - as I do accept that the Aboriginal people were in the '40s powerless or relatively powerless to stop the bridges - if the sacred secret women's business in relation to Hindmarsh Island was true, then the cataclysmic effect of the barrages and the Ngarrindjeri women on the Ngarrindjeri people, particularly Ngarrindjeri women's spirituality, would have had to have formed part of Ngarrindjeri culture and life.

> I say that because it seems to be a fundamental proposition against the existence of secret sacred women's business in relation to Hindmarsh Island. We have seen in graphic detail, in film and photo, just how great the disruption was to the Murray River and to the

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1 division and to the separation between Hindmarsh Island 2 and the mainland, to Mundoo island and Hindmarsh Island 3 and Tauwitchere, to Tauwitchere Island and the mainland caused by these barrages which took months or, indeed, a 5 better part of a year to build. They involved massive 6 disruption to the riverbed, and if there was any 7 substance to the claims now made for secret sacred 8 women's business, whilst accepting that, unfortunately, 9 the Aboriginal people were powerless to stop them, if 10 they had the cataclysmic effect that they must have had 11 in the sacred secret women's business was to be true, 12 then at least there would have been mention of the 13 cataclysmic effect of barrages in Ngarrindjeri culture 14 and history. In fact, there is some mention, but it's 15 to do with the fact that fish, salt water fish are no 16 longer found, and it's to do with the mud that was 17 created and the sandy beaches that were destroyed. All entirely proper and appropriate. The barrages obviously 18 19 significantly affected the culture of the Ngarrindjeri, 20 even though most of them were then at Raukkan. It 21 destroyed the sandy beaches and it turned them into mud. 22 It stopped the jumping mullet being found up as far as 23 Murray Bridge. It ruined many of the estuaries and 24 stopped the reeds. They did know of the very grave 25 effects upon their culture of the barrages, but where do 26 we find any account of any Ngarrindjeri person saying 27 `This destroyed our spirituality'? 28 You see, the failure to explain the damage done both 29 geographically and in terms of the wildlife, the 30 ecology, by the barrages is significant. The fact that 31 they knew, the Ngarrindjeri people generally knew well of that damage is significant. Yet, Doreen Kartinyeri's 32 33 attempts to explain away the barrages is not that they 34 have had a cataclysmic effect and are disastrous and 35 ecologically damaging, she doesn't take that line. To 36 read her account as evinced to and vouched to us via Dr 37 Fergie, they apparently were only of a minor destruction 38 and the net effect was good and that their function is

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as a pacemaker. That also is arrant nonsense.

There is a perception aboard in some sections of the community well represented, if not at the front row of this Commission and certainly from the second row to some distance to the back of this room, that Aboriginal assertions cannot and should not be challenged. Dr Fergie is the paradigm example. She accepts what she has been told of secret sacred women's business and goes on from there. Anyone who does challenge any assertion made by any Aboriginal person about their culture is met with `You don't know anything about Aboriginal culture' which is the kind of comment I got from Veronica Brodie, or as hailed down in the Royal Commission by Muriel Van Der Byl and Sandra Saunders.

The position taken by the Fergies and Drapers of this world is, in my submission, an insult to Ngarrindjeri people in particular and Aboriginal people in general. It is an insult because it suggests there must be some special treatment in assessing aspects of Aboriginal culture as distinct from any other person's culture. It is exactly the same racialistic pernicious attitude that has bedevilled the reconciliation of the black Australian people and the white Australian people since the settlement of Australia.

For Dr Fergie and Mr Draper to uncritically press the views of a few Ngarrindjeri people as being the views of all Ngarrindjeri people, whilst it may be immediately beneficial in terms of a short-term solution, can only, in the long run, do irreparable harm to the provisions of reconciliation of black and white; a process which my clients, my women, unlike their detractors fervently believe.

I refer to what fell from Mason CJ, a former Chief Justice, in 1994 in Walker's case (1994), 76 ACR p.173. I quote from that page:

36 `It is a basic principle that all people should stand

equal before the law ... laws impose.'

We have in this Commission, I suggest, an attempt by

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those who enjoy the benefits of our domestic laws to remove themselves from the burdens which those laws impose. To suggest that we should not examine critically claims made is, in my submission, to vitiate that principle.

Against this background, the parade of proponents of the secret sacred women's business must be seen for what they are; in my submission, people who have willingly or unwillingly, to greater or lesser extent, sacrificed their integrity for the ends they seek to achieve.

Betty Fisher, to be blunt, she is suffering not from AIDS but from ADS, attention deficit syndrome. She was doing all she could to claw her way into the spotlight of the Royal Commission at any cost. She would make up any story to get the attention which she obviously craved. If that wasn't enough, she has attempted to further ingratiate herself in the role of life and has chosen to become an honorary Aboriginal woman.

What does she say in her evidence? On her story, she was almost accidentally selected as the recipient of the greatest story of the Ngarrindjeri people on that one day in 1967 when speaking to Rebecca Wilson or Koomi, whilst Gladys was off making a cup of tea. That Rebecca Wilson, or Koomi, imparted to this white woman a secret which, until then, was known to one other: Veronica Brodie.

Rebecca Wilson is a woman who is not on the matrilineal line of a Ngarrindjeri women. You will recall that the word `matrilineal' was volunteered by Veronica Brodie. She volunteered that in answer to my question about Rebecca Wilson not being a Ngarrindjeri. On the matrilineal side, she was not a Ngarrindjeri. So, we have a Ngarrindjeri women's secret, a major secret known to Ngarrindjeri women, being told to a white woman by a woman who was not Ngarrindjeri on the matrilineal side but was Ngarrindjeri because she was married to a Ngarrindjeri man but who was Kaurna on the matrilineal side.

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As the ad goes on the television, there is still more. There is no extrinsic evidence produced to you for the existence of that information. The taperecorder was turned off, the notebook turned over to ALRM, and so 5 is the typed transcript from what is in the notebook. 6 Only Alison Caldwell and the award winning 7.30 Report can see it. They can, but we can not. What absolute 8 hypocracy. 9 And finally on the last day of the Royal Commission, 10 we have learnt that Alison Caldwell has gone off to 11 Sydney and that is why she was not there to collect the 12 award. We learn that Betty Fisher now asserts a second 13 interview with Koomi, this one taped but, alas, the tape 14 has been erased. Her children were recording trains. 15 This shows that the Betty Fishers and the Veronica 16 Brodies of this world are in this Commission for 17 publicity only and should be disbelieved. That what 18 they say is at odds with responsible, honest witnesses 19 who come here to assist you and help you in deciding the 20 truth about your Terms of Reference. 21 Dr Fergie, the anthropologist who ventured far 22 outside her field when she accepted this consultancy, 23 who is in breach of her own society's rules, has 24 trumpetted at every possible opportunity as a means of 25 denegrating Dr Clarke. Fergie, as I said, who thought 26 the Goolwa Channel ran between Mundoo and Hindmarsh 27 Island and who told us of the limited focus of her 28 report, the report that accepted the existence of secret 29 sacred women's business referrable to Hindmarsh Island, 30 merely deals with what is assumed to exist, secret 31 sacred women's business. Her starting point was not as 32 she was trying to tell us, does this exist, but how

> significant is it which, I assume, exists. Her bias is self-conferred. She was there obviously, as she started off saying, to help the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, not help to look for the truth. Dr Draper, like the white knight in Alice Through the Looking Glass, was only too happy to show women the

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Ngarrindjeri way to stop the bridge. It is not coincidental that he has no note of Sarah Milera's revelation pre-Christmas 1993. It is not coincidental that he has no note of her and Robert Day's revelation in April 1994. He has no note because nothing was said. And he has now invented discussions which did not take place and observations he did not make. His records on his site cards record that discussions took place in May, even though he said they were definitely in April. His explanation was that he wouldn't be putting the site cards into the department until May. For how this man really functions, see Exhibit 240, his private comments on those who came forward to criticise Fergie's glib assertions that cannot be tested because the means of testing them lies in the secret appendices which she won't provide, having handed them over to the ALRM.

I have to say this: that I predicted on the first day that I came to the Royal Commission that we would never see the secret appendices, and I was right.

At the end of the day, you have Dorothy Wilson supported by Doug and Sarah Milera - at least until someone in the ALRM got to them - with Woolley going along with what Dorrie Wilson said about the Mouth House meeting being correct. Then, poor old George Trevorrow who, for his sin has a responsibility for Vic Wilson and who remained always, as we know, out of sight, but according to George he showed the women the area where they were.

Ås I read the transcript - I wasn't there, of course, because I was unable to be there, thinking that the evidence would have finished the day before - he claims he was only showing the women on the aerial photo in the Mouth House which was `You are here, down this end of the island'. That is nonsense. He didn't say as Wooley submitted he did. It's obviously been said because that raised the question of what was he saying. If it's obvious, what would seem to be obvious? Why would he pointed to something if it was obvious? He

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1 says that his words are obvious and that he is trying to 2 protect it now. Again, stating the bleeding obvious, 3 one might think. 4 What were they doing at the Mouth House if they were 5 not there to protect it? Now, why point to the map to show them if George Trevorrow is right? This is a man, 6 7 I suggest, who fronted for Victor Wilson, and his little 8 lies show how desperate the Lower Murray Aboriginal 9 Heritage Committee is to avoid the truth coming out, the 10 truth that Dorothy Wilson said that Vic Wilson pointed 11 to the map. 12 You, Madam Commissioner, must commend Dorothy Wilson 13 for telling the truth and coming out and being hurt for standing up. You should measure out due criticism to 14 15 the Woolleys and the Trevorrows and to the Wilsons for 16 their attempt to pull the wool over your eyes. 17 Your greatest measure of criticism should be left for those who have paid for lawyers to be present but 18 19 have not come along to rebut Dorie Wilson: Doug Milera, 20 Vic Wilson, Sarah Milera, Doreen Kartinyeri. And I say 21 that Dorothy Wilson was refreshingly honest. It's a 22 measure of her character that no-one in 23 cross-examination of her made any suggestion that she 24 was partisan, that she had a reason to invent things, 25 that she was not telling the truth.

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So, in conclusion, it is our submission that the real nature of this claim of secret sacred women's business can be seen for what it is, the invention and creature of Doreen Kartinyeri.

Fergie admits that what is in the envelopes is basically what the women were told on the evening of 19 June at Graham's Castle. Veronica Brodie tells us none of what was discussed at Graham's Castle was, in her view, secret sacred women's business.

In any event, by one revelation or another to the media, it now can be seen that this claim of secret sacred women's business is not and apparently never was a secret. It is a distillation of various strands of information obtained by Doreen Kartinyeri on the one hand, by Sarah Milera on the other, which we have set out at length in our submission, and which we invite you to accept and act on.

In essence, we invite you to find that this was a fabrication, and we invite you to find that our clients have told you the truth.

MS NELSON: It may be that I will not occupy the same length of time. It is not necessary for my purpose which is circumscribed by reason of the representation necessary for my client. Although, I do propose to make some general observations that I hope you will find helpful.

In my written submissions I have outlined, in some detail, what I suggest is the appropriate approach for you to take. It seems to me that this commission is, in fact, hybrid in nature. Although, you have been at pains throughout the proceedings to say that this is not a trial, it is an inquiry and it is directed to the gathering of information, which would put it within the category of investigatory commissions, nevertheless, there are aspects of it which incorporate those aspects peculiar to inquisitional commissions.

Nevertheless, having regard to the Terms of Reference and the stated reason for the commission, it

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is my respectful submission that your approach should be that of an investigatory commission, in particular when you come to formulate your report. The preamble to your Terms of Reference sets out that the reasons for your commission is the necessity to investigate allegations in order to provide a factual basis for the resolution of the disagreement within the South Australian Aboriginal communities.

Having considered carefully the manner in which this commission has proceeded - I do not say this in any way critical of you, but simply as an observation of what has happened - I cannot think of any approach that you can reasonably take which will result in a basis to resolve the disagreement within the Aboriginal community. There are extreme views expressed, both directly and indirectly, and it is difficult to see that any report from this commission will assist in the optimistic hope that that disagreement can be resolved.

The second reason advanced is to enable the government to determine whether it would be unreasonable and inappropriate to proceed with the construction of the bridge, and the third reason is to enable the government to determine what, if any, submissions it should make both to Commonwealth Government and to the inquiry established by that government.

On that basis, you are urged to calculate the material before you, and, in answering the questions formulated in para.1, to use, as your parameters, the stated reasons for your commission in para.6 of the preamble. Notwithstanding that, this commission is not bound by the ordinary Rules of Evidence.

I would ask you to bear in mind that not only reputations may be very much at stake, and indeed have been in the course of this commission, but your report, from which there is no appeal and, in the event of adverse findings, no legal redress on the part of individuals, may well result in ongoing injury to

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professional reputations, and that's a category unto which my client, amongst others, falls.

Apart from that, as I have set out in my written submissions, your report may well provide a basis for civil and even criminal proceedings. Mr Meyer, who represents Mr and Mrs Chapman, has remarked on more than one occasion in the course of these proceedings that his clients' loss is to be measured at the rate of \$20,000 a day.

I think it is not unreasonable to infer that in the event of a report which provides a favourable basis, that it is anticipated, at least by Mr and Mrs Chapman, that some civil proceedings would be instituted, and presumably against any individual or individuals that you, Madam Commissioner, may find to be responsible for the manufacture or fabrication of the matters which led to the ban on the bridge or the construction of the bridge.

It is common knowledge that the report of Mr Jacobs QC, who conducted the State Bank Royal Commission, has resulted in considerable litigation which is still ongoing. Having said that, it is my submission that your approach should be to evaluate the evidence in accordance with the probative value of that evidence, and whilst you have admitted hearsay evidence into this commission, that should be treated carefully, and it should be balanced, having regard to the fact that it is hearsay evidence, and with the knowledge that the hearsay evidence exists in courts of law for a very good reason.

In other words, you should make no finding which affects the rights of an individual, or exposes that individual to ongoing litigation, until you have received convincing proof that that finding is appropriate.

That takes me to the question of onus of proof. It is obvious from other submissions, and I include in that the submissions made by counsel assisting the inquiry,

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by way of a closing statement, that the onus of proof should be as stated by Dickson J in his classic statement in Briginshaw's case. I will not give you the reference to any cases to which I refer, because they are set out in my written submissions.

Essentially, the Briginshaw test is that the onus of proof is somewhere between the balance of possibilities and the criminal onus, and that depends upon the seriousness of the allegation and the gravity of the consequences which would flow from a particular finding, amongst others.

Having regard to the possible consequences, and including the possibility of criminal proceedings, I would urge you to adopt, in relation to any finding that a person or persons was responsible for any fabrication, the highest onus of proof.

Further, I would urge you to consider the effect, not including litigation, and the ongoing effect, of a finding which directly attacks someone's good reputation and character, which imputes not only their standing in the community, but which affects their existing employment and their prospects of employment.

Whilst I am dealing generally with the question of proof and evidence, I would simply like to comment, in passing, on two references to the High Court case of Jones v Dunkel. That case is referred to by Mr Meyer at p.54 of his written submissions, and also Mr Abbott at p.164 of his. Both counsel there urge you to say, in a simplistic way, that because Dr Kartinyeri has not given evidence, that you should draw an adverse inference as a result.

Jones v Dunkel is a well known case, and it has been applied in this jurisdiction, and in particular by Cox J in the case of March v Stramare. I will give you the reference in due course. He does not elaborate in any in way on the Jones v Dunkel decision. Jones v Dunkel does not stand for the proposition that is put, I say, with respect to Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer.

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Jones v Dunkel is dealing with the classic adversarial civil situation where, if a witness is within one's camp - and that's the word which is employed by the court - of the plaintiff or the defendant, and is available, and that particular party does not call that witness, then it is open to the court to draw an inference that that witness would not have supported the case of the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be.

It is for that reason not applicable to the present situation, because this is not a true adversarial proceeding, although from time to time one might have been pardoned for thinking it was. Jones v Dunkel really has no application.

Further, Madam Commissioner, you have power to compel the attendance of Ms Kartinyeri and indeed others - and I notice Mr Abbott referred to Victor Wilson - and for perfectly proper reasons you chose not to do so. Although, you did elect to issue summonses to witnesses who did come and give evidence.

It might, therefore, be unfair to take the view that because you properly chose not to use powers of compulsion that therefore a very adverse finding should be made in relation to Dr Kartinyeri. At the highest, however, I think it is proper to say that the fact that Dr Kartinyeri, knowing that this Royal Commission was proceeding, elected not to give evidence, is a matter which permits you to draw some inferences, but whether the proper inference is that she was fabricating matters is another thing.

I have indicated in my written submissions that there were some very serious allegations made in relation to my client. I have outlined some of those on p.7. They came essentially in the opening statement made by counsel assisting the commission, before any witnesses were called.

37 COMSR: The opening statement or on the second day after counsel was requested to give details?

address.

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MS NELSON: I can't be sure, because I wasn't here. One thing I am sure of is that they were on the front page of the 'Advertiser', because I wasn't due to be here in the commission, I think, until about Friday and it necessitated me catching a small plane from Amata to be back here on Wednesday. So I can be absolutely certain they were in the front page of the 'Advertiser' on Tuesday morning, which I think would have been 1 August. Mr Smith tells me it was the more particular

I have raised those, in particular, not simply because I need to deal with them as matters that you should look at in terms of findings, but also because those allegations having been made, and attracted very widespread publicity, unless they are dealt with and subsequently fairly reported, will tend to stand in the public view.

