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KABLE, Henry (1763-1846)

Born in England, he was transported to Australia for house breaking, arriving with the First Fleet in 1788. He undertook the first civil suit in Australia, successfully suing the ship's master for the theft of some goods belonging to Kable and Susannah Holmes, also a convict, who gave birth to their child on the voyage out. On their arrival, Kable and Holmes were married in one of the first three such ceremonies in the colony. After working as an overseer, a gaoler and a chief constable, Kable became involved in trading and had acquired four whaling ships by 1806. In partnership with two others, he formed a company that dealt in whaling, sealing and sandalwood trades, while expanding his land holdings in Sydney. Kable opened a store and brewery in Windsor in 1811, leaving his son to manage his trading business.

KARMEL, Peter Henry (1922-)

Born in Melbourne in 1922, he studied at Melbourne and Cambridge Universities and became Professor of Economics at the University of Adelaide in 1950. At the new campus, named Flinders University, Karmel was vice-chancellor for five years from 1966, taking the same position at the Australian National University throughout the 1980s. During the 1970s, he chaired several government sponsored committees and commissions, and a number of Reports on various aspects of the education system bear his name. In the mid-1980s, Karmel chaired the Commonwealth Government review of the higher education system, and became chairperson of the Australian Institute of Health in 1987. The following year he was appointed chairperson of the Australian National Council on AIDS.

KAVEL, Augustus Ludwig Christian (1798-1860)

Born in Germany, he became a pastor with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Finding himself and others of his religious persuasion persecuted as a result of their objection to Kaiser Wilhelm III's attempt to unify the Lutheran and Calvinist faiths, Kavel went to England in 1836 to seek permission to settle in a British colony. George Fife Angas and his South Australian Association provided funds and vessels for the migration, and two years later, approximately 200 German immigrants arrived in Adelaide. The colonists set about establishing themselves in the northern part of the Barossa Valley, the south being colonised by the second party of Lutherans led by Pastor Gotthard Fritzsche. Both settlements grew steadily, and made significant cultural and agricultural contributions to the development of the State of South Australia.

KEATING, Paul John (1944-)

Born in Sydney in 1944, he left school early and became an industrial unionist, entering the House of Representatives in 1969. Keating was president of the NSW Labor Party from 1979 until being appointed treasurer in Bob Hawke's administration in 1983. A high-profile member of the government, Keating was responsible for the economic policies of the 1980s, advocating deregulation and tax reform. In 1991 he made a bid for the leadership, but was defeated in a party ballot. However, later the same year PM Hawke was forced to call another leadership vote, which Keating narrowly won. In 1993 the Labor Party defied the odds by defeating John Hewson's opposition in a general election. Over the next three years, Keating's prime ministership was characterised by outspoken Republicanism, and by active support for

Aboriginal land rights, most notably with the Native Title Act (1993), based on the historic Mabo case decision. Keating's government suffered a landslide defeat in the general election of March 1996, in which John Howard became the first Liberal Prime Minister in 13 years.

KEE, Jennifer Margaret (1947-)

Born in 1947 in Sydney, Jenny Kee studied fashion design at East Sydney Technical College, and after a time in London working in the Chelsea Antique Market, she opened the Flamingo Park boutique in the Strand Arcade in 1973. Her partnership with Linda Jackson produced a distinctive style involving vibrant colour and striking, bold design. Her fashions were featured in Italian *Vogue* magazine in 1977, and although best known for her bulky, colourful jumpers, Kee's other projects have included a rug at the new Parliament House in Canberra, and the official government bicentennial gift to visiting VIPs. She is also actively involved in conservation organisations and is committed to the movement for Aboriginal land rights.

KELLERMAN, Annette Marie Sarah (1886-1975)

Born in Sydney, she suffered from polio as a child and originally used swimming as therapy for her enfeebled legs. Kellerman claimed the NSW 100 yards championship in 1902, the same year swimming 6.4km of Melbourne's Yarra River. In 1906 she travelled to England, defying convention by wearing a cotton one-piece swimming suit rather than the restrictive neck-to-knee costume demanded by propriety. She made three unsuccessful attempts to swim the English Channel, but created a women's record with her final at-

tempt which remained unbroken for seventeen years. That year she entered a 12km race in the Seine River in France and came third - the only female competitor to participate. Also in 1906, she swam 37km of the Danube in Germany in 13 hours and 11 minutes. The next year she went to the USA and became a vaudeville performer and silent movie actress, before returning to Australia to live. In 1952, a Hollywood film of her life was made, entitled *The Million Dollar Mermaid*, and starring Esther Williams.

