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FACEY, Albert Barnett (1894-1982)

Deserted by his mother after his father's death, Facey was brought up in Western Australia by his impoverished grandmother. His working life began at the age of eight, and his jobs included station hand, drover, railway worker and boxer, before he enlisted in the army at the start of World War I. Wounded at Gallipoli, he was invalided home in 1915, married in Perth and took up farming under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. Although on his return from the war he had been told he had only a short time to live, Facey died at the age of 88. Having had no formal education, he taught himself to read and write, and a year before his death he published his autobiography, *A Fortunate Life*, which won the NSW Premier's Award for Non-Fiction, and was made into a popular television film.

FADDEN, Sir Arthur William (1895-1973)

A Townsville accountant, he was a member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly from 1932 to 1935, entering federal politics a year later as a Country Party politician. In 1939, Fadden supported Menzies against his own party's leader, Earle Page, and in the ensuing split in the Country Party, replaced Page as leader. In 1940, Menzies appointed Fadden treasurer, becoming Prime Minister on Menzies' resignation the following year. A month later the independents holding the balance of power backed a Labor government, and Fadden's coalition became the opposition. On Menzies return to power in 1949 Fadden became treasurer and deputy prime minister until his retirement in 1958.

FAIRFAX, Warwick Geoffrey Oswald (1960-)

Born in 1960, the great-great-grandson of pioneering newspaper patriarch John Fairfax (1804-77), Warwick Fairfax was the last in the dynasty to own the John Fairfax Ltd. media empire. In 1987 he organised a private takeover of the company from his brother James Fairfax, who ten years earlier had deposed their father as director in a boardroom coup. Because of new laws, the company had to limit its extensive media ownership, and by 1990 it was in receivership. In 1991 it was bought by Canadian magnate Conrad Black, thus ending a dynasty which spanned five generations.

FAIRLEY, Sir Neil Hamilton (1891-1966)

Studied medicine at the University of Sydney, graduating in 1915. He served in the Australian Army Medical Corps during the First World War, afterwards researching tropical medicine in Melbourne and Bombay, India and lecturing on this topic in London. During World War II Fairley discovered a treatment for dysentery, a disease that had been the scourge of armies for centuries, as well as developing a malaria suppressant more effective than quinine. Both treatments were widely used throughout the campaign in New Guinea. Fairley continued his involvement with education and research into tropical medicine after the war.

FAIRWEATHER, Ian (1891-1974)

Born in England, he spent most of World War I as a prisoner-of-war, during which time he developed an interest in drawing and in Asian cultures. After-

wards he studied for some years at the Slade School of Art in London, but left before finishing the course. He travelled extensively, painting in Europe, Canada, Bali, the Philippines and Australia, where he finally settled and held his first exhibition in 1934. After serving with the British army in World War II, he came back to Queensland, hitch-hiking to Darwin in 1950, building a raft and landing on Portuguese Timor 16 days after setting out. Fairweather lived the life of a hermit on Bribie Island from 1953, painting and working on his translation of a mediaeval Chinese story, *The Drunken Buddha*, published in 1965. He also held frequent successful exhibitions in Sydney until his health failed in the 1970s.

FAITHFULL, William Pitt (1806-96)

Born in NSW in 1806, he was granted land at Goulburn in 1827. Faithfull acquired more land in the 1830s, and began selectively breeding high-calibre sheep. His brother George was overlanding some livestock to Port Phillip in 1838 when his party was attacked by hostile Aborigines. George survived but many of the group were killed, and the incident became known as the Faithfull Party Massacre. George went on to establish Wangaratta Station. William was involved in state politics and on his death in 1896 he left land holdings at Springfield, Brewarrina, Melbourne, Wangaratta, Mittagong and Sydney worth an estimated 335253 pounds.

FAMECHON, Johnny (1945-)

Born in 1945 in France, he came with his family to Australia at the age of five. His father and uncles had been professional boxers in Europe, and as a

young man he was coached by former champion Ambrose Palmer, who noticed his potential. In 1964 he won the Australian feather-weight title, followed by the British championship three years later and the world crown in 1969. Famechon successfully defended his title against Mashiko "Fighting" Harada of Japan, but lost it in a 1970 match against Vicente Saldivar of Mexico in 1970, after which he retired.

