

FACELESS MEN The phrase refers to the non-parliamentary members of the ALP federal conference, the party's supreme governing body. It was apparently first used by journalist Alan Reid in 1963, and publicised by Menzies in his policy speech for the general election the same year in which he inferred that the conference delegates were deliberately secretive and had no electoral responsibility to the public. The 36 'faceless men' jibe was subsequently used by Liberal party politicians to criticise the ALP's decision-making process, and has come to denote a general distrust of the Australian political system. Although Whitlam did much to dispel the faceless men myth through his reforms in the late 1960s, the phrase was revived by Andrew Peacock as recently as 1984.

FACTIONS Disciplined political parties with effective electoral organisation and espousing declared principles did not emerge in the Australian colonies until the end of the nineteenth century. Parliaments occasionally divided on matters of principle (for example, the struggles in Victoria over tariffs in the 1860s and the payment of members in the 1870s), but the majorities required to support governments were normally formed around groups attached to personal leaders rather than principles. Recent historians, borrowing the term from Edmund Burke, call these formations 'factions'. Analysis of voting patterns and the study of debates and correspondence enables identification of the factions and their work: since they operated pragmatically and often secretly, many contemporaries were unaware of their existence and wrongly thought the political scene confused and corrupt. In its modern usage (chiefly since the 1950s) 'factions' refers to a different phenomenon: groups *within* parties, especially the Labor party.

FACTORY ACTS were statutes passed by the states to regulate working conditions (including sanitation, machinery guards, working hours and often minimum working ages, apprenticeships and wage rates) in factories, shops and other industrial workplaces. Although a law regulating NSW coalmines

was passed in 1862, the first Australian factory act was introduced by Vic in 1873 in response to revelations about women's working conditions in clothing factories, but it proved largely unenforceable. Further scandals over sweating led to Vic enacting another law in 1885, which adopted the British model of regulation by factory inspectors. The Victorian Factories and Shops Act of 1896 introduced wages boards to regulate piece-rates in clothing and footwear factories; its scope was extended in 1900. In 1884 Tas introduced an act similar to the Vic act of 1873, but other colonies succeeded in gaining factory legislation only after the labour disputes of the 1890s: in 1894 (SA), 1896 (NSW and Qld), and 1904 (WA). By 1900 all colonies had laws limiting the opening hours of shops, largely in response to union pressure.



Sir Arthur Fadden, burly deputy to Sir Robert Menzies, in the year he retired, 1958.

FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

FADDEN, Sir Arthur William (1895–1973), accountant and politician, represented two electorates in the House of Representatives from 1936 to 1958. He held various portfolios in 1940 and in 1941 was appointed treasurer, and then acting prime minister during Menzies' absence. Following Menzies' resignation he served as prime minister briefly. He was leader of the opposition (1941–43) and leader of the Country party until his retirement in 1958. Fadden was deputy prime minister and treasurer (1949–58).

FAIRFAX, John (1805–77), publisher, was born in England, left school at the age of twelve, and was apprenticed to a printer and bookseller. A brief proprietorship of the *Leamington Spa Courier* ended in his bankruptcy, caused mainly by the cost of successfully defending himself against a libel suit. In 1838 Fairfax and his wife Sarah, nee Reading, emigrated to Sydney. Three years later he and a partner, Charles Kemp, bought the seven-year-old *Sydney Herald*, which they renamed *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. After buying Kemp's interest in 1853, Fairfax—in partnership with two of his five children, James Reading Fairfax and Charles Fairfax—expanded the *Herald* as a profitable vehicle for classified advertising and conservative opinion, edited from 1854 to 1873 by the Reverend John West. John Fairfax & Sons, established in 1856, also launched the weekly *Sydney Mail* and two evening papers, the *Afternoon Telegram* and *Echo*. John Fairfax was the most successful newspaper publisher of his time, and founder of the longest surviving family proprietorship in Australian journalism. After Fairfax's death in Sydney in 1877 the business remained a family concern for three more generations, until becoming a public company in 1956. Even then the fourth and fifth generations of the family continued to hold a controlling interest in John Fairfax Ltd, a corporation still publishing the *Sydney Morning Herald*, along with its wider media interests.

GAVIN SOUTER

Further reading G. Souter, *Company of heralds*, Melbourne 1981.

FAIRWEATHER, Ian (1891–1974), artist, first came to Australia in the 1930s after serving during World War I and studying art at the Slade School, London. He travelled extensively in Asia and finally returned to settle and paint in Australia in 1943. Fairweather lived in Melbourne for several years before moving to Bribie Island, Qld, where he lived the life of a recluse. His paintings are to be found in all state galleries and in the Tate Gallery, London.

FAITHFULL MASSACRE is the name given to an attack by Aborigines on a party of overlanders, near present-day Benalla, Vic, in 1838. Two brothers, George and William Faithfull, who had decided to settle in the newly opened Port Phillip district, began moving their goods overland from the Hunter River in February that year. George Faithfull led the expedition, consisting of himself, numerous stockmen and a large mob of sheep and cattle. When they reached the Ovens River (near present-day Wangaratta), he remained in the vicinity to investigate the Ovens

plains, and sent some of the stock ahead in the charge of an overseer, John Bentley, with instructions to await the arrival of the remainder of the party at Broken River (about forty kilometres southwest). Several days after Bentley's group had reached the river, a band of local Aborigines attacked them on 11 April. At least eight of the overlanders were killed; the terrified survivors fled; the stock were dispersed and the drays plundered. Settlers in the area are said to have taken severe reprisals and conflict between Aborigines and colonists continued.

Several years after the attack, George Faithfull, who had settled on the Ovens, was confronted by a large party of armed Aborigines. He and the two men with him fought a six-hour battle with the Aborigines, an untold number of whom they killed. He later claimed that this had ended 'the war' in the district. 'Faithfull's tree', a large red gum near where Bentley's men were killed and under which they were buried, survived in Benalla until the early twentieth century.

FAMECHON, Johnny (1945–), boxer, was born in France and migrated to Australia with his family in 1950. In 1969 he defeated Jose Legra to become the world featherweight champion. He successfully defended the title against Japan's Masahiko Harada in 1969, and again in 1970, but later that year lost it to Mexican Vincente Saldwar. In his career Famechon had an impressive record of 56 wins, six draws and only five losses.

FAMILY Early convict society provided harsh and oppressive conditions for family life in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Australia. In 1806 Gov King reported that only 28 per cent of the adult women in the colony of NSW were married, while many of the remainder lived in de facto relationships. He also reported that two-thirds of births each year were illegitimate. It is evident, however, that many cohabiting unions described by King and his successors were stable, continuing relationships. Early Australian families were in this respect at least not dissimilar to families of the same class in Britain.

Through much of the colonial period, however, despite the transposition of traditional cultural notions of gender, class and age on to the new society, family life differed in some respects from the British model. A marked feature of the colonies was the relative shortage of women, which was constant over the first century of settlement. The excess men were concentrated in the pastoral and mining districts and these men had, and knew they had, little prospect of marrying. The shortage of women also meant that women often married at a younger age than was the case in Britain at the time. As a consequence, they had more children than British women. For example, among women born in the 1830s, 40 per cent had nine or more confinements. These very high rates of child-bearing have also been observed for parts of the United States in the nineteenth century. The early age at which women married also meant that the differences in ages between husbands and wives were greater in Australia than in Britain.

The act of emigration initially cut colonists off from a complex network of kin in Britain. By the second generation, however, many families had established a range of kin on whom they could rely for assistance in times of economic hardship or emotional distress. The state had little function in sustaining families broken by death, desertion or poverty. The vulnerability of colonial families intensified the importance of women's work roles within the family economy. Women's unpaid labour on farms and in small family businesses, and, more rarely, their wage-earning, was often crucial for the family's subsistence or prosperity. Men remained the patriarchal heads of family groups, but women often retained an important auxiliary work role within their own area of competence. Older children were also expected to contribute labour or wages to help meet the family's material needs. It was only among the wealthier classes that childhood and adolescence were seen as privileged, protected and dependent states. It was only here, too, that married women were seen as leisured, spiritually elevated 'angels of the home'.

Changes in the demographic profile of the colonial family became noticeable from the 1870s. Between then and the 1930s the rate of child-bearing declined from the initial very high level to one below that required for long-term replacement of the population.

Over 90 dishes a day - it's RINSO SUDS for the Gunther family!

30 DISHES A DAY NOT COUNTING CUTLERY AND POTS AND PANS MAKES WASHING UP FOR 5 A MAN'S-SIZE JOB! WE JUST COULDN'T MANAGE WITHOUT RINSO!

THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS HAVE JOBS OF WASHING UP BUT IT'S FUN TO SEE THE NEW DISH-WASHER THE DISHES SPRING AS I WIFE THEM!

WHEN MY WIFE THOUGHT SHE WAS ASKING ME TO WASH UP SHE SAID I WAS ASKING HER TO WASH UP! SHE SAID I WAS ASKING HER TO WASH UP! SHE SAID I WAS ASKING HER TO WASH UP!

The Gunthers of 31 Seaboard Avenue, Golding, South Vic., are typical of the thousands of Australian families who have proved Rinsso best for everything - tables, windows, tubs! They know the ordinary sink job isn't complete with the magic of Rinsso's suds, either!

NOW IN TWO SIZES
Standard & Big Economy Size, Big 2 packets
— see the tin for the Standard Size

MADE IN AUSTRALIA — IMPORTED BY WILSON & CO. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD. — 100, QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

Advertisers often depict family life to promote their products. In this advertisement the husband washes up, but the fine print notes that Rinsso is 'used by more women than any other washday product in the world'. Australian women's weekly, 12 Nov 1952.

Effective (albeit uncomfortable and unreliable) control over fertility was thus established in this 60-year period, as it was at much the same time in virtually all Western countries. This, without doubt, has been the most significant change in the history of Australian families. The release of women from constant child-bearing and onerous childcare, together with advances in contraceptive technology, paved the way for later more fundamental changes in the roles of husbands and wives. The decline in fertility between 1870 and 1930 was accompanied by a more even balance of the sexes and a more general acceptance of the idea that careful family planning led to enhanced life chances. During this period, too, women and men were both marrying at a later age, and up to 15 per cent of women did not marry at all.

Although family size in Australia declined in the first decades of the twentieth century, more emphasis was placed on the different means of rearing children, and greater recognition was given to the importance to the community of child-rearing practices. As industry developed and urbanisation spread, factories supplied many of the articles once made in the home. There was less need for women's unpaid economic labour, so they could give greater attention to children. The state, baby health centres, schools and professional workers became more intrusively involved in family life, breaking up its earlier self-sufficiency and rendering parents more dependent on professional advice.

Between 1940 and 1970 the pattern of marital behaviour again changed. Women married at increasingly younger ages, and only 5 per cent did not marry at all. Because most young people were still living with their parents at the time of marriage, marriage came to mean independence from parents. Motherhood was promoted as a highly desirable state in popular magazines, and most young women began child-bearing early in marriage and became enmeshed in forming their own families.