KELLY, Edward (1855-80)

Born in Victoria in 1855, the son of an Irish convict, Ned Kelly grew up with an ingrained loathing and mistrust of authority. By the age of fourteen he had already gained some experience as an outlaw by assisting the bushranger Harry Power, and had subsequently faced his first arrest. Gaoled briefly in 1870 for assault, Kelly was imprisoned again the following year for horse stealing. On his release in 1874 he began working as a timber getter, but before long had moved again into livestock theft. In 1878 Police Constable Alexander Fitzpatrick attempted to arrest Ned's brother Dan for horse stealing at the Kelly family home. Ned Kelly shot Fitzpatrick in the wrist, the two brothers fled, and Mrs Kelly was arrested and gaoled. Over the next few months, the Kelly boys bushranged from a hideout in the Wombat Ranges of Victoria, where they were joined by their friends Steve Hart and Joe Byrne. Incensed by rumours of police harassment of the Kelly family, the gang ambushed a party of policemen later the same year at Stringybark Creek, shooting dead three constables. Rewards were offered for the capture of the outlaws, and as the authorities intensified their man-hunt, public opinion became divided. The upper classes tended to consider Ned Kelly a murderous crimi-

nal, whereas working class attitudes exalted him to hero status. In December 1878, the Kelly gang carried out the first of two bank robberies, holding up the National Bank at Euroa. Two months later they robbed a bank at Jerilderie in NSW, and the reward for their capture rose to 8000 pounds. Despite reinforced efforts by the authorities and the use of black trackers, the Kelly gang eluded the law for sixteen months - probably with the assistance of the country people of Victoria. It was mid-1880 when Joe Byrne shot dead Constable Aaron Sherritt, whose dalliance with Ned's sister Kate had led to Sherritt informing the police of the gang's whereabouts. The day after the killing, Ned and his gang occupied the town of Glenrowan, but their attempts to derail the train carrying police reinforcements failed, and the bushrangers were surrounded that night in the Glenrowan Inn. In the ensuing gun fight, Dan Kelly, Steve Hart and Joe Byrne were all killed, while Ned, wearing his now legendary homemade suit of armour, was shot in the legs and apprehended. He was convicted of murder and his sentence was death by hanging. On hearing his fate, Ned Kelly told the judge, "I will see you there where I go." He was executed on 11 November 1880. Ned Kelly is Australia's most famous bushranger, and his story has entered the country's folklore through countless plays, novels, songs, films and paintings.

KENDALL, Thomas Henry (1839-82)

Born in country NSW, he began working on a whaling boat at the age of sixteen after a rudimentary education. From 1857, Kendall was an errand boy and clerk in Grafton and Sydney, while contributing verse to Sydney and London publications. In 1862 his first volume, *Poems and Songs*, appeared, launching Kendall's reputation in literary circles as a distinctly "Australian"

lyrical poet, but selling few copies. Prone to alcoholism, Kendall's ill health and poverty led him to seek a fresh start as a journalist in Melbourne. The publication of his second book of poetry, *Leaves from Australian Forests* in 1869, earned him more critical success, but failed financially, and he returned to Sydney. Kendall suffered a nervous breakdown in 1872, and was committed to an institution. He convalesced with friends who later offered him employment as a bookkeeper for their timber company, and after this his fortunes improved, winning a *Sydney Morning Herald* prize in 1879, and selling 1000 copies of his third publication, *Songs from the Mountains*, in a record two months. The coastal town of Kendall in northern NSW is named in his honour.

KENEALLY, Thomas Michael (1935-)

Born in 1935 in Sydney, he trained for the Roman Catholic priesthood before choosing instead to study arts and law. Keneally was a high school teacher and then a university drama lecturer during the 1960s, but with the success of his 1967 novel about Australia's convict beginnings, *Bring Larks and Heroes*, which won the Miles Franklin Award, he has been a full-time writer. *Three Cheers for the Paraclete* (1968) was based on Keneally's experiences of the priesthood and became his second Miles Franklin Award winner. Other novels include *A Dutiful Daughter* (1971), *Blood Red, Sister Rose* (1974), *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith* (1972), which was made into a film, and Booker Prize winner *Schindler's Ark* (1982), which was adapted to the screen by Steven Spielberg as *Schindler's List*. Keneally has written a number of plays and a children's book, and has become vocal in recent years as a staunch Republican.