FARNCOMB, Harold Bruce (1899-1971)

Trained at the Royal Australian Naval College and quickly rose to the rank of a full captain by 1937. He served in the South Pacific in World War II, and became the first Australian to command an aircraft carrier during the invasion of southern France. Farncomb was appointed Commander of HM Australian squadron in 1944, and received many decorations for his services during and after the war. He retired from the navy in 1951, and after studying law, he became a Supreme Court barrister.

FARNHAM, John (1949-)

Born in 1949 in England, his family moved to Australia when he was a boy. Johnny Farnham, (as he was known until the 1980s), was an apprentice plumber until he was discovered and given a recording contract in 1967. That year he had his first Australian No. 1 with "Sadie, the Cleaning Lady", and two years later "Raindrops Keep Falling On My Head". Twelve of his recordings went gold, and he spent some time as lead singer of the Little River Band before forming his own band in 1985. A year later his album *Whispering Jack* became a world hit, selling 1. 7 million copies. In 1990 his

record *Chain Reaction* was the country's top selling album, and the next year Farnham won the ARIA award for Best Male Artist. He was Australian of the year in 1988 and still draws huge crowds to his live concerts.

FARRELLY, Bernard (1944-)

Began surfing in Sydney at the age of nine and in 1962 became the first non-Hawaiian to win the unofficial international championships in Makaha, Hawaii. In 1964 the first official world championships were held at Manly Beach in Sydney, and "Midget" Farrelly won, going on to claim the Australian championships that year and the next. He continued competing in the world championships until narrowly losing to Fred Hemmings in 1968, after which he became less active on the competition circuit. Farrelly began hang-gliding in the 1970s, and played an important role in building the popularity of the sport in Australia.

FARRER, William James (1845-1906)

Emigrated to Australia from England because of ill-health in 1870 and became a surveyor for the NSW Department of Lands. In 1886 he acquired his own property and researched and experimented on the development of improved breeds of wheat. Farrer believed that the problems experienced by wheat farmers were the result of attempting to produce foreign strains in Australian conditions. He achieved a rust-resistant, high-yielding variety and introduced it in 1901, appropriately naming the breed "Federation". Farrers work played an important role in the growth of the Australian wheat industry.

FARR-JONES, Nicholas Campbell (1962-)

Born in Sydney in 1962, Nick Farr-Jones studied law and played Rugby Union at the University of Sydney. After graduation he worked as a solicitor while continuing his football playing with the Sydney University club, and in 1984 he was taken from second grade to first grade and then into the Australian side. In that season Farr-Jones proved himself to be one of the best halfbacks in the Wallabies' history. The team won every overseas match they played to take the grand slam, and Farr-Jones became captain of the Australian team in 1988, leading the Wallabies to victory in the 1991 World Cup.

FARROW, John Villiers (1904-63)

Educated at Newington College, Sydney and at Winchester in England, Farrow joined the United States navy before going to Hollywood to work as a technical adviser for the filming of nautical scenes. He wrote many screenplays in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and in 1956 co-wrote the Oscar winning film script for *Around the World in 80 Days*. Farrow also directed movies, beginning with low budget productions in 1937, later moving to major motion pictures. He wrote several books and plays, and compiled a French-Tahitian-English dictionary. His daughter, Mia Farrow, is now a famous Hollywood actor.

FAWKNER, John Pascoe (1792-1869)

Accompanied his convict father to Port Phillip in 1803. When the settlement

was abandoned, the family received a land grant near Hobart three years later. When Fawkner was 22, he was sentenced to three years hard labour for assisting the escape of convicts, and on his release he settled in Launceston. In 1835, he led an expedition to Port Phillip with the intention of founding a colony, and the party landed at the present site of Spencer Street, Melbourne, where they joined with John Batman's settlers. Fawkner built the first house in Melbourne, and the first public house, and in 1838 founded the first Melbourne newspaper.