Further change came in the 1970s through a marked improvement in the level of education women reached, the increasing participation of married women in the workforce, and the spread of the notion that individuals have the right to follow their own choices. The emergence of the feminist movement was particularly influential in developing a critique of the family. Conventional sex roles both inside and outside marriage were challenged. Young people expressed their independence from their parents by leaving home at an earlier age, choosing not to marry but to live with friends or a partner. Age at marriage increased, and it seemed that 20 to 25 per cent of the generation would never marry. The birth rate also declined as first births were postponed and third and subsequent births were eliminated, for reasons of work, income and the cost of housing. The divorce rate turned sharply upwards in the 1970s as well, with the result that by 1982 about 40 per cent of marriages could be expected to end in divorce.

These demographic changes had an impact on Australian family structure. Interestingly, in both the



Children from western NSW on the beach at Manly early in 1938 during their health-giving stay at the Far West Home.

FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

1880s and the 1980s about 12 per cent of all dependent children were living in sole-parent families, but in the intervening years the proportion of children in sole-parent families was much lower. Whereas most sole-parent families in the 1880s were due to the death of a parent, divorce was the main reason in the 1980s. By contrast, during the 1950s both death and divorce rates were low, and the vast majority of children lived with both parents. Another important difference between the 1880s and 1980s is that sole-parent families were six times more likely to be male-headed in the former than in the latter.

A further important change in family structure has been the recent emergence of families consisting of a couple with no children present. In 1982 families of this type constituted almost 25 per cent of all households. These couples fell into three broad categories: young couples who may or may not have children in the future, early middle-aged couples formed after the breakdown of marriages, and later middle-aged or older couples whose children have all left home. The emergence of the latter group, the 'empty-nest' category, represents a major change in Australian family life. Couples can now expect to live together for up to 30 years after their children have left, a situation for which many are unprepared. This constitutes a marked contrast to the colonial period, when lower ages of death and larger families meant involvement of parents with children for most of their adult lives.

PETER McDONALD AND PATRICIA GRIMSHAW

Further reading A. Burns *et al*, *The family in the modern world*, Sydney 1983; P. Grimshaw *et al*, *Families in colonial Australia*, Sydney 1985; P. McDonald, *Marriage in Australia*, Canberra 1975; K. Reiger, *The disenchantment of the home*, Melbourne 1985.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY

Founded by Caroline Chisholm in 1849 to encourage family settlement of Australia, the society received the savings of intending emigrants or their colonial relations, and provided the balance of passage money. Australian agencies found employment and collected repayments in easy instalments. The scheme ended in 1854 when ships became difficult to charter because of the Crimean War.

FAR WEST CHILDREN'S HEALTH SCHEME, a welfare organisation for children in western NSW, was founded by the Reverend S.G. Drummond, a Methodist minister at Cobar. Concerned by the hard life inflicted on children of this region, in 1924 he began arranging summer beach holidays for them, during which they received medical treatment. The scheme later provided mobile child health clinics in outback areas. To handle increasing numbers of children, a permanent Far West Home was founded in Manly in 1935. The scheme is non-denominational and is supported mainly by public contributions. In 1984–85 it was the subject of a NSW department of health inquiry following allegations of corruption within its administration.

FARMER, Sir William (1832–1908), retailer, left England and joined his uncle, a draper, in Sydney in 1848. In 1854 he took control of this drapery business in partnership with two others. Over the next 40 years Farmer had many partners, and in 1897 Farmer & Co became a public company. Farmer returned to live in England and became a lieutenant of the City of London and in 1890–91 was sheriff of London. Farmer & Co, with its store in Pitt Street became a major commercial and social institution.

FARRER, William James (1845–1906), migrated from England to Australia in 1870. While working as a surveyor in the rural districts of NSW, he concluded that the problems of the wheat industry arose from the unsuitability for Australian conditions of the varieties grown. Settling at Lambrigg on the Murrumbidgee River in 1886, he began systematic experiments in cross-breeding that resulted in improved strains. Among these was Federation (named 1901), which, being well adapted to Australian climatic conditions and harvesting methods, boosted yields greatly while avoiding fungal diseases that had earlier hampered the industry.

FAT CATS In a speech in August 1973 the federal minister for labour and immigration, Clyde Cameron, described the commonwealth public servants' union as a 'fat cats club' because a recent wage decision had granted 3rd division officers a 12 per cent increase and 2nd division officers a 16 per cent increase. Cameron argued that the percentage increase method of wage adjustment tended to widen the gap between the highest and the lowest paid workers and should be replaced by identical loadings for all workers, equal to average weekly earnings.

FAWKNER, John Pascoe (1792–1869), pioneer, son of a convict, arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1803. In 1835 he moved to Port Phillip, on the Australian mainland, where he made his fortune as a publican, newspaper proprietor and landowner. He was an early member of the Melbourne town council, and of the Victorian Legislative Council. He was radical and patriotic, and is remembered as one of the earliest pioneers of Vic.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA was established in 1885 after the Qld government's attempted annexation of New Guinea made necessary an intercolonial legislative body 'to deal with matters of common Australian interest'. The council had limited powers to determine national territorial, defence and legal matters but was hamstrung by the non-participation of NSW, SA and New Zealand, and was accused of procrastination and impotence. It was overshadowed by the federation movement of the 1890s and lapsed in 1899.

FEDERATED IRONWORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA The FIA, registered in 1911, is a federation of various ironworkers' unions, the oldest of which had been formed in Vic in 1888. It was prominent in the 1917 general strike and for most of this century was the pacesetter for manual workers' wages. From the mid-1940s the FIA was under communist leadership and held the most important positions in the Metal Trades Federation, formed with the Amalgamated Engineering Union and others in 1943. The forty-hour week was granted to ironworkers in 1947 and the FIA were the first manual workers to win a superannuation scheme in 1965.

Further reading R. Murray and K. White, *The ironworkers: a history of the Federated Ironworkers' Association of Australia*, Sydney 1982.

FEDERATION In the 1850s most Australian colonies came to operate under the form of self-government. This closely linked each colonial legislature to that in Britain, but did not provide machinery for intercolonial consultation or joint legislation on matters of common interest. The British government had been willing to provide for federal association, but not many Australian colonists became interested until the 1880s. In that decade British dominance of the South Pacific began to wane as French, German and Russian colonial influence increased.

In the 1850s colonies directed their energies to opening up and exploiting their hinterlands; but by the 1880s economic hinterlands often abutted or overlapped and it was obvious that, for defence purposes, the colonial centres were too far apart to secure effective co-operation. Many complained about the inconvenience of intercolonial tariffs and differing railway gauges. Federation was increasingly seen as providing an administratively tidy and not very costly remedy.

The Federal Council was created in 1883, but membership was voluntary, and the council could legislate only for and with the consent of member colonies.



The Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated in Sydney's Centennial Park on 1 January 1901 and the new parliament met in Melbourne on 9 May.

SPEARRITT COLLECTION

When NSW, suspicious of Vic machinations, declined to join, the council became little more than a framework for sometimes useful discussions.

By the mid-1880s Britain had become more active in the South Pacific, and the prosperity of the decade drew attention away from the lack of a federal legislature. Few public men saw the need as urgent; some believed the Federal Council worth persevering with; some toyed with the recent idea of imperial federation, of colonial representatives assembling with British representatives at Westminster to legislate on matters of common imperial concern. Of greater local concern was the possible impact of federation on important economic interests. Some interests were powerful enough to keep particular colonies from joining any arrangement that did not suit them.

Negotiation was called for. Some interests might, in the end, safely be allowed to suffer. A federal legislature would prohibit, for example, the entry of coloured labour into the north, although this harmed some fishing and plantation interests. But the protective tariff interest, dominant in Vic, and the free-trade interest, dominant in NSW, were too powerful to ignore. NSW and Vic were the most popular colonies, and also the most central, so that federation without either was not feasible, but a federal scheme which satisfied the interests of both was almost impossible. The compromise most commonly canvassed after 1891 was complete free trade between colonies, leaving the federal legislature to decide the level of tariffs on imports from overseas. This compromise proved acceptable to protectionists in Vic, who correctly anticipated that, since other colonies tended to be protectionists, a federal legislature would incline to protective tariffs; but NSW free-trade interests also anticipated this, and marshalled considerable defensive resources.

Once NSW had stood aloof from the Federal Council it became, for federalists, the key colony; and strong free-trade interests maintained it as such. NSW leaders enjoyed and exploited this situation. When Sir Henry Parkes in his 1889 'Tenterfield oration' stated that defence needs made federation necessary, it was a signal to other colonies that serious negotiations could now begin. George Reid's 1898 'Yes-No' speech, on the eve of the NSW vote on the first draft federal constitution, was largely a message to other colonies that this draft was not *quite* good enough.

When serious intercolonial discussion began in 1890, a choice lay between the United States model, in which the federal legislature was sovereign over the states on designated subjects, each state remaining sovereign over all other matters, or the Canadian model, in which the powers of each province were specified, the central legislature overriding them in other respects. The US model was preferred: it seemed the most cost effective, it involved minimal change, and it was more deferential to states' rights.

Broad agreement was soon reached on structural matters. The legislature would be bicameral. The lower federal house would be the people's house, elected on a population basis; the upper house would

guard state interests, and each state, regardless of population, would be represented by an equal number of members. A federal executive, composed of members of the federal legislature, would, as closely as possible, operate according to the conventions of responsible government. A high court would interpret federal law, and rule on the relative powers of federal and state legislatures. A crown representative—the governor-general— would possess reserve powers to protect imperial interests.

Negotiations increasingly focused on details. Discussion proceeded at an 1890 Australasian federal conference; an 1891 Australasian convention; a meeting of premiers in Hobart in 1895; an 1897–98 federal convention, which issued a draft constitution; and a meeting of premiers in Melbourne early in 1899. New Zealand attended the first two meetings, but declined to continue. From about 1893 many keen federationists banded into federation leagues to enlist public support and lessen fears of the adverse consequences of federation. The leagues encouraged definition of the federation movement in nationalist terms.

In 1898 the NSW, Vic, SA and Tas electorates voted on the draft constitution issued by the 1897–98 convention. Interests hostile to that draft prevented a vote being taken in Qld and WA. A small majority voted in favour in NSW, and a larger majority in the other three colonies. But in NSW the affirmative vote was only 71 595, and the parliament had stipulated that both a majority and a minimum of 80 000 yes votes was required. 'Yes-No' Reid had got what he wanted—a basis for extracting further concessions to NSW from the other premiers. NSW and Qld electors endorsed the revised draft in 1899, followed by the WA electors in 1900. In that year the British parliament enacted the constitution bill, with minor amendments. On 1 January 1901 there came into being, in the words of the first prime minister, Sir Edmund Barton, 'a nation for a continent and a continent for a nation'.

RICHARD ELY

Further reading W. G. McMinn, *A constitutional history of Australia*, Melbourne 1979; R. Norris, *The emergent commonwealth*, Melbourne 1975; K. C. Weare, *Federal government*, London 1963.