It is not uncommon to see that somewhat sensational allegations made about people are widely reported, and subsequent findings, whether by jury or otherwise, which tend to negate those allegations are relegated to about p.6 in a small patch down the bottom.

It is interesting, looking at the evidence now as it has unfolded, that the evidence does not support the allegations that were made, and, indeed, I am further supported in that by the fact that no-one in his closing statement or in written submissions has suggested that my client is in any way implicated in this alleged fabrication. Not even Mr Abbott has subjected my client to the sort of scathing remarks to which he subjected some of the other witnesses.

And I stress that, because it is my concern to ensure that proper findings are made in relation to Mr Hemming. I am suggesting that you make some positive ones, and, irrespective of what view you form about other witnesses, that you accept and say that Mr Hemming was not involved in any fabrication.

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The only reference which is made, I think, to Mr Hemming in the context of the events which led up to the declaration in relation to the bridge is made by counsel assisting in his closing statement, and he simply says, in a non-sinister way, that Hemming offered Doreen Kartinyeri the suggestion that Ronald Berndt and said something about the shape of or the topography of the region as bearing some resemblance to a woman's body.

I have analysed that evidence fairly carefully in my written submissions. It is certainly a conversation which took place at which Clarke and Jones were also present. The timing of that conversation is very relevant I think. Jones is quite vague really about when it happened. The only link that he has in terms of identifying the conversation is that it occurred in the context of a discussion to do with native title.

You will recall that Mr Hemming, in his evidence, placed that conversation quite definitely after February 1995, and he produced the costing report which he had produced in February 1995 to further identify the time at which that discussion took place.

In my submission, you should accept that evidence, and if, on that basis, you do, then it is obvious that there was a lot of discussion about the resemblance of this area to a woman's body prior to February of 1995.

If you accept what Doreen Kartinyeri is alleged to have said to Philip Clarke, it is equally consistent that what has happened is that this has become known throughout the museum and, in the course of debate, Hemming has done no more than, having heard this reported, to say `Maybe there is some support for what she is saying, because I recall Ronald Berndt saying in the tearoom that he was starting to theorise about this area having some feminine aspect'.

In any event, and I do not want to dwell on that particular topic for any length because it is not put forward in the context that my client was party to or assisted in any fabrication.

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There is an obvious division of opinion between the experts, and by that I mean the anthropologists and the academics in this area. The book by Berndt and Berndt is put to you and has almost come to be regarded as a sacred site itself. Any attempt to suggest that the Berndts might not have been quite right or might have omitted something is greeted by scandalised horror.

There is a real danger in accepting the written word as being the fons et origo of all knowledge. As I have indicated in my written submissions, it isn't part of my brief to prove or disprove the existence of secret sacred women's business, but I acknowledge that that is part of your task, and I have addressed it by way of an overview in the hope that some of my submissions may be of assistance to you.

The Berndts carried out their study when they were newly married in the early 1940s, at a time when certainly Catherine Berndt was a fairly new researcher, and, as she herself has acknowledged in her later written works, there were certain flaws in her approach to the Yaraldi people. She identified perhaps too strongly with her husband and insufficiently strongly with the women, and she felt that that perhaps was an impediment to her receipt of information.

It is said that Pinkie Mack did not disclose to them any secret business, therefore, secret business did not exist. However, there may well be a good explanation for that, in that she was withholding material. I have canvassed all that, and I do not propose, in the limited time that I have got, to reiterate what I have said in written submissions.

I thought there might be a fallacy in the approach that Mr Abbott adopted this morning when he was suggesting in his submissions that Hindmarsh Island was regarded as a sacred site, and because it wasn't used as a sacred site, therefore, there could be no secret business of any gender because it was not site-related.

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It is not suggested, as I understand it, that the area itself has a quality which would put it into the category of a sacred site. Simply that it was the forum for certain ceremonies and at the time that the ceremonies took place, the topography took on the secret sacred quality. But it is the association of the land with the ceremonies that gives rise, as I understand it, to the material to which I am certainly not privy, and neither is my client.

In terms of the general approach, you have the unenviable task of deciding whether or not a negative has been proved. I think it would be inappropriate, in my respectful submission, for you to take the approach that, in the absence of positive proof that it exists, therefore this area has no religious significance or traditional significance for the Aboriginal people.

I think, with respect, the approach has to be that unless you are satisfied to a very high standard of proof that this traditional belief or religious belief does not exist, then you cannot find that there has been a fabrication. Without knowing who is responsible for the Terms of Reference, it is certainly not an easy task for you.

It is difficult to deal with the religious and traditional beliefs of any community. I listened to Mr Abbott with interest this morning, because he was applying logic to the situation. I think you can apply judicial knowledge to the fact that religions do not operate on logic, and, if they did, they simply would not exist.

Belief is a very difficult and sensitive area. It is simply a nonsense for Mr Abbott to talk about the barrages and the bridge and the flowing of the waters and say that, by a process of logic, it is illogical and therefore it cannot be believed. It is a very attractive argument in a scientific and dispassionate arena, but it is simply not an argument which has any

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validity when it is applied to the question of traditional or religious beliefs.

If I can simply say by way of analogy, the Christian religion accepts matters which are set out in the Old Testament and the New Testament. Internal examination of a lot of that in a logical sense tends to suggest that that is something which cannot have any credence. But even if you look at the various academic debates that have gone on since the discovery and the interpretation of the Dead Sea Scrolls, it is quite evident that there is yet another body of interpretation relating to the historical fact, if it be a fact, giving rise to that particular set of beliefs.

So I simply say that this is an area to be treated with a degree of sensitivity, and there is a danger in applying that sort of scientific logic to the area of individual and community belief.

Having said that, there is another area which became apparent in the evidence to which I think you need to have regard, and it is the question of: what is tradition? The definition of tradition in both the State and Federal Acts is a very wide ranging definition, and it encompasses, by definition, contemporary as well as historical belief.

There are, it seems to me, three avenues which you can take. One is to find that this is a belief or a tradition which has existed for many many years, but which has been eroded, both in terms of its content and in terms of its dissemination, by reason of the European invasion, the disruption generally to Aboriginal life, the removal of children from traditional communities, the removal of people from their traditional way of life to a mission way of life, where there is absolutely no doubt that their own traditional beliefs were frowned on and so forth.

6 CONTINUED

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1 All those matters have been well canvassed. 2 The other avenue is to say that there has been a 3 basis of belief which has been reinterpreted, or if I use Dr Clarke's phrase, there has been a reinvention of 5 tradition, but that there is now a genuine belief and, 6 therefore, within the terms of the definition, a genuine 7 tradition. 8 I have referred to the statement of David Rathman, 9 the Chief Executive of the Department of State 10 Aboriginal Affairs, and it seemed to me that his 11 comments are worth bearing in mind in your approach to 12 this. 13 He says: `Aboriginal people have their own way of looking at 14 15 knowledge.' 16 And this is not something which has been disputed by 17 anyone. 18 He says further: 19 `Sometimes Aboriginal people withhold knowledge, because 20 of previous undertakings given at the time when they were told the knowledge. Aboriginal people will go to 21 22 extreme lengths, if there is a fear that knowledge would 23 fall into the wrong hands, even at times allowing the 24 sites related to the knowledge to be destroyed.' 25 If I can interpolate there: some of the written 26 submissions seem to argue that, because there was a 27 delay in the secret sacred women's business coming to 28 light, as it were, that therefore it must be 29 manufactured. And there are two matters to be borne in 30 mind relating to that sort of process of logic. 31 First of all, it is apparent, from Henry Rankine's 32 evidence, that he was unaware that a bridge was involved 33 in this development until fairly late in the piece, late 34 1993, I think. 35 Secondly, as Dr Fergie said in her evidence, the 36 whole of the objection to the construction, as a whole, 37 or the consultation relating to the development, as a

whole, was male managed. It was undertaken by the male

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1	members of the Aboriginal community. And both of those
2 3	two matters are compelling reasons why, apart from the
3	natural reluctance to disclose the existence of
4	knowledge, they are compelling reasons why these matters
5	did not come to light until it was essential for them to
6	be revealed.
7	Rathman goes on to say that:
8	`There is evidence of a process occuring where
9	Aboriginal people who have been dispossessed of their
10	traditional lands are adopting archaeological sites
11	which are important historically.'
12	Which would, as I understand what he is saying, not
13	ordinarily be described as sacred sites, but they are
14	being adopted as sacred sites, because of their
15	historical and other traditional importance.
16	And he says:
17	`It is a process of spiritual and cultural heritage and
18	rediscovering a comtemporary connection with the
19	country.'
20	In a way, he is saying much the same as Dr Clarke
21	said when he spoke about invention of tradition as a
22	cultural process whereby events are reshaped:
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	`The perception of the past is reshaped to make a new
24	sense of the present.'
25	And Mr Jones agrees with that.
26	He says:
27	`By gradual process, the ground has been prepared for
28	this emergence.'
29 30	And I interpolate to say, as I read his evidence, I
30	think he was talking about the Hindmarsh Island issue:
31	`And that process has been preceding probably for
32	several decades.'
33	Having read most of the written submissions - and I
34	put to one side, in this comment, the submission or the
35	closing statement of counsel assisting the Commission -
36	it is unfortunate that there are extreme views taken.
37	There is the view of the dissident women that this

is a lot of nonsense. It is all manufactured. It

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couldn't possibly exist. It never has existed.

There is the other view, which is put forward by the

proponents of the existence of secret sacred women's business, which is that it has existed in an unchanged sense for centuries. And it seems to me that both of those extreme points of view overlook what may very well be the truth of the matter, which is that there is, in the historical past, a basis for the existence of this tradition and belief. But that, as the culture and tradition has evolved, there has been, if you like, an evolving reinterpretation, having regard to contemporary

views traditions and beliefs.

If that is right, then it falls within the definition of tradition, as set out in both the State and the Federal Act.

I refer to those matters simply in an attempt to assist you in your task, but also to reinforce my client's position.

You will recall that he gave his evidence in a perfectly straightforward way. He was, I suggest, one of the few anthropologists or academics who gave evidence from an unbiased point of view and who didn't appear to have a hidden agenda.

It is quite plain from some of the other museum witnesses that there was very much of a personal agenda in their approach - and I have commented on that in my written submissions - but he wasn't there to advance a point of view. He didn't have a thesis to support, or justify. He hadn't been commissioned by any group to comment on this issue. He hadn't been paid for any reports. He hadn't given interviews to Channel 10. And he hadn't in any way aligned himself firmly with one group or the other. He maintained a perfectly proper point of view, which was that he supported Dr Kartinyeri's right, as he put it, to have her say.

In other words, he supported her right to communicate her views to Mr Tickner, but he really has adopted a very fair substance. He hasn't dismissed the

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1 proponent point of view out of hand, but he hasn't gone 2 in to advocate it vigorously either. He does no more 3 than to say the existence of this secret sacred women's business is a possibility. And he has pointed in his 5 statement to the various matters to which he has had 6 regard in arriving at that conclusion. And of course it 7 is true that one of those was Alison Brookman, which she 8 has since explained, but, of course, at the time, when 9 my client read it, it certainly would have had a 10 significance for him, which has probably abated to some 11 extent. But that is only one factor. There are other 12 matters upon which he has relied, and I think, for those 13 reasons, you may well find his evidence helpful, but it 14 isn't tainted with that sort of personal approach and 15 the advocacy of a point of view which has to be 16 justified, for whatever reason. 17 In summary, I think that, unless you find convincing 18

In summary, I think that, unless you find convincing proof, and to the standard which I suggest is proper, negating the existence of secret sacred women's business, even if you find it is reasonable as a possibility, then I don't think you can find that there has been a fabrication. As I say, the truth may lie somewhere between the two extremes which have been argued before you.

In any event, it is plain that Mr Hemming wasn't a party to any fabrication and indeed, as I understand it, it is no longer urged that he was. My concern is that, having received that extraordinary amount of publicity, that a positive finding be made by you to somehow counteract that sort of allegation, because it tends to linger in the public mind in the absence of something very positive.

Those are my submissions.

34 COMSR: Mr Steele, do you wish to address today?

35 MR STEELE: Yes.

36 COMSR: Is it your intention to address?

37 MR STEELE: Yes, it is my intention to address. It

is also my intention to be very brief and, having heard

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(MR TILMOUTH) 1 Miss Nelson, I can be briefer than I anticipated. 2 Mr Smith suggests that I might go next. 3 I understand that Mr Tilmouth has to be elsewhere, so I am quite content to remain seated. 5 MR TILMOUTH: I am obliged to Mr Steele. 6 Unfortunately I had arrangements for tomorrow changed on 7 me by the Chief Justice and it has caused confusion in 8 my life. 9 What Miss Nelson has said to you, in terms of 10 avoiding the risks of looking at the case from two 11 polarised views, in my submission, has a great deal to 12 commend it. And it shouldn't be seen, this matter 13 should not be seen as simply a black and white, singular 14 choice between apparently opposed and starkly 15 conflicting views. 16 Indeed, Madam Commissioner, in some senses, as Miss 17 Nelson hinted, there has been an air of forensic 18 unreality about some of the way the case has been dealt 19 with. The contentions that there is no reference in the 20 books, there is no earlier writings about women's 21 business and treating it as a stark forensic matter to 22 be dealt with on that basis. The thesis is, in a way, 23 that if it doesn't appear in the literature, the 24 anthropological literature, it can't possibly exist. 25 And that line of reasoning is clearly fraught with 26 danger. Indeed, in 6,000 pages of evidence and 300 odd 27 I think exhibits, one tends to forget what should be the 28 real starting point in this case and stand back and look 29 at the area and look at the Ngarrindjeri people and the 30 other tribes around them.

> And I have dealt with it, to an extent, in the written outline, but it doesn't take any degree of imagination at all to realise that this area, in its natural, pristine state, before European invasion, must have been a paradise. And I don't say that to be emotive to or overstate the issue.

The meeting of the waters, to use a nontechnical sense, was very much all part of that area because, with

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1 the natural forces of the River Murray and the sea, no 2 doubt how far the salt water went up the Murray and how 3 far the Murray brought down the fresh water would have been very much dependent on seasonal factors. And this 5 area would have been alive with the ebb and flow of 6 fresh and salt water to a very much more greater extent 7 than it is now. Not only, of course, do we have the 8 current day situation compromised by the barrages, but 9 we know it has been compromised substantially by the 10 drawing of the water, or drawing on the waters for 11 irrigation purposes, right up the length of the Murray. 12 And the situation we see today is far different and far 13 more spoiled than no doubt the situation as it was in 14 tribal times. 15

And, Madam Commissioner, it must be, in my submission, looked at in that respect. That it must have been an area of great natural beauty, intense flora and fauna, and a wonderful place for the Aboriginal people to live, in a fairly permanent situation.

And the other thing to say in parallel with that is, from all the writings we do have, all the anthropological literature, these were a very sophisticated people indeed. They had a parliament, the Tendi. Whilst it may not have had all the attributes of Westminster, it clearly was a very advanced institution. And I could go at length to what is recorded in all of the books, but we know we had a very sophisticated and advanced people and that should not be forgotten either.

What all of that means - the natural beauty of the area and the advanced state of existence that these people had - it should not be of any surprise at all that, in such a degree of sophistication, that they did have a detailed and intense and sofisticated religious culture and, likewise, sophisticated and detailed beliefs. And it should be of no surprise, Madam Commissioner, to postulate that there were gender-specific issues in such a society as this.

38 Indeed, apart from the Tiwi people who were

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coincidentally also investigated by the Berndts, this area, if the thesis that there was no gender-specific knowledge or secret sacred business owing to men and women is true, they would be the odd tribe out in well over 300 tribes - and there were probably a lot more than that - on the Australian mainland, including Tasmania. And one needs to ask the question at the very beginning, why would this culture be entirely different from all or all but one of the other Aboriginal cultures in Australia? And one should search, in my submission, for convincing material to assume that state of affairs.

What, of course, is put to you is that Berndt and Berndt is an exhaustive code, or record and it contains no references which are capable of supporting the basis of separate men's and women's knowledge, or business, as it is referred to in the Terms of Reference.

What Miss Nelson said about the dangers in that kind of process of reasoning I would adopt as well. She put it very succinctly and, in my submission, clearly, and in a thought-provoking way and I adopt it.

What I would add, though, is that it would be a mistake in any religion to hold up any publication and say `This is an exhaustive code, or an exhaustive reference work, which marks out entirely that religion, or the beliefs which surround it.' And one only needs to look at the Bible.

