

# The Northern Line

No 12 Jan. 2012

An on-line journal dedicated to the life and work of John Anderson

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This journal is funded entirely from donations.  
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The following donations have been received with much appreciation: PH: \$25

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## Introduction

In this issue of *The Northern Line*, I take up an issue that has preoccupied me previously – who were ‘the Andersonians’? In one sense, the answer to this question was easy. Simply mentioning such names as Passmore, Armstrong, Mackie, and Kamenka, and there is already a sense of the powerful and positive influence, John Anderson exercised over his students. But, quickly adding to the list such names as Fowler, Partridge, Eddy, Stove, Rose, Doniela, Ritchie, and Baker – and we are still here dealing strictly with *philosophical* Andersonians, it is obvious that Anderson’s influence extended far beyond a few well known names within academic philosophy. What, in my earlier research, I had perhaps not realised quite so fully was the extent to which an education in Anderson’s philosophy prepared so many students for so many varying vocations. Within the academic world, they could be found in university departments of psychology, anthropology, political science, international relations, literature, law, and so on. But beyond the narrow confines of the university world, ‘Andersonians’ could be found in so many places – business, journalism, political parties, the judiciary, schools and colleges, the public service – and, as I continued my research, this web of influence spread further and further afield. In the brief biographical outlines that follow, I am well aware of the deficiencies of these brief sketches to capture the complexities of a person’s life and the influence John Anderson may have had upon them. However I have thought it best to try and capture something of these lives, then to not try at all. My initial list was derived from Jim Baker’s article on ‘The Andersonians’ from *Heraclitus* 15 back in 1988. Baker classified the ‘Andersonians’ by accepting, in some degree, a large part of Anderson’s philosophy *and* the completion of at least first year and one subsequent year of philosophy under Anderson. While this criteria does capture many of the ‘Andersonians’ within its fold, it gradually became clear that there were many who did not study under Anderson in the formal sense, but could still be regarded as authentic Andersonians. The names of Bill Maidment and Stewart Watts spring to mind here. A few years before his death, I made the mistake of introducing Bill Maidment as an ‘ex’ Andersonian. Quick as a flash, he replied, ‘I still am an Andersonian!’. There is little doubt in my mind that people such as Maidment and Watts are authentic Andersonians. However Baker’s list is a good starting point, although I have to confess that despite my best efforts, there is a list at the end of this introduction of ‘Andersonians’ on which I have no information. This is a little embarrassing as many are still alive and regularly attend the Sydney Realist Group meetings. I can only encourage any people with names (such as Harcourt and Manton) within that list to provide me with details of their lives so I can complete this work. On the other hand there are others on that list that I believe to be dead but cannot locate any information on them through the internet. I would appreciate any knowledge or information on anyone on that list or any corrections to the text in the main work itself.

**Brereton**, R. L.G.; **Day**, A.J. (Alan); **Davies**, P. (Peter); **Dockrill**, D. C. (David); **Dowling**, R.E. (Eric); **Foulkes**, P. (Paul); **Furedy**, John; **Gulley**, F.J. (Jack); **Harcourt**, W.V. (Bill); **Helu**, I.A.; **Iverson**, D.J. (David); **Loveday**, P. (Peter); **Mahoney**, J.D.; **Manton**, M. (Marion); **Martin**, T.J.; **Massie**, J.I.; **McLaughlin**, R.M.; **McMullen**, T. (Terry); **Mill**, Geoff; **Nicholls**, J.J. (Jim); **Nicolson**, H. (Harry); **Pincas**, A.; **Pinkerton**, R.J. (Ray); **Pont**, R.G. (Graham); **Pryor**, F. (Frank) (? – 1986); **Pyke**, N.O.P. (Phillip); **Richardson**, J.L.; **Roxburgh**, R.; **Roxon**, B. (Barbara); **Roxon**, E. (Milo); **Shrubb**, E.P. (Peter); **Smilde**, R. (Roelof); **Thornton**, J.B. (John); **Thornton**, N.S. (Noel?); **Walters**, R. S. (Ray); **Watts**, Stuart; **Wyse**, S. (Sid)