FENECH, Jeffrey (1964-)

Born in 1964 in Sydney, Jeff Fenech won the Australian flyweight championships, and competed in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Dissatisfied with the jury's decision there, he turned professional later the same year. He then set a world record by winning the International Boxing Federation world bantamweight title 196 days after turning professional. Fenech defended the title three times, as well as winning the World Boxing Council super-bantamweight crown in 1987. The following year he took the featherweight title, which he successfully defended three times. His 1991 fight for the super-featherweight title against Azumah Nelson ended controversially in a draw, and the next year he was defeated by Nelson.

FIASCHI, Thomas Henry (1853-1927)

Studied medicine and surgery in his birthplace of Florence before migrating to Australia in the mid-1870s. He established a medical practice in Sydney in 1883, specialising in surgery, and became honorary surgeon to Sydney Hos-

pital in 1894. Soon afterwards he became an army physician, serving with the Italian army in the Abyssinian war of 1896, and he continued his military career in the Boer War and World War I, serving with the Australian and Italian armies. Fiaschi was also active in the wine industry, and his interest in literature led to the foundation of the Dante Alighieri Society in 1889. His son, Peiro, also became a distinguished Sydney physician.

FIELD, Barron (1786-1846)

Came to Australia in 1817 as a judge of the Supreme Court. Field advocated a hard line approach to emancipist, and his objection to trial by jury led to conflict with Governor Macquarie. He presided over the inaugural sitting of the Tasmanian Supreme Court in 1819, but five years later was recalled to England at the request of Governor Brisbane, who accused him of slandering the government. A controversial character, Field was perceived by many as being more interested in writing poetry than in law, and he published one of the colony's first collections of verse in 1819. He also co-founded the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Aborigines.

FIFIELD, Elaine (1930-)

Born in 1930, she won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dancing in England at the age of 14. Two years later she entered the Sadler's Wells Ballet School in London and in 1954 joined the Royal Ballet, becoming a principal dancer in 1956 and performing the leads in such classics as *Swan Lake*. Fifield also worked with the Borovansky Ballet before retiring to her husband's New Guinea plantation in 1957. In 1964 she resumed her career,

this time with the Australian Ballet, and performed with them in London the following year. After a break of four years, Fifield returned to the stage, performing with the New Zealand Ballet, the Ballet Victoria and the West Australian Ballet until the mid-1970s. She published her autobiography, *In My Shoes* in 1967.

FINCH, Peter George Frederick Ingle (1916-77)

Came to Australia from England as a boy after the break-up of his parents' marriage. Finch worked in the entertainment industry as a vaudeville performer and a radio actor, and appeared in the film *Dad and Dave Come to Town* in 1937. After World War II he established the Mercury Theatre Company, and during their 1948 tour of Australia was encouraged by Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. The next year he made his stage debut in London, going onto win a British Academy Award in 1956 for *A Town Like Alice*, an Academy Award for his performance in *Sunday, Bloody Sunday* in 1973, and a posthumously awarded Oscar in 1977 for his role in *Network*.

FINK, Margaret (1933-)

Born in 1933, she was an art teacher at Sydney schools from 1956 to 1961, also holding exhibitions of her work and designing children's clothes and theatrical costumes. Fink became involved in film-making in the early 1970s, producing several short experimental pictures. Her first feature film was an adaptation of David Williamson's play *The Removalists* in 1975. Her second production was the internationally acclaimed classic *My Brilliant Career* in 1979, based on Miles Franklin's novel and launching the career of Judy Davis.

FISHER, Andrew (1862-1928)

Began his working life in a Scottish coalmine at the age of nine. In 1885 he emigrated to Australia and became president of the local Miner's Association, entering the Queensland Legislative Assembly in 1893 and moving to federal politics when the new parliament was created. Fisher's first term as Labor Prime Minister was from 1898-09. After a short-lived coalition takeover, the Labor Party was re-elected, and from 1910-13 Fisher's government established the Commonwealth Bank, the Australian Navy and an Australian paper currency, also extending welfare benefits to include maternity and invalid pensions and initiating work on the national capital. In 1913 Fisher's government was again briefly removed from office, returning in 1914, only to be disturbed by World War I, and Fisher resigned the next year. From 1916-1921, he was High Commissioner in London.

FISHER, Thomas (1820-84)

Born in Sydney, the product of two convicts, Fisher began as an apprentice shoemaker. He later acquired a three-storied building on Pitt St. in which he ran his shoe shop and let rooms to a firm of solicitors. In the late 1850s he expanded his interests to include trading ships, business properties and more real estate. He retired to Darlington, near Sydney University, in 1870, and became involved in University activities. Fisher died in 1884, leaving approximately 33000 pounds to the institution to found a library. This was the largest donation of funds received by the university, and the library was opened in 1909 bearing the name of its benefactor.

FISK, Sir Ernest Thomas (1886-1965)

Born in England, he was trained and employed by the Marconi company as a radio operator. Fisk came to Australia in 1910 as a publicist, promoting Marconi wireless equipment and establishing branches of the company. By 1917 he was managing director of the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) company (AWA), and the following year Fisk made an historic radio link when he detected in Wahroonga, Sydney, a Morse code message transmitted from Caernarvon, Wales. Fisk was also made the first voice contact between Australia and England in 1924. He demonstrated radio broadcasts around Australia, and was chairman of AWA from 1932 until 1944, when he became managing director of EMI. Fisk was knighted in 1937.

FITTON, Dame Doris (1897-1985)

Coming to Australia at the age of five, she gained her acting experience from performing with repertory companies in Sydney and Melbourne. Her first professional work was with the J. C. Williamson company in 1917, and in 1930 she founded the Independent Theatre. A year before the theatre moved to North Sydney, Fitton co-founded the Playwrights Advisory Board which encouraged and promoted the production of Australian works. This concern was expressed by the Independent Theatre, which strove to present new Australian plays as well as the classics. Its productions included Sumner Locke Elliott's controversial *Rusty Bugles*, Leslie Rees and Ruth Park's *The Harp in the South* and *Listen Closely* by Peter Kenna. The company closed in 1977, and Doris Fitton was created a Dame in 1982.

FITZGERALD, Gerald Edward (1941-)

Born in 1941 in Brisbane, Tony Fitzgerald studied law and became a QC in Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales. From 1981-84 he was judge of the Federal Court of Australia and the Supreme Court of the ACT, and in 1987 he was appointed head of the Queensland Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct. The Fitzgerald inquiry unearthed widespread corruption in the Queensland police force and the state government, and was influential in National Party premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen's downfall in 1989. Charges of corruption were later laid against Bjelke-Petersen and other high-ranking figures. In 1990, Fitzgerald headed an inquiry into the conservation of Fraser Island and the Great Sandy region in Queensland, and the following year he recommended its World Heritage listing.

FITZPATRICK, Kate (1947-)

Born in 1947 in Perth, she graduated from the National Institute of Dramatic Art in 1967. Since then she has worked on television and in film, and was one of Patrick White's favourite actresses, appearing in many of his plays. Fitzpatrick's film credits include *Office Picnic* in 1972, *The Removalists* in 1975 and *Goodbye Paradise* in 1982. She was briefly Australia's only female cricket commentator, before spending some years working in London. In 1988 she came back to Australia and played in the ABC drama series, *The Last Resort*.

FLINDERS, Matthew (1774-1814)

Joined the Royal Navy in 1789 and sailed to Port Jackson with surgeon George Bass in 1795. They explored Botany Bay, the Georges River and the South Coast, later circumnavigating Van Diemen's Land, thus proving it to be an island. After a brief return to England where he published the observations recorded during his coastal explorations, Flinders spent the years 1801-03 gradually circumnavigating and charting the coast of Australia. He then set out for England but was detained for six years on the island of Mauritius. When he finally reached Britain, he worked on his book, *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, which was published the day before he died. Throughout this work, Flinders referred to the country as Australia. He was the first person to do so regularly, and as a result of his publication the term came into common use.