The Bible might be said, like Berndt might be said for the Ngarrindjeri people, to be the locus classicus. But, Madam Commissioner, to say that the Bible contains every last word and every last thought on Christianity, of course, is nonsense. If that were true, there wouldn't be theologies, there wouldn't be different branches of the Christian religion, there wouldn't be arguments about what passages mean or don't mean in the Bible. And, in my submission, the thesis that the Berndts' book excludes the existence of women's knowledge is to take that very view. And, in my

submission, only to think about it and apply it to

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1 Christianity in the Bible is to defeat the thesis. 2 The other thing I would say, as a preliminary remark, is that the very word itself, 'Kumarangk', and 3 4 the connotation which it imports about pregnancy - and I 5 am referring to Dr Clarke's evidence in this regard - is 6 also a good starting point for a consideration as to 7 whether the things said about Hindmarsh Island are 8 really true. In other words, what does the name, the 9 Aboriginal name, convey in the process? 10 Next I would like to deal with the issue of 11 consultation. 12 The next argument, putting aside `Well, there is 13 nothing in Berndt, so there is nothing in antiquity 14 about it', is that, why did these people sit back and 15 say nothing about it until the death knock? 16 A good deal has been said to you in answer to that 17 already, particularly by Miss Nelson. But, Madam 18 Commissioner, on the issue of consultation, there has 19 been a tendency to look at it as a strict matter of law 20 and as a matter of strict obligations. And what has 21 been put to you, essentially is 'Well, the Lucas report 22 cast an onus on the Tendi to call a meeting and to 23 further the process of consultation.' 24 Now, in my submission, that is to look at it in 25 entirely the wrong way. 26 I have dealt with it in the written outline, at 27 p.12, if you want to reference back to the submission. 28 COMSR: Yes, I have read the submissions. 29 MR TILMOUTH: But the fact remains, even if one was 30 tempted to be critical of the Aboriginal people for 31 inaction, the inaction was equally shared by both 32 parties. It may be reasonably asked, what did the 33 developers or the Government do to try and stimulate the 34 Aboriginal people into the consultation process as 35 promised in the Lucas report and as formed part of the 36 conditions of approval? Where did anybody write and say 37 what are you doing? Why aren't you doing it? Where is 38 your meeting of the Tendi? And the fact of the matter

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is that, at best, in my submission, inequities are quite equal in the area of inactivity. The fact of the matter also is that what Lucas promised and the Aboriginals relied upon was never, ever fulfilled. When Lucas wrote in 1990, he wrote, not on behalf of the Aboriginal people, he wrote a report for the developers and for the Government. And you know, from the extracts that I have quoted, that there were positive statements about the necessity for further consultation with bodies that he identified. And I emphasise 'bodies'. Not advise, like Henry Rankine, at a park on the way to a football match. Aboriginal bodies at the expense of the developers for the purposes of ensuring that adequate consultation occurred with respect to this area.

That expectation, which nobody ever said to the Aboriginal people `That no longer applies', became part of the conditions in the assessment report, which was part of the original conditions on 12 April 1990 by the Aboriginal Heritage Branch. And they are set out at p.15 and 16 of our written submissions, in full. But they particularly picked up by express reference Dr Lucas's original statements about the necessity for consultation. And the assessment report specifically said that there were those recommendations in his report which needed to be addressed:

`It is necessary for the proponent, the developer, to consult with the Aboriginal Heritage Branch about implementing these recommendations, particularly with regard to the burial skeletal remains and discovery of other material.'

And the report went on to say that there was a necessity for liaison between the proponent and the Branch and that all relevant Aboriginal representative bodies should be notified and fully consulted.

Now, there was just not one attempt to deal with the Aboriginal bodies involved. More particularly, the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage Committee, which was specifically named in Mr Lucas's report as a proper

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communities - '

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1 vehicle for those consultations. Nor was there any 2 attempt to deal with, in any way, the Raukkan community 3 or any of the other organisations, Aboriginal organisations which existed, at the time. 5 So, the Aborigines gave evidence, George and Tom Trevorrow, and said Well, we relied on Lucas. Nobody 6 7 came to speak to us in the way that was contemplated.' 8 And the fact of the matter is that that evidence is 9 correct, as a matter of history, unmistakeable history. 10 And they can't be criticised for sitting back and 11 waiting for the maturation of the conditions precedent 12 to the development which had been included as conditions 13 in the official documentations to which the developers 14 and the Government were a party. And, without those conditions being fulfilled, then of course you don't get 15 16 to the next stage, where the development proceeds. And 17 there is a great air of unreality, in my submission, in 18 simply saying that the Aboriginal people sat back, when 19 one looks at the requirements which were imposed upon 20 this development, there were specific and affirmative 21 obligations on the developers to do things, which they 22 plainly did not do. 23 And more importantly in that respect, in Mr Lucas's 24 report itself, which is Exhibit 15, he notes that the 25 opposition by the community was expressed to him in 26 1990. It is said to be a big gap in the opposition. 27 At para.5.2.2: 28 `Henry Rankine, chairman of the Raukkan community, 29 expressed profound concern over any ... over burial 30 sites.' 31 And the report went on to note that the Aboriginal 32 Heritage Act appeared to now deal with the situation. 33 And, of course, the expectations of Tom and George 34 Trevorrow in their evidence was that the Act had to be 35 complied with. 36 And the report goes on: 37 `Henry Rankine's expressed ... Aboriginal

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`Communities', not individuals:

` - on the part of developers ... remains will be required at all times.'

None of those things, in my submission, were fulfilled.

And, Madam Commissioner, I also point out that this is not a specific issue to Hindmarsh Island or specific to Draper. The necessity for full consultation with communities is a common consideration when it comes to Aboriginal communities and I have quoted an extract from the waterhole dam inquiry by Mr Wootton. And the relevant part of that is at p.18. This is a common theme. It is not something that is idiosyncratic to this area.

Now, the other thing that needs to be said loudly and clearly is that Mr Lucas's report of 1990 contained not one reference to the bridge. This is a report, I repeat, not written for the Aboriginal community. It is written for the developers and the Government. Mr Lucas, without being legally too technical, is their agent. His wife, Dr Fergie, has given evidence that she believes, from what he has told her, that there was no reference in what he was asked to do on this occasion with respect to the bridge.

Now, Madam Commissioner, that must be right, because it could hardly be expected that, if the bridge was a part of his remit, that it would somehow have been omitted altogether in the report.

The only conclusion to draw is that he was not instructed as to the bridge proposal at all in this survey. And, of course, when he went around doing what he has described in that report, it must have been conveyed to the Aboriginals concerned, as Tom and George Trevorrow said, that there was nothing to do with the bridge in that area. And, of course, this postdated, this superceded the Evans report, especially that second report. And it must therefore be true what George Trevorrow said `When we got this report and the bridge

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1	was omitted, we assumed from that that the bridge was
2	off the agenda, at least for the time being.' It could
3	hardly have been part of Mr Lucas's instructions to deal
4	with the bridge issue and the bridge approaches. If, in
5	fact, he had been given specific instructions, it must
6	surely have appeared in his report.
7	So, the only conclusion you can make, especially
8	given the fact that he has not remarkably been called,
9	is he was not instructed about the bridge at all.
10	CONTINUED

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Of course, people will say that the difficulty with the Lucas report is that it has this one line throw away that there is no extant mythology. That must be remembered in the context of the fact that he is not dealing with the bridge proposal for the reasons that I have mentioned.

The other thing to say in this context, that is to say in the context of his suggested late speaking up, is that at the Coorong Consultative Committee on 2 July 1993 - you will remember that George Trevorrow said that there was no consultation, he had been very consistent about all of this, but that report, that minute also records that that committee recommended at the time that the bridge not be built. That is at p.19 of our written outline. So there is, in fact, quite a deal of recorded opposition over the key period to opposition to the bridge in the context of the Aboriginal people concerned.

On the issue of late disclosure, there's a lot been put in our written outline which I adopt by sheer research with the water hole dam issue. In any other context, it would have been idle to suggest - in any other context in relation to Aboriginal people, it would have been idle to suggest that, well, there is none as they came out late with this secret sacred knowledge and, therefore, it doesn't exist. It is relied on very heavily in this case and strongly indicative of the fact that the secret women's business, as the Royal Commission calls it the Terms of Reference calls it, did not exist.

The fact of the matter is that in all cases, where you have the kind of secret knowledge that has been talked about here, late disclosure will be the invariable product of the process which gives rise to the no to reveal the material. In other words, if there weren't late revelation but early revelation, that would have been very powerful that it was secret sacred knowledge because of the ease and early stage at which

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1 it was prepared to be revealed. One's got to look at 2 this in the context of what our experiences tell the 3 Commission; that is, if it is truly secret sacred knowledge, it will not, by definition, be revealed until 5 the bulldozers are moving in to start construction. 6 As I emphasised as much as I can, if it had been 7 revealed earlier, that would have destroyed itself, the 8 view, the contention that it was secret and sacred 9 because it just doesn't come out this easily. The 10 comment may also be made that the Aboriginal people 11 would have been damned whether they revealed it early or 12 whether they revealed it late. They couldn't win 13 whatever they did. If it was revealed early and 14 readily, Mr Abbott would have been shouting `Well, it 15 cannot be secret and sacred because it came out so 16 readily and easy and quickly'. If it came out late, 17 he's shouting to the same extent. In my submission, 18 one's got to step back again and look at this and see 19 that the fact of the matter is that if it was truly the 20 privilege knowledge of the women, it had to come out in 21 this late way when the situation was desperate. It 22 wouldn't have come out any earlier. 23 You can see a pattern, especially through early 24 January, with Dr Draper and Mr Jacobs where the men are 25 clearly trying to hint at this material without revelation. A little bit more is revealed from time to 26 27 time. That is absolutely typical of the way that these 28 things occur. Of course, Mr Abbott says there is no 29 other example of this kind of thing happening, the water 30 hole dam and other Aboriginal land claims are absolutely 31 typical of these types of situation where there are

34 and they are only revealed as sacred sites when the need 35 arises. And the water hole dam is a very specific

36 current example of exactly that kind of thing happening 37

recent examples of well documented anthropological

areas, but where specific sites are still not documented

right now in Australia with respect to Aboriginal

38 people.

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The other example we have - and it's not addressed by Mr Abbott at all - in relation to this particular area and these particular people was the Meningie Caravan Park example. We have a specific example of that happening right here with respect to these people.

On the issue of late disclosure, I also reinforce what Miss Nelson said about Mr Rathman's statement. He is the chief executive of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and you would think would be in a good position to know and speak authoritatively. Nobody wanted him cross-examined on that. I refer but won't read p.25 of our written submission where this very important issue is again dealt with from the Wootton report.

The fact of the matter in this context is that the veracity of the so-called secret women's business, or more correctly called the secret knowledge, can't possibly be devined in this Commission without the attendance of the custodians of that knowledge or those persons, those elderly women, who have said to have harboured it close to their breasts. Of course, without Sarah Milera or Doreen Kartinyeri as chief informants to Dr Fergie and then Professor Saunders, and without the senior women - and they have been named in many respects on many occasions in my submission - it is wishful thinking to expect you to be able to find the existence of that business when those people have not entered the witness box and have not been tested in cross-examination.

A lot was said about their failure to give evidence and the Jones v Dunkell question. But the fact of the matter is that it's a very big thing, as Miss Nelson said, on the principle of Jones v Dunkell to draw an adverse inference from their failure to give evidence. Jones v Dunkell, for the reasons that Miss Nelson mentioned, don't apply in this context but it should not be forgotten that the Federal Minister has himself announced, in I think 7 or 8 June, a Federal inquiry and it's a very big thing to say that, well, these women and

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these other people are faced with a difficult decision about what they should do. They have got a Federal Minister reassuring them on the one hand that there will be a Federal inquiry under s.10 of the Federal Act and the State Government coming out in this inquiry and the women saying `Well, the Federal Minister made the decision in this case under the Federal Act. What's wrong with us co-operating with his inquiry?'. In my submission, the election not to give evidence should be seen in that light and in that light with the Minister of the Crown, a Commonwealth Minister of the Crown, making public statements about the holding of an inquiry under that Act, the very Act under which the decision was made. In that context here, it can hardly be the occasion for criticism of them, still less for drawing a positive inference out of their failure to give evidence in this case. As we put in our written outline, there was an explanation anyway within the Jones v Dunkell

In the written outline and to an extent this morning, Mr Abbott glossed over the importance of the meeting between the men and Mr Jacobs QC in January 1993. The written outline of Mr Abbott in particular, which is of para.4.32 and those few that follow, played down that occasion and talked about it really relating to the land generally and the geographical detriment that the bridge would cause.

If you read, which I encourage you to do, carefully the cross-examination of both Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer, they endeavoured to draw out from Mr Jacobs the fact that the men were really worried about the visual aspects of the bridge and played down the importance of what was said by them to Mr Jacobs on the spiritual side. The centre of gravity of his whole evidence and the cross-examination, if you read it, is, in fact, quite the reverse. Mr Jacobs talked about the burden of their complaint being the area of spiritual intrusion rather than just the bridge being an eyesore. When you

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read the evidence, it's very important to see the hints 1 2 the men were giving to somebody whom I accept they were 3 probably regarding as equivalent of an elder in our culture, the very significant hints they were giving to 5 him about the existence of what we have now called 6 women's business. If you look at the particulars 7 carefully about what Jacobs ascribe to the men, it goes 8 a long way without naming it, of course, in specific 9 terms. But, in my submission, that exchange was a very 10 important one as early as it was in January because it 11 shows that the men were alluding indirectly to what was 12 later to become the major question about the women's 13 14

In relation to the Berndt book, if I can refer to that for the moment. Nobody has addressed or at least nobody so far as has addressed the fact that in combination, Dr Fergie, Dr Draper and Mr Hemming have referred to a number of specific references in that work which give rise to references to or maybe regarded as references to the existence of a gender specific culture. We have endeavoured to collate them by reference number to transcript references in our written outline, but it should not be forgotten that there is a significant body of credible evidence by high standard people, highly qualified people, three of them, with a great deal of field experience - Draper and Hemming in particular - with these very people, which says that the Berndt book and Tindale references support the view that there is gender specific material.

If I could briefly - I think we have summarized them. There are ten of them. There is Tindale's Journal, South East Journal at p.223. There is a specific reference in Berndt itself at pp.175 to 176 where there is a reference to the Narambi sacred and taboo and they talk about the practice they have recorded. It says:

37 Physical removal of the novice from the secular camps38 ... only to the elders.'

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There's a third reference in Berndt at p.12, a 4th at p.148, a 5th at p.149, a 6th at p.156, a 7th at p.193, an 8th at p.154, which, by the way, do have detailed with it the evidence of Betty Fisher and Veronica Brodie in the Exhibit, the 7.30 Report tape in 22B at p.20. There's a 9th reference again from the journal, the South East Journal at p.245, and there's a 10th at p.23 of the same journal. In my submission, it is not correct at all to say that Berndt not only is in error to say that it's an exhaustive code, but it is wrong to say that there is nothing in Berndt or, indeed, in the Tindale journals to support the view that nothing existed in the anthropological literature.

As to the Mouth House issue, which, of course, directly concerns my clients, there are some important things to say about that. Of course, there was, on the whole of the evidence, the initial exchange after Mr Wooley said that there was not enough for Minister Tickner to hang his hat on. There might be a difference to who did what and pointed the watering stick. There is the potential there because the reference to the aerial photograph there is an extra of gravity one can distill. What is overlooked is the material differences in at least two major respects. These are addressed in our written outline at p.40.

The fact of the matter is that both Tim Wooley and George Trevorrow absolutely deny that Doug Milera or anybody else made any reference to a female anatomy analysis at that time with an aerial photograph or anything else.

Of course, that's the linchpin of Mrs Dorothy Wilson's evidence. The problem with that theory is that if it was supposed to have had such a dramatic effect on Dr Doreen Kartinyeri, you will remember Mrs Wilson's evidence where everyone was transfixed on the map and it was Mrs Kartinyeri who saw some brand new revelation that was as literal as that on Mrs Wilson's evidence. The terms if that was such a powerful influence and what

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1 is a sine qua non of what eventually happened to 2 influence Minister Tickner, there is not a skerrick of 3 reference in that or in the key documents; that is to say, the Exhibit 206 the letter that went to Tickner 5 that day that was faxed off or in Dr Kartinyeri's letter 6 which was a couple of days later on the 12th. 7 Those two letters, because of the omission of that 8 material, are themselves very telling of what, in fact, 9 occurred or what did not occur at this meeting. My 10 submission is that this anatomy illusion was ancient 11 history, even with Mr Campbell rarely speaking at that 12 time. But what is really significant about this 13 evidence is that Mr Meyer in his statement, in his 14 written submissions to you, tries to reconcile the 15 conflicting events by suggesting that Mr Wooley may not 16 have heard or he may have been mistaken about it. That 17 is at p.43 of Mr Meyer's written submission. The fact 18 of the matter is that Mr Wooley was very close at hand. 19 Mr Abbott was very keen to have him close to the table 20 and Mrs Wilson there too as well as Dr Kartinyeri. And 21 Mr Wooley's evidence is close to an exhaustive account 22 of what happened before he left the room and before the 23 letter was written in. By the way, there is also a 24 divergence of material, divergence about that because 25 Wooley says that that extra bit was not added when he 26 was there. Whereas, Mrs Wilson's evidence was that it 27 must have been because she saw Dr Kartinyeri ask someone 28 to dictate it, take it down and then she left the room. 29 In the cross-examination of Mr Wooley, and, indeed, 30 George Trevorrow for that matter, these differences 31 which are vital were not pressed upon. In fact, all 32 that Mr Abbott does in his written submission at p.122 33 is criticise Mr Wooley for claiming that which he was 34 obliged to do until you made a ruling contrary to it and 35 criticises him as well for saying that - well, his 36 evidence was such that you can't exercise the 37 jurisdiction under the Federal Act until you have 38 exhausted the State Acts by pointing out that he wrote