## The Andersonians

### **Anderson, A.J. (Alexander or ‘Sandy’) (1923-1995)**

Sandy Anderson was born in Edinburgh in 1923, the only child of John and Jenny Anderson. He arrived with his parents in Sydney in January 1927 and was educated, first at home, and then at Knox College, before entering Sydney University in 1942 where his first interest was science. Ill health prevented him from completing his second year but after a few years absence he returned to Sydney University and studied philosophy. He graduated with first class honours in philosophy and third class honours in English in 1952 and gained a teaching position at Christchurch College, N.Z.. In 1954 he was appointed lecturer at the Newcastle University College where he remained until his retirement in 1988. At Newcastle, Sandy worked with such Andersonians as Alec Ritchie, Bill Doniela, and David Dockrill, and his lectures – most notably ‘Pre-Socratic Philosophy’, ‘Ethics’, ‘Psychoanalysis’ and ‘Logic and Scientific Method’ - were an inspiration to many students.

After his retirement, Sandy returned to the family home in Turramurra where he resided until his death in 1996. Sandy’s will specified that his estate be used to publish his father’s writings and the Anderson Bequest was established at Sydney University in 1997 for this purpose. The Anderson archives and library were established in 1998 and in March 1999, George Molnar was appointed the first John Anderson Senior Research Fellow with the responsibility to edit and publish Anderson’s work. Sandy’s key writing on John Anderson was his ‘Following John Anderson’ (*Dialectic* Vol. 30 1987 pp 129-143). An extensive part of the Anderson Archives contains material relating to Sandy Anderson. This includes correspondence, lectures, and material on the establishment of Newcastle University College.

### **Anderson, J. (Jenny) (Janet Baillie) (1893 – 1988)**

Janet Baillie was born in Scotland in 1893 and attended Hamilton College where she first met John Anderson. She came third in the 1911 All Scotland Bursary Competition and qualified as a teacher in Glasgow. She married John Anderson in 1922 and their only child, Sandy, was born in 1923. After arriving in Sydney in 1927, both Sandy and Jenny suffered regular bouts of illness which kept Jenny at home during most of the thirties, although she was involved in the Trotskyist Workers Party Discussion Group in 1933. It is not clear when she first became aware of John’s relationship with Ruth Walker, although it must have been at least 1938 for by then even Sandy, at only fifteen years, was aware of something unusual in his father’s relationship with Ruth.

There is no public record of any writings by Jenny during John’s lifetime although there is an extensive collection of correspondence in the Anderson Archives of letters between John and Jenny from the twenties to the sixties. After John’s death, Jenny wrote and spoke on John’s life and work and appears to have become reconciled with Ruth, advising her not to destroy her letters from John which have subsequently formed the basis of the ‘Anderson/Walker correspondence’. In the Anderson Archives, there is much material attributed to Jenny Anderson including an extensive correspondence and material relating to the Workers Party and the Newport conferences. Jenny left behind little of her intellectual writings, although ‘Further Questions in Aesthetics’ (*Art and Reality*) which is typically attributed to John, was actually written by her.

### **Armstrong, D.M. (David Malet) (1926 - 2014)**

Educated at Dragon School, Oxford, and Geelong Grammar School, Armstrong served in the Royal Australian Navy in 1945-46 and then enrolled at the University of Sydney, where he graduated with an Honours degree in Philosophy in 1950. He continued his philosophical studies at Exeter College, Oxford, where his supervisor was H.H. Price. Graduating as a B.Phil., he lectured at London University before returning to Australia in 1955. Armstrong took up a post as a Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Melbourne in 1956, becoming Senior Lecturer in 1961. In 1964 he returned to the University of Sydney as the Challis Professor of Philosophy and held this position until his retirement in 1991. Following a split in the Department of Philosophy in 1973, he was the first Head of the Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy. Since 1991 he has been Emeritus Professor of Philosophy. Armstrong's particular interests have been in the areas of the theory of knowledge and perception, the