FLOREY, Sir Howard Walter, Baron of Adelaide and Marston (1898-1968)

Studied at Adelaide University before entering Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship. He was Professor of Pathology at Sheffield and Oxford Universities from 1931-35 and 1935-62 respectively, and while a professor at Oxford, began research into penicillin in collaboration with Dr. Ernst Chain. Penicillin was first used as an antibiotic during World War II, and in 1945 Florey, Chain and Sir Alexander Flemming shared the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine. Florey was knighted in 1944, and in that year began planning a school of medical research at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra. In 1960 he became the first Australian to be elected president of the Royal

Society, received a life peerage in 1965, and in 1966 was made Chancellor of ANU.

FLYNN, Errol Leslie (1909-59)

Born in Tasmania and educated in Hobart, Sydney and London, Flynn travelled widely as a young man before settling in New Guinea as a trader. His first appearance on film was in 1929, when he acted as a guide for filmmaker Herman Erben in his documentary on the New Guinea highlands. In 1933, Charles Chauvel cast Flynn in his film *In the Wake of the Bounty*, and that year he went to England and spent time touring in repertory companies before going to Hollywood in 1935 to star in the swashbuckling *Captain Blood*. So began a career as one of Hollywood's most dashing romantic leads, starring in such films as *The Adventures of Robin Hood*. In later years he also produced, wrote and directed films, and he published two autobiographies revealing his already well-publicised scandalous private life.

FLYNN, John (1880-1951)

Born and educated in Victoria, he worked for the Department of Education in that state until he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1911 and sent to South Australia. Within a year, he had established the Australian Inland Mission (AIM) which operated with one nurse, one chaplain and five camels from Oodnadatta Nursing Hostel. Flynn established the AIM Aerial Medical Service in Queensland in 1928, the invention of the pedal radio allowing medical aid to be brought to remote areas. The first doctor employed in this scheme flew approximately 32 000 kilometres and aided 255 patients in the

first year alone. By 1942 the other states had become involved, and the name was altered to the Flying Doctor Service of Australia.

FORBES, Sir Francis (1784-1841)

Studied law in London and became a barrister in 1812. When the Supreme Court of NSW was formed in 1823, Forbes was appointed its first chief justice. That year he co-drafted the legislation which established the Legislative Council and separated Van Diemen's Land from NSW. As chief justice, Forbes had the power to veto any bill before it reached the Legislative Council, which he had joined on its creation. His rejection of legislation enabling government censorship of the press and the harsh treatment of convicts earned him many enemies, including Governor Darling. Forbes was excluded from the Legislative and the Executive Councils, establishing the rule that no chief justice could serve on the Executive Council. He returned to England because of poor health in 1830, where he advocated the end of transportation. The next year he retired to Sydney.

FORDE, Francis Michael (1890-1983)

Born in Queensland, he was a schoolteacher before becoming Labor member for Rockhampton in 1917. He entered federal politics in 1922 as Minister for Trade and Customs in the Scullin Labor government. In 1941 Forde became deputy Prime Minister, and took the Army portfolio in John Curtin's government. When Curtin died, Forde became caretaker PM for eight days in July 1945, until Ben Chifley was selected as Curtin's successor. Forde remained deputy leader under Chifley until Labor's defeat in 1946, when he

became Australian High Commissioner to Canada until 1953.

FORREST, Sir John (1847-1918)

Born in Western Australia, Forrest led the first west to east crossing of the country in 1870 and was well-known as an explorer when he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General of WA in 1876. Forrest joined the Legislative Council in 1883 and in 1890 was elected to the seat of Bunbury, becoming the first premier of WA. He supported Federation, was elected to the first House of Representatives, and was a strong force in the formation of the anti-Labor coalition in 1909. In 1918 he was created 1st Baron Forrest of Bunbury, becoming the first Australian-born person to receive a peerage.

FOVEAUX, Joseph (1765-1846)

Arrived in Sydney in 1792 as an officer in the NSW Corps and was quickly promoted to major, and then commander of the corps from 1796 to 1799. Posted to Norfolk Island as lieutenant-governor, he gained a reputation as a harsh disciplinarian, but returned to England in ill-health in 1804. Four years later he was appointed acting lieutenant-governor and sent back to Sydney, where his arrival coincided with the Rum Rebellion. Foveaux sided with the NSW Corps in its deposition of Governor Bligh, and took control of the colony. When Lachlan Macquarie took over in 1809, Foveaux returned to England and resumed his army career.

FOX, Emanuel Phillips (1865-1915)

Studied art at the Melbourne National Gallery among such contemporaries as Frederick McCubbin and John Longstaff. In 1886 he went to Paris to continue his studies, and his first exhibition was held in 1890 in the Paris Salon. Returning to Melbourne he co-founded the Melbourne School of Art in 1893. Fox was commissioned to paint the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay for the Melbourne National Gallery, and to do so he moved to London, settling in Paris in 1805. Fox regularly held exhibitions in Paris and London, and examples of his work still reside in Paris, and in galleries in Australian state capitals. He returned to Melbourne in the year of his death.

FOY, Mark (1815-84)

An Irish draper, Foy emigrated to Melbourne in 1859, first working at a draper's, then owning a store in Bendigo where his son, Francis (1854-1918), assisted him with the business. After establishing a store in Melbourne in 1868, Mark Foy set out for Ireland, dying en route. Francis was left in charge. He moved the business to Sydney in 1885, acquiring an inner city block surrounded by Elizabeth, Liverpool, Castlereigh and Goulburn Streets. This became Mark Foy's "Piazza" Store in 1908. His nephew, Mark Francis Foy (1898-1961), was an engineer and director of Mark Foy's Ltd., and built the existing Mark Foy's department store, and also Sydney's first woollen mills. After his death the company was no longer owned by the Foy family.

FRANKLIN, Stella Maria Sarah Miles (1879-1954)

Born in NSW, she spent her childhood and adolescence working on the family dairy farm. Bored by this life and determined not to follow the conventions of the time, Miles Franklin decided to become a writer. She wrote a semi-autobiographical novel with the ironic title *My Brilliant Career* at the age of 20, which was first published in Edinburgh, with an introduction by Henry Lawson. The book made her famous, but she supported herself by working as a housemaid in Sydney and Melbourne and through freelance journalism. Franklin became involved in the feminist movement, and in 1906 moved to the USA where she became a social worker and suffragette. During World War I she went to London to assist with the war effort, and returned to Australia in 1932. While living in Sydney, Franklin resumed her career as a writer, publishing six novels under the pen-name "Brent of Bin Bin". The sequel to *My Brilliant Career*, *My Career Goes Bust*, was published in 1946, (although it was written soon after the first novel), and in 1952 she wrote *Childhood at Brindabella*, which was published posthumously. In her will, Franklin endowed an annual award for a novel written by an Australian depicting an aspect of Australian life. The Miles Franklin Award is now the most prestigious literary prize in the nation.

FRASER, Dawn (1937-)

Born in 1937 in Balmain, Sydney, she claimed her first Australian swimming title in 1955, the next year winning every Australian freestyle event up to 880 yards. Fraser won two gold medals and one silver at the Melbourne Olympic Games in 1956. She broke the world record for the 110 yards freestyle in

1958, and at the Rome Olympics she set two more records and won gold again for the 100 metre freestyle. In the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo, she became the first athlete ever to win the 100m freestyle at three consecutive Olympics. She was Australian of the Year in 1964, the year she retired, and since then has been a swimming coach and also an independent politician representing her home suburb of Balmain.

FRASER, Eliza Anne (1798-1858)

Lived in the Orkney Islands north of Scotland before her marriage to the sea captain James Fraser in about 1818. She was travelling with her husband to Singapore via Sydney when their ship was wrecked. The survivors reached Great Sandy Island to find themselves at the mercy of hostile Aborigines. Captain Fraser was killed, and Eliza taken prisoner as a slave, being stripped and used in tribal ceremonies. She was rescued after a six week ordeal, when survivors of the wreck reached Moreton Bay and informed the authorities of her plight. Great Sandy Island is now called Fraser Island in her memory.

FRASER, John Malcolm (1930-)

Born in Melbourne in 1930, he was educated at Oxford University. On his return to Australia he managed his family's sheep station in Victoria before entering federal politics in 1955, holding several portfolios in the Liberal governments of Holt, Gorton and McMahon. While Labor was in power in the mid-1970s, Fraser claimed opposition leadership from Billy Sneddon and was instrumental in the dismissal of Whitlam's government in 1975. Fraser was made caretaker Prime Minister, and later that year was elected with a

record majority, winning two more elections in 1977 and 1980. However, in 1983 Fraser called another early election and was resoundingly defeated, caught off-guard by the rapid leadership change from Hayden to Hawke. Fraser's strategy at PM was to reduce the federal deficit by fighting inflation and increasing private enterprise. Since leaving office, he has acted as a spokesperson against racial discrimination in the Commonwealth of Nations.

FRENCH, Leonard William (1928-)

Working as a signwriter in Victoria, he began teaching drawing and design before becoming a full-time painter. He went to Europe for eighteen months from 1949, returning to exhibit his *Iliad* paintings, followed five years later by his *Odyssey* and two murals. In 1961 French presented the *Genesis* series, winning the Blake Prize for Religious Art the next year with his paintings inspired by the life of a sixteenth century Jesuit martyr, Edmund Campion. French's works are displayed in Australian and United States galleries, and his stained glass work can be seen in sixteen windows at the National Library in Canberra.

FRIELS, Colin (1955-)

Born in Sydney in 1955, he graduated from NIDA in 1976 and joined the South Australian State Theatre Company. There he performed in productions of Shakespeare and such Australian classics as *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll*. Friels then joined the Nimrod Theatre in Sydney and later played Hamlet for the Sydney Theatre Company. Stage work remains his specialty, although in the early 1980s he made such films as *Monkey Grip* and *Malcolm*,

winning the AFI Award for Best Actor for his role in the latter. He is married to actress Judy Davis, and has appeared in minor parts in Hollywood films while accompanying her in the USA.

FRIEND, Donald Stuart Leslie (1915-89)

Studied art in Sydney and at Westminster School in London. He worked in Nigeria for two years before exhibiting his paintings and drawings in Sydney, where he established his reputation. After active service in World War II, after which he published two books of prose and drawings illustrating his experiences, he travelled extensively in the Torres Strait Islands and Sri Lanka, before settling in Bali in 1967. While there, he painted his favourite subjects, the ethnic people of Indonesia, regularly sending his work to Sydney for exhibition. Friend's Australian awards include the Blake Prize for Religious Art and the Bunbury Prize. He has had many exhibitions in Britain and the United States, and his work is represented in Australian galleries and private collections here and abroad.

FULLER, Benjamin John (1875-1952)

After working as a stage actor in Britain, Fuller joined his father in New Zealand, taking over his entertainment business in 1894. He spent fifteen successful years in that country before transferring the Fuller & Sons policy of taking over theatres and staging a variety of shows, including straight plays and musicals. One of the first entertainment companies to recognise the future in motion pictures, Fuller set up a chain of cinemas across the country. He was also a philanthropist, giving generously to charities and the Univer-

sity of Sydney.

FURPHY, Joseph (1843-1912)

Born in Victoria of Irish immigrant parents, Furphy worked at a threshing plant, then as a farmer and a bullock teamster in the Riverina region. He began contributing to the *Bulletin* under the pseudonym “Tom Collins”, which at the time was slang for an idle rumour. Furphy wrote his classic novel *Such Is Life*, based on his experiences in the Australian bush, and a heavily cut version of the book appeared in the *Bulletin* in 1903. The extracted segments were later used in the novel *Rigby’s Romance* in 1921 and a collection of short stories, *The Buln Buln and the Brolga* in 1948. A volume of his poetry was published in 1916. Furphy moved to Western Australia in 1905, where lived for the rest of his life.

FYSH, Sir Wilmot Hudson (1895-1974)

Born in Tasmania, he served at Gallipoli in World War I, later joining the Australian Flying Corps. In 1920, Fysh and another war pilot, Paul Joseph McGuinness, having gained financial backing from wealthy landowners, registered Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (QANTAS). Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. was formed in 1934 after airmail flights between Australia and England began. Qantas was later taken over by the Federal Government, but Fysh remained as managing director, and then chairman until his retirement in 1966, by which time the airline had a fleet of 160 passenger aircraft. He was knighted in 1953.