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1 to Minister Tickner in 1939 and somehow argues, I don't 2 understand it, he argues that that affects Mr Wooley's 3 credit. Mr Abbott was not game to cross-examine Mr 4 Wooley on the key areas of difference relating to the 5 Mouth House exchange. He never put `I put it to you 6 that Doug Milera said this', 'I put it to you that 7 Doreen Kartinyeri's reaction was marked' and `I put it 8 to you that something was added to that letter when you 9 were there'. In fact, Mr Abbott's cross-examination 10 very consciously withdrew from grasping that nettle. I 11 refer you to the transcript at pp.4327 and 4328 where he 12 specifically was afraid to crunch the issue. 13 The relevance is this. The problem is that there is 14 George Trevorrow, Mr Wooley, and the objective evidence 15 both before and after the Mouth House event which 16 indicate together very strongly that what Mrs Wilson has 17 said about Doug Milera referring to the map, et cetera, 18 just did not occur. Now, of course, if you were to 19 accept that, then the credibility of really the only 20 informant in the whole case of fabrication of the 21 women's business is stopped. It's such an important 22 matter that it cannot be ducked or weaved as the written 23 submissions try to do. They try to avoid the problem 24 because they recognise that if Mrs Wilson cannot be 25 accepted on this, a huge question mark and a dark cloud 26 must necessarily hang over the entirety of her evidence; 27 i.e., what happened at the Bunkhouse, what happened at 28 Graham's Castle, of course, you 29 have the contradictions in material respects with Dr 30 Fergie whether there was a big or a small map and so on. 31 The fact of the matter is that when, therefore, 32 assessing the weight to be given to the competing 33 evidence on the Mouth House, you are entitled under the 34 Brown v Dunn principles to look at the way in which 35 those contentions were approached by Mr Meyer and Mr 36 Abbott respectively and notice the conscious tactical 37 step of being willing to strike, but being afraid to

wound. That was a very extraordinary tactic which was

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1 designed and only could have been designed to avoid a 2 problem which was insurmountable in terms of Mrs Wilson. 3 I also point out that the reverse argument which was 4 put by Mr Abbott to an extent in para.5.1.1.11 of his 5 written outline is not true. I cross-examined fully on 6 these versions of events at pp.3510 to 3520 and 7 specifically with what George Trevorrow had to say at 8 pp.3521 to 3023. The fact of the matter is that, as I 9 said, the submissions may overlook the fact that there 10 are two witnesses cumulatively who show that what Mrs 11 Wilson said about that occasion cannot be correct. It 12 also ignores the background material. It ignores, for 13 example, what Sarah Milera had been saying on 15 April 14 at the meeting with the Minister, what she had been 15 saying to Dr Draper later that month during his Anzac 16 Day long weekend survey which showed that all of this matter was well and truly out by then. It completely 17 ignores what Dr Kartinyeri had said to Mr Rathman at the 18 19 office of DOSAA on 13 April 1994 - and I'm running out 20 of time. I have to refer you to my written submission 21 in that respect at p.33. 22 COMSR: I have read your submissions. 23 MR TILMOUTH: You will recall that is what Dr 24 Kartinyeri talks about what is the women's business at 25 that time. Mr Abbott criticised the letters that passed 26 between the ALRM and Mr Rathman in relation to this 27 issue. But, in my submission, the ALRM letter, document 28 180 in the bundle of Rathman documents, was a perfectly 29 proper inquiry about his recollection. It says: 30 Doreen has asked me to write to you to see if you can 31 recall such a meeting and whether ... of such'. 32 There is nothing wrong with an inquiry. 33 You will remember in the next document of Mr Rathman 34 which is additional to his statement and where he said 35 that on 13 April in the letter in relation to what Dr 36 Doreen Kartinyeri said to him then about Hindmarsh 37 Island, he said: 38 `Dr Kartinyeri ... to expand, et cetera.'

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business has been defined.

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1 That clearly shows that by the time it came to the Mouth 2 House meeting, that there was nothing new to be learned 3 by Dr Kartinyeri at that time and her surprise, her apparent surprise, at this revelation simply could not 5 have taken place. 6 More importantly, this version of events, the Doug 7 Milera conversation in particular was denied by Dr 8 Kartinyeri in an article which appeared in the 9 Australian on 4 July 1995, and it was also denied by 10 Sarah Milera whom you will remember was also in this 11 room at that time, per the evidence of Colin James at 12 p.2152. I don't read to try and be a little bit 13 sensitive, but you will remember in our submission we 14 raised the question that even assuming quite contrary to all of our arguments what was said was said, where is 15 16 there any fabrication in that illusion? 17 In fact, in Berndt & Berndt at p.13 there is a very 18 interesting passage in this connection and if I could 19 read it: 20 `The great River Murray that dominated the ... of the 21 22 There is a lot of anatomy going on in that very vibrant 23 passage. You might be excused for thinking that there 24 is a lot of force in our submission that the great 25 prominence that has been given to the Mouth House 26 incident really ignores and belies the importance of the 27 written work earlier, especially in Berndt. There is 28 not a lot to be added to that report in Berndts to what 29 has been alleged here to have been brand new, just 30 revealed knowledge which Dr Kartinyeri strangely saw as 31 the opportunity to influence events. In my submission, 32 it's incredible to accept that she took this occasion in 33 the light of that material. 34 There's another fatal flaw in relation to this 35 inquiry and that is the question of whether the women's

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By the way, I join issue with Ms Eszenyi about Mr Brunton's material. In my submission, it is really putting another witness before you as an annexure. On the really important question of what the women's business is, in my submission, there has been a total failure to identify at all the content of the women's business.

Mr Smith, at pp.23 and 24 in his issues paper, if I can call it that, has quite correctly endeavoured to identify the women's business as being made up of at least the following features to which he points. As industrious as that exercise is, with respect, the fact of the matter is what it completely overlooks is that these references, the shape of the landscape, the reproductive organs, et cetera, are merely labels or oratorical references, not content. The content of the women's business, which only Dr Fergie knew of of the witnesses who gave evidence before you, has not been revealed, full stop.

These are not descriptions of the content. They are simply interchangeable labels which have nothing to do with the detailed degree of content of that material. The problem with this Royal Commission is, with respect, in the absence of all of key witnesses, there is simply no evidence which shows what the women's business is, except by round oratorical and figurative labels. The content is entirely lacking.

That, of course, was the evidence of Dr Fergie herself. He said specifically that the various public statements by Dr Kartinyeri, a great deal of this material in para.33 at pp.23 and 24 of Mr Smith's summary, come from the published material of Dr Kartinyeri.

Dr Fergie's express evidence was that only a fragment or fragments of that material related to the secret women's business, 5,237; only a fragment of what was said by Dr Kartinyeri at Graham's Castle comprise the secret women's business, 5,686; and you will

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remember as well that what is alleged to have happened at the Mouth House was only a fragment of the secret women's business as well, 5,838.

The other critical point, as outlined at p.79 and 80 of our written outline, without reading it of course, is that nothing in relation to maps, diagrams, aerial photographs and the like were ever included in Fergie's appendices or in the secret envelopes that went to Saunders. In other words, there is a complete failure to show an evidentiary causal link between whatever the women's business is supposed to be, and the operating decisions in Professor Saunders' recommendations and Mr Tickner's final decision. In my submission, that is fatal to any finding about what the women's business comprises.

If I had more time, I would read to you sections of the interview between Mr Kenny and Doug Milera, but, on our count, Mr Milera confirms or alleges that there is fabrication on about as many occasions in that interview as he says that the women's business is true.

We very strongly adhere to our original submission that the interview is of no weight at all in deciding whether there has been fabrication or not. It can be no evidence that there was fabrication. It takes a long time, after a long series of questioning, before he even gets to use the word `fabrication'.

If one looks at the interview carefully, and in my submission you should look at it carefully, it is riddled with inconsistencies and other things which show that it is of little weight whatsoever. I strongly ask you to look at the video again to just demonstrate how very doubtful this material is. The particular passages I had in mind to make the submission I have just made is 7, 8 and 10.

In relation to the criticisms which were made regarding Mr Clark - remember we prepared a statement for Mr Clark - made by Mr Meyer this morning, although it might have been on the last day or near the last day

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that he was here to give evidence, I do point out a
statement was made available from him on 6 November.
The commission closed on 17 November. He attended here
apparently on the 6th as well as the 17th. So it is not
true to say, with respect, that in fact he only came
along on the last day, as Mr Meyer said.
In the end result, when one goes to the Terms of

In the end result, when one goes to the Terms of Reference, in my submission it is very difficult, as Ms Nelson said, to see any legitimate basis, as the Terms of Reference expect, for there to be any reconciliation - this is Term 6(i) - of the disagreement between the South Australian Aboriginal community. And, by the way, the measure of the respect or otherwise of the government is to be seen in the fact they don't even use a capital A for `Aboriginal' in the Terms of Reference. Although they use the word `Aboriginal' many times, they can't even see fit to give them that much respect.

It is very difficult to see, as well, how the government can decide out of this Royal Commission whether, as a matter of policy, it would be reasonable or inappropriate to proceed with the construction of the bridge, when they have already said they are committed to the previous contract.

There is no work, in other words, for that recital to do. As to whether or not it should decide to make submissions to the Federal inquiry, only reinforces the view that the Aboriginal women have taken that it is better to postpone their evidence to that inquiry. The specific reference to the Federal inquiry is, in other words, an acknowledgment that in fact the Federal inquiry, to an extent, not only will deal with the matter, but is an appropriate venue for the ventilation of these issues.

Moreover, although the Terms of Reference specifically ask you to determine whether or not the women's business was fabricated and the extent and circumstances, it is very hard, essentially for the reasons Ms Nelson gave, to remove both a racial and a

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religious connotation - racial to the extent that it is
exploring the very existence of the culture of the
Ngarrindjeri people. There were times in this
commission when Aboriginal people were cross-examined
and their beliefs and their mythologies and their
stories were belittled and made fun of.

Also, of course, it is hard to ignore the fact as well that, in the end result, if you are talking about the existence of secret women's business on Hindmarsh Island, you are necessarily, of course, inquiring into the religious beliefs of these women.

The important thing here, of course, is that everyone now seems to accept, including Mr Clarke, and Mr Abbott in his written submission, at p.159 I think, that a large number of Aboriginal women presently believe in the secret women's business of Hindmarsh Island.

Irrespective of the roots of those beliefs, why can't those people be let to hold those beliefs as they see fit? In other words, those beliefs are both beliefs of a cultural and, therefore, a racial and necessarily of a religious kind. In the end result, no matter how it is dressed up, the fact of the matter will always remain that the inquiry is one which must explore religion and it must explore culture.

But the final thing to say is that, in the end result, and we have set this out - indeed, Mr Meyer gave us the courtesy of reading some of this this morning at pp.81 to 82 - in the circumstances where the Terms of Reference do not require you to look at the secret envelopes, you are simply hamstrung by the Terms of Reference themselves.

The deficiencies in the evidence which has been led here are very much the product of the deficiencies in the Terms of Reference initially drawn up. Ms Layton made a great deal about that in her early submissions before she withdrew. But the fact of the matter is that without those envelopes, and in light of the evidence of

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Dr Fergie to which I have referred, there is simply no proof, except by reference to labels and broad descriptions of what the women's business is, and there is no evidence upon which you can satisfactorily resolve what that even is, still less whether it was fabricated.

The answer is not a criticism of you, commissioner, it is a criticism of Terms of Reference which were doomed to fail because they, like Mr Abbott, when it came to the Mouth House, were not prepared to grasp the constitutional and legal nettle of saying that you should actually get hold of those secret envelopes and ascertain what is in them.

Of course, that simple but effective inquiry will tell anybody inquiring into them exactly what in fact influenced Mr Tickner, in the result, to ban the bridge. The inescapable fact is that, without that material, this Royal Commission is doomed to failure, and one is only left with what purpose a government could have seen since the other recitals I have gone through have no legs and no work to do. One can only ask what purpose it was intended to serve.

But one can certainly answer that question by saying it does not serve at all the reconciliation between the Aboriginal and white communities in this country. One might also say it does not serve at all well the Aboriginal people's genuine beliefs on all accounts of their religious and cultural and racial heritage.

There have been a lot of criticisms about the evidence of George and Tom Trevorrow, but, in my submission, they were honest and genuine witnesses. Could you not have failed to be impressed by their efforts in life. You will remember they were born at Three Mile Camp in very rough conditions. I don't want to be emotive here, you have heard the detail about that. They are now working very hard in the Aboriginal community down on the Coorong to preserve what is left of the culture and the environment.

Tom Trevorrow's and George Trevorrow's evidence

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1	about the Mouth House cannot be swept aside as easily as
2	it is purported to be. Nor can it be reconciled in such
3	an easy way as the written submissions try to deal with
4	it. The fact of the matter is that the evidence is
5	quite convincing that what has been alleged took place
6	at the Mouth House in relation to Doug Milera's
7	statement is simply disproved, and, of course, with it
8	goes the only genesis of the women's business which has
9	been able to be identified and, in my submission, that
10	is fatal to the inquiry.
11	ADJOURNED 12.50 P.M.

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RESUMING 2.15 P.M.

2 MR STEELE: You have had the very great advantage
3 this morning of hearing a dispassionate address from Ms
4 Nelson of very considerable wisdom, I suggest to you, in
5 the course of which she applied intellectual rigour to
6 the matters at issue before you. That has made my task
7 considerably easier, as I hope it has made your task
8 considerably easier.

There are a number of matters that I wish to specifically join with Ms Nelson in putting a submission to you. The first issue is the relevance of the case of Jones v Dunkell. I wholly agree with the submissions put by Ms Nelson which were then taken up by Mr Tilmouth.

I say that that case is of no assistance to you in the consideration of the issue before you. I say that that case has its use only in an interpartes dispute, where one party has the capacity to call as a witness a certain person and who does not, which failure entitles the fact finder to infer that had the witness been called he or she would have been no assistance to that party. I say that Jones v Dunkell stands for no more than that, and that Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer seek to elevate it beyond its capacity.

Ms Nelson spent some little time with you this morning addressing on the onus of proof. Again, I seek to associate myself with what she has to say on that issue. The effect of what she said was that very serious allegations have been made against certain persons, her client included, and that you ought not be satisfied with respect to those allegations unless there is very good proof of them.

I submit that she was correct when she put to you that the onus of proof lies between the balance of probabilities and reasonable doubt, and I seek to associate myself, when she said to you that you should apply the standard at the higher level when giving consideration to the allegations which impinge on

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people's reputation and integrity, and which will affect their reputation in the community and their ability to go about their lives and the earning of their livelihoods.

In that regard, I want to draw attention to those

In that regard, I want to draw attention to those people who are named by Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer as either fabricators, or falsifiers, and on some occasions it is not easy to discern what is being alleged against them. The people named by Mr Abbott number these, and I do not pretend that the list is necessarily all inclusive, but they are: Doreen Kartinyeri, Doug Milera, Sarah Milera, Vic Wilson, George Trevorrow, Tom Trevorrow, Betty Fisher, Henry Rankine, Veronica Brodie, Robert Day, Deane Fergie, Neale Draper, and at least by implication, David Rathman, and perhaps one or two more.

Mr Meyer names these people: Doreen Kartinyeri, Doug Milera, Sarah Milera, Steve Hemming, Deane Fergie, Vic Wilson, George Trevorrow, Tom Trevorrow, Betty Fisher, Veronica Brodie, Robert Day, Lindy Warrell, David Rathman, Henry Rankine, Rocky Marshall, and

perhaps even Professor Saunders.

That is a litany of names strewn like confetti before you as to people who have either falsified evidence, or have fabricated, or if they have not been before this commission at all have simply told lies. In my submission, the reputation of all of those people as to their integrity and honesty has been brought before you for consideration. I urge you to exercise the greatest caution in accepting the submissions which have been put to you with respect to those people. I say to you, if you do adopt the standard of proof suggested by Ms Nelson that you will not make findings against those people.

As to the result of this commission that I urge upon you, I draw your attention to para.6 of my written submissions, which is at the very end of the document beginning at p.31, where I pose the question `Are there confidential cultural traditions significant to women

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relative to Hindmarsh and Mundoo Islands, the waters of Goolwa Channel, Lake Alexandrina and the Murray Mouth?'
I put the position of my client, Dr Draper in response. The position of my client is analogous to that of Miss Nelson's client, he is not in a position to know, but what he does say is that throughout Aboriginal

Australia it is a commonplace that there be secret men's business and secret women's business, and there is no

good reason to believe that the Ngarrindjeri were an exception to that.

He is unfussed by the smallness of the recording as to the existence of secret cultural traditions applicable to the Ngarrindjeri in the ethnographic texts. Unlike Dr Clarke and Mr Jones, he says there is such recording, but he would go on to say that, even if there was not, it proves nothing other than the fact that there was no recording. It certainly does not prove that there are no secret cultural traditions. In that regard, I accept the submissions put forward by Mr Tilmouth before lunch.

He speaks, as he spoke in his statement and in his evidence, of the issue of disclosure by Aboriginal people of confidential cultural traditions. Again, I can adopt what Miss Nelson had to say, which was also adopted by Mr Tilmouth, and which is shown throughout the literature and I think not disputed by anyone who gave evidence before this Royal Commission, namely, that where a cultural tradition is secret, it is only disclosed by the Aboriginal community when there is no alternative, and only to the extent that is necessary to ensure the required protection.

I refer you to that quite extensive part of Dr Draper's statement where he speaks of his experience in this regard. When you go there, you will recall him speaking of a lake in the north of South Australia, where Aboriginal Elders spoke to him of archaeological sites on the periphery of the lakes. That disclosure of those sites was sufficient to ensure protection of that

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whole area. They spoke of nothing more than archaeological sites, and, in particular, they did not speak of any cultural traditions significant to that area.

But when later a nearby lake was under threat, they had to speak to Dr Draper of a cultural tradition which linked that threatened lake with the earlier lake. It had not been necessary for them to disclose the secret cultural tradition with respect to the first lake, until the second like was under threat. They could achieve their purpose by disclosure of the archaeological sites. It was not necessary to disclose cultural traditions. But when it became necessary, and only when it became necessary, they disclosed those cultural traditions, and they did so only to the extent necessary to ensure the protection.

Dr Draper says that there is no reason to believe that the Aboriginal behaviour in the context of this matter was other than he spoke of when detailing that experience to you.

Dr Draper was required, I suppose, at least in his own mind, to make an assessment of whether what he was being told as to the existence of confidential cultural traditions was not correct. In doing that and undertaking that process, he did what we all do in those circumstances, and that is, make a judgment as to whether the people imparting the information are telling the truth, whether they are honourable people.

His experience of his informants was that they were honourable people. His experience was that those people cherished their culture and actively sought to preserve it. They honoured their culture, and they were honouring their culture in making information available to him which had not been made available before. For that reason, he submits to you that he believed it was true, and he believes it is true in the context of all his experience.

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1	Ms Nelson also suggested to you this morning that it
2	would be unfair for you to make very adverse findings.
3	and the emphasis was on `very adverse findings', in
4	circumstances where the commission has chosen not to
5	exercise the powers it had as to summons of witnesses.
6	CONTINUED

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1 And, again, I support her in the submission she made. 2 She then went on to say that, unless you are 3 satisfied to the highest standard that the belief in women's business did not exist, you should not find that 5 there has been a fabrication. And I adopt that 6 submission. 7 And, finally, with respect to Miss Nelson, she put 8 to you what I think is eminently true. And that is 9 that, in this Commission, there have been extreme 10 positions adopted and that both of those extreme views 11 overlook the truth. And the truth is that, in the 12 historical past, there has been a basis for the 13 tradition. And that, as culture and tradition has 14 evolved, so there has been an evolution or a 15 reinterpretation. And that the belief lives and that it 16 is a tradition, as defined in both the State and Federal 17 18 If you accept that, and I urge it upon you, then you 19 will not make a finding of fabrication of women's 20 business by any person. 21 Madam Commissioner, it is not my role to be speaking 22 on behalf of persons other than Dr Draper and I don't 23 seek to do so in anything other than the general sense 24 that I have outlined to this point, but I do urge you to 25 reflect on the names that I have put before you. And I 26 do urge you to reflect on what the consequences would be 27 on those people of a finding of fabrication, or the 28 giving of false evidence. And I urge on you, as Miss 29 Nelson did, that the consequences may well be criminal 30 charges and civil proceedings. And this is not unknown. 31 This is, in fact, a commonplace. As Miss Nelson pointed 32 out to you this morning, the civil consequences of the 33 State Bank Royal Commission are cluttering the courts of 34 this State now and will be in the foreseeable future. 35 It is perhaps one of the ironies of this Royal 36 Commission, Madam Commissioner, that both Mr Abbott and 37 Mr Meyer have branded Doug Milera as one of the

fabricators, as a key fabricator. And, in so doing,

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they say that he is a man who is dishonest and lacks integrity. And yet Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer then do an about face and say that Mr Milera's assertions that there is a fabrication indicate that he is an honest man. A man of integrity.

Mr Abbott, in his written submissions, spoke of Mr Milera as a genuinely decent man. And yet in his oral submissions this morning Mr Milera became a liar and a fabricator. And there, if I might say so, is the kernel of the problem.

Madam Commissioner, all that said, I want to move on to what I submit will be a relatively short submission as to various things that have been said about Mr Draper in the course of the written submissions.

In fact, very little was said against Mr Draper in the course of the oral submissions. Perhaps getting a bit of a blast from Mr Abbott in the last five minutes of the address, but otherwise not mentioned at all.

And I suppose I should be grateful for the fact that Dr Draper has not been labelled by Mr Meyer as a fabricator, notwithstanding that every other man and his dog has been so labelled.

I don't seek to speak to my written submissions. I think I anticipated in my written submissions most of the attacks which were to be made against Dr Draper in the course of the written submissions which have, in fact, been made, but there are a number of matters which should be specifically addressed.

Madam Commissioner, at p.16 of the submissions of counsel assisting, in para.24, mention is made, at the very bottom of the page, of the barrages and that: `Dr Draper later recorded the incompatibility of the barrages with the Aboriginal traditions he described, but did not include the matter in his report.'

I say that there is nothing sinister in that omission. You will recall that Dr Draper was under intense pressure from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to prepare a report. He was given less than a

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week to do so. The report was for a very specific purpose. And it was for a very specific person. And mention in that report of the barrages would not have furthered that purpose, in any way. It is entirely appropriate that Dr Draper make reference to the situation of the barrages when the time comes to consider the recording of the site he identified as an Aboriginal site, but it is not to the point to speak of those barrages in that report.

So, in so far as counsel assisting is criticising Dr Draper in that regard, in my submission, the criticism is without merit.

At p.17, at about .5, counsel assisting said this: The inference may be that these matters were, at that time, still in the ... and his own stated expertise.'

In my submission, that submission overlooks the fact stressed by Dr Draper consistently throughout his evidence that information was being disclosed reluctantly. From the beginning of his involvement in this matter he was aware that there was something going on in the background which he didn't understand and he was not being apprised of it. And you will recall that that was his state of mind from the time that George Trevorrow gave him the coastal zone note. And specifically in the context of this long weekend, he was very conscious of the fact that Sarah Milera and Robert Day were having great difficulty articulating what they wanted to say to him. And I say that, in that context, again, this submission by or this suggestion by counsel assisting is not to the point. And the process that I seek to highlight is accepted by all the expert witnesses, and that includes Dr Clarke and Mr Jones. And it is certainly the very strong view of Dr Fergie, Dr Draper, Mr Hemming and, in so far as it is before you, Mr Wootton.

At p.21, in para.31, counsel assisting refers to all the historical and the anthropological literature exhibiting no indication of the existence of women's

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business. Again, Dr Draper disputes that and I refer you to his report. I refer you to his evidence and I adopt the submission made by Mr Tilmouth where he specifically itemised the references that he has been able to find as to such references in the ethnographic literature.

Finally, with respect to counsel assisting's final submissions or outline, I take you to p.26. And it reads, at the top of the page:

'The possibility that secret women's knowledge has always ... appears to have overlooked the women's business.'

First of all, there is an error of fact.

Dr Draper's involvement with Hindmarsh Island commenced in late October 1993, but I take particular exception to the suggestion that he overlooked the women's business.

Women's business is not an object found lying on the ground to be seen by the keen-eyed and missed by the myopic.

Women's business is a secret cultural tradition preserved by Aboriginal traditional owners and not lightly disclosed. To suggest that Dr Draper or any other person overlooked it is, in my submission, to diminish the importance of the preservation of the secrecy of confidential cultural traditions.

I move to the submissions of Mr Meyer.

As I say, I am grateful for the fact Dr Draper was not named by Mr Meyer as a fabricator, but, nonetheless, there are matters which I need to clarify.

At p.12 of that submission, the paragraph numbered 1, there is, in my submission, a misrepresentation of Dr Draper's position.

At all times he said that his information was coming from the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage Committee who were assigned informants. You will recall that he was questioned on this at length by Mr Meyer and then again at length by Mr Abbott. Mr Meyer has, in my submission,

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1 wilfully misunderstood the answers, because the answers 2 were consistent. At all times the information he was 3 getting was from the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage Committee and they were assigned informants to him. 5 And I refer you to the submissions, the written 6 submissions that I have made as to the appropriateness 7 of that having regard to the Aboriginal Heritage Act. 8 On the same page, at about .6, Mr Meyer said and he 9 was speaking of Dr Draper: 10 `However, he still drafted the letter of ... of 11 inter-related women's business.' 12 There is nothing in the evidence to suggest, as Mr 13 Meyer has assumed, that, at that time, Dr Draper was aware of the existence of men's business. In fact, the 14 15 evidence of Dr Draper was to the contrary. His evidence 16 was that, at the time that the letter of 9 November was 17 written, there was no information available to him as to 18 cultural traditions and it was for that reason that that 19 letter was written. It is only in retrospect that Dr

Draper came to label that letter the premature letter,

20 21 because it was only in retrospect that it could be seen

22 that the clearance given in that letter was premature. 23 And it was only in retrospect, because the information

which made it premature was not then known. So, the assumption made by Mr Meyer in making that submission is

wrong.

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At the bottom of that page and going over the page, Mr Meyer criticises Dr Draper for not going hunting for women's business.

Madam Commissioner, had he done so, he would most certainly have been accused by Mr Meyer of being a fabricator. It is not the business of someone in Dr Draper's position to go hunting for women's business. It is the business of someone like Dr Draper to record that which he is told. It is that business which shows respect and trust for the Aboriginal community. And, again, I submit to you that it must be remembered that for the purposes of this report Dr Draper was under a

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very considerable time restraint.

At p.13, in the paragraph numbered 4, Mr Meyer is critical of what he says was an inability on the part of Dr Draper to identify references in the Tindale Material.

Dr Draper did identify references in the Tindale journals and he gave quite clear evidence as to what he was trying to say with respect to the Tindale maps. And what he was trying to say with respect to the Tindale maps was that, for all other areas, for all areas other than the that of Hindmarsh Island, the lakes, Mundoo Island, the channel, there is a wealth of appellation but, when it comes to that area, there is a dearth of appellation. The reason for that, Dr Draper submits, is that those providing Tindale with the information which enabled him to apply names along that coast were men. But those men were not able or not willing to provide Tindale with information as to names around the areas under investigation and the reason for that is that it was women's business.

Again, Mr Meyer's criticism of Dr Draper in that regard misses the point and disregards the evidence.

On the same page, in the paragraph numbered 5, Mr Meyer criticises Dr Draper with respect to the issue of traditional owners.

I won't tarry on that point. It is fully dealt with in my written submissions.

At p.14, in the paragraph numbered 6, Mr Meyer seeks to make some capital from the supposed warning off by Dr Draper of Lindy Warrell.

In my submission, Madam Commissioner, that is a somewhat silly sideshow which you can rightly ignore.

In the paragraph numbered 7, on p.14, Mr Meyer is critical of what he says was a speculation on the part of Dr Draper in the course of his written statement. But that speculation or the speculation identified by Mr Meyer and called speculation was really a question of

professional judgment. Dr Draper was being given

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1 certain information. It was information which he 2 couldn't unravel. It was enigmatic. Later he could see 3 that information in a different context and he could see that what he was being told fitted in with information 5 that he was subsequently given. He is not to be 6 criticised for not being in a position to unravel 7 Enigmatic information. 8 As it turns out, his professional judgment, as to 9 what he in fact was being told, turned out to be 10 11 In the paragraph numbered 9, Mr Meyer criticises Dr 12 Draper with respect to genealogy. 13 I have nothing to say on that other than to adopt what is referred to with respect to genealogies in the 14 15 final part of Dr Fergie's written submission. 16 Madam Commission, at p.15, in the paragraph numbered 17 11, there is extensive criticim of Dr Draper by Mr 18 Meyer with respect to the site cards. 19 I have dealt fully with the cross-examination 20 conducted by Mr Abbott with respect to site cards in my 21 written submissions and I adopt, for the purposes of the 22 oral submission in response to Mr Meyer, what I said in 23 those written submissions. 24 And, in paragraph no.12, Mr Meyer refers to what can 25 be called the Lindy Warrell and Vanessa Edmonds note 26 27 Again, I have dealt with that issue at very 28 considerable length in my written submission. 29 Madam Commissioner, you will recall the 30 cross-examination conducted by Mr Abbott at the close of 31 the first day of Dr Draper's appearance in the witness 32 box, which cross-examination was conducted under 33 constant objection from me. And I say that that 34 signifies nothing. Absolutely nothing. And that it 35 avails you not one whit and it does not reflect on Dr

Draper in any way other than to show that he was

elevated to an allegation of lack of impartiality is, in

irritated, at that time. For that irritation to be

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1 my submission, outrageous. 2 On the same page, at about .8, Mr Meyer says this: 3 `Dr Draper's evidence is discredited by speculations and 4 hindsight ... to stop the bridge.' 5 And, just dealing with that latter part: why would 6 Mr Meyer be entitled to assume that the men's business 7 would stop the bridge? What does Mr Meyer know about the men's business to entitle him to make that 8 9 submission? The men's business may have absolutely 10 nothing in it which can in any way impact on whether that bridge was built. That is pure speculation by Mr 11 12 Meyer and utterly without foundation. And, although I 13 submit that it is an irrelevant sideshow, for Mr Meyer 14 to accuse Mr Draper of giving waffling evidence is breath-taking, in my submission. When one regards the 15 16 examination conducted by Mr Meyer of Dr Draper, you will 17 see that by far and away the winner in the word number 18 was Mr Meyer. 19 At p.40, Mr Meyer refers to the conversation between 20 Dr Draper and Mr Dobbs, on 12 April 1994. It is clear 21 that the insinuation here is that Dr Draper got 22 information from Mr Dobbs about the Federal Act and what 23 was required under the Federal Act to get an order from 24 the Federal Minister and that he passed this on to 25 David Rathman. And that someone, whether it be David 26 Rathman, whether it be Dr Draper, or whether it be some 27 other person in DOSAA, passed that information on to the 28 LMAHC. There is no evidence of that. In particular, 29 there is no evidence that Dr Draper did that and he 30 particularly denied doing it. Beyond putting the 31 allegation and getting the denial, there was nothing. 32 Mr Rathman was not called and yet this is an allegation 33 which impinges or seeks to inpinge very much on his 34 integrity. And this is the man who is the CEO of a 35 State Government Department. But, in any event, would 36 the LMAHC need to have that information from the State 37 Department? That information is clearly set out in the 38 Act. There is nothing special about the information

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disclosed by Mr Dobbs to Dr Draper.
COMSR: Which paragraph are you looking at?
P.40, in the second paragraph?
MR STEELE: No, further down the page.
COMSR: I thought I must have lost you somewhere
when you were talking about the inference.
MR STEELE: It starts there. The whole section
needs to be read. The episode being talked of is the
conversation between Draper and dobbs on 12 April. And
what my friend is trying to say is that this information
was passed on to the LMAHC and that this then led to the
meeting on 15 April between the Minister and the members
of the Aboriginal community. Which members, I might
say, were not limited to the LMAHC. It was a much
broader consultation. It was a consultation with the
body known as the committee as designated by the Act and
that is a much broader body than the LMAHC.
Finally, with respect to Mr Meyer's report or
submissions, at p.59.5, that is the middle of that page,
Mr Meyer says this:
`By the way, the men's fabrication that matter
perhaps cannot be taken any further.'
CONTINUED

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1	I draw your attention to that. As I say that is a
2	refreshing concession by Mr Meyer and is a concession
3	which is certainly not made by Mr Abbott. Mr Abbott
4	seeks to have you do exactly the opposite to which Mr
5	Meyer seeks you to do.
6	I move onto the written submissions of Mr Abbott.
7	MR MEYER: Goes to show we didn't collaborate.
8	MR STEELE: Goes to show what a reasonable person
9	you are on that issue. At p.10 of Mr Abbott's
10	submission, being para.2.4, he says:
11	`The Commission has received evidence as to the content
12	Draper and Fergie.'
13	There is no evidence from Dr Draper at all on the
14	contents of that envelope at all, not one whit, nor
15	could there be.
16	Then, if I can take you to p.25, at the foot of the
17	page, Mr Abbott makes this comment, which is a matter of
18	comment:
19	`That the relationship between Messrs Rathman, Draper
20	with this matter.'
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	In my submission, that is an alarming comment to make.
22	It is alarming in that it is made apparently in
23	ignorance of the requirement of the Act for there to be
24	close consultation with committees whose purpose it is
23 26	to protect Aboriginal heritage. In other words, the
20	department was doing what it was required to do by the
27	Act and yet Mr Abbott sees fit to castigate the department and question its impartiality for doing its
29	statutory duty. That is an alarming submission.
30	At p.32, again a somewhat irrelevant sideshow which
31	cannot be allowed to pass. I refer to the remark made
32	Mr Abbott presumably in a critical way:
33	`That DOSAA paid for a on Hindmarsh Island.'
34	So it should. Those people were working with Dr Draper
35	to record sites. For that work to be effective, they
36	had to live there. If Mr Abbott is seeking to criticise
37	the fact that they were working - and he does so in
38	ignorance of what is accepted in anthropological

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communities throughout Australia, that it is appropriate and helpful to have Aboriginal field workers. Again, in my submission, that is an alarming remark to make.

At the top of p.34, Mr Abbott does that which Mr Meyer specifically had you not do and that is draw some inference with respect to the Onkaparinga. I say to you that there is not the slightest reason why you should draw the inference that Mr Abbott seeks you to draw -

and I urge on you the concession made by Mr Meyer. At the very bottom of that page, you come to the thrust of Mr Abbott's accusations against Dr Draper when he names him as a fabricator with respect to his recording of the meeting of the waters. Doubtless, you will recall the very hostile cross-examination to which Dr Draper was subjected to on that issue. I don't seek to dwell on that unless there is anything you require from me. I do say to you that I have spent an extensive amount of time in responding to that cross-examination and the allegations contained in that cross-examination in the course of my written submissions. I say that they fully deal with this aspect of these written submissions. That it is worthy of note that for some reason Mr Abbott seeks to draw some relationship between Dr Draper and Lewis O'Brien and Georgina Williams who reported on the Onkaparinga River. There is not the slightest evidence of that relationship, other than at some stage Dr Draper knew and may well continue to know Lewis O'Brien. Beyond that, there is nothing to make the link that Mr Abbott seek to have you make and there is no basis for that urging by him.

At p.35 in para.470, Mr Abbott seeks to make some capital out of the fact that Dr Draper had with him on the island topographical maps by which to assist Sarah Milera and Robert Day to identify the location and the topic of women's business. It would be an extraordinary thing for an anthropologist or archaeologist recording sites not to have field maps with him. There is not the

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slightest sinister piece of evidence with respect to the

2 carrying of those maps. As Dr Draper pointed out in the 3 course of giving his evidence, he had been using those maps with those people for months. The only 5 extraordinary thing would be if he did not have those 6 maps with him. 7 The thesis of Mr Abbott with respect to Dr Draper is 8 that there was an embellishment by him of what Sarah 9 Milera said to him and there was subsequently a merger 10 of that information with information carried by Doreen 11 Kartinyeri to create two strands of a fabrication which 12 ulimately went to Dr Fergie and then to Professor 13 Saunders. In my submission, that is a most fantastic 14 thesis. I urge upon you to have close scrutiny of the 15 language used by Dr Draper in his recording of the site. 16 I urge on you a re-reading of the cross-examination by Mr Abbott on the site cards. You will find that all the 17 18 questions put by Mr Abbott as to that reporting were as 19 misleading as I contended they were at the time. Taken 20 as a whole, there is not the slightest doubt that Dr 21 Draper was recording exactly what was the final 22 recording of the meeting of the waters. The language 23 was different, but the geographical area and the fact 24 that it was women's business is as apparent in the 25 pencilled site card as it is in the subsequent draft 26 site card and in the cover sheet. There is no basis at 27 all for the submission that Dr Draper embellished or 28 embroidered, let alone a basis for the submission that 29 somehow this shred of the fabrication became involved in 30 the Doreen Kartinyeri fabrication in the way that Mr 31 Abbott contends. In my submission, that is a fantastic 32 33 I then move to p.93 para.54.33. Mr Abbott says 34 35 `None the less, the position of Dr Clarke and Mr Jones 36 ... women's business.' 37 In my submission, that's a somewhat curious and circular

logic. It means that to make allegations of fabrication

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1 against Fergie, Draper and Hemming is to discredit them. 2 The fact that there is no allegation against Clarke and 3 Jones of fabrication is to make their evidence acceptable. It's not the making of the allegation which 5 causes acceptability or non-acceptability of evidence, 6 it is the evidence itself. 7 At p.110 and para.54.38, the same allegation is made 8 as to embellishment on the Anzac Day long weekend. I 9 won't tarry there. I refer you again to my written 10 submissions and what I said to you just a few minutes 11 12 Then, at p.115 the same point is made yet again. 13 Then, Mr Abbott moves onto the note found in Dr Draper's 14 diary, the Lindy Warrell/Vanessa Edmonds note. I refer you to my written submissions on that. 15 COMSR: 16 The one that I suppressed, is it? 17 MR STEELE: Yes. What I ought to stress there is it 18 was stressed very much by Dr Draper in the course of 19 giving his evidence that the note he made was not 20 disseminated to any person. It was never intended to be 21 disseminated to any person. He forgot, from the moment 22 it was made, of its existence and it carries absolutely 23 no weight and it carries the matter nowhere at all. It 24 indicates nothing other than he became hot under the 25 collar at that time at what he was told and nothing more 26 than that. It certainly cannot be elevated to the 27 degree sought by Mr Abbott. It cannot serve to discredit Dr Draper in any way. 28 29 Finally, on that page at p.116 at the bottom of the 30 page, Mr Abbott refers to the proofing notes taken by 31 the Crown. He seeks to make some capital out of the 32 absence in those proofing notes of reference by Mr 33 Draper to the conversation that he says he had, or the 34 conversations that he said he had with Sarah Milera in 35 December 1993. I ask you to contrast the detail in 36 those proofing notes with the detail provided by Dr 37 Draper in his written report to you and the detail that 38 he was able to provide in giving evidence. The purposes

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1 of that proofing note, or the purpose of that proofing 2 is quite different from the purpose to which Dr Draper 3 was subject when he knew that he would give evidence before this Royal Commission. The absence of one 5 particular thing in the overall scheme of things 6 signifies nothing. 7 In conclusion, I submit to you that there is not the 8 slightest ground for you to find that Dr Draper was in 9 any way misrepresenting any aspect of his knowledge to 10 you, let alone playing the role of fabricator. You will 11 recall that Mr Abbott suggested to Dr Draper that he had 12 said that he was the saviour of the Ngarrindjeri people. 13 You will recall that Dr Draper gave that a vigorous 14 denial, and that was the last we heard of it. It was a 15 remark made with a shot from the hip. Although it was 16 said to be supported by instructions, no such 17 instructions were apparent and no further evidence was 18 forthcoming. I say that that just forms part of the 19 straw-grabbing in which Mr Abbott indulged in making an 20 attack on Dr Draper. That a close scrutiny of the 21 evidence gives a lie to all the allegations made by Dr 22 Draper. I urge upon you that you make a positive 23 finding, as Miss Nelson urged upon you to make a 24 positive finding, that Dr Draper was simply doing his 25 job to the best of his ability, that he fully 26 co-operated with this Commission and was plainly at 27 pains to be as helpful to the Commission as he possibly 28 could. Thank you. 29 COMSR: I have read the submission through. 30 MS PYKE: Thank you. Of course, they incorporate 31 substantially what our submissions are to this 32 Commission. There are perhaps some features that, in 33 view of some of the submissions that have been made by 34 Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott in particular, that perhaps need 35 some particular emphasis and highlighting. 36 I'm saying that so you can speak to it. 37 There is no need to read any parts to me. No. Thank you. It's important to 38

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recall that Dr Fergie had a particular function that she, we would submit, fulfilled in a most appropriate and professional way; that is, that she was engaged by and on behalf of the ALRM to prepare a report for submission to Mr Tickner, a declaration pursuant to the provision of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protection Act. She was called upon to provide her report, having already commenced a process that she called a `facilitation process'. It was a two-part process. After a partly fulfulling facilitation role, she was requested to making a report.

There has been criticism of Dr Fergie by Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer to the effect that Dr Fergie somehow or other had a partisan point of view and that she was an advocate for Dr Kartinyeri and the proponent women. Their submission, in my submission, just fails to at all appreciate the two-part sequence of Dr Fergie's brief.

Dr Fergie is quite clear in her evidence that by the time she had embarked upon her facilitation, she formed a preliminary view that it was a case with some merit; that is, the secret women's knowledge. However, when it came time for her to prepare her report, she embarked upon a process of making further and other enquiries and testing the nature of the information that was being given to her.

It's my submission that it is an entirely inappropriate submission to make and one that you, Commissioner, should not find. Dr Fergie at no stage was an advocate for the women who have been called the 'proponent women'. She's quite entitled to form a preliminary view and if, having gone on to do the further inquiry, she had formed the view that her preliminary view was not of merit, it would have been quite open for her to do so. But to suggest a bias simply because the function that she undertook changed is, in my submission, not tenable.

Dr Fergie is an eminently qualified anthropologist. She is a woman of substantial experience and substantial CJ 69K

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academic skill and qualifications. She has come to this

2 Commission by way of summons. That has been, as we 3 indeed indicated right from the very commencement of this Commission, because of the contractual nature of 5 her employment with the Aboriginal Legal Rights 6 Movement, it would have been quite improper for her to 7 attend without a summons. The request for a summons was not any attempt to avoid or evade giving evidence before 8 9 the Commission, it was simply an attempt to behave in a 10 most responsible professional manner. 11 There have been criticisms of Dr Fergie that she has 12 in some way deprived this Commission of the evidence 13 contained within the secret envelopes. That, I say to 14 you, is just nonsense. Dr Fergie has attended to give 15 evidence. You have ruled for a variety of quite cogent 16 reasons that it was not appropriate for there to be any 17 evidence led about the contents of the envelopes, let 18 alone what was in the envelopes. Of course, that was 19 quite consistent with what you indicated at the 20 commencement of this Commission and, indeed, quite 21 consistent with what the Premier, Mr Dean Brown - sorry, 22 the Premier maintained when he called this Commission. 23 Dr Fergie has not deprived this Commission of anything 24 that would have assisted this Commission. Your ruling 25 would have been the same, I suggest to you, whether the 26 envelope sat here on the bar table as part of the 27 documents produced or whether, indeed, it was in the safekeeping of the ALRM. There has not been any attempt 28 29 whatsoever to deprive this evidence from the Commission. 30 It is evidence that quite rightly you, Commissioner, 31 have ruled was not appropriate for you to have before 32 you to see or, indeed, anyone else to give evidence 33 about.

The submissions by Mr Abbott and, indeed, Mr Meyer in that regard I say are the type of inflammatory submission that perhaps one has come to expect. A lot of smoke, no substance. Certainly no fire. It's an example, I suggest to you, of trying to demean the

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professional qualifications and integrity of Dr Fergie without any basis whatsoever. As we set out in our submissions, the particular purpose that Dr Fergie's assessment required meets the provision of the Act. She is the only person who has given evidence in an inquiry which in any way or who in any way purports to deal with the provisions of the Act, as I would call it; by that, I mean the Federal Act.

Dr Clarke and Mr Jones were quite clear that they had little or no knowledge of the workings of the Act. It's my submission that many of the criticisms of Dr Clarke and Mr Jones have been made in vacuo with no regard to the context of Dr Fergie's report. Their criticisms are tainted by their fundamental lack of appreciation of the nature, purpose, extent and constraints of her assessment process and ulimately report.

It has been suggested by Mr Meyer that in some way Dr Fergie is trying to hide behind the provisions of the Federal Act. That, I submit, is an astounding submission to make. How can Dr Fergie be said to be hiding behind an Act? The Act related particularly to her task. She is not hiding behind it, she is simply explaining to you, as she has done as some length, that she had a particular purpose for which she had to provide her report. There is no hiding. She is fulfulling her professional obligations and her requirements.

As Dr Fergie herself has pointed out and referred to in the written submissions, there are, as she perceives, some defects and deficiencies in the manner and operation of the Federal Act. Dr Fergie is not responsible for those deficiencies; and the deficiencies in the Act in no way can be said to reflect upon the professional standards of Dr Fergie. In essence, what I say is the fact that Dr Fergie makes a report for a particular Act in a particular circumstance and that Act itself may have a deficiency, does not reflect on Dr

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1 Fergie, but it may reflect on aspects of the Act. 2 You must bear in mind that none of the experts - and 3 I use that phrase generally because we have had a variety of experts and not just anthropologists - have, 5 I put it to you bluntly, any knowledge of what is 6 contained within the secret envelopes. This Commission 7 has no knowledge of what is contained in the secret 8 envelopes. To suggest that anyone knows what is in the 9 envelopes is misleading. Dr Fergie, in her evidence, 10 has indicated that at the very best, there are fragments 11 in the public arena and those fragments are ambiguous. 12 There has been much attempt to endeavour to ascertain, I 13 say by a backdoor method, what is in those envelopes. 14 Those attempts to put to you fragments of what is in the 15 envelopes and then ask you to draw conclusions about (a) 16 what is in the envelopes in its entirety, and, (b) to 17 then draw an inference and, indeed, make a finding that 18 what is in the envelopes is fabricated, is a process 19 that is flawed in the extreme. You are being asked to 20 do something and draw an inference that is quite 21 impossible to be drawn. You don't know what is in the 22 envelopes. I don't know what is in the envelopes. The 23 only person in this room who knows what is in the 24 envelopes is Dr Fergie. 25

It is quite wrong for the assertions to be made, as they have been, by Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer that you can in some way consider yourself to have any knowledge of what is in the envelopes. It is important for you to remember that whilst you may have some fragment of what is in the envelopes, that fragment is entirely out of context. You cannot guess how that fits into what is in the envelopes. You cannot guess how the fragments that you have heard relates one to the other. It is not appropriate for you to do that.

There has been much evidence led about the various anthropological issues. We refer to them in our written submissions as debates. Anthropology, by its very nature, has substantial areas of debate. What is

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- happening, I suggest to you, is that Dr Clarke and Mr Jones are purporting to put to you an absolute view. They refuse to acknowledge that what is actually unfolding amongst the Ngarrindjeri community and, indeed, amongst the anthropological community is debate and we would say healthy debate. CONTINUED 5
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There is not an absolute answer. I say to you that you must weigh the evidence of Dr Clarke and Mr Jones with that very much in mind. You have had before you many very qualified expert witnesses. There is, to coin a phrase that has been used here frequently, a dichotomy of views. Mr Hemming perhaps operates in the middle ground a little, but you really do have very strong views from Clarke and Jones on the one hand, Draper and Fergie on the other, with Mr Hemming perhaps more to the middle.

But I urge you to understand and appreciate the very nature of debate in anthropology. It is not, as has been put to you, a science. There is no simple answer. I have referred, in our written submission, to a number of the areas of debate. One in particular that I referred to is the new age theory, if I can put it that way, the pan-Aboriginality. That clearly is an area that is the subject of great and major debate.

To underline the submission I make to you, I ask you to particularly, when assessing Dr Clarke's evidence, bear in mind his comment that it is what has been described a provocative and controversial argument, an argument that has been highly debated, that provides an explanation as to why he has argued secret sacred women's business on Hindmarsh Island is a recent fabrication.

The fundamental thrust of Dr Clarke's argument calls in its aid `a highly controversial provocative argument'. I say to you, as we outline in our submissions, that you must weigh up very heavily the nature of the debate. It is particularly important to weigh up the nature of the debate given the serious allegations that have been made against some of the expert witnesses in this case.

It has been put to you by Mr Abbott and by Mr Meyer - and this is in summary - that the experts who say that there is or there could be secret sacred women's knowledge, as it has been referred to in this commission

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- restricted women's knowledge, as we would have it - are implicit in fabrication, conspiracy and distortion, and implicit in those assertions, given the evidence of these various experts, is perjury here in this commission.

It has been put to you that the experts who maintain a position in relation to the opponent women are fabricators and liars, people of professional and intellectual dishonesty. I say to you that, on all of the evidence, that is a most untenable position for you to take and for you to find.

I adopt the submissions of Mr Steele and Miss Nelson in putting to you that you most seriously consider any finding that you make that there has been any involvement by any of the expert witnesses in fabrication. These witnesses have come along, they are entitled to their professional view. They are entitled to have professional views that differ to Dr Clarke and Mr Jones. They are, heaven forbid, entitled to have a view that is different to that of Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer and their respective clients.

To have a different view does not brand you as a fabricator and a conspirator and a perjurer. To assert otherwise, I say, is untenable. The finding that you would make, if you were to make it, that there has been any involvement certainly by Dr Fergie in any fabrication, would have the most far reaching consequences for her professionally and personally.

As Ms Nelson, I think pointed out, you are talking about exposing these expert witnesses - and I speak of Dr Fergie in particular - to litigation, criminal and civil. I say that you should not proceed to make any finding which in any way suggests any impropriety on the part of Dr Fergie.

The sorts of allegations that have been made in the written submissions and oral submissions I say to you are allegations that are being made using what usually is referred to when one is talking about our parliament,

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the cowards' castle of this Royal Commission. Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer know that they can make allegations in this commission with impunity. They have made allegations of the most serious nature. Mr Meyer in particular, on behalf of the Chapmans, has made the most outrageous slurs on the professional and personal integrity and credibility of Dr Fergie. They are contained at pp.62 and 63 of the written submissions.

In the case of Mr Meyer, he did not put those most serious allegations to Dr Fergie. He did not give her any opportunity to answer these most outrageous attacks upon her. He did not give her any chance to defend her personal and professional integrity. I say to you that it is the most intellectually dishonest manner of casting aspersions upon Dr Fergie's integrity.

If, indeed, they were Mr Meyer's instructions, why didn't he put them? Why raise them now, at the last minute, in his written submissions, when Dr Fergie's only recourse is for me to stand up and say that they are outrageous?

The basis upon which Mr Meyer put his conclusions was equally misleading and outrageous. I will perhaps deal with that in due course. The only attack upon the integrity of Dr Fergie during the course of the proceedings when she was in the witness box, and able to do something about it, is what I might refer to as the scatter-gun general assertion of Mr Abbott. He accused her, I think, at one stage of fabricating with Dr Kartinyeri.

There is no evidence that Dr Fergie has fabricated anything. There is no evidence that Dr Fergie has conspired. There is no evidence that Dr Fergie has perjured herself. It is the easiest allegation to make. It is very easy to attack someone's professional integrity. It is easy to cast the stone. It is even easier to do it when the witness has left the witness box and cannot defend herself.

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I say to you that you must look at the manner in which Dr Fergie has been attacked, and her integrity has been attacked, and say to yourself: It is a totally unfounded attack. It is one that they did not have the courage, they did not have the intellectual and indeed moral integrity to put to her in the witness box, and they should not now be able to make it, where Dr Fergie is not able to defend herself. It is the most serious allegation and one, I say to you, that should have been put to her.

These experts, that I would say to you, on the evidence in front of you, Mr Hemming, Dr Draper, Dr Fergie, are all eminent and qualified members of their respective professions, are all accused of fabricating. What earthly motive would these people, from different walks of life, possibly have to come together, jointly and severally, to put a grand conspiracy and fabrication theory to this commission? There is, I suggest to you, no skerrick of evidence as to what the alleged motives of these people are.

You must not lose sight of the fact, as I am sure you won't, that what you are being asked to determine here is not whether or not women's business exists or not, you are being asked to determine that there has been a deliberate manufacture of women's business, as you have defined it in this commission. That is quite a separate issue.

We are not involved in an interpartes proceedings, where it is a matter of looking at one lot of evidence and comparing it with the other, and saying, on the balance of possibilities, it does or it doesn't exist. It is being asserted that there has been a deliberate manufacture by the proponent women. I suggest to you that there is simply no evidence of that. There is no credible evidence that the proponent women have in any way consciously fabricated a story.