KENNA, Peter Joseph (1930-)

Born in 1930 in Sydney, he became an entertainer while still at high school, and during World War II performed for troops stationed in Sydney. Kenna went on to work in several amateur and professional theatre companies, including the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and was a radio actor in the 1950s, during which time he began writing plays. He lived and worked in England in the early 1960s, but illness brought him back to Australia by the end of the decade. Since then he has written many plays, his best known being a trilogy dealing with Irish-Australian working class family life entitled *The Cassidy Album* (1978).

KENNEDY, Edmund (1818-48)

Born in 1818 into a wealthy English family, he came to Australia in 1840 as a qualified surveyor. After taking part in explorations around the Port Phillip area and accompanying Thomas Mitchell as second in command on an unsuccessful expedition to find a route through south-west Queensland to the north, Kennedy was placed in charge of his own party to make another attempt, this time from the coast at Rockingham Bay. Edmund Kennedy had gained a reputation for intelligent handling of the problems of exploration, but his skill and organisation still proved inadequate when faced with harsh drought conditions, vast and rugged uncharted terrain, impenetrable mangrove swamps and hostile Aborigines. He and his faithful Aboriginal guide Jackey Jackey were attempting the final leg alone in 1848 when Kennedy was fatally wounded by an Aboriginal spear just a few days' journey from Cape York. Jackey Jackey nursed him until he died, then made it to the supply ship at

the Cape alone. Only two other members of the party survived.

KENNEDY, Graham Cyril (1934-)

Born in 1934 in Melbourne, Kennedy has one of the country's most enduring television careers. His comedy show, *In Melbourne Tonight*, ran nightly for 18 years with only the occasional break, its popularity earned him the nickname "The King". Kennedy was responsible for naming the Australian TV Awards, the Logies, after the inventor of television, Scotsman John Logie Baird, in 1958, and since then has been the recipient of several such awards. In recent times he has hosted the popular slapstick program, *The Funniest Home Video Show*, and his TV career has been supplemented over the years by appearances in films such as *They're a Wierd Mob* (1966), *Don's Party* (1976) and *The Killing Fields* (1983).

KENNY, Elizabeth (1886-1952)

Born in NSW, a childhood riding accident sparked her interest in the structure and development of muscles, and while nursing in the Darling Downs during her twenties, she began developing a treatment for the polio cases she frequently encountered. The official method involved splints and immobilisation, whereas Kenny experimented with hot compresses, massage and exercises. During World War I she nursed on a hospital ship, where her inventive style produced a new kind of stretcher for severely wounded patients. Continuing her practical research into infantile paralysis after the war, Kenny received some financial support from the Queensland government. However, despite the success of her methods, a Royal Commission in 1938

dismissed her ideas, greatly influenced by widespread opposition to her work from the medical profession. In 1940 she went to the USA, where her theories were treated with respect and endorsed by the National Foundation for Infant Paralysis and the United States Medical Association. In 1942 the Elizabeth Kenny Institute was founded, and clinics opened in several American cities. Her autobiography, *And They Shall Walk* (1944), was made into a film.

KERR, Sir John Robert (1914-91)

The son of a Sydney boilermaker, he studied law at Sydney University and graduated with the University Medal. After serving in the AIF during World War II, Kerr became advisor to the Australian United Nations delegation, and on his return to Australia he resumed his legal career as a barrister, being appointed a QC in 1953. Knighted in 1966, over the next five years Kerr was a Supreme Court Judge in the Northern Territory and the ACT, and in 1972 became Chief Justice of New South Wales. Two years later he was nominated by Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam for the Governor Generalship, and in 1975 Kerr created a constitutional crisis by dismissing the Whitlam government when faced with the blocking of supply by the opposition-controlled senate. He dissolved both houses of parliament and installed a caretaker ministry which became Malcolm Fraser's government after a general election the same year. Although Kerr's action was technically permissible, it provoked heated national debate on the role of the Governor-General in Australian politics. His public reputation permanently damaged, Kerr retired in 1977, declining the position of Australian Ambassador to UNESCO the following year.

KEYS, Sir Alexander George William (1923-)

Born in 1923 in NSW, he served with the AIF in New Guinea and Borneo during World War II. On his return to civilian life, he farmed on his family's property until joining up again to fight in the Korean War in 1949. After three years Keys had won the Military Cross and obtained the rank of captain, and on leaving the army, he continued his work with the Returned Services League (RSL), which he had joined in 1944. Keys was instrumental in establishing an RSL overseas aid program in the 1960s, chaired the 1975 committee which organised the World Assembly of War Veterans conference in Sydney and in 1978 he became national president of the RSL. He was knighted in 1980.

KIDMAN, Nicole (1968-)

Born in 1968 in Sydney, she gained her first acting experience with the Australian Theatre for Young People, and began her professional career while still a teenager. Kidman won the AFI Best Actress Award for her part in the television drama *Vietnam*, appeared on stage in Sydney in a production of *Steel Magnolias*, and had a role in the film *Emerald City*. In 1990 the movie *Dead Calm* gained her exposure in the United States, and the same year she starred with Tom Cruise in the Hollywood picture *Days of Thunder*. Since her marriage to Tom Cruise, Kidman has appeared in several American films including *Billy Bathgate*, *Far and Away*, *Batman*, and *To Die For*, for which she received considerable critical acclaim. Her latest film, *Portrait of a Lady*, is based on the Henry James novel, directed by New Zealander Jane Campion and shows a further commitment to more serious, challenging projects.

KIDMAN, Sir Sidney (1857-1935)

Born in South Australia, he ran away from home as a teenager and worked on stations in western NSW. At the age of 21, Kidman inherited 400 pounds with which he set about acquiring large amounts of land and livestock. He became known as the “Cattle King”, and his land holdings have been estimated at 170 000 square kilometres, strategically selected to create “chains” of stations, one extending unbroken all the way from the Gulf of Carpentaria into SA. His life is the subject of writer Ion Idriess’ book entitled *The Cattle King*.

KING, James (1800-57)

A woolgrader from Leeds, England, he came to NSW as a free settler in 1827 and received a land grant just north of Newcastle. Using his property, which he named Irrawang, to grow grain and raise cattle, King established himself in Sydney as a merchant. After five years in the colony he planted French, Spanish and Portuguese vines, and in 1836 produced his first vintage. Gradually improving his techniques, King’s wines became recognised locally and in Sydney, and in 1853 he was co-founder and first president of the Hunter River Vineyard Association. Two years later, King achieved European acclaim when his wines were so well-received at the Paris Exhibition that they were served at the table of Napoleon III. In 1857, King published *Australia May Be An Extensive Wine-growing Country*.

KING, Phillip Parker (1791-1856)

Born on Norfolk Island, the son of Governor King, he was educated in England and served in the Royal Navy for ten years. In 1817, King came to Australia to continue Matthew Flinders' survey of the coast. Over the next six years, he charted the northern and western coast of the mainland, the interior of the Great Barrier Reef, and surveyed the site of Darwin. From 1823 to 1832, King surveyed coastal areas of South America, after which he returned to Australia and became a farmer on a property near Sydney.

KINGSFORD-SMITH, Sir Charles Edward (1897-1935)

Born in Queensland in 1897, he began as an infantryman at the outbreak of World War I, but transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. He flew five successful missions before being shot down and wounded over France. After the war, Kingsford-Smith became a stunt pilot in the United States before being employed by the first airline service in Australia, Western Australian Airways Ltd. In 1927 Kingsford-Smith and another Australian pilot, Charles Ulm, raised money by flying around the country in half the time of the existing record, built their legendary aeroplane the *Southern Cross* from the frame of an old Fokker triplane and the following year made the first flight across the Pacific from California to Queensland. In 1929, the *Southern Cross* went missing in central Australia, and although Kingsford-Smith and his crew were rescued, two aviators lost their lives after crash landing in the desert during the search. Other record-breaking flights include the first flight from Australia to New Zealand, the first east-west crossing of America, the first official air-mail flight from Australia to England, and the first aerial circumnavigation of

the world. Kingsford-Smith, or “Smithy”, as he was popularly known, disappeared during a flight from England to Australia in 1935. Sydney’s international airport is named in his honour.

KIPPAX, Harry Gemmell (1920-)

Born in 1920 in Sydney, at the age of 18 he joined the staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and became a war correspondent. During his long career with the *Herald* Kippax held such positions as news editor, associate editor and editorial writer, while also contributing theatre reviews for the publication *Nation*. In 1967 he became the *Herald’s* theatre critic. After his retirement, Kippax continued as a freelance drama writer, and also lectured at the University of NSW.

KIRKPATRICK, John Simpson (1882-1915)

Born in England, he came to Australia with the British merchant navy and deserted at Newcastle in 1910. Over the next four years he worked on coastal vessels, and also tried such jobs as cane-cutting and coal mining. At the outbreak of World War I, he joined the AIF as John Simpson, and was sent to Gallipoli in April 1915. There he found a donkey on which he carried the wounded through exploding shell and rifle fire to dressing stations. Kirkpatrick was killed less than a month later, and “the man with the donkey” became part of the legend of ANZAC heroism.

KLEIN, Robin

Born in country NSW, one of nine children, she left school at 15 and over the next four decades worked at a number of jobs including telephonist, tea lady, librarian and nurse. Although she published her first short story in 1952, Klein only began writing seriously in the 1970s. Her many popular children's books include *Hating Alison Ashley* (1984), *The Lonely Hearts Club* (1987) and *Came Back to Show You I Could Fly* (1989). She has won numerous awards, and several of her books have been adapted to television and the stage.

KLIPPEL, Robert Edward (1920-)

Born in 1920 in Sydney, he saw active service in the Royal Australian Navy during World War II, and began making models of ships and planes. At the end of the war, Klippel studied at the Slade School of Art in London, later moving to Paris where the first exhibition of his sculpture was held in 1949. From 1950 to 1957 he worked in Australia as a sales representative and industrial designer, after which he moved to New York where he continued his work as a sculptor, experimenting with the use of junk metal as the raw material for his art. Returning to Sydney in 1963, Klippel exhibited his sculptures, achieving national recognition as an innovative modern artist.

KNATCHBULL, John (1792-1844)

Born in England around 1792, he became a captain in the Royal Navy before being transported to Australia for theft in 1824. He was granted a ticket-of-leave after five years, but by 1831 had been sentenced to seven years hard

labour on Norfolk Island for forgery. In 1834 Knatchbull was involved in an attempted mutiny, but saved himself from a death sentence by informing on his fellow conspirators. Twenty-nine of them were executed, but Knatchbull went on to gain another ticket-of-leave in 1842. Two years later he was arrested for the murder of Ellen Jamieson, and made legal history by becoming the first person to plead moral insanity in a British court. He was hanged before a crowd of 10 000 at Sydney's Darlinghurst gaol.

KOCH, Christopher (1932-)

Born in 1932 in Tasmania, he left school at 16 to become a cadet press artist and by 1950 had turned to writing. He published poetry in the *Bulletin* and after studying at the University of Tasmania, Koch worked for the ABC in Sydney from 1957-59. During this time he published his first novel, *The Boys in the Island* and won a writing scholarship to the United States in 1960, also spending time in Italy before his return to Australia in 1962. For the rest of the decade, Koch published another novel, became a producer for the ABC, and worked for Unesco in Indonesia before becoming a full-time writer in 1973. His 1978 novel, *The Year of Living Dangerously*, won several Australian awards and was made into a film in 1982 by Peter Weir.

KONRADS, John (1942-)

Ilsa (1944-)

Born in Latvia, John and Ilsa Konrads emigrated to Australia with their parents in 1949, aged 7 and 5 respectively. Both natural swimmers, from 1953 the children were trained by Don Talbot, and at the 1958 Empire Games in

Wales, John won three gold medals, and Ilsa, just 14 years old, beat Dawn Fraser and Lorraine Crapp to win the 440 yards freestyle event. The same year, John set six world records in seven days, between 1958 and 1961 breaking every world freestyle record from 200m to 1500m. Ilsa broke six world records between 1958 and 1960.

KRAMER, Dame Leonie Judith (1924-)

Born in Melbourne in 1924, she studied at Melbourne and Oxford Universities, becoming Associate Professor of English at the University of NSW in 1963, and Professor of Australian Literature at Sydney University in 1968. Kramer has been an influential force in the areas of culture and education, serving on numerous committees and boards, including the Universities Council of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, and the ABC, which she chaired from 1982-83. She was editor of *The Oxford History of Australian Literature* (1981), which included a large section on Henry Handel Richardson, whose novels have been the subject of much of Kramer's critical writing. In 1983 she was made a Dame, became a director of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group, and in 1988 was appointed Commissioner of Elcom.