FELTON, Alfred (1831–1904), philanthropist, emigrated from England to Vic in 1853 and made money carting goods to the goldfields. By 1861 he had established himself as a wholesale druggist in Melbourne. In 1867 he formed the partnership of Felton, Grimwade and Co which, in the next 25 years, became owner of the largest drug house in the colony. On his death, a trust fund which grew to be worth £2 million was administered by the Felton Bequests' Committee. The income was divided between charities and the purchase of works of art for the National Gallery of Victoria.

FEMALE FACTORY The Parramatta Female Factory, established in 1804, employed female convicts in the processing of wool. A penitentiary replaced the factory in 1821, but the name was retained, and also used for a dozen other similar prisons in the colonies.



Prior to the opening of the Sydney Harbour bridge in 1932, ferries were the major means of public transport between the north and south sides of Sydney Harbour. Photograph of Circular Quay, Sydney, c1890.

NSW GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

By the 1840s these factories accommodated several thousand women in overcrowded, insanitary conditions which caused outbreaks of disease and numerous infant deaths. Despite administrative scandals and a general failure to rehabilitate the inmates, the female factories retained control over large numbers of convict women throughout the convict era. L.M. HEATH

FERGUSON, Sir John Alexander (1881–1969), judge and bibliographer, migrated with his family in 1894 from New Zealand to Sydney. He studied law at the University of Sydney and in 1905 was admitted to the Bar. In 1936 Ferguson was appointed to the Bench of the Industrial Commission of NSW. Throughout his life he was an avid collector of rare books and manuscripts relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. On his death this collection was acquired by the National Library of Australia. Ferguson received a knighthood for his *Bibliography of Australia*, which lists every publication concerning Australia from 1784 to 1850.

FERGUSON, William (1882–1950), an Aboriginal shearer who grew up near Narrandera, NSW, and later moved to Dubbo, first became politically active in the Australian Workers' Union and the Labor party. Affronted by the state government's paternalistic treatment of his people, he began organising groups seeking civil rights for Aborigines. In 1938, the sesquicentenary year, he was co-organiser of the Aborigines' 'Day of Mourning' (Australia Day) and co-authored the pamphlet *Aborigines claim citizen rights!* His lobbying of federal governments convinced him that the political parties were ignoring Aborigines. He quit the Labor party and, as an independent, stood unsuccessfully for federal parliament in 1949.

FERRIES were one of the earliest forms of transport in all capital cities except Adelaide. In 1789 the *Rose Hill Packet*, propelled by sail and oar, plied between Farm Cove and the new settlement of Parramatta and in 1793 a regular river service was introduced. In 1831 the English steamship *Sophia Jane* arrived but was used mainly on the Hunter River. Other ferries launched in the 1830s included the *Surprise*, the first steamer built in Australia, the *Experiment*, which used four horses to work the capstan connected to the paddle wheels until it was equipped with an engine in 1835, the *Australia* (1834) and the *Rapid* (1846). In 1928 the ferry service to Parramatta ceased, largely as a result of the spread of the railway in the late nineteenth century. The first regular ferry service to the north shore was reputedly established by Billy Blue in 1830 who operated a row boat between Dawes Point and Blues Point. In 1842 the first vehicular ferry operated the same route. The North Shore Ferry Co, established in 1861 and renamed Sydney Ferries Ltd in 1899, gradually took over most of the main harbour services. The opening of the Harbour Bridge in 1932 saw a decline in demand for ferry services although the Manly run, operated by the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co, remained important. The first steamer ran to Manly in 1847 and in 1965 hydrofoils were introduced. Since 1951 the NSW government has controlled most ferry services in Sydney.

In Melbourne the Port Melbourne–Williamstown ferry operated between 1840 and 1914, and before the establishment of the rail link, steamers ran daily between Melbourne and Geelong. One of Melbourne's last ferries across the Yarra River went out of service in 1974. Ferries once provided the only means of transport between the north and south sides of the Brisbane River until the first bridge was opened in

1865. Present services are operated by the Brisbane City Council and some private companies. A daily service began between Perth and Fremantle in 1842 and the Swan River Shipping Co and the West Australian Steam Packet Co were formed in the 1890s to undertake ferry crossings on the Swan River. A vehicular ferry, *Kangaroo*, was in service from 1855 to 1926 when it was replaced by the *Lurgurena* which continued until the opening of Hobart's pontoon bridge in 1942. By 1975 ferry services were limited to between East and West Devonport and between Hobart and Bruny Island.

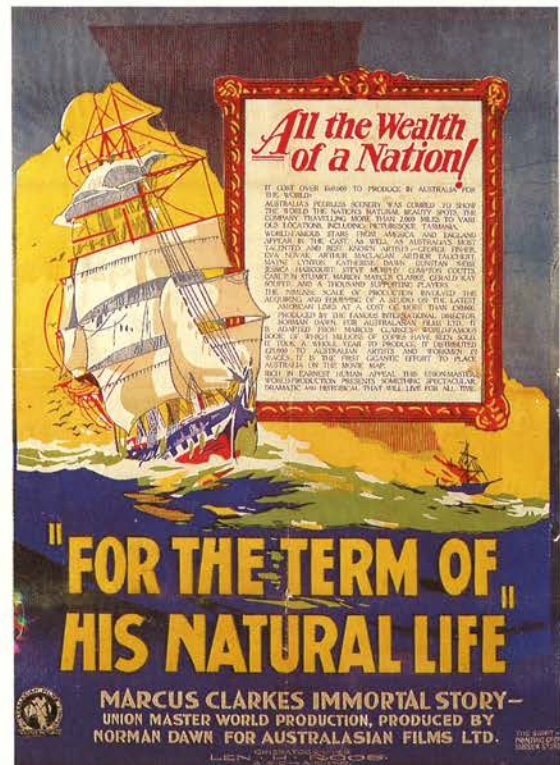
FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUBS were established in Vic in 1880, SA in 1883, NSW in 1890 and Qld in 1906. Their objects included the study of natural history, the collection, classification and display of specimens; and the preservation of local animals and plants. Membership was open to both amateur and professional, male and female, nature enthusiasts, and the clubs' preservation policies formed the basis of the Australian conservation movement of the later twentieth century. Many clubs were still active in the 1980s.

FILM The first films made in Australia were by Maurice Sestier, a French photographer, who in 1896 filmed scenes of Sydney and the Melbourne Cup. These were screened in Sydney before the end of the year—only a year after the world's first public film screening had taken place in Paris. Other short films followed, but the first long-sequence films did not appear until the turn of the century. These included *Soldiers of the cross* (1900), a two-hour series on the early Christian martyrs by the Salvation Army, a film on central Australian Aborigines by the anthropologist W.B. Spencer (1901), and Australia's first feature film, the Tait brothers' one-hour *The story of the Kelly gang* (1906). A lively local film industry was emerging by this time, and in the decade 1910–20 it produced some 150 feature films in addition to newsreels. Depicting local people, themes and scenery, it was distinctively Australian. Among the leading film makers was Raymond Longford, who directed over 30 films, some, such as *The sentimental bloke* (1919) and *On our selection* (1920), based on classics of Australian popular literature.

During the 1920s the local film industry struck problems that almost extinguished it for the next four decades. Ironically the public demand for films increased at a huge rate, and cinemas opened in towns across the nation. With audiences clamouring for films featuring famous foreign filmstars, cinema proprietors were obliged to enter into long-term contracts with overseas film distributors, undertaking to hire hundreds of their films. Showing locally made films thus meant extra financial burdens, which exhibitors would not bear. Australian films, meanwhile, could not be sold overseas—for example, the local industry's most expensive film yet, *For the term of his natural life* (1927, based on Marcus Clarke's novel), did not recoup its £50 000 cost because it failed to penetrate the American market.

The industry managed to survive with newsreels, government-sponsored documentaries, and low-budget features produced by determined film makers like Charles Chauvel, whose films included *Forty thousand horsemen* (1941), *Rats of Tobruk* (1944), *Sons of Matthew* (1949) and *Jedda* (1955), the industry's first feature in colour. Notable documentary film makers included Damien Parer, whose wartime films, especially *Kokoda front line*, an Academy Award winner, won international acclaim. Various films made in Australia by foreign producers, including *The overlanders* (1946), *Bush Christmas* (1947) and *The sundowners* (1960), helped keep the industry alive in the years before television helped create a new demand for local film.

Increasing public recognition that film was an art form as well as diverting entertainment, and demands for Australian film from arts pressure groups, helped revive the industry during the late 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The establishment of institutions such as the Australian Film and Television School, the Australian Film Commission and the South Australian Film Corporation ensured public support. Australian films also began selling well overseas, particularly in the United States, where audiences for the first time showed interest in them. This, and a hope for tax incentives from the government, encouraged investors to back them. A new generation of Australian



The director Raymond Longford was replaced by an American, Norman Dawn, in the vain hope of getting this film a profitable US release.

film makers arose, including Tim Burstall, Bruce Beresford, Peter Weir, Henri Safran, Phil Noyce, Fred Schepisi and Gillian Armstrong, some of whom were later lured away to make films for overseas producers. Over 200 feature films were produced between 1970 and 1985, those best acclaimed including Weir's *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) and *Gallipoli* (1981), Armstrong's *My brilliant career* (1979) and Beresford's *Breaker Morant* (1980). IAN HOWIE-WILLIS

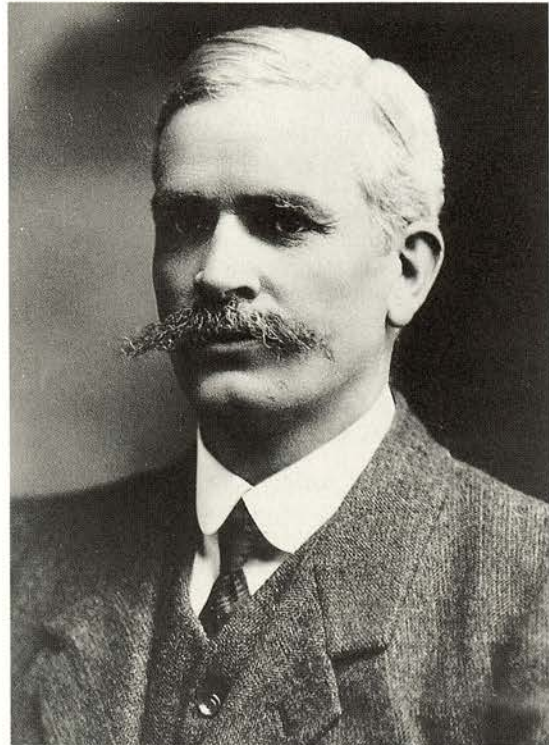
Further reading S. Brand, *The Australian film book 1930–today*, Sydney 1985; K. G. Hall, *Australian film: the inside story*, Sydney 1980; S. Murray (ed), *The new Australian cinema*, Melbourne 1980; A. F. Pike and R. F. Cooper, *Australian film 1900–1977*, Melbourne 1980; E. Reade, *History and heartburn: the saga of Australian film 1896–1978*, Sydney 1979; J. Tulloch, *Legends on the screen*, Sydney 1981.