philosophy of mind and metaphysics and his writings brought him an international reputation. His principal publications are Berkeley's theory of vision (1960), Perception and the physical world (1961), A materialist theory of the mind (1968), Belief, truth and knowledge (1973), Universals and scientific realism (1978), Universals (1989), A world of states of affairs (1997) and The mind-body problem (1999). Armstrong married Madeleine Haydon in 1950 and Jennifer Clark in 1982. He also wrote 'On Metaphysics' for Quadrant (July 1977 pp 65–69) which deals with Anderson's metaphysical theory. (National Library of Australia)

### **Atkins, R. (Ruth) (?-1984)**

Appointed lecturer in Government at the University of N.S.W. in 1952, being was the first woman to hold a full teaching position at U.N.S.W.. She became an Associate Professor in 1965. She published several books on government in Australia including 'Public Administration in Australia' (with R.N. Spann) (1959); 'Governing Australia' (with A. Graycar) (1972); 'Governing Australia: an Introduction' (1980); and 'The Government of the Australian Capital Territory' (1978). She retired from U.N.S.W. in 1973 and died in 1984. (Trove and <http://www.recordkeeping.unsw.edu.au/documents/Origins5.pdf> )

### **Baker, A.J. (Jim)**

Studied under Anderson in the mid forties, before travelling to Oxford to gain a B.Phil. He returned to Sydney in 1950 and gained a position in Anderson's department. He sided with the Libertarians in the conflict within the Freethought Society in 1951 and during 1952 was often criticised by John in his letters to Ruth for his involvement in the Libertarian Society. He subsequently became one of the intellectual leaders of the Libertarian Society and the Sydney Push. He taught in New Zealand for a short period before being appointed as a lecturer at Macquarie University. He has published widely on the thought and life of John Anderson and on a variety of subjects in philosophy. His best known works are Anderson's Social Philosophy and Australian Realism and he has also self-published Social Pluralism which deals with an Andersonian interpretation of social life. He has written many articles for the Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic and written extensively on the life and thought of John Anderson. ('John Anderson and Freethought' Aust. Quarterly Dec. 1962 pp 50-63; 'Australian Themes' Australian Journal of Politics and History 1976 pp; 'Anderson's Social and Ethical Theory' Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 78-84) Baker has been editor of Heraclitus for many years and has discussed many aspects of Anderson's life in that journal.

### **Bass, R.G (Ray)**

Student of Anderson's during the early thirties and member of Freethought Society, Literary Society, and Workers Party Study Group. Later became principal of Lismore Teachers College. Wrote several books on education in northern NSW including 'Education in Lismore: a century and a quarter of progress' (1980); 'Teachers college to university: higher education on the North Coast of NSW, 1970-1992, 'the University of New England-Northern Rivers' (1992); 'The University of New England - Northern Rivers, 1989-1992' (1992) (Barcan p 49, 59; Trove)

### **Beddie, B.D. (Brian Dugan) (1920-1994)**

A student of Anderson's in the late thirties and secretary of Sydney University Philosophy Club in 1939. Saw active service during W.W. II, but was recruited into the Department of External Affairs in 1944. In 1948, he moved to Canberra University College (later the Australian National University) to establish, with Fin Crisp, the Political Science Department, the purpose of which was to provide academic training in international relations to cadet diplomats from External Affairs. In 1966 he gained the second chair in the Department designated for Political Theory. By this time he had also obtained a doctorate under Michael Oakeshott at the London School of Economics. In 1970, he became the foundation professor in Government in the Faculty of Military Studies at Duntroon. He led this department until his retirement in 1984. He was also editor of Australian Outlook at various times. He edited Advance Australia – Where? in 1974, wrote, with S. Moss, Some Aspects of Aid to the Civil Power in Australia in 1982, An Education for Officers in 1974, and An Australian Nuclear Weapons Capability for the United Service Institution of the A.C.T. in 1975. He also wrote extensively for various journals including

Quadrant, War and Society, and the Political Science Newsletter. In July 1966, he gave an address on 'Realist Theory in International Relations' at Monash University. (Barcan p 105. See also Passmore, Manning Clark, Trove, and Obituaries Australia <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/beddie-brian-94>)

### **Bishop, A. (Arthur) (?-1995)**

Graduated from Sydney University in 1935 and an active member of the Freethought and Literary Societies during the early thirties. His addresses include 'Literature and Value' (Literary Society Address, 1934; Heraclitus 38, Nov 1994) and 'James Branch Cabell' (Literary Society Address, 1935; Heraclitus 38, Nov 1994). Later obtained senior management position in the G.P.O.. He also contributed a short piece on Anderson for Heraclitus 'John Anderson, etc.' (Heraclitus 89, July 2001). (Heraclitus 43, Barcan p 73, and Passmore p 84, 93)

### **Bourke, J.O.A. (Joe) (1908-1965)**

Joe Bourke attended North Sydney Boy's High and completed the Leaving Certificate in 1924, coming fifth in the state in English. In 1925, he joined the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice as a clerk and enrolled as an evening student at Sydney University, eventually graduating with second-class honours in philosophy in 1929. At the university, he came under the influence of John Anderson and helped re-found the University Labour Club in 1931. Anderson mentioned Bourke several times in his 1931 address 'Support for Labour Club'. In 1936 Bourke was appointed acting-secretary of the correspondence courses in the teaching division of the technical education branch of the Department of Public Instruction. From mid-1942 he was executive officer, transport and communications, on the State War Effort Co-Ordination Committee and in the following year was seconded to the Commonwealth Department of Supply and Shipping where he served as superintendent of personnel. In October 1945 he was made registrar of Sydney Technical College. From August 1947 to September 1951 he was an inspector with the Public Service Board, before becoming assistant-director of the Department of Technical Education. Bourke worked closely with W. C. Wurth towards the foundation of the New South Wales University of Technology in 1949 (renamed the University of New South Wales in 1959) and also came into contact with the university's Vice-Chancellor, Philip Baxter. Bourke resigned his public service position on 6 April 1954 to become the first bursar of the new university. As bursar, his influence was pervasive. He pressed vigorously for the establishment of a Faculty of Arts, was closely involved in the introduction of administrative and managerial studies, and played an important part in the creation of a medical school and in building a university union. He also supported improved library services and the development of residential colleges. Baxter and Bourke gradually forged a close working relationship and, with the registrar Godfrey McCauley, made up a strong management team. In addition to being a member of many university and hospital boards, Bourke was vice-president of the Old Tote Theatre Club. In attempting to lay down administrative procedures to cope with the pressures arising from rapid growth, Bourke drew heavily on public service practices. By so doing, he aroused considerable controversy and criticism, particularly from academic staff who resented what they saw as excessive regulation. For at least thirty years Bourke lectured in university extension courses, Workers' Educational Association classes, and public service training programmes. He was widely known, particularly before World War II, as a speaker at labour rallies. Bourke died of lymphosarcoma on 11 November 1965 at Little Bay. A fountain at the University of New South Wales commemorates his achievements. (ADB; Barcan p 51)

### **Bull, H.N. (Hedley) (1932 - 1985)**

A student in philosophy in the early 1950's and sided with Anderson during the break-up of the Freethought Society in 1951. He graduated with first class honours in philosophy in 1952 and is regularly mentioned in the correspondence between Anderson and Ruth Walker in that year, primarily in the context of working on a paper on 'definition'. He then went to Oxford to do a B. Phil. in Politics before working at the London School of Economics. He was subsequently Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University, the London School of Economics, and the University of Oxford, until his death in 1985. The Anarchical Society (1977) is his main work and is widely regarded in the field of International Relations and is a central text in the so-called 'English school' of International Relations. (Renée Jeffery 'The Return of Realism?: Australian Realism and International

Relations: John Anderson and Hedley Bull on Ethics, Religion and Society.' *International Politics* **45**, 52-71 (January 2008); 'Remembering Hedley' [http://epress.anu.edu.au/sdsc/hedley/mobile\\_devices/index.html](http://epress.anu.edu.au/sdsc/hedley/mobile_devices/index.html))

### **Bussell, A.C. (Albert) (1914 - 2009)**

Bussell was born in Kogarah in 1914 and did well at school, although the hardships of the depression prevented him going directly to university. He worked for several years before entering Sydney University and St. Andrew's College in 1943 to study theology. He studied philosophy under Anderson and graduated with first class honours. He married Beth Spears in 1947 and worked as a Minister in the Congregational Church in Canberra for a few years. He was appointed to the philosophy department of the New England University College (NEUC) at Armidale in 1949. In 1956 was appointed senior lecturer and in 1967 was acting head of the department before he retired from the department in 1975. He was vice-master of Robb College in 1960 and then Master of Earle Page College from its inception in 1963 until 1975. In 1974, he was appointed Director of Ancillary (Student) Services at the University. (UNE Archives and <http://www.une.edu.au/earle-page/alumni/obituaries/albert-bussell.php> )

### **Campbell, J.W. (John)**

Campbell gained first class honours in English from Sydney University in 1932. He was a member of the Freethought Society and Workers Party Discussion Group. He later became a lecturer at Bathurst Teachers College. (Barcan p 49; 76)

### **Coleman, P. (Peter)**

Coleman was a student of Anderson's after the war before travelling to England to pursue further study. After his return from England he was editor of The Bulletin from 1964 to 1967, editor of Quadrant from 1968 to 1990, a member of the NSW Parliament from 1968 to 1978, the leader of NSW opposition from 1977 to 1978, the Administrator of Norfolk Island from 1979 to 1981 and a member of the Commonwealth parliament from 1981 to 1988. His publications include Australian Civilisation (Ed. 1962), Obscenity (1962), The Heart of James McAuley (1980; republished 2006), Liberal Conspiracy (1989), and Memoirs of a Slow Learner (1994). He has also written on Andersonian themes in 'No Road to Damascus' Quadrant (April 1972) pp . 'I thought of Archimedes' Quadrant (repr. in The Last Intellectuals, Quadrant Books, 2010) and 'Was Sorel an Andersonian?' Quadrant.

### **Conlon, A. A. (Alf) (1908-1963)**

Alf Conlon graduated with third class honours in philosophy at Sydney University in 1931. In 1932, he enrolled in medicine and between 1933 and 1936 studied a variety of law subjects before returning to medicine in 1937. He played an important part in the newly formed National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS) and in 1939 became student senator on the University Senate. In 1942, he was appointed major in Military Intelligence and in 1943 assumed control of the Directorate of Research and Civil Affairs (DORCA) and gathered around him a team of exceptionally qualified people including James McAuley, John Kerr, Harold Stewart, Camilla Wedgwood, H. Hogbin, W. Stanner, Ida Leeson and James Plimsoll. After the war, he returned to Sydney University to study medicine and after working in Newcastle and Melbourne, established a psychiatric practice in North Sydney during the late fifties. (ABD, Passmore and Barcan. See also *Alfred Conlon 1908-63* Benevolent Society of NSW)

### **Craig, D. P. (David) (1919 - )**

David Craig was born at Sydney on the 23 December 1919, and educated at the universities of Sydney (BSc (Hons) 1940, MSc 1941) and London (PhD 1949). He saw war service as an Army Captain between 1942 and 1944 before being appointed as lecturer in physical chemistry at the University of Sydney from 1944 to 1946. He was the Turner and Newall Research Fellow, and then Lecