K

KAVEL, Augustus (1798–1860), founder of German settlements in Australia, sought the help of George Fife Angas in England to bring his persecuted Lutheran congregation to SA where they could worship freely. Kavel arrived in 1838 with some 200 people and established the town of Klemzig, northwest of Adelaide. A further settlement was established at Hahndorf and the colonists prospered through dairying and market gardening.

KELLY, Edward (Ned) (1855–80), bushranger, was born at Beveridge, Vic, oldest son of Ellen, nee Quinn, and John (Red) Kelly, who had been transported from Ireland to Van Diemen's Land (1841). After her husband's death (1866), Ellen Kelly moved her family to a selection in Lurg near Greta. Ned Kelly grew up in a clan constantly at loggerheads with the authorities, and was influenced by their mistrust of the police and light-fingered ways with stock belonging to others. He was first charged in 1869 and again in 1870 after serving a brief 'apprenticeship' with the bushranger Harry Power, but was not convicted until his third arrest in 1870. Shortly after his release (1871) he was charged a fourth time, this time with horse theft. He was brutally pistol-whipped during the arrest, found guilty of receiving, and served three years, mainly in Pentridge. Released in 1874, he tried to distance himself from the criminal activities of the Quinn clan, but allegations of stock theft following mustering activities in 1876 acted as the catalyst in his decision to move into large-scale livestock stealing. The police began a systematic crackdown on duffing in the region, with the Quinn clan, and Ned Kelly in particular, as their main targets.

The trigger for the Kelly outbreak was a visit by trooper Alexander Fitzpatrick to the Kelly house in April 1878. Fitzpatrick alleged that Ned, his brother Dan, his mother and two others had tried to kill him, at best a dubious story. Mrs Kelly was arrested, but the brothers had disappeared. Ned and Dan offered to surrender if the charges against their mother were dropped, but this was refused and she was sentenced


Ned Kelly's hand-made armour helped create an image for posterity. Portrait of Ned Kelly, *1894, oil by Patrick William Marony.*

to three years' hard labour in October 1878. After her trial, two police parties searched the Wombat Ranges (between Mansfield and Greta) for the Kelly brothers, who with two companions, Steve Hart and Joe Byrne, found one party at Stringybark Creek. In the ensuing gun battle, three policemen were killed and one escaped. The Kelly brothers, Hart and Byrne, were outlawed and a £500 reward offered for their capture. The gang eluded the extensive police hunt for them and dropped out of sight until early December 1878, when they robbed a bank at Euroa in Vic. In February 1879 they robbed a second bank, in Jerilderie, NSW. The reward rose to £8000 and black trackers were brought down from Qld to assist in the hunt. The hunt was ineffective, because of bickering among senior police and changes in command, and because the gang could rely on support from the majority of people living in rural northeastern Vic. The gang thus seemed to have vanished until June 1880 when it reappeared at Glenrowan.

The events leading to the gang's apprehension at Glenrowan were complex. The gang suspected that Aaron Sherritt, a friend of Byrne, was a police spy, and decided Byrne should shoot him. The murder would draw the police north from their headquarters in Benalla by train. They would pass through Glenrowan, where the gang would derail the train and, protected by homemade armour, attack the train, killing survivors or taking hostages to be exchanged for the release of Mrs Kelly. The derailment was to be followed by a raid on Benalla's banks and, it has been suggested, by the declaration of a republic. In essence, Glenrowan was to have been the beginning of guerilla activity in Vic's northeast. The plan failed after the police train was warned. Police surrounded the gang and several of their prisoners in the Glenrowan Inn and laid siege to it. Ned Kelly was captured and his three companions killed. Brought to trial for the murder of one of the policemen at Stringybark Creek, he was found guilty and sentenced to hang by Sir Redmond Barry, the same man who had sentenced his mother. The trial was notable for Kelly's spirited defence of his actions and his admonition to the judge, 'I will see you there where I go', when sentence of death was passed. Despite an active campaign for a reprieve, Kelly was hanged on 11 November 1880, aged 25. Barry died twelve days later.

Kelly became a legend while still alive. His life and death provoked fierce debate that continues today: some argued that he was a criminal justly punished; others believed police persecution had driven him to crime. After his death he was soon part of Australian folklore, arguably Australia's first national folk hero. The legend changed with the times: in the 1880s his loyalty to his family and his bush skills were stressed; during World War I diggers vaunted his bravery and loyalty to his mates, and the expression 'game as Ned Kelly' arose then; by the 1930s his family's poverty and inability to get 'a fair go' (Ned's words) were emphasised; by the 1970s and 1980s he had become a symbol of aggressive nationalism. He also inspired many novels, plays, ballads, films and paintings and a
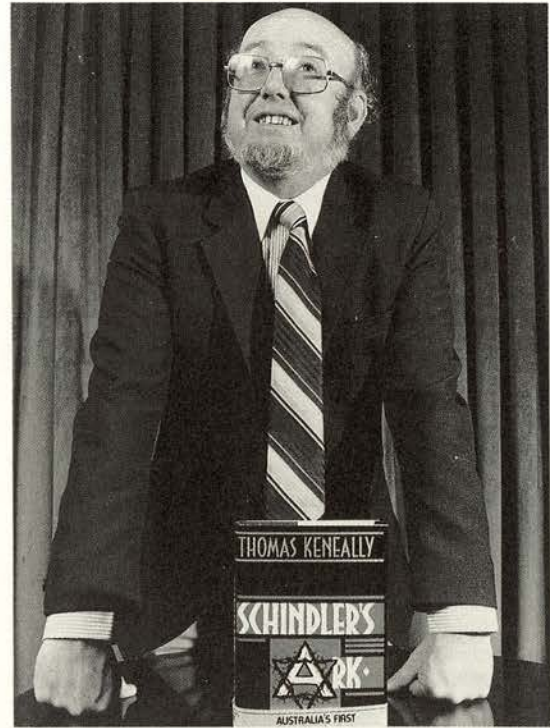
Thomas Keneally with his award winning book Schindler's ark *(1982) at a literary luncheon given by the National Book Club in Sydney.*
FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

Glenrowan tourist trade, but scholarly evaluation of the man, his times and his significance did not begin until the 1960s. JOHN McQUILTON

KENDALL, Thomas Henry (1839–82), poet, began contributing poems to the *Month* in 1859 and over the next decade wrote regularly for newspapers and periodicals in Sydney and Melbourne. He published *Poems and songs* in 1862 and *Leaves from Australian forests* in 1869. In that year he resigned from his job as a clerk and in the next five years became impoverished, was often drunk and was briefly a patient at the Gladesville Hospital for the Insane. In 1879 he won a *Sydney Morning Herald* prize of £100 and the following year published *Songs from the mountains* which was an outstanding success and consolidated contemporary opinion of him as one of Australia's finest lyrical poets.

KENEALLY, Thomas (1935–), was born in Sydney and spent part of his childhood at Kempsey, Wauchope and Taree, NSW. Prior to the publication of his first novel he had been a Catholic seminarian, schoolteacher and clerk. His best-known fiction includes *Bring larks and heroes* (1967) and *Three cheers for the paraclete* (1968), both of which won the Miles Franklin Award. *The chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* (1972) was filmed in 1978 and *Gossip from the forest* (1975) was produced for television in 1978. *Schindler's ark* won the Booker Prize in 1982.