FINCH, Peter Ingle (1916–77), actor, was born in London but sent to school in Australia at the age of ten. His acting career began nine years later when he played 'Dave' in the 1938 comedy film *Dad and Dave come to town*. Finch became a successful radio and stage actor but is best remembered for his film roles in *A town like Alice* (1956), *The pumpkin eater* (1971) and *Sunday bloody Sunday* (1976). He was awarded a posthumous Oscar for his role in *Network* (1977).

FIRST FLEET On 17 May 1787 the eleven ships of the first fleet sailed from Motherbank off Portsmouth, for NSW, carrying officials, 212 marines and their families and 579 convicts, together with implements, seeds, animals and provisions. Commanded by Capt Arthur Phillip, the fleet sailed via the Canary Islands, Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope, where Phillip in the *Supply*, and with three of the faster ships, set out ahead. The ships arrived on 18–20 January and Phillip, finding Botany Bay unsuitable, transferred the fleet to Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, where, on 26 January 1788, he hoisted the British flag.

FISHER, Andrew (1862–1928), politician, was blacklisted for his part in the Irish miners' strike of 1881 and emigrated to Qld in 1885, where he became active in the Amalgamated Miners' Association. After eight years in Qld politics he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1901. He served as prime minister and treasurer for three terms: 1908–09, 1910–13, 1914–15. The 1910–13 period is considered to be one of the most significant in Labor party history with the commencement of the national capital in Canberra, the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank, the construction of the transcontinental railway and the introduction of maternity allowances and invalid pensions. Fisher retired in favour of William Morris Hughes in 1915 and became high commissioner in London, holding the post until 1921.

FISHER'S GHOST, the subject of Australia's best-known ghost story, is supposed to have been that of a former convict, Frederick Fisher, who in 1826 vanished from the Campbelltown house of a neighbour, George Worrall. Several months later a passer-by is



Andrew Fisher as prime minister in 1909, 24 years after leaving Scotland and starting work on the Ipswich coalfields. Photograph.

FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

said to have seen the ghost sitting on a fence and pointing towards a creek, later known as Fisher's Creek, where Fisher's body was found. Worrall was arrested and hanged for murdering Fisher. The story has been retold often in various forms, including newspaper articles, a poem, a film and a play.

FISK, Sir Ernest Thomas (1886–1965), pioneer of radio, was born in England and in 1911 became resident engineer in Australia for the English Marconi company. When Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd was formed in 1913 he was general manager, then managing director in 1916 and chairman in 1932. The company established radio links with England, made wireless equipment, and owned radio stations. Fisk was knighted in 1937 for his promotion of the wireless. From 1944 to 1952 he was back in England running the Electrical and Musical Industries (EMI, or His Master's Voice) group. In his last years, in Sydney, he worked at electronic communication with the dead, including a son killed in World War II.

FITTON, Doris Alice (1897–1985), actor and theatre director, made her professional debut aged seventeen in Melbourne, with J.C. Williamson's theatre company. She moved in 1922 to Sydney, where she continued to be active in the theatre. In 1930 she and a group of actors set up the Independent Theatre Company, which moved its premises to North Sydney in

1939. Fitton was the driving force of the company until its closure in 1977, and she appeared in over half of the company's 400 productions.

FITZPATRICK, Brian (1905–65), journalist and historian, wrote six seminal books reinterpreting Australian history from a radical socialist viewpoint. These included studies of Australia within the scheme of British imperialism, the Australian labour movement, and foreign ownership in the Australian economy. Though Fitzpatrick was among the most productive historical scholars of his day, his views were said to have denied him an academic position. Ironically, he was general secretary of the Australian Council for Civil Liberties from 1937.

Further reading D. Watson, *Brian Fitzpatrick: a radical life*, Sydney 1979.

FITZROY, Sir Charles Augustus (1796–1858), governor-general, served as lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island and the Leeward Islands before being appointed to govern NSW, where he arrived in 1846. After the turbulent regime of Sir George Gipps, his conciliatory manner pleased the colonists. He was also helped by changing policies in the Colonial Office, especially regarding land and financial administration. He lost ground, however, when the secretary of state, Earl Grey, attempted in 1849 to reintroduce a form of transportation to the colony.

FitzRoy remained in office until 1855. He therefore presided over NSW at the outset of the gold rushes and during the debates on an extended franchise and a new constitution. Some colonists doubted his energy and suspected that the colonial secretary, E. Deas Thomson, was 'the real governor'. Certainly, FitzRoy was lucky to have had such a capable subordinate. There was probably less substance to the Reverend J.D. Lang's charge that FitzRoy exercised a baneful moral influence over the colony.

In 1851 FitzRoy was appointed first Governor-General of All Her Majesty's Australian Possessions. Earl Grey intended this appointment to promote free trade and encourage co-operation between the colonies on matters of common concern. However, with few local incentives towards a federal scheme, FitzRoy did little to give his title practical effect. His failure is symbolised by the different railway gauges introduced in the various colonies.

FLAGS The Australian national flag is based on the British Blue Ensign. It is a blue flag with the Union Jack occupying the upper quarter next to the staff and a large seven-pointed white star (representing the states and territories) in the centre of the lower quarter next to the staff, and five white stars (four seven- and one five-pointed) representing the Southern Cross in the fly (or half of the flag farther from the staff). Before Federation the colonies used for official purposes the British Union Flag and the British red, white and blue ensigns. In addition Vic had its own flag in 1856, followed by NSW, Qld and Tas in 1876. After the creation of the commonwealth in 1901 a privately sponsored and government supported national

flag design competition was held from which the prototype of the present flag was submitted independently by five people. King Edward VII approved the design in 1903, but it was not formally adopted by the Australian government until the Flags Act of 1953 (amended 1954). The Red Ensign with the same stars as the national flag is the flag of the Australian Merchant Service. Another privately sponsored flag competition was held in 1985–86. G.P. WALSH

FLIES, many species of which flourish in Australia, are two-winged insects of the order *Diptera*. Most are pests. Houseflies have been responsible for many preventive measures in Australian households, including lacework food covers, adherent flypaper coils, insecticide pumps and aerosols, and flywire doors. Blowflies, by causing maggot infestation in sheep, cost the wool industry millions of dollars annually. Plant-infesting flies are the basis of a huge trade in agricultural insecticides, and led to the posting of fruit fly inspection officers at crossing places along the Vic border from the late 1950s to the early 1980s. Bushflies have been associated with enduring images of outback Australians, often depicted wearing hats with a 'flynet' of corks suspended from strings, and casually brushing flies away.

FLINDERS, Matthew (1774–1814), navigator and hydrographer was born at Donington, Lincolnshire, England, to the surgeon Matthew Flinders and his wife Sussannah, nee Ward. Flinders, interested in exploration, joined the British navy in 1789. He served under William Bligh and saw active service. In 1795 he arrived in Sydney on the same ship as George Bass who became a close friend and companion.

Flinders' first explorations were carried out with George Bass in Botany Bay, the Georges River and Lake Illawarra. He also conducted hydrographical surveys of the Furneaux Islands. His first significant navigational work was conducted in 1798–99 when with Bass he circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, proving it to be an island. After some navigational work on the Qld coast, Flinders returned to England in 1800, publishing an account of his voyages in 1801. Promoted in the same year, Flinders left England for Australia as captain of the *Investigator* with orders from the British Admiralty to fill the gaps in the charts of Australia's coastline. Sighting Cape Leeuwin in December 1801, Flinders began to chart 'the Unknown Coast' from near Fowlers Bay to the Spencer and St Vincent gulfs and east to Encounter Bay where he met the expedition led by the Frenchman Nicholas Baudin. Although a meticulous observer, Flinders missed the mouth of the Murray.

By May 1802 Flinders was in Sydney to overhaul the *Investigator* and in July sailed north to continue mapping the Qld coast. Passing through Torres Strait, he mapped the southern and western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The *Investigator*, however, proved incapable of completing the work. Flinders abandoned the survey and, sailing westwards via Timor, circumnavigated Australia, arriving in Sydney in June 1803.



Matthew Flinders preferred the name Australia to Terra Australis, being 'more agreeable to the ear, and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth'. Oil by W. A. Bowring, 1928.

HISTORIC MEMORIALS COLLECTION

Anxious to complete his task, Flinders planned to return to England on the *Cumberland* to obtain another ship from the Admiralty. En route, the *Cumberland* took on a good deal of water, forcing Flinders to call at the French island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean for assistance. France and England were at war and the governor of the island arrested Flinders and his fellow crew members in 1804.

Although the Emperor Napoleon ordered Flinders' release in 1807, the order was not implemented until 1810. During that time, Flinders worked on his books, charts and maps for publication after his release. These became *A voyage to Terra Australis*, one of the most significant maritime books devoted to Australia ever published. The book was published the day before he died.

Flinders' work was so carefully executed and his observations were so accurate that many of his charts were still being used 50 years after his death. His contribution to maritime technology was also significant: it was Flinders who solved the problem of compass deviation caused by iron in ships and the correcting bar on ships' compasses today bears his name.

JOHN McQUILTON

FLOODS The first Europeans to explore the Hawkesbury–Nepean river system in 1789 saw signs of the water having been 7–12 metres above the then existing level. Despite this, these river flats became the colony's most important food-producing district, with the result that the flood of 1806 almost brought starvation in addition to taking five lives. In most

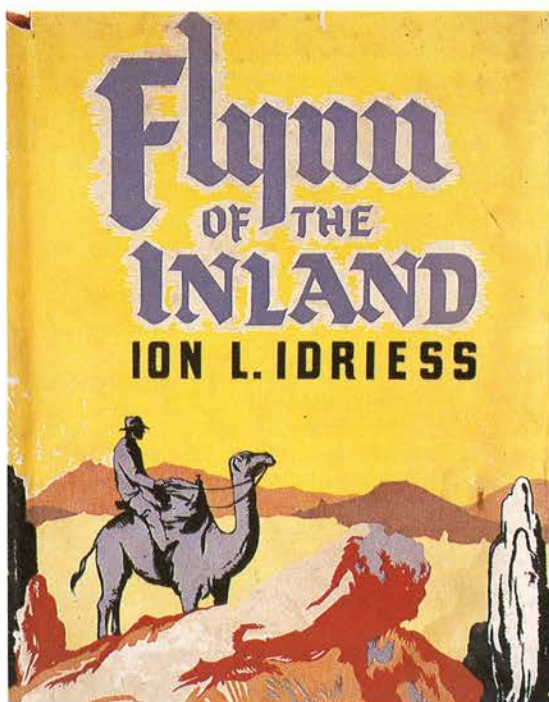
years since, severe flooding has been recorded somewhere in Australia. Short coastal streams in high-rainfall areas rise and fall rapidly, whereas it might take months for floodwaters from southwestern Qld to flow down the Darling and Murray rivers to the ocean. Significant floods include those on the Murrumbidgee River (NSW) in 1852, which drowned 89 of the 250 people of Gundagai; on the Macleay River (NSW) in 1863 with ten dead; in Brisbane in 1890 and 1893; on the Murray, Murrumbidgee and almost every Victorian river in 1909; on the Murrumbidgee in 1925, causing about £1 billion damage; on the Yarra River and in Gippsland (Vic) in 1934, taking 35 lives; on the Hunter River (NSW) in 1955, causing 22 deaths (eleven in Maitland) and the flooding of about 10 000 homes; on the Brisbane River in 1974, flooding 6700 homes and causing twelve deaths; and in northern and southeastern Qld in early 1981. Extensive flood abatement works have been carried out to protect lives and property in the more densely settled sections of Australia. Only recently, however, have planning agencies attempted to exclude susceptible activities from flood-prone areas.