The evidence of the experts in this matter, if I can put them in the general, is that Dr Kartinyeri genuinely

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believes secret women's business, secret women's knowledge. The same is asserted on behalf of the other proponent women. None of the experts to this inquiry have asserted anything other than the genuineness of Dr Kartinyeri and the other proponent women.

The allegations of conspiracy and fabrication have emanated, I suggest to you, from counsel in this commission. They were first raised as set out in our submissions in the press, having their origins in the Channel 10 news footage and in the `Advertiser' article, `The great lie of Hindmarsh Island'. That is where fabrication arose.

It didn't arise from the opponent women themselves. They have not asserted that there is a fabrication. They have not asserted that Dr Kartinyeri and the proponents have been involved in some great conspiracy. I invite you to look again and again at the evidence of the opponent women. Nowhere do they assert any fabrication. That is a position quite at variance with the position adopted by their counsel, Mr Abbott.

Mr Abbott, as referred to in our written submissions, alleges that he is making those assertions on instructions that there was a fabrication in April of 1994. If indeed they were Mr Abbott's instructions from the opponent women, it is beyond comprehension why those opponent women did not, at the very least, avert in their evidence to that assertion.

The only one of the opponent women who comes close to making any assertion of fabrication is Dorothy Wilson, and that relates to only one element, and that is the element pertaining to the appearance of the female anatomy and its connection with Hindmarsh Island and the Murray Mouth. She is the only opponent woman who has in any way given any evidence that might be construed, at its highest, as some fabrication.

The evidence of the opponent women centres around their assertions that either Hindmarsh Island is not mentioned, or they never heard of women's business in

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relation to Hindmarsh Island, and that I suggest to you is the majority position taken by the women. Five of the proponent women assert that. One opponent woman asserts that Hindmarsh Island was never mentioned. Only five people of the opponent women say they weren't told and they don't believe. Only one opponent woman asserts there was any fabrication.

Of course, it is a huge quantum leap to go from saying `I wasn't told and I don't believe in it', to assert that people who do believe have fabricated. That is the leap that you are being asked to make. You are being asked to make a finding that the women who do believe have fabricated it. I suggest to you that that is a leap, on the evidence, that is not open to you, on any reading of the evidence.

There have been various criticisms of Dr Fergie and her report, criticisms about whether the Graham's Castle meeting was truly representational. There has been criticisms about the form of her report. I say to you that Dr Fergie, of course, as outlined in our written submissions, meets and rejects those criticisms.

But the fact is, even if you were to find that there were - which we say is not appropriate - some limitations in her report, some defect in the processes that she adopted, that does not entitle you to say that Dr Fergie is some fabricator and conspirator. Nor does it entitled you to say that Dr Fergie's informants are fabricators and conspirators.

The position that we put in our written submissions are that Dr Clarke and Mr Jones have taken an intransigent stance, if I can put it that way, from very early on in these proceedings. Dr Clarke was telling Dr Fergie in the first telephone call, I refer back to July 1994, that the women's secret knowledge claim was a bad claim and that she was wrong, at a time when Dr Clarke hadn't even read Dr Fergie's report.

Mr Jones was making assertions about Dr Fergie and the nature of the women's business prior to the Channel

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10 interview that we have heard about and certainly was giving some assistance to the press. He also admitted that he hadn't even read Dr Fergie's report. Let us not concern ourselves with the fact that they hadn't had any knowledge of what was in the secret envelopes. They had been prepared to form a view right back in July of 1994 about the existence or otherwise of women's business.

What is particularly important, I say, in weighing up their views and their intransigence, is that neither Dr Clarke nor Mr Jones appear to have in any way spoken with any Ngarrindjeri women about the existence or otherwise of secret or restricted women's knowledge; neither the opponents, nor the proponents. They have not in any way sought to inform themselves about the nature of the debate since they formed their view. I say to you that you must weigh that up in a most serious manner.

We, of course, say that Dr Clarke and Mr Jones have completely misconstrued what Dr Fergie alleged. She was never alleging a Western Desert model. She was only ever alleging a domain of restricted women's knowledge. What Dr Clarke and Mr Jones have done is really to take the debate and to assert, as a fact, their version of the debate. They refuse to acknowledge any view other than their own.

I say that, quite clearly, there is debate. There is the most serious debate amongst the experts, and that is the nature of anthropology. It is not to detract or demean the views of particular experts to this inquiry, or indeed in the community generally. That they participate in debate, is merely to bring to your attention, and indeed that of the community generally, the nature of debate.

Dr Clarke in fact, in his evidence, when talking about the debate in relation to the Swain articles, made the point that the discussion that Swain was making is the sort of question where he would be savagely attacked. That is the nature of the academic game.

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As we submitted in our written submissions, it seems that that is what is happening here, that Dr Fergie has asserted a proposition, she has asserted it from a position of having spoken to the Ngarrindjeri women, having been involved in an approach, having formed a view, having prepared a report, and she is being savagely attacked by Dr Clarke and Mr Jones. They would say that is part of the academic game.

It does not mean that Dr Clarke and Mr Jones are right, as they would have you believe. It means that there is a savage attack about a particular topic underway. The nub of the debate is Dr Clarke and Mr Jones are of the view that there are no indicators in the literature that secret women's business has existed previously. Mr Hemming, Dr Draper and Dr Fergie assert that there is. In many ways that is the distillation of the argument between them.

I say to you that the evidence from Hemming, Dr Fergie and Dr Draper is well thought out - and I will not go through it all - well documented, and well argued on their part. There are sign posts in the literature. There is every basis for you to find that the secret women's knowledge for which Dr Fergie argues exists, and has existed and is resonant with the literature.

Our conclusions - and I will go to them in a moment to address some specific things that have been raised by some other counsel - are that what you are confronted with here are, in effect, debates between the Ngarrindjeri people themselves, debates within the anthropological and allied communities, and that debate is vigorous.

The opponent women who have given evidence before this commission represent only a very small proportion of Ngarrindjeri women. We are told that there are thousands of Ngarrindjeri women. It is only a small number that you have heard. A number far less, I might say, than the women that Dr Fergie has had contact with at the various meetings she has attended and, in

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1	particular, the Graham's Castle meeting. They are not
2	purporting to speak on behalf of all Ngarrindjeri womer
3	- I am referring there to the opponent women.
4	Given the very heated nature of the debate, we say
5	to you that you must not make a finding that that debate
6	equates to a fabrication on the part of people on one
7	side of the debate. It may be a difference of opinion,
8	it may be very interesting, it may be very divisive and
9	destructive, but that is what we have heard, conflict
10	and debate, not right and wrong, not the one true
11	position and the fabricators.
12	CONTINUED

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1 And it would be quite inappropriate and wrong for you to 2 make a finding of fabrication. And you must always bear 3 in mind that one half of the argument has basically not been put. The opponent women, bar Veronica Brodie, have 5 not attended to give evidence. Dr Fergie has not been 6 able to give evidence about a side of the debate that 7 would be most relevant and most interesting. As we say, 8 Dr Fergie has been nobbled by the rulings of this 9 Commission and the complex circumstances surrounding the 10 preparation of her report. 11 To make a finding of fabrication would be tantamount 12 to trivialising and demeaning the beliefs of the 13 proponent women and to hold them up to ridicule. That 14 is not something that you should do in the absence of the most compelling evidence to do so. The proponent 15 16 women have not been, as we have outlined in our 17 submissions, summonsed to appear before this Commission. 18 It is a power that you have, if you chose to exercise 19 it. I am not suggesting, for a moment, that you should 20 have exercised it, but to then suggest that the absence 21 of the proponent women should be the subject of adverse 22 findings, or adverse inferences drawn from their failure 23 to give evidence, I say to you is inappropriate. The 24 reasons that you gave for not compelling the women to 25 attend, including, amongst other things, the Racial 26 Discrimination Act, indicate the very nature of the 27 sensitivity of the material the subject of this Inquiry. 28 And the proponent women are entitled to their 29 sensitivities about their most fundamentally held 30 31 The position that is adopted by Mr Meyer and Mr 32 Abbott almost assumes that these beliefs are not 33 genuinely held. That they have just made them up. Come 34 along and tell us about them so that we can test you. 35 These women do hold these beliefs genuinely and why 36 should they come along here voluntarily, if they don't 37 wish to?

As to this Inquiry, quite clearly - and we know this

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from the statement of the Minister, at the time of the second s.35 authority - 85% of the Ngarrindjeri community do not agree with the processes of this Commission, or with the holding of this Inquiry. The proponent women are not alone. And they should not be penalised by adverse inferences being drawn from their failure to attend to give evidence about most sensitive personal beliefs that they hold.

There have been a number of particular assertions that I want to address that have been made by counsel in the matter.

Mr Meyer, in his submission, referred to and criticised Dr Fergie for her comments about the political saleability of her report.

The inference from Mr Meyer's criticism was that Dr Fergie had somehow or other worked her report around for political purposes.

I point you to p.5,797 of the transcript, where Dr Fergie clearly sets out that the political decision she is talking about and the saleability of that is Mr Tickner's. He is the Minister who was being called upon to assess the submission and that he would have to make a decision and he would have to, in essence, sell it to the Cabinet. It was nothing to do with Dr Fergie making her report politically saleable. She was merely advising the meeting that it had to be recalled that Mr Tickner, as any minister making a submission to Cabinet, has got to be able to sell the assessment. It is not Dr Fergie's political agenda, at all.

It has been suggested by both Mr Abbott and Mr Meyer two things.

One is that Dr Fergie had only one informant. And, 2. That she relied upon that informant, without testing the beliefs of that informant. And I am paraphrasing the submissions in the interests of saving time.

Firstly, as outlined in our submissions and in the statement of Dr Fergie, Dr Fergie had several informants. She had one key informant and she had

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another layer of informants who had the secret women's knowledge and another layer of commentators. She did not ever say that she had one informant.

Mr Meyer, at p.21 of his submissions, takes a comment of Dr Fergie completely out of context and distorts it. And that is when he says this:
`The truth is, Dr Fergie - '

Inferentially, she had not been truthful beforehand: `- in this case ... a single text.'

It has never been anything other than Dr Fergie's position that the text to which she referred was provided to her by Dr Kartinyeri, but there had been a whole process, prior to the formulation of that text, involving Dr Fergie speaking with other informants, being present at other meetings and other groups.

What is being suggested in the submissions of Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott is that Dr Fergie accepted, at face value, the beliefs of Dr Kartinyeri.

I won't go through yet again our submission, it is fully detailed in our written submissions, but there seems to be a fundamental misunderstanding by many people in this Commission as to the ability to test beliefs.

If I say `I believe in God', how are you going to or how can we test that? I have said it. How do you test whether I believe in God or not? One might ask how do you test that there is God? Beliefs unto themselves are not capable of empirical testing. But to suggest - and this is what Dr Fergie has asserted, time and again, through her evidence - you cannot test that belief in the way in which it has been put to her, applying some logical eurocentric process of analysis. That is not to say, however, that Dr Fergie did not embark upon an appropriate anthropological evaluation and testing of what it was that Dr Kartinyeri was telling her. To assert otherwise is misleading.

There is a whole segement of Dr Fergie's statement that deals with exactly the way in which she went about

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1 testing, in an appropriate anthropological way, what Dr 2 Kartinyeri was telling her. That is contained in pp.39 and following of her 3 4 statement. And, in particular, she outlines, at the 5 bottom of p.46 and p.47, what she did: 6 `I had engaged throughout this period as part of my 7 assessment process ... process in which Doreen had been 8 elected spokesperson. 9 And I won't read the rest of it. 10 In her evidence, Dr Fergie goes on to say that she applied that testing process. She was testing it 11 12 against what she could garner from the literature. That 13 is part of the dispute and we accept that was what Dr 14 Clarke and Dr Jones say. We disagree with them. We say 15 it is resonant with the literature. But this assertion 16 of Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott that Dr Fergie has embarked 17 upon a process of a single informant, believing what 18 that single informant told her, without any evaluation, 19 is just, we would say, misleading nonsense. The whole 20 of Dr Fergie's process was an evaluation from the time 21 that she came to be requested to provide a report. 22 At p.63 of the submissions of Mr Meyer, he makes, in 23 support of his contention that: 24 `Dr Fergie is a willing assistant to Doreen Kartinyeri, 25 collaborating with her in rendering her conclusion 26 beyond the reach of examination by anybody versed in 27 anthropology.' 28 Or, in fact, it is in the preceding page, on p.62, 29 he talks about Dr Fergie providing assistance to Dr Kartinyeri and thereby assisting her, in putting it 30 31 bluntly, in fabricating the contents of the envelope. 32 Firstly, as I indicated earlier, that insinuation 33 was never put to Dr Fergie in her evidence, but it is 34 totally misleading for that assertion to be made by Mr 35 Meyer. 36 As this Commission is well-aware, in the notes on 37 methodology, which were handed up by Dr Fergie as part 38 of the production of her notes process, sets out her

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1 methodology and sets out the way in which Doreen 2 Kartinyeri would stop and talk around a topic to clarify her thoughts and, at other times, she would ask her to stop while she expressed her inner-most thoughts. 5

I am referring to the notes on methodology:

`Sometimes I would ask ... by Italics.'

Mr Meyer never bothered to cross-examine Dr Fergie about those notes on methodolgy. A look at those notes on methodolgy absolutely gives the lie to the assertion by Mr Meyer that Dr Fergie is somehow or other complicit in collaborating with Dr Kartinyeri and fabricating the notes.

Dr Fergie, of course, is further hampered by the fact that she is not able, of course, to give evidence about what is in the envelopes and you can't see what actually happens. But that, I suggest to you, is a most misleading part of the submission of Mr Meyer.

There is, at p.19 of Mr Meyer's submissions, discussion about Dr Fergie referring to a phrase `It has become a tradition', in answer to a question I think that, in fact, came from me.

Again, I invite you to look at that answer in its context.

Dr Fergie had been asked by you some questions. Dr Fergie asked you or purported to make an answer and tried to pinpoint the particular case at hand, the subject of this Inquiry. And you, Commissioner, made it quite clear that you were not dealing with the current case at hand. You were putting a different situation. And it is quite clear, from the context of Dr Fergie's answer, that what is being put to her is a hypothetical situation. She is not in any way purporting to deal with the case before this Inquiry.

Mr Meyer has, I suggest to you, been entirely misleading.

The submissions of both Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott - and I do this in summary - fundamentally misapprehend the nature of the layering of information, inside and

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outside knowledge, and it permeates a number of their criticisms, including what is and is not in the public arena. It is quite clear that there are and it is clear from the literature, it is clear from the evidence of Dr Fergie, it is clear from the evidence of Mr Hemming, Dr Draper and indeed Veronica Brodie, the Aboriginal men who gave evidence, it is abundantly clear that there is no secret knowledge, open knowledge. There are layers of knowledge within that continuum and knowledge is imparted in degrees.

It is abundantly clear from the evidence of Dr Fergie and, indeed, Veronica Brodie that what is in the public arena does not represent the core of the secret women's knowledge.

Many of the criticisms of Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott fail, we say, to apprehend that most fundamental feature of Aboriginal knowledge.

It is not like, as Dr Fergie says, Aboriginal society does not have the egalitarian approach to knowledge that is perhaps the European approach to knowledge. It is an economy of knowledge and it is knowledge that is owned by a particular person and disseminated in a particular way and what the custodian of that information can do is quite different to what the recipients can do.

We say that you must keep very much in mind that distinction.

The other area we say that Mr Meyer and Mr Abbott fail to properly appreciate is the nature of tradition and its capacity to change.

I think that that really meets the fundamental criticisms that they make. But by and large it is not an Inquiry about Dr Fergie's report. You might be forgiven for thinking that it is so. The fact that Dr Fergie has a view different to Dr Clarke and Mr Jones does not make her a conspirator and a fabricator. She has and I invite you to find that she has attended in a way to be of assistance to this Commission. She has

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1	been here, as you well know, from the beginning, in
2	those early days, when there was much difficulty about
3	what was and wasn't in s.35. She was here endeavouring
4	to give assistance. She has attended. She has given
5	evidence. She has been the subject of
6	cross-examination. And I ask you to find that she is a
7	witness of the utmost integrity and credibility, in her
8	evidence to this Commission and in the formulation of
9	her report and in the performance of her professional
10	obligations, both to the ALRM and to the women who
11	provided her information. And I urge you not to make
12	any findings that inpinge upon the professional and
13	personal integrity of Dr Fergie.
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MR MEYER: Before you call the next counsel, I 2 should rise to make one comment. I don't seek to answer 3 or reply to any of the submissions by my friend, except 4 for one comment she made. She said in relation to me -5 MS PYKE: I object. 6 Mr Meyer, I did say there was no right COMSR: 7 of reply. 8 MR MEYER: This isn't a right of reply. 9 Well, I object -MS PYKE: 10 COMSR: Perhaps we will hear the nature of what 11 Mr Meyer wishes to raise. If it's not a right of reply, 12 what is it? 13 MR MEYER: Miss Pyke has, in my submission, accused 14 another counsel at the bar table of being dishonest, and that is totally untenable. She can attack my honesty if 15 16 I am a witness or a participant in these proceedings. 17 What she cannot say is that I have no moral or intellectual honesty. She can say that I have no 18 19 intellect, she is welcome to say that, she can say I am 20 misled, she is welcome to say that, but what she said 21 was in fact unprofessional and I will write to the Bar 22 Council because counsel at the bar table has accused 23 another counsel of having no moral or intellectual 24 honesty. I invite her to withdraw that. She can make 25 any criticisms of the substance of the submissions that 26 she likes, that is her duty. She cannot attack another 27 counsel in the way that she has. I have waited until she has finished. I did not speak to interrupt her, I 28 29 waited until she had finished. 30 MS PYKE: I don't suggest that Mr Meyer is, 31 himself, morally reprehensible. 32 You said my moral and intellectual MR MEYER: 33 honesty. They were your words. 34 I don't believe that Mr Meyer - I think MS PYKE: 35 that someone's intellectual honesty, in my experience, 36 features in numerous - in various jurisdictions -37 COMSR: I think -

I withdraw the moral implication.

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1	COMSR: Mr Meyer is saying that you personally							
2	said that of him as his role, in his role as counsel.							
3	,							
4	MS PYKE: I certainly didn't mean in any way to							
5	suggest that Mr Meyer was not himself morally honest. I							
	think that the intellectual honesty is quite a fair							
6 7	comment. If it's so offensive to Mr Meyer, I withdraw							
	it. I don't mean it as a personal criticism. I put it							
8	on the basis that it is not, as I put it, an							
9	intellectually honest thing to make a submission without							
10	having put it to the witness in the witness box.							
11	MR SMITH: Perhaps Miss Pyke should take into							
12	account that you would not allow one counsel to							
13	cross-examine a witness, particularly Dr Fergie, in							
14	areas that were covered by other counsel. I wonder							
15	whether Miss Pyke has taken that into account?							
16	MS PYKE: I think for such a serious allegation,							
17	this wasn't put by anyone and that was my point.							
18	MR SMITH: It was put by Mr Abbott.							
19	COMSR: I think Mr Meyer was not sure whether							
20	you have withdrawn the allegation.							
21	MR MEYER: Somebody can make an accusation of							
22	another counsel that there is or it has intellectual							
23	strength in the argument, that he is a lousy liar. You							
24	can say any of those things, but what you cannot say							
25	about the other counsel is that they lack honesty. You							
26	can say that to the other party, but you cannot say it							
27	as a counsel. That is why barristers must withdraw if							
28	their partners happen to get into the witness box.							
29	MS PYKE: Firstly, it was the submission that I							
30	complained about, not Mr Meyer.							
31	MR MEYER: You directed it at Mr Abbott and I.							
32	COMSR: I think what Miss Pyke is saying is that							
33	is what she said. She didn't mean it in that respect.							
34	MR MEYER: If she withdraws it, I accept it.							
35	MS PYKE: I withdraw it. It certainly wasn't							
36	meant as a -							
37	COMSR: Is there any other counsel? Mr Sykes?							
38	MR SYKES: Can I make a brief submission? Not in							
50	THE STREET. Cult I make a offer sacrifission: 140t in							

ADDRESS (MR SYKES)

relation to the last topic I must say. I will be brief. COMSR: Is there any other counsel who wishes to address? MR LOVELL: Only a couple of minutes after Mr Sykes. I have spoken to Mr Lovell and he MR SYKES: gratiously allowed me to address you first. You will have observed that I am only an occasional visitor to your Royal Commission and I left it to the others to do it spade work in relation to unearthing the truth, as best it can be found, amongst the witnesses and the exhibits. That doesn't mean to say that my clients, the Campbell clan, are not as keenly interested in your findings or in what the evidence has been. They are in keenly interested.

You will recall that the evidence that you heard is that they are the descendants of the traditional owners and, therefore, they have a direct link to Hindmarsh Island which is the site of this claimed spiritual belief.

I've drawn brief final submissions almost as a position statement because I know that a lot of the material of other counsel would cover the same issues that I'm covering, but it's a position statement for the Campbell clan because of the way they have become involved in this dispute.

You will recall the evidence of Mr Alan Campbell that initially he was interested in the protest against the bridge because he has origins as a protestor, he described himself as an old protestor. On coming to South Australia to investigate the matter, two things occurred: He found that he had a direct connection to the island through his forebears; and he also made enquiries in regard to the claims of women's business. Further, he found that nobody amongst the people in his clan, and the people who should know amongst the Ngarrindjeri women that he knew, had heard anything about the claimed spiritual beliefs.

That might have been the end of the matter were it

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ADDRESS (MR SYKES)

1 not for the fact that the Campbells have been shunned to 2 a large extent by the proponents of the claimed beliefs. 3 They have been shunned, firstly, in the form of Alan 4 Campbell who has a very high profile in the Ngarrindjeri 5 and Aboriginal community. He certainly is not 6 necessarily liked by all, but it's a profile that cannot 7 be ignored. You only have to see what the witnesses 8 have had to say, for instance, in regard to other actors 9 in this Commission and their associations with Mr 10 Campbell to realise that he was always considered a 11 force to be reckoned with. But he was shunned. He 12 claimed a traditional link to Hindmarsh Island and then 13 he wasn't welcome at meetings that he attended. 14 Amelia Campbell, who attended at the Goolwa meetings 15 which were meant to be set up to assist Dr Saunders in 16 her fact-finding mission, was also shunned. I don't 17 think it's exactly right to say about Amelia Campbell 18 that she didn't voice opposition to the claims. You may 19 recall the evidence of Dorothy Wilson and the evidence 20 of Amelia Campbell and, to a certain extent, Veronica 21 Brodie, that Amelia was vocal at that meeting on 19 22 June. She said that she had never heard of this claimed 23 women's business in relation to Hindmarsh Island. She 24 questioned Dr Kartinyeri as to where she might have got 25 this information from and she asked questions about 26 where the traditional owners were at this meeting, 27 pointedly obviously, because it raised the question 28 about whether the right people were being consulted. 29 The results of that was that she was shunned. The 30 result of that was that she was effectively excluded 31 from meeting Dr Saunders and putting her viewpoints 32 across. This, you might think, is of great concern to 33 the Campbell clan. They have been ostracised from the 34 investigations that have occurred, the meetings that 35 have occurred and the various fact-finding missions that 36 have been put in train in coming to give their point of 37 view. They have effectively been shunned and so this

has been their opportunity to put across their story.

ADDRESS (MR SYKES)

1 I might say on behalf of the Campbells that they are 2 grateful to you for having had the opportunity to 3 present statements to you and also in giving evidence. Their position, the position of the Campbells, is that 5 they don't rule out altogether the possibility of spiritual beliefs, wherever they might be. That is not 6 7 the issue in this case. The issue in this case is 8 whether the spiritual beliefs that have been claimed in 9 association with Hindmarsh Island are genuine - or 10 fabricated, I should say. Certainly the Campbells are 11 suspicious about that, not only because of the treatment 12 they have received in trying to conduct their own 13 investigations and making their own input, but also in 14 regard to developments that occurred later, for instance, with Mr Doug Milera. And, once again, it's of 15 16 interest to know that when Mr Doug Milera recanted, 17 confessed that the claims were a fabrication, that it 18 was to Mr Alan Campbell that he immediately sought 19 refuge and it was to John Campbell's farm at Wellington 20 that he went and stayed for those number of days while 21 he had interviews. So, they are principal actors in the 22 drama that has been explained to you in the evidence. 23 They can't be ignored. 24

Their views are important because they are a sounding board for people who have been sceptical about the claims by the proponent women and they have been at the forefront of trying to bring to the public attention what they believe is a matter that requires far more investigation. They are sceptical about the claims that have been made to date.

Commissioner, I have set out that position as succinctly as I can in these final submissions. Once again, my clients are grateful for the opportunity of having been able to put to you in statement form and in evidence what they have to contribute to this Commission.

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MR LOVELL: I will be very brief, you will be

ADDRESS (MR LOVELL)

pleased to hear. Can I just initially correct a submission that was made in Dr Fergie's submissions at p.56. I won't take you to it in view of the time. There is a reference to that. At the bottom of that page, there is no transcript reference given to you on that and, in my submission, that's taken out of context, that line of quotation there towards the bottom of p.56. It's dealt with in p.3 of my submission. In fact, I used the same piece of transcript to put a totally contrary proposition and invite you to read the entire page of 2593 to put that comment by Mr Kenny into context.

Secondly, I deal with the submission that was made by Mr Tilmouth in relation to the ubiquitous Mr Clark who appears to have, didn't give evidence and gave a very late statement and appears to have created some drama in this Commission. I point out that at the behest of Mr Smith, I was telephoned about Mr Clark and I was down here on 7 November, 8 November waiting for the ubiquitous Mr Clark to turn up. I was informed by people who had obtained the statement that after lunch on the 7th that Mr Clark was on his way from Murray Bridge. Well, he appeared to have gotten lost. He didn't turn up on the 7th or the 8th and he turned up, as I understand it, on 15 November very late.

In any event leaving aside the fact that he didn't turn up, it's a submission of no weight from Mr Tilmouth that asks you to draw any sort of inference from his not being called because, of course, his statement is not before the Commission, so you can't draw anything. Mr. Tilmouth attempts to draw some inference from it. We say, of course, that Mr Clark's statement was complete garbage and it has about as much weight as Mr Tilmouth's submission that you ought to take some note from it.

In our submission, we adopt what Mr Meyer put to you in that it was a consistent pattern by certain people to manipulate the calling of some evidence until very late in the Commission so that it couldn't be tested.

ADDRESS (MR LOVELL)

Finally, I wish to deal with a submission this was made principally by Mr Steele but also to a certain extent by Mr Tilmouth. I disagree to a certain extent with most of my colleagues at the bar table. I remind you Madam Commissioner that this is not a court case and the niceties of Brown v Dunn and Jones v Dunkell really, in our submission, don't have a great role before a Royal Commission. The rules of natural justice clearly apply. To that extent, there has to be some compliance with Brown v Dunn. We urge you to take a commonsense attitude to this matter in particular as to whether or not witnesses could have been of assistance or not have been of assistance.

As an illustration of that, can I take you to p.50 of Mr Tilmouth's submissions. That relates to a submission he really made in relation to Mr Denver and the Chapmans in some way suggesting that they had nurtured a vulnerable, confused and old and chronic alcoholic. That is Mr Milera.

That's a very surprising submission, we say, given that at the time Mr Milera was the secretary of the Lower Murray Aboriginal Heritage Committee. We say that you can use your commonsense when assessing that sort of submission to show that it demonstrates the extent to which people, who are challenged, are prepared to throw away colleagues and friends; and we say in this case they have sacrificed Mr Milera.

But the so-called problem of Mr Milera, which was what Mr Steele put to you, he put it to you as the kernel of the problem - that is, on the one moment he is a liar and the next moment he is telling the truth - can be dealt with very easily by adopting a very simple commonsense approach when one stands back and views the evidence as a whole. We invite you to do so in relation to this particular matter because it is the only one that affects Mr Kenny.

When one applies, as we suggest you should, the knowledge of ordinary human affairs, you have a very

ADDRESS (MR LOVELL)

clear picture of what occurred in this case. You have a man along with his wife who was manipulated. He can't help but get swept along in the tide of events. When it's all over and some Ngarrindjeri people begin to question what occurred, they're threatened. Particularly a decent person such as Dorothy Wilson -and you saw her in the witness box and you will make your own assessment - we suggest to you that she came across as a very honest and decent person.

What you see with Mr Milera is a man who grappled with his own conscience. It's our submission that far be it from the sorts of remarks made by Mr Tilmouth about Mr Milera, we say that he was a courageous man. He made the correct decision after grappling with his conscience to tell us how it was. We say he showed enormous courage in doing what he did and resisted pressure for some weeks, repeating the same story - what we would say is the true story - to many people. That is our submission at p.13 of the submissions.

We put before you the fact that he reiterated his story. Mr Tilmouth was never able to get around that point in his submissions. We say that it was Mr Milera who used the last trace of his courage in resisting all the pressure that he was under after that interview with Mr Kenny. To many people, he predicted his own downfall; that is, the forces outside the Commission were eventually going to pressure him. His non-attendance confirms the events that occurred.

That's not a Jones v Dunkell point. That is not a legal technicality. It's a sad fact, we say, that a person who, at one stage, had the courage to stand up and be counted was eventually pressured into towing the line when forces greater than he could bear squashed him like a bug. That's the answer we say to that particular point. That Mr Milera told the truth to Mr Kenny and it's our submission that you should so find. That's all I wish to say.

RF 690

ADDRESS (MR SMITH)

MR SMITH: As counsel assisting, I do not wish to proffer a submission generally about the matter, but rely on the written submission which we have made. I seek only to answer some of the submissions primarily from Mr Tilmouth which criticised the conduct of this commission in a number of respects, and I will not be long.

The commission ceased taking evidence when it was content that it could answer the Terms of Reference in fairness and with justice, and leave itself enough time to report in accordance with the time extended by the commission to do that.

David Rathman and other possible witnesses from DOSAA were not called. Two volumes of documents from the department were tendered in evidence. The decision not to call Rathman and others from the department who may have been relevant, did not hinge upon who wanted to cross-examine them. Mr Tilmouth offered to you that you must draw from that that no-one wanted to cross-examine Rathman or others. In fact, some counsel did. But the commission took the decision not to call him, having all the documentary material at its disposal anyway.

Dr Lucas is another witness mentioned by Mr Tilmouth. There was a fulsome report from Dr Lucas tendered in evidence, Exhibit 15. And in deciding not to call Dr Lucas, I conferred briefly, in particular, with Dr Fergie's representatives, who expressed no position in the matter.

Female anthropologists, it was suggested. The commission, after some difficulty, did engage the services of a female anthropologist from the United States of America, Jane Goodall. We have not called or taken a statement from Jane Goodall, and in light of the fact that the details of the secret appendices were not disclosed in this commission, it seemed not appropriate to call that lady from the United States.

Professor Tonkinson has been raised in both Mr Tilmouth's submission and Ms Pyke's submission.

RF 690

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ADDRESS (MR SMITH)

Professor Tonkinson has been retained by the commission as its consultant. The argument about that has been had before you. This commission has power, both under the Act and in its own Terms of Reference, to retain and use a consultant. I emphasize that the commission will not be taking evidence from Professor Tonkinson.

I will come to Alan Clark in a moment, but could I just pause to say that Philip Clarke and Philip Jones were two anthropologists/historians who gave lengthy evidence before this commission. They, unlike other experts who gave evidence, were not separately represented, but were the commission's own witnesses. They do not, therefore, have a counsel to watch out for every criticism directed at them - and there have been criticisms directed at both of them - to negate or mitigate those criticisms.

My submission is simply this, because the report is not long away, those two men had nothing to gain and everything to lose from giving evidence before this commission, and I say only that this commission accepts that they gave their evidence with honesty and integrity.

Now, Alan Clark. Not only has Mr Tilmouth criticised this commission for not calling the evidence of Mr Clark, but despite the fact that there is no evidence from him, he purports to make a submission about this non-existent evidence of Mr Clark at p.53. Because it is not an important enough topic for you to canvass it in your report, although that will be a matter for you in the end, I take this opportunity to put on record exactly what happened in respect of Mr Clark.

32 33 On Monday, 6 November at approximately 9.30 a.m., 34 the statement of Alan Clarke, together with that of

35 Henry Rankine and Tom Trevorrow, unsigned, was proffered

36 to the commission. The transcript will show that on 37

Monday, 6 November, because of the late proffering of

38 those statements, no evidence could be taken on that day **RF 690**

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ADDRESS (MR SMITH)

because nobody had any notice of the evidence from these three potential witnesses. 3

So the day was spent, Monday, 6 November, with myself conferring with Henry Rankine and Tom Trevorrow, and in the course of that day, 6 November, all three such statements were signed, that is, the statement of Henry Rankine, Tom Trevorrow and Alan Clark. Despite the fact that I sought to confer with Alan Clark, and I had conferred at length of Tom Trevorrow and Henry Rankine, as is usual, I was told by Mr Kenny that Clark would not see me.

I say, without providing any detail to you because that would be mischievous, that there were matters that I needed to speak to Mr Clarke about that had been raised with me by other counsel. Mr Clark continued to resist seeing me on 6 November, and then I didn't hear about Mr Clark until 16 November, when we took evidence at Camp Coorong, already some days beyond the time at which we sought to stop taking evidence.

I was told at about 5 o'clock at Camp Coorong that Mr Clark was now prepared to speak with me and would he come to town. In fact, he did come and arrived unheralded in the commission at about 10.15 on Friday, 17 November. I then rang Mr Kenny, who spoke with him, and then I conferred with Mr Clark.

I made a decision that the commission would not call Mr Clark. It is my decision and I made it. It was made, in part, because the matters that I needed to investigate simply could not be investigated in relation to his evidence, and, of course, notice of what he was going to say on various topics had not been given to

That is the only thing I wish to say in answer to those things raised by Mr Tilmouth in his submission, and that is all I wish to say generally.

There is just one thing, Mr Kenny has 36 MR LOVELL: 37 just raised with me one of my submissions may have 38 inferred that he was involved in some manipulation of

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ADDRESS (MR SMITH)

1	evidence. That is not my intention and certainly not
2	suggested by me.
3	MR MEYER: Mr Abbott isn't here and I had a brief
4	discussion with him when we adjourned last time, so I
5	get up instead of Mr Abbott. On behalf of all the
6	counsel at the bar table, I wish to thank you for your
7	patience and courtesy in the conduct of this hearing.
8	Some of the procedural issues along the way have
9	been a little difficult and some of the exchanges
10	between counsel at the bar table have generated a fair
11	degree of tension, but you have permitted enough humour
12	to enable us to retain our sanity, you have made rulings
13	that have enabled us to get on with the conduct of the
14	matter, and you have accommodated our foibles without
15	criticism. On behalf of us all, we thank you for your
16	conduct.
17	ADJOURNED 4.43 P.M.