KENNEDY, Edmund Besley Court (1818–48), explorer, arrived in Sydney in 1840 and was appointed assistant surveyor. He was appointed second in command of Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition of 1845. In 1847, he proved that Mitchell's Victoria River did not flow north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Instead, it flowed into Cooper Creek. He renamed the stream the Barcoo. On the same expedition, he discovered the Thomson River. In 1848 Kennedy undertook an ambitious expedition. From Rockingham Bay, he proposed to travel north along the eastern side of Cape York, and rendezvous with a supply ship at the tip of the peninsula. He then proposed to travel south along the western side of the peninsula to link up with routes already established by Leichhardt and Mitchell. Kennedy set out with thirteen men in May 1848, but difficult terrain hindered progress, supplies began to run out and sickness bedevilled the party. Leaving most of his men at Weymouth Bay on the Qld coast, Kennedy and four companions set out on a forced march north. In December, close to the point where the supply ship was waiting, he was speared to death by Aborigines. The expedition was one of Australia's grimmest. Of the fourteen men who set out, only three survived. JOHN McQUILTON

KENNY, Elizabeth (1880–1952), poliomyelitis therapist, worked as a nurse in rural NSW and Qld, and in the Australian Nursing Service. In 1932 Kenny established a backyard clinic at Townsville to treat polio victims. At a time when there was no vaccine for the disease, Kenny's treatments were radically different to those favoured by the medical profession, as were her views on pathology. Condemned by the Qld medical profession, in 1937 she travelled to England where she treated patients. In 1940 she went to the Mayo Clinic, in the United States, and her methods became widely accepted. The Sister Kenny Institute was built in Minneapolis in 1942.

KERR, Sir John Robert (1914–), barrister and governor-general, after war service and a period as the first principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration (1946–48), had a distinguished career in law. This included terms as president of the NSW Bar Association (1962–63) and the Law Council of Australia (1965–66) and chairmanship of three commonwealth committees of inquiry. In the period 1966–72 he was a judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the supreme courts of the ACT and NT, and was then chief justice of NSW (1972–74) before being nominated as governor-general of Australia (1974) by the Whitlam government. He was a central figure in the constitutional crisis of 1975, which culminated in the most controversial event in Australian constitutional history, his dismissal of E.G. Whitlam as prime minister on 11 November. He remained a centre of controversy, and retired from office (1977) before his five-year term had been completed.

KIDMAN, Sir Sidney (1857–1935), pastoralist, established himself as a large squatter by the age of 30 through a series of entrepreneurial exploits and an inheritance from his grandfather. In 1886 he bought his first station at Owen Springs, southwest of Alice Springs and soon established a chain of stations from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Adelaide. He survived the depression of the 1890s and the drought of 1901 and by the end of World War I had become a national institution through his gifts of fighter planes to the armed forces and land to the Salvation Army and SA government.

KINDERGARTENS AND CHILDCARE Educationally based kindergartens, catering for children aged from three to primary school age and operating from 9am to noon, were established by kindergarten unions in the 1890s. Set up by middle- and upper-class women, with feminists, academics and businesspeople as patrons, the unions saw kindergartens as a means of urban social reform. Kindergartens were set up in inner-city 'slum' areas; they were not seen as child-minding facilities but rather a means of educating children of working-class parents.

Free kindergartens were established in Sydney in 1896 and others soon followed in every Australian capital city. The first Melbourne kindergarten was established in Carlton in 1901 and in 1908 the Free Kindergarten Union of Vic was formed and the *Australian kindergarten magazine* was established in 1910. Kindergarten unions were established in SA

THE SIR JOHN KERR STORY.
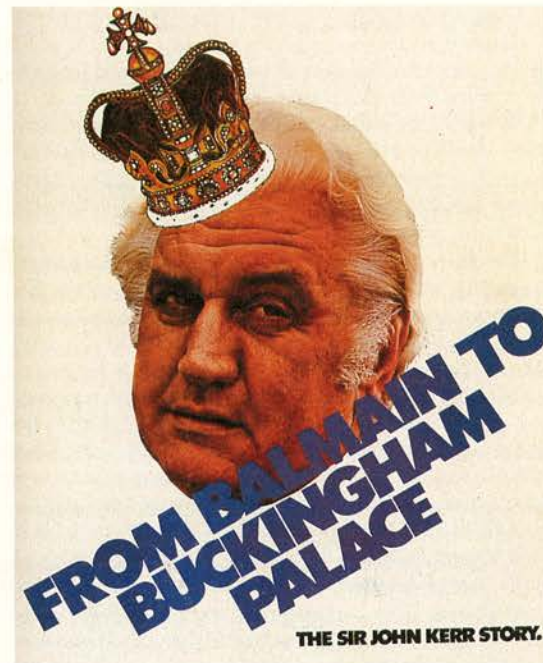
Nine months before he dismissed Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, Sir John Kerr is quoted in this feature article in the Bulletin *as saying 'As head of State AND as lawyer I'm keen to find out what's going on in the government and in the courts . . . I'm in the position to talk to and be fully informed by ministers and permanent heads of departments and, especially, by the Prime Minister',* Bulletin, *22 Feb 1975.*

(1905), Tas (1910) and WA (1912). By 1910, 32 kindergartens were operating in Australian cities and kindergarten teachers' colleges were founded in Sydney (1900), Adelaide (1907), Brisbane (1911), Perth (1912) and Melbourne (1916).

Only women were admitted to kindergarten teachers' colleges and even, in recent times, almost all kindergarten teachers were female, including the principals of the kindergarten training colleges (since 1970 most have become parts of colleges of advanced education). Most women attending the colleges were from middle-class families that supported them through college and in later employment, as salaries were very low.

Kindergarten unions' 9–12 noon sessions did not cater to the childminding needs of married women employed outside the home. The Sydney Day Nursery Association was formed in Sydney in 1905 for children of working mothers. Children from the age of two months were catered for from 7am to 6.30pm. In 1913 the Victorian Association of Day Nurseries and Creches was created to operate centres in Melbourne with similar opening hours. A philosophical rift between nursery schools offering childminding and kindergartens offering 'education' became apparent, especially in NSW when, in 1932, the Sydney Day Nursery Association established its own Nursery School Training College in direct competition with the Kindergarten Union's Teachers' College. The Kindergarten Union's centres continued to 'educate' children aged three to five in half-day sessions while the Sydney Day Nursery Association catered for children from very early ages from 7am to 6.30pm. In 1938 the commonwealth first funded kindergartens when its department of health set up demonstration centres in poor areas in each of the six state capital cities. The centres were named after Lady Gowrie, the governor-general's wife.

Wartime demands challenged the traditional operating pattern of Kindergarten Union centres. The rapid increase in the number of female industrial workers meant that existing facilities could not cater for the demand. In March 1943 the minister for health announced that creches for children of mothers engaged in war work would be established in all states and that existing kindergartens would be accepted and subsidised by the commonwealth government, with their hours extended from 7am to 7pm, taking children from age two onwards. An ABC radio program 'Kindergarten of the Air' began in Perth in 1942 and on the national network in 1943.

The commonwealth government's specific subsidy for wartime nurseries lapsed after the war. The postwar years saw renewed stress on the role of the mother as housekeeper and baby minder and few new kindergartens were built, except in Vic where the state department of health subsidised them. From 1953 onwards, inner-city kindergartens in Sydney were forced to charge fees and only in Tas, Vic and the ACT, where the 'preschools', as they were now being called, received substantial state government subsidies, did fees remain at a relatively low level. In the

Open Day at Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College, 1979. Women still outnumber men in the kindergarten teaching profession. Photograph by Kevin Berry.
FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

1960s and 1970s various lobbies—often associated with the women's movement— formed to pressure state governments into putting more money into preschools and childcare. In his 1972 policy speech the Labor leader E.G. Whitlam promised preschool education for 'every Australian child'. Labor later reneged on this grandiose promise but by 1975 there were 3571 non-profit preschools in Australia catering for 163 250 children. Another 1119 licensed commercial centres catered for 44 346 children. Most Australian mothers with paid work outside the home were forced, and are still forced to make informal arrangements for childcare because preschool and childcare places (whether in non-profit or commercial centres) are still scarce and the cost of commercial care is rising all the time. The lack of childcare facilities remains a major impediment for women wishing to undertake paid work.

In 1985 the federal government ceased to provide block grants via the state governments to preschools, arguing that education was primarily a state responsibility. The Children's Services Program, funded by the federal government's department of community services, has, as its primary aim, the provision of childcare for the children of parents in paid employment. Both federal and state governments are regularly attacked by women's groups for not providing more childcare facilities.   PATRICIA HOLT

Further reading D. Brennan, *Towards a national child care policy*, Melbourne 1983; P. Spearritt, 'Child care and kindergartens in Australia, 1890–1975' in P. Langford and P. Sebastian (eds), *Early childhood education and care in Australia*, Melbourne 1979.

KING, Philip Gidley (1758–1808), colonial governor, was born on 23 April 1758 in Launceston, Cornwall. His father, Philip King, was a successful draper and his mother, Utricia Gidley, came from an Exeter legal family. King was sent to the Isle of Wight Naval School at Yarmouth at the age of seven.

Entering the navy in 1770, King served on HMS *Swallow*, *Liverpool* and *Renown*, seeing action in the American War of Independence. He then served on HMS *Ariadne* under Cap Arthur Phillip, who appointed him aide-de-camp and second lieutenant on the first fleet flagship, HMS *Sirius*, in 1786. Commandant of Norfolk Island from February 1788 to March 1790, King took despatches to England, where he married Anna Josepha Coombe before returning to Norfolk Island as lieutenant-governor until October 1796. He succeeded Hunter as governor of NSW in September 1800, introducing social and economic reforms, and prohibiting the illicit trade in rum and other goods. Although opposed by the military and Irish political prisoners, who rose against him in the 1804 Castle Hill uprising, King increased government control, expanded farming, developed the coal, beer, clothing, wine and wool industries, founded a newspaper, and established settlements at Newcastle, Hobart, Launceston and Port Phillip Bay. King was succeeded by Bligh in 1806, returned to England in 1807, where he died in 1808. JONATHAN KING

Further reading J. King and J. King, *Philip Gidley King: a biography of the third governor of New South Wales*, Sydney 1981.

KING, Phillip Parker (1791–1856), hydrographer, was born at Norfolk Island, the son of naval officer (later governor of NSW) Philip Gidley King and his wife Anna Josepha, nee Coombe. An English clerical education preceded distinguished naval service against the French.

In 1817 young Lieut King sailed for Australia to complete Matthew Flinders' surveys of the forbidding north coast. For five gruelling years King pursued the task, proving himself to be a first-rate commander and hydrographer, whose surveys made possible the first British settlements on the north coast, and are still incorporated in modern charts. He published a *Narrative of a survey of the intertropical and western coasts of Australia* in 1827. Five surveys of the South American coast followed (1826–30). In 1832 King returned to Australia as a half-pay captain. Thereafter he managed his Penrith estate, controlled, as commissioner, the giant Australian Agricultural Company for ten eventful years (1839–49), became a conservative member of the NSW legislative council (1850), and was promoted to rear-admiral in 1855.

ALAN POWELL

Further reading A. Powell, 'Explorers–surveyors of the Australian north coast: P.P. King and the men of the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst"', *J R Aust Hist Soc*, 65,3, 1980.

KING PLATES Aboriginal king plates were crescents, usually of brass, engraved on one side and suspended from the neck, which were presented to 'chiefs' by early colonial authorities. Chieftainship was a European rather than an Aboriginal notion, and it is not certain what the Aborigines made of the practice, though they possibly associated the plates with the breastplates or gorgets worn as part of British soldiers' uniforms. Official presentations continued until the 1830s. Plates were also presented for 'loyal service' by the managers of Aboriginal reserves, stations and missions.

KINGSFORD SMITH, Sir Charles Edward (1897–1935), aviator, was born in Brisbane, and enlisted in the first Australian Imperial Force in 1915, transferred to the Australian Flying Corps in October 1916, and was commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps in March 1917. He was awarded the Military Cross in August. Barred from entering the 1919 England–Australia air race, he worked in England, America and Australia as a stunt flyer and joy-flight pilot before joining West Australian Airways, and in 1924 form his own aviation company. Kingsford Smith then embarked on a series of record flights with Charles Ulm: around Australia in ten days five hours in June 1927; from America to Australia in May–June 1928; non-stop from Point Cook near Melbourne to Perth in August 1928; and from Sydney to Christchurch, New Zealand, in September–October 1928. Other records followed. With Ulm he founded Australian National Airlines. He was knighted in 1932. On 6 November 1935 he left England on another attempt at the Britain–Australia record, but disappeared over the Bay of Bengal. A meticulously careful flier, he had contributed much to Australian aviation. J.D. WALKER

Further reading P. Davis, *Charles Kingsford Smith*, Sydney 1977.

KIRBY, Sir Richard Clarence (1904–), judge, was born in Charters Towers, Qld, and educated at the King's School, Parramatta. He studied law at Sydney University.

Kirby was a judge of the NSW District Court from 1944 to 1947. He served on war crimes commissions after World War II, and was an Australian representative on a United Nations committee concerned with the Indonesian question. In 1947 he was appointed to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and from 1956 to 1973 was the initial president of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Sir Richard Kirby's major contributions lie in the area of industrial relations. He adopted a pragmatic, flexible, accommodative approach, seeking to resolve the problems of the parties, rather than attempting to impose any grand schemes of industrial relations regulation. He was knighted in 1961.

BRAHAM DABSCHECK

Further reading B. d'Alpuget, *Mediator: a biography of Sir Richard Kirby*, Melbourne 1977.

KNIBBS, Sir George Handley (1858–1929), statistician, was an independent lecturer in geodesy, astronomy and hydraulics in the engineering school of the University of Sydney from 1889–1905. In 1906 he was appointed first commonwealth statistician,

George Browning's 25th Brigade advancing along Kokoda Trail, *oil,
1944, depicts the appalling conditions of fighting in New Guinea.
The terrain was a determining factor in the eventual outcome.*
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

directing the work of the Bureau of Census and Statistics and presiding over the issue of the highly praised first *Commonwealth year book* (1908).

KNOX, Sir Edward (1819–1901), sugar refiner and banker, emigrated from Denmark to Sydney in 1839. By 1843 he was working at the Australasian Sugar Company and had, with two associates, bought a refinery and distillery which was leased to the company. He was appointed director of the Commercial

Banking Co of Sydney in 1845, and in 1855 he founded the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. He also served as a member of the legislative council in 1856–57 and 1881–94.

KOKODA TRACK Landing in Papua in July 1942, Japanese troops advanced over the Owen Stanley Range towards Port Moresby to be met by the weak Australian 'Maroubra Force' which at first comprised inadequately trained militia battalions. By early Sep-

tember the Australians had been forced to retreat across the dense jungle of the Owen Stanleys to Imita Ridge, only 60 kilometres from Port Moresby. Lieut-Gen Sydney Rowell, who had commanded the Australian forces in New Guinea since August, was relieved by Lieut-Gen Sir Thomas Blamey and replaced by Maj Gen Sir Edmund Herring. With more troops, including AIF veterans recalled from the Middle East, Herring's forces advanced against the Japanese, who were by now suffering severely from lack of food and supplies. After six weeks of bitter fighting in difficult terrain the Australians reoccupied Kokoda early in November. In conjunction with the successful defence of Milne Bay in September, the Kokoda campaign allowed the Allies to launch the first of the counteroffensives beginning in 1943.

KONRADS, John (1942–), and **Ilsa** (1944–), swimmers, came to Australia from Latvia with their parents in 1949. After John's childhood illness, they took up swimming and both became champions over a number of freestyle distances, holding 37 world records between them from 1958 to 1960. They won gold, silver and bronze medals for Australia at the 1958 Empire Games and at the Rome Olympics in 1960.

KOOKABURRA In March 1929 Charles Kingsford Smith, C.T.P. Ulm and two others took off from Sydney to fly to England. When their aircraft, the legendary *Southern Cross*, was reported missing, aviators Keith Anderson and H.S. Hitchcock left Richmond, NSW, on 7 April to search for them. Three days later their plane, the *Kookaburra*, made a forced landing in the Tenami Desert in central Australia. Both Anderson and Hitchcock died before help could arrive. Their remains were brought back to Sydney; meanwhile Kingsford Smith and crew were found alive. A royal commission and considerable controversy ensued. The *Kookaburra*'s wreckage was not found again until 1961. In 1978 a party led by Dick Smith rediscovered it.

KOREAN WAR On 25 June 1950, at the height of the cold war between the communist bloc and western nations, North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The United Nations (UN) Security Council called on its member nations to assist South Korea. Sixteen UN nations contributed combat forces; the United States made the largest contribution and led the UN effort. Australia sent three infantry battalions, a fighter squadron, and an aircraft carrier, four destroyers and four frigates (though these did not all serve at the one time).

In mid-September 1950 UN forces counter-attacked and by late October the offensive had almost reached the Chinese border. China then entered the conflict, creating an entirely new war . There were fears that the Korean War might develop into a third world war. By early 1951 the Chinese had pushed the UN forces back into South Korea.

In July, with the frontline generally along the 38th parallel, truce negotiations began, continuing inter-

mittently for the next two years. During this period the war became static, with both sides entrenched and fighting a war that resembled that of 1914–18.

Finally, on 27 July 1953, an armistice was signed. Korea was still divided along approximately the same line as before, and an uneasy peace has remained ever since. Over two million civilians of both North and South Korea died in the war. UN (including South Korean) military casualties totalled some 450 000. Chinese and North Korean casualties amounted to at least 1 500 000. Australian casualties were 1584 (339 dead, 1216 wounded and 29 prisoners-of-war). The war focused Australia's attention on Asia and saw the creation of the ANZUS treaty with the US.

KRAMER, Dame Leonie Judith (1924–), literary scholar, was born and educated in Melbourne at the Presbyterian Ladies' College, the University of Melbourne, and Oxford University, where she earned a Doctorate of Philosophy. On her return to Australia she held lectureships in Canberra and Sydney before being appointed in 1968 to the Chair of Australian Literature at the University of Sydney. In 1981–82 she was visiting professor of Australian Studies at Harvard University.

In the 1970s she became widely known not only as a scholar–critic but also as a prominent figure in public life. Vigorously representing, by and large, a conservative position on cultural and educational issues, she was able to exercise some practical influence on policy through her membership of many important bodies, among them the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Universities' Council of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission. Her contribution to Australian life was recognised in 1976 with the award of the OBE. In January 1982 she was appointed Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, an appointment which was cut short some sixteen months later following the change of government in Canberra. In 1983 she was created a Dame of the British Empire, and her continuing impact on areas of public life which had hitherto been largely male-dominated, was indicated by her election to the boards of directors of the ANZ Bank and of Western Mining Corporation Holdings Ltd.   H.P. HESELTINE

KYABRAM MOVEMENT, initially a rural protest committee, was formed in the Victorian town of Kyabram in November 1901 to press for reduced state expenditure and smaller government. It quickly gained popularity among Melbourne commercial interests and contributed to the fall of the Peacock Liberal government in June 1902. The movement, which boasted over 15 000 members by 1902, was emulated by several employer-sponsored, anti-Labor reform leagues formed in 1902–04 which exploited popular distrust of politicians and advocated free enterprise, forming a base for conservatism in state and federal politics until the fusion of anti-Labor forces under Alfred Deakin in 1909.

Further reading J. Rickard, *Class and politics*, Canberra 1976.