FLOREY, Howard Walter, Baron Florey of Adelaide and Marston, (1898–1968), scientist, was born in Adelaide and educated at Kyre College, St Peter's College and the University of Adelaide. Florey won a Rhodes scholarship in 1921 which took him to Oxford, where he became professor of pathology in 1935. During World War II he developed penicillin, the drug discovered by Alexander Fleming and said to have since saved more lives, and prevented more suffering, than any other medicament in history. Florey's achievement brought him scores of the highest academic and civil honours, prizes and other awards, including the 1945 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine. He was knighted in 1944. In 1960 he became the first Australian to be elected President of the Royal Society and was awarded the Order of Merit. In 1965 he accepted appointment as chancellor of the Australian National University and was created a life peer. He died in 1968. At a memorial service in Westminster Abbey Lord Adrian, himself a Nobel laureate, said 'He was one of the great leaders of medical science . . . millions owe their very lives to him, and to what he did . . . Florey is to be honoured as were Pasteur and Jenner and Lister'.

STEWART COCKBURN

Further reading L. Bickel, *Rise up to life*, London and Sydney 1972; G. Macfarlane, *Howard Florey: the making of a great scientist*, Oxford 1980.

FLYNN, John (1880–1951), Presbyterian minister and missionary, was ordained in 1911 and volunteered for appointment to the Smith of Dunesk Mission, SA. In 1912 he was commissioned to report on the needs of Aborigines and white settlers in the NT. For the next 39 years Flynn was superintendent of the Australian Inland Mission. His major achievement was the founding of the AIM Aerial Medical Service in 1928 at Cloncurry, Qld, later known as the Royal Flying Doctor Service.



John Flynn's fame was extended by Ion L. Idriess's book, *Flynn of the inland*, Sydney, 1932. Dust jacket from 1946 reprint.

CORNSTALK BOOKSHOP

FOOD AND FOOD EXPORTS The Tasmanian Aborigines, the original Australians, hunted animals and gathered caterpillars, ants' eggs, roots, berries and fungi. They split the stem of the tree fern and ate the pith; they consumed shellfish and crustaceans in large quantities, but they did not eat scale fish, against which they might have had taboos. They disliked fat and drank a natural ferment of the sap of *Eucalyptus gunnii*. Those who came later, the Australian Aborigines, were also hunter-gatherers but their range of food was wider; animals, birds, reptiles, shellfish, scale fish and crustaceans. They practised a form of food technology in the leaching of macrozamia nuts to remove poisons, and in the grinding of seeds (for example, nardoo) to produce a primitive flour. While the Australian bush is full of life-sustaining food, only one indigenous plant has become a commercial crop, the macadamia nut.

The first fleet brought with it the food habits and technology of eighteenth-century England, but it brought no agricultural expertise. Stores ran out and disaster was averted only by importing wheat from India and the Cape and salted pork from Norfolk Island and Tahiti. Expansion from Sydney soon led to fertile land and gradually vegetables, fruit, meat and wheat became common.

Wheat was milled by stones driven in various ways. Steam power was first used in Sydney in 1815. The first roller mills were installed in 1879 by W. Duffield and Co at Gawler in SA, but thereafter the new technology spread rapidly and Australian exports of

flour increased. Since World War II importers have preferred to mill wheat themselves, and Australia is one of the three major exporters of bulk wheat.

European wheats proved to be unsatisfactory under Australian conditions. William James Farrer, an English mathematics graduate, bred wheat near Queanbeyan specifically for disease resistance, milling, baking and storage properties, strength of flour and loaf quality. It is to his work, in collaboration with the chemist E.B. Guthrie, that Australian wheat farmers primarily owe their annual crop, which in a good year approaches 20 million tonnes.

Fresh meat was a luxury in early decades, and the earlier settlers relied on imported salted meats. Salting of meat was tried from 1816 but it was a dying trade. In 1846 meat canning was begun in Sydney by Sizar Elliott, but the first major attempt was by the Dangars in Newcastle from 1847 to 1855. In 1866 C.G. Tindal at Ramornie near Grafton began to can beef for export, and in 1868 the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company began to can mutton. Others followed and in the 1870s over sixty thousand tons of canned meat were exported to Britain. This attempt to export Australia's surplus meat was not the answer. Refrigeration was, and the first successful shipment of frozen meat to Britain was achieved with Scottish equipment in the *Strathleven* in 1879–80. Drip from the thawed carcasses was a defect not finally overcome by the CSIRO until the late 1940s. Much scientific work since then has further improved the quality of Australia exported meat.

Refrigeration also made possible the export of dairy products. Farmhouse butter and cheese were sold at least as early as 1792, but the first cheese factory was probably that at Allansford in Vic in the 1860s. The cream separator was invented in Sweden in 1878 and was used at Mittagong, NSW, in 1881. This made possible the manufacture and, with shipboard refrigeration, the export of quality butter, which was the dominant product. By the 1970s Australians were eating more cheese, export markets for butter were replaced by others for cheese, and Australian industrial and CSIRO research and development had improved cheese technology. In addition, the CSIRO had introduced recombined dairy products and developed membrane processes for the industry.

Fruit trees flourished from the early days especially in Tas, and from about 1860 Hobart was the centre for jam manufacture. The jam makers had to foster the growing of their raw materials and in the 1880s were insisting on quality standards. Fruit canning was then beginning and became a major outlet for soft fruits in the temperate areas and for tropical fruits in Qld. Apples and pears were grown for export (as fresh fruit) until the loss of markets in the European Economic Community, formed in 1957, killed the trade.

In the nineteenth century market gardens supplied the cities with fresh vegetables. Vegetable processing—firstly by canning, then dehydration during World War II and finally freezing—is a twentieth century development in Australia. A wide variety of processed vegetables is now available.

Last century, largely because of the easy availability of meat, Australia became a meat-eating country. Mutton, damper and tea were the basics for the country pioneer. By 1900 the city dweller was tied to 'meat and two veg', with traditional puddings for dessert. After World War II, migrants brought changes and the range of available cheeses, sausages, breads and other baked goods became far more varied. Fish consumption is low and poultry has replaced red meat to a large extent. Salads of greater variety are now widely eaten and the outdoor barbecue has become part of the national ethos.

Further postwar developments were the rise of the fast food industry and an increasingly sophisticated gastronomy. The former was evident in the burgeoning of 'takeaways', often operated in chain retail outlets under licence from United States firms and employing US marketing techniques. The new barbecued chicken, Chinese food, hamburger and pizza products competed vigorously with the takeaway foods of an earlier era—meat pies, and fish and chips, which still remained popular. Fast food products quickly became an integral part of the diet of many Australians, causing dietitians and consumer organisations alike to question the long-term effects of 'junk' foods.

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Imperial
HAMPE
 GOOD FOODS

The canned food company, Imperial, exhorted tired housewives to test its 'newest triumph', Hampé, a combination of ham and veal ready to be served fried with eggs, in sandwiches or with a salad. Australian women's weekly, 19 Oct 1940.

The more sophisticated and diverse gastronomy was seen in an increasingly wide range of 'ethnic' restaurants. These were most often run by members of postwar immigrant communities, whose culinary arts and tastes were thus added to those of the wider population. 'Dining out' in such restaurants became a popular form of entertainment, helping the restaurant trade to emerge as a major service industry.

Australian tastes in beverages also underwent postwar change. Coffee consumption began surpassing that of tea; and liquid coffee essence disappeared from the market, with instant (that is, dehydrated) coffee taking its place and becoming a staple in the diet of many households. Beer consumption remained high, but wine drinking—dry white and red wines in contrast to the sweet fortified wines popular earlier—became a firmly established ritual in many homes. Greater discretion was evident in the consumption of all the popular beverages: whether tea, coffee, beer or wine, a more diverse range of varieties and brands became available, and Australian consumers displayed increasing sophistication in choosing between them.

K.T.H. FARRER

Further reading K.T.H. Farrer, *A settlement amply supplied: food technology in nineteenth century Australia*, Melbourne 1980; A. Gollan, *The tradition of Australian cooking*, Canberra 1984; M. Symons, *One continuous picnic: a history of eating in Australia*, Melbourne 1984; B. Woods (ed), *Tucker in Australia*, Melbourne 1977.

FOOTBALL Since the 1850s football, in its various codes, has dominated Australian male winter sports. While almost all Australian sports have been imported, largely from Britain, 'Australian Rules' football emerged in Melbourne as a local product, to keep cricketers in trim in winter without the brutality of rugby. A fast, free-flowing, exciting game, Australian Rules soon was the dominant code in Vic, SA, WA and Tas, but has not yet really won a foothold in NSW or Qld. There rugby held sway in the nineteenth century, splitting just before World War I into two codes—rugby union, an amateur code, and rugby league, a professional game, more exciting than rugby for spectators.

With large-scale European migration after 1945 soccer ('real football') emerged as the third force among the winter codes. The Australian soccer team reached the finals of the World Cup in 1944, and some commentators predicted that as a worldwide game soccer would eventually triumph over all other football codes. This has not yet happened. Both rugby league and Australian Rules have experienced the difficulties of 'big money' sports in recent years: player payments, declining suburban club loyalties and television coverage have all altered the nature of the two codes, but the Australian passion for football endures.

FORBES, Sir Francis (1784–1841), judge, was born in the Bermudas, where he served as attorney-general and King's advocate in the vice-admiralty court after being called to the English Bar. Appointed chief justice of Newfoundland in 1816, he assumed the same

post in NSW in 1824. Liberal, as well as self-opinionated, after helping Gov Brisbane in his disputes with some of the magistrates, he quarrelled with Gov Darling over the latter's attempts, on instructions from London, to regulate the press and to control assigned servants. For this he was reprimanded by the Colonial Office, but in other respects he showed himself a good judge. He was knighted and retired in 1837.

A.G.L. SHAW

FORDE, Francis Michael (1890–1983), politician, entered the Qld legislative assembly as a member for Rockhampton in 1917. He resigned in 1922 to enter the House of Representatives as member for Capricornia, a seat he held continuously for 24 years. He held various portfolios and was deputy prime minister in 1941–45 and caretaker prime minister in 1945, in the week following Curtin's death and preceding Chifley's leadership. In 1946–53 Forde was Australian high commissioner in Canada. He re-entered the legislative assembly in 1955 as member for Flinders, but lost his seat in 1957.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT in Australia has tended to flow into the most dynamic sectors of the economy. The initial investments were made by the British state and were primarily aimed at sustaining penal institutions rather than making profits. Soon it became apparent that the exploitation of Australian resources, especially for woolgrowing, could be lucrative. Throughout the nineteenth century overseas capital formed an important basis for the expansion of pastoral industry, initially wool, then also meat production with the development of refrigeration technology. Mining booms, from the gold rushes of the 1850s to the 'resources boom' of the late 1970s and early 1980s, also attracted overseas capital. When the state has significantly expanded its productive activities to build infrastructures, foreign capital has facilitated the process. Railway construction from the late 1870s to the late 1880s was sustained in this way as was the expansion of state expenditures on, for example, immigration, irrigation schemes and road building. Foreign investment was instrumental in the rapid expansion of Australia's manufacturing industry during the long boom from the early 1950s.

Britain was by far the most important source of foreign investment until the 1950s. Australia was, moreover, a very significant outlet for British capital outflow. With the decline in Britain's economic power, the United States provided an increasing share of foreign investment and by the mid-1960s the US provided a majority of new private foreign investment. Japanese investment also significantly increased as a proportion of total capital inflow from the 1960s.

Direct foreign investment from Britain occurred during the nineteenth century in primary production, especially the wool and meat industries. Federation, the imposition of a national tariff and later increases in its level encouraged overseas manufacturers to invest in Australia to secure a share of the local market. During the 1920s and 1930s significant foreign direct investments occurred, for example, in the automobile



Money market dealers oversee the fluctuations of the Australian dollar in the Citibank trading room in Sydney, 1986.

BUSINESS REVIEW WEEKLY

industry and metal fabrication, and the post-World War II boom saw a rapid expansion in this form of investment. By 1972–73 more than one third of value added in manufacturing industry was produced by foreign controlled firms. Foreign control in strategic industries, such as automobile production, chemicals and oil refining, was particularly high. In 1976–77 about 60 per cent of value added in mining was foreign controlled.

The ups and downs of foreign investment have been associated with the cycle of boom and depression in the Australian economy. Already in the early 1840s, the cessation of foreign investment was the key factor in an Australian depression. The boom from the 1870s to 1890 was fuelled by the availability of British capital and the slump of the following decade was sustained by the cessation of capital inflow. The weak economy of the late 1920s was made buoyant by government borrowings overseas; when no further loans could be raised in London (and export prices tumbled) Australia was precipitated into depression. The rate of growth during the postwar boom owed much to foreign investment. The boom ended when investors, domestic and overseas, became more reluctant to commit their capital to Australian production in the mid-1970s.

The smallness of the Australian economy has always limited the rate at which savings could be accumulated, at the expense of current living standards, for investment. Foreign investment has therefore been a necessary condition for rapid growth. It

also ties Australia into the fluctuations of the world economy.

RICK KUHN

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FOREIGN RELATIONS Australia came slowly to the experience of formal relations with the world outside. At various points during the nineteenth century Britain allowed the continent's several colonies effective control over their internal affairs, but not over their external affairs. When those colonies in the 1890s opted for a very limited union rather than continuing separate development along South American lines, Britain in 1901 authorised the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia, but only as an internally self-governing colonial federation within the British Empire—a status the Australian colonists were content with. Australia went to war in 1914 as a minor part of one of half a dozen empires in conflict. After the war Australia was able to enter the League of Nations as a foundation member because the League's covenant was framed to allow membership to self-governing colonies—though the British white settler societies were called dominions. Conscientious participation in the deliberations of the League's major bodies, and accountability to its Permanent Mandates Commission for administration of formerly German New Guinea, gave Australia its first substantial experience of international politics.

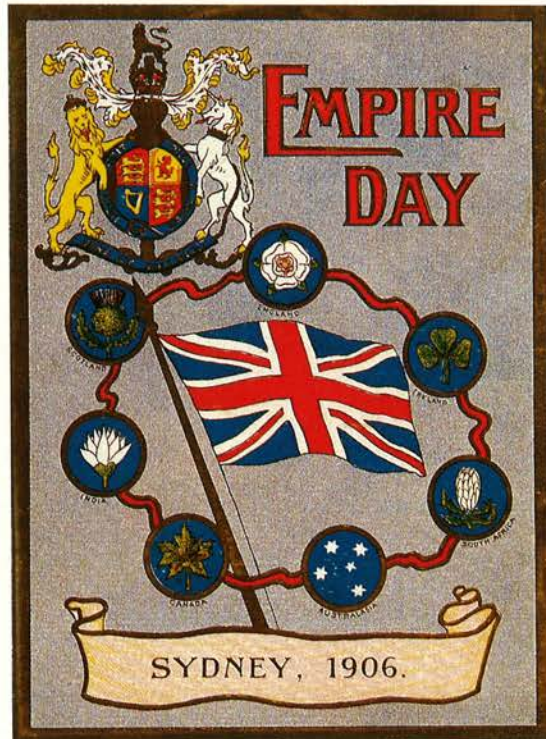
During the interwar years there were major changes in what might be called the constitution of the empire. From the early 1920s the dominions could engage in separate diplomatic dealings with foreign states, not that Australia then wanted this or sought quickly to take advantage of it; the British monarch became separately the Canadian monarch, the Australian monarch, and so on; the governor-general now represented the monarch and not the British government—though the states, the Australian federation's component parts, retained governors representing the British government at least in constitutional theory.

In 1939 Australia again went to war explicitly because Britain went to war, as part of an imperial collective. With war in the Pacific in 1941, Australia was allocated by Anglo-American agreement to the United States sphere of operations, without consultation. However, change was in train. In 1940 Australia opened its own legations in Washington and Tokyo, and soon afterwards opened posts in Chungking and Ottawa, and in 1941 Australia declared war on Japan on its own account. It is perhaps unfortunate that no particular date or event marked Australia's achievement of independence, and Australia is rare among New World states in having no birthday as an independent state. However, it is indisputable that by 1945, when the United Nations Organization was founded in San Francisco, Australia saw itself, and was seen by others, as a fully independent sovereign state.

After the war Australian governments, while still loyal to the filial bond with Britain and still looking primarily (though no longer exclusively) to Britain for markets, capital and immigrants, sought to confirm the wartime relationship with the US. This was done partly with a resurrected Japan in mind, and partly for comfort in a regional milieu changing rapidly as indigenous societies achieved independence from European empires, partly for solace as the cold war between east and west deepened. This confirmation was finally achieved in 1951 with the signing of the ANZUS treaty, followed in 1954 with SEATO. The agreement to ANZUS was helped by Australia's prompt entry into the Korean war behind the US in 1950.

During the 1950s Australia extended its network of diplomatic posts throughout the world, especially in Asia, and (notably through the Colombo Plan which it helped to launch in 1950) extended economic aid to the area. Relations with Japan were 'normalised'. On the other hand, relations with Indonesia, whose campaign for independence had been supported by Australia, became strained as Australia vainly opposed Indonesia's claim to west New Guinea and then, in the early 1960s, opposed Indonesian objections to the creation of Malaysia. Relations improved in the mid-1960s when coup and counter-coup saw government in Jakarta pass to conservative military hands.

The 1960s marked Australia's first real experience of the loneliness of independence. First, never having



Australia joins other members of the empire around the British flag, 1906.

REEVES COLLECTION

itself rebelled against the metropolitan power, Australia felt the greater chagrin when Britain decided militarily to withdraw from east of Suez and economically to seek its future in the European community. The latter underlined, though did not cause, heavy Australian economic dependence on Japan. Second, the US reacted to intervention on the losing side in the war in Vietnam (a war in which Australia had joined in part as a loyal ally of the US) by making it clear that henceforth states in the region must look primarily to their own defence. Then almost overnight in the 1970s China, for so long the regional enemy, became a kind of ally of the West, including Australia, against the Soviet Union and its empire.

Foreign relations present special difficulties for Australia: it is remote physically from its European origins, culturally remote from most of its neighbours, and has not enjoyed the delights of sovereignty aggressively achieved; fearful in its isolation from early colonial days rather than comforted by it, long experience of assumed dependence on mother and cousin has left it unused to positive action. It has never been conceivable, for example, that Australia could declare war unilaterally on anyone, and that puts it in rare company. Though Australia's problems have not been of the degree of South Africa's, they have been of a comparable kind but, whereas South Africa has seen survival in siege, Australia increasingly has seen its best survival strategy in engagement and busyness. Socially, Australia is on the way to becoming almost a microcosm of world society. Whether this will mean the developing of clear ideas about itself, its nature and its role as to allow the emergence of positive efforts to shape its region remains to be seen.

W.J. HUDSON

Further reading P.G. Edwards, *Prime ministers and diplomats*, Melbourne 1983; T.B. Millar, *Australia in peace and war*, Canberra 1978; A. Watt, *The evolution of Australian foreign policy 1938–1965*, Cambridge 1968.

FORESTRY Australia's 41 million hectares of forest comprise only 6 per cent of the nation's surface area. The most extensive forests, covering 67 per cent of the total forested area, are the eucalypt forests of coastal and highland regions of the eastern and south-western mainland and Tas. Australia's forests were much more extensive before European settlement. As the settlers occupied regions where soil and climate suited agriculture, they were progressively cleared. Indiscriminate logging for highly prized timber such as kauri, huon pine and red cedar led to drastic reductions of particular species. Realising that forests required protection, all state governments by the mid-1920s had set up forestry departments to manage forests and supervise their use by the timber industry.

The federal government took an early interest in forestry. In Adelaide it set up the Australian Forestry School in 1925 (transferred to Canberra 1927); it also established a forestry bureau (1930) to undertake research and run an advisory service. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization maintained an interest in forestry through its

forest products laboratory, and the Australian Forestry Council, established in 1964, formulated national forestry policies.

Apart from increasing pressures from human land-use, Australia's forests have been endangered by fire, disease and pests. Fire was one of the environmental conditions under which the forests evolved, but the intensity of uncontrolled burning increased with closer settlement, devastating forests and causing great economic and environmental damage. Disease by the late 1970s threatened to be equally destructive in some areas, especially in the New England region of NSW, where 'die-back', a combined fungal and insect attack, was killing eucalypts.

Forest management became increasingly controversial from the mid-1960s, as a vocal conservationist movement emerged. Conservationists disagreed strongly with the practice of some governments of clearing native forest to plant alien pines under commonwealth–state softwoods agreements. They also opposed the export woodchip industry and the logging of virgin forests. Against the conservationists were ranged government forestry agencies and the timber industry, which argued that modern forestry practice used forest resources efficiently and economically, and provided employment in areas with few industries. In the 1980s serious disputes occurred as conservationists struggled to prevent government-approved logging operations in virgin forests at Terania Creek, NSW, in 1981, Erinundra Plateau, Vic, 1984, Downie Creek, Qld, 1984–85, and Farmhouse Creek, Tas, 1986.

Further reading R. and V. Routley, *The fight for the forests: the takeover of Australian forests for pines, woodchips and intensive forestry*, Canberra 1973.



A stand of blue gums in Stewarts Brook State Forest in the Barrington Tops area of New South Wales. State forestry departments and commissions are responsible for the management of state forests. Photograph 1973.

FORESTRY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

FORREST, Alexander (1849–1901), explorer and politician, was the brother of Sir John Forrest and although somewhat overshadowed by his brother, made significant contributions to WA's development. He acted as John's second-in-command during the transcontinental crossings of 1870 and 1874. He also led an expedition in search of pastoral lands in south-west WA in 1871. His most significant expedition was undertaken in 1879 when he discovered and opened up the Kimberleys in the north. He acted as a land agent for the European pastoralists who followed his expedition and had shares in several stations.

In 1887 he entered the legislative council as a member for Kimberley and continued as a member for the region after the introduction of responsible government. As mayor of Perth during most of the gold-rush decade of the 1890s, he was responsible for improving the city's streets, public transport and amenities. Forrest was a keen protectionist and, unlike his brother, opposed to federation, fearful of the impact the eastern colonies might have on WA's development.

FORREST, Sir John, 1st Baron Forrest of Bunbury (1847–1918), surveyor, explorer and politician, was a dominant figure in Western Australia's history. After completing his apprenticeship, Forrest was appointed as a surveyor in WA in 1865. In 1876 he became deputy surveyor-general and commissioner of crown lands, a position he held until he resigned in 1890 to stand for the colony's legislative assembly.

Forrest first came to national attention as an explorer. In 1869 he led an expedition northeast from Perth into the country beyond Lake Barlee, searching for traces of the missing Leichhardt expedition of 1848. In 1870, he led the first crossing of the continent from west to east along the Great Australian Bight, following Eyre's route of 1840–41 in the opposite direction. In 1874, Forrest led a second west-east crossing from Geraldton to Peake Hill on the overland telegraph line. Although these expeditions produced little in the way of tangible results, for example in the discovery of new grazing lands, they earned Forrest a reputation as a leader.

As surveyor-general of the colony, Forrest was a member of both the legislative and the executive council. From 1883 he became increasingly involved in colonial politics. He was opposed to the system of government in the colony, especially as administered by the governor, Sir Frederick Napier Broome. With the introduction of responsible government in 1890, Forrest was elected unopposed as member for the legislative assembly seat of Bunbury and was sworn in as the colony's first premier and treasurer, a position he was to hold for the next ten years. Between 1894 and 1898 he also acted as colonial secretary. Forrest dominated Western Australian politics because of his experience, his administrative skills and his personal fame. He also took political credit for the economic boom that accompanied the discovery of gold in the colony.

Although Forrest was a conservative, he introduced several major reforms. The most notable were



Sir John Forrest, pen and ink sketch from the Australian, 19 Feb 1898.

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the removal of property qualifications for electors voting in assembly elections (1893), the creation of electorates on the goldfields (1893 and 1896), the introduction of women's suffrage (1899), regulations to govern labour relations, including legalising trade unions and establishing an arbitration court, and the land legislation which set up a credit system for farmers and created Australia's first agricultural bank. He also embarked on a massive public works program. The harbour at Fremantle was improved, the goldfields were connected by rail or telegraph to Perth, the major towns were provided with schools and hospitals and other services, the Eastern Goldfields were supplied with water and Western Australia's wheatbelt was expanded. The work was costly and largely financed by loans raised in London. By 1900, the colony's debt had risen to £12.2 million from £1.4 million in 1890.

Forrest's approach to the federation question was cautious, dominated by a desire to protect Western Australia's interests. He supported federation at the

1897–98 federal conventions, but argued strongly for a strong Senate to protect states' rights. In 1900 he resigned as premier and, with the inauguration of the commonwealth, joined the House of Representatives as member for Swan.

At the federal level, Forrest was never the power he had been in colonial politics. He held various portfolios, including defence and home affairs, and was treasurer in five ministries. As treasurer, he laid down the principles governing the financial relationships between the commonwealth and the states that lasted until 1927. A staunch opponent of the Labor Party, he sought to bring the non-labor parties together as a political entity.

Forrest was an unabashed imperialist. He had been appointed CMG in 1882, KCMB in 1891, GCMG in 1901 and in 1918 he was created baron, becoming the first native-born Australian to be so honoured. Aware that he would never be prime minister and stricken with cancer that doctors in Australia were unable to treat, Forrest sailed for London in July 1918 to seek treatment for his illness. He also hoped to take his seat in the House of Lords. He never reached London, but died at sea on 3 September 1918. He was survived by his wife, Margaret Elvire (nee Hamersley) whom he married in 1876.

JOHN MCQUILTON

FORTY-HOUR WEEK In May 1946 the Full Bench of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court began an inquiry into the reduction of the working week from 44 to 40 hours. The unions were supported by the commonwealth and four state governments in arguing that the reduction was a desirable social reform; employers argued against a rapid reduction of hours on grounds of postwar economic shortages and restrictions. The court was pre-empted by the NSW Labor government which introduced the 40-hour week in July 1947 and by Qld Labor government declarations that it would follow suit. Led by Judge Alfred Foster, the court announced in September that a 40-hour week would be implemented in all industries in January 1948.

FOX, Emanuel Phillips (1865–1915), artist, trained at the National Gallery (Vic), 1878–86. He left for Europe in 1887 and painted in *plein air* artist communities at Etaples in Brittany and in St Ives in Cornwall. After returning to Australia in 1892, he left again in 1901 to paint 'The landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay', commissioned by the National Gallery of Victoria in 1900. In 1905 he married artist Ethel Carrick, and until 1913 they travelled widely in Europe and northern Africa. His work was exhibited in France, England and Australia. He is among Australia's most gifted colourists and figure painters; his range extended from portraits and landscapes to Arab scenes and rural subjects.

FRANKLIN, Sir John (1786–1847), colonial governor, and **Jane, Lady Franklin** (1791–1875), his wife, came to Van Diemen's Land in 1837. Sir John Franklin was already famous for his two journeys of exploration to the Arctic in 1818–22 and 1824–28. In Van



Although drawn to books, Miles Franklin was forced to practise domestic arts 'till the mind becomes inelastic and atrophied'. Wool on cotton, 1890.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

Diemen's Land he served as lieutenant-governor. Lady Franklin played a more active part in public affairs, and travelled far more widely than was usual with governor's wives. She and her husband disapproved of the image of the colony as a mere penal settlement. They promoted local patriotism, partly by encouraging the use of the new name 'Tasmania', and they launched an ambitious program for the founding of schools and other cultural institutions. Sir John Franklin was recalled in 1843, and died on a third expedition to the Arctic.

ALAN ATKINSON

FRANKLIN, Stella Maria Sarah (Miles) (1879–1954), writer, was born at Talbingo, NSW, and moved with her family about the Monaro, to Goulburn, Penrith and finally suburban Sydney. Franklin was educated at school, and also by tutor. In 1901 her first novel was published in Britain. Autobiographical and outspokenly feminist, *My brilliant career* won immediate acclaim. However, this did not translate into a secure career as a writer and, although her output was high, her publishing history was chequered. In 1905 she left for the United States, where she made contact with her compatriot Alice Henry and worked as secretary for a feminist organisation, as well as editor of its monthly journal. In 1915 she left for England and in 1927 returned to Australia. Between 1928 and 1931 she wrote three of a projected nine-volume rural saga under the pseudonym 'Brent of Bin Bin'. Further novels culminated in *All that swagger*, which won the S.H. Prior Memorial Prize of 1936 as well as

critical and popular acclaim. After her death a literary award, bearing her name, was established with her estate.

SUSAN MCKERNAN

FRASER, Dawn (1937–), Olympic gold medallist, swimmer, was coached by Harry Gallagher in Sydney and became the first woman to break the one-minute barrier for the 100-metre (110 yards) freestyle swim. She broke 27 individual world records during her career and won 29 Australian championships. Dawn Fraser is the only Australian swimmer to have won a gold medal in three consecutive Olympic Games—Melbourne in 1956, Rome in 1960 and Tokyo in 1964. Her outstanding performance was in 1960 when she broke three world records within an hour.

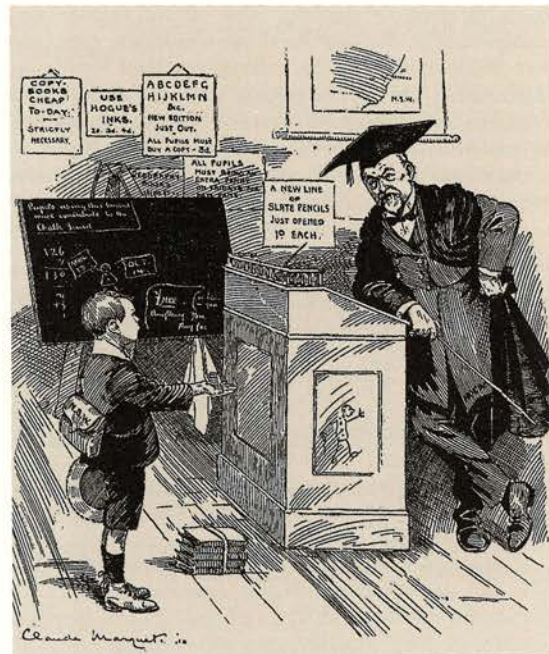
FRASER, John Malcolm (1930–), politician, was educated at Melbourne Grammar School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he read politics, philosophy and economics. He was the son of J. Neville Fraser and grandson of Sir Simon Fraser.

Oxford stimulated Fraser's interest in politics. On returning to the Victorian Western District property of Nareen, which his father had purchased in the 1940s, Fraser won Liberal preselection for Wannon. After a narrow defeat in the 1954 election he was elected to federal parliament in 1955 and at the following eleven general elections. Fraser, at 25, was the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and spent ten years on the back bench. At 35 he became minister for the army (1966–68), then for education and science (1968–69) and for defence (1969–71). To each portfolio Fraser brought a strong administrative style, a forceful personality and a prodigious capacity for work. He was heavily associated with, and a powerful defender of, Australia's military involvement in Vietnam. Within the Liberal party Fraser was a key figure in supporting John Gorton for prime minister after the death of Harold Holt in 1967. But Fraser fell out with Gorton, and his dramatic resignation in March 1971 precipitated Gorton's replacement as prime minister by William McMahon. These events prompted a major reassessment of Fraser, since they revealed the extent of his leadership aspirations. He subsequently served a second period as minister for education and science (1971–72). After an intensive struggle Fraser became Liberal leader when he overthrew Bill Snedden in March 1975, at a time when the Whitlam government's fortunes were declining. In October 1975 the Fraser-led opposition blocked supply in the Senate to force an election. Whitlam defied the Senate, and the crisis was resolved when the governor-general, Sir John Kerr, dismissed Whitlam. Fraser was appointed caretaker prime minister on 11 November 1975 and won the December 1975 election by a massive margin. He repeated the result in 1977 against the Labor party led by Gough Whitlam and in 1980 against Bill Hayden.

The main aim of Fraser's administration was to promote economic growth and control inflation, but his success was mixed, and in 1982 the economy went into the steepest recession since the 1930s. He had become the second longest serving prime minister

after Menzies. At the March 1983 election, which Fraser called early, Bill Hayden resigned the leadership in favour of Bob Hawke, who led the party to a successful election. After his defeat Fraser retired from politics. In 1985 the Hawke government nominated him as its representative on an international committee on apartheid in South Africa. PAUL KELLY
Further reading R. Schneider, *War without blood: Malcolm Fraser in power*, London and Sydney 1980.

'FREE, SECULAR AND COMPULSORY' EDUCATION A 'national' system of education similar to that of England, Scotland and Ireland did not develop in the Australian colonies because intense rivalry between competing religious groups plagued education for much of the nineteenth century. With the populations of most colonies divided almost evenly between Church of England, Catholic and 'Other Protestant', it became increasingly wasteful to allow schools of each denomination to coexist. Only the state could provide a comprehensive education service, and each colony endeavoured to provide public schooling that compromised between secular instruction and some religious teaching, but compromise proved extremely difficult. The denominations could not agree on a 'common Christianity' that might be taught in the schools, and so it became obvious that government schools would have to ignore religion altogether. Nineteenth-century liberals put great faith in education, believing each child should receive minimal education as a right. To ensure this, children



Pupil to teacher: 'There's all I can pay this week, Mr Hogue; and if it's all the same to you, I'd rather go to a school where education ain't free.' Cartoon by Claude Marquet, *Vanguard*, 16 Sept 1910.

ANU ARCHIVES OF BUSINESS AND LABOUR

must be compelled to attend school for a few years at least; and compulsory education must be free. Thus these ideals became the catchcry of educational reformers and were the rock on which most state education systems were formed during the 1870s and 1880s.

FREE SELECTION, as introduced in NSW in 1861, was an attempt to force pastoral squatting to give way to freehold farming. Reserving to the pastoralist a prior right to protect his homestead and 'improvements' to the extent of a purchased 640 acres, the act permitted 'any person' to select from the squatted crown lands an area of up to 320 acres at any one time; this selector was 'free' to occupy before survey; the price, £1 per acre.

Unable to afford to buy their entire stations, the pastoralists tended to buy the water sites, striving to make the rest of their stations unattractive to farming selectors. They might also 'dummy' land purchases to fend off intense competition. The pastoralists thus began the transformation of the squatted crown land into freehold estates.

To be successful, farming selectors needed adequate capital and access to a town market. But beyond the town's market radius, farming could develop little beyond subsistence level. The railway extensions of the 1870s and 1880s were twenty years too late to link these farms to metropolitan and international markets. The failed farmers forfeited their selections or sold them to the pastoralists for what price they might fetch; the effect in such places was to speed the emergence of the pastoral freehold estate.

Some of the more successful free selectors switched from farming to grazing. The overall picture was complex. On the one hand, governments from the late 1890s tried again to 'unlock' the land for 'closer settlement'. On the other hand was the full gamut of free selector experience: at one extreme the struggling subsistence selector of Henry Lawson's recollections; at the other, Saxonby Farm near Wagga Wagga, complete with its own ballroom and private cemetery.

DAVID DENHOLM

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION have been central issues in the Australian polity. Free trade has usually encompassed aspirations and policies intended to admit foreign products in untendered competition with domestic goods and to raise public revenues from taxation on incomes, services and land. The ideal has been underpinned by the faith that free competition in a world market will enable domestic consumers to buy the best at the lowest price and thereby stimulate local affluence and breed strong, competitive local industry.

Protection in Australia, especially as proclaimed in Vic and subsequently in the commonwealth, has meant the levying of duties and quotas upon imports in order to shield local industry and raise revenue. The gains are costly and for Australia still disputed.

FREEMASONRY in Australia derived from various European grand lodges and the first record of free-masons in Australia is in correspondence requesting a charter to form a lodge in 1797. The first lodge was

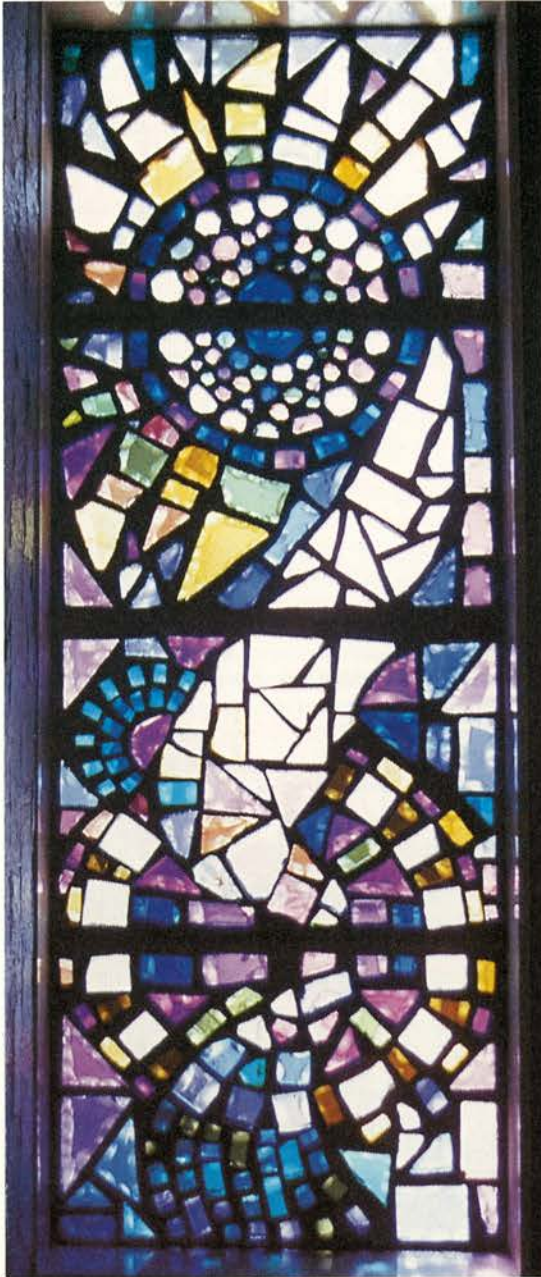
founded in 1816 by the 46th Regiment of the New South Wales Corps under charter from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The first Australian masonic lodge was formed in 1820 by Samuel Clayton. By the end of the nineteenth century many lodges and chapters had been established all over Australia and state organisations began to unify under their respective grand lodges and build temples. Grand lodge temples were completed in Perth in 1969, Melbourne in 1970 and the Sydney Masonic Centre was opened in 1979.

FREMANTLE DOCK STRIKE, one of the first major industrial conflicts in WA, began when steamship owners posted new conditions in February 1899 that reduced wages and overtime to coal lumpers (carriers) and refused to recognise the waterfront unions. This led to a five-week strike by lumpers, marked by violence when the shipowners, backed by the government, tried to employ non-union 'free labour'. The issue quickly became a general one of union recognition, and the lumpers were supported by the WA Trades and Labour Council as well as by public donations. The strike was finally settled on 5 April by an arbitration tribunal composed of local religious leaders, and it was this private body's success which fuelled labour demands for compulsory arbitration to settle industrial disputes, demands which were acceded to in 1900.

FRENCH, Leonard William (1928–), artist, began his career at the age of fifteen as a sign-writer in Melbourne and taught drawing and design at Melbourne Technical College three years later. He travelled to Europe in 1949 and returned to paint two murals in Melbourne followed by the *Genesis* series in 1961 and the *Campion* series in 1962 for which he received the Blake Prize. French made the transition from painting to stained glass and completed the ceiling of the great hall of the National Gallery of Victoria and windows for the National Library of Australia and Monash University.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, mutual benefit associations into which members regularly pay funds in return for financial support when ill, have operated in Australia from the 1830s. The first were founded by workers in certain trades banding together for mutual security. In addition, British friendly societies opened Australian branches, the first to do so being the Independent Order of Oddfellows, which set up a 'lodge' in Sydney in 1836. Later, friendly societies appeared which were not restricted by occupation, including the Australian Natives' Association, founded in 1871. Friendly societies became an important element in Australia's social welfare system, their main function being to provide sickness benefits, though some also provided dispensaries, housing finance, life insurance, and convalescent and retirement homes.

FURPHY, Joseph (1843–1912), writer, worked as a farmer, bullock driver and after 1883 in the family iron foundry at Shepparton, Vic. His novel *Such is life* (1903) attempts to portray the full range of human problems and failings as experienced in the Riverina



One of the sixteen coloured glass windows by Leonard French in the National Library, Canberra.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

during the 1880s. Furphy rejected the nineteenth-century romantic view of Australia, especially as expressed in Henry Kingsley's *The recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn*, but his mockery of his own narrator, Tom Collins, suggests that Furphy was well aware of the limits of realism and logic. Furphy has been admired as a socialist and *Rigby's romance* (1921), consisting of sections deleted from *Such is life*, expresses socialist ideals and opinions.

FUSION During May 1909 Alfred Deakin, leader of the Liberal protectionist faction in the federal parliament, completed negotiations with old enemies among ex-Protectionist Tariff Reformers and Free Traders for an alliance against the Fisher Labor ministry. The newly combined opposition carried a motion of no-confidence against the ministry on 27 May. On 2 June Deakin became prime minister at the head of a ministry drawn from three factions. The Fusion government effectively launched the Australian navy and introduced an important financial agreement between the commonwealth and the states. Deakin's party was defeated by Labor at the election of April 1910. By 1913 the Fusion members had come to be known as Liberals.

FUZZY WUZZY ANGELS In so describing the Papuan and New Guinean stretcher-bearers of World War II, Australian soldiers indicated their admiration for these men, and at the same time their demeaning, if unintended, racism. Pressed into service to escort injured Australian soldiers from the firing line to medical help, the stretcher-bearers performed heroically, often carrying the Australians great distances over terrible terrain. The image of the Papuan or New Guinean guiding or carrying a wounded Australian, or sharing a cigarette with him, was a powerful one at home, strengthening ties between the two countries. However, the stretcher-bearers were paid extremely poorly, if at all, and had virtually no access to the repatriation benefits and pensions enjoyed by Australian and some Papuan and New Guinean soldiers. The 'angels' endured great hardship and danger, often for little or no reward, and exemplified a high humanitarianism.

FYSH, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson (1895–1974), administrator, was born at Launceston, Tas, and in 1914 enlisted in the first AIF. In 1916 he was commissioned and transferred to the Australian Flying Corps as an observer, winning the DFC. He qualified as a pilot in February 1919. Unable, through lack of finance, to enter the Britain–Australia air race, Fysh and P. McGinness were commissioned by the Australian government to survey the Darwin–Longreach section of the route. On 19 November 1920, Fysh, McGinness and others formed Queensland and Northern Territory Air Services Ltd (Qantas), with Fysh as general manager. On 18 January 1934, Qantas founded, in partnership with Imperial Airways, Qantas Empire Airways (QEA), with Fysh as managing director, to operate the Singapore–Australia air route. In 1940 Fysh became a director of the new Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (TEAL), operating to New Zealand. When in 1947 the Australian government became the sole owner of QEA, Fysh stayed on as managing director and became the chairman. He retired as managing director in 1953, and as chairman in 1966, and died at Paddington on 6 April 1974. He was one of Australia's greatest aviation administrators.

J.D. WALKER

Further reading W.H. Fysh, *Qantas rising*, Sydney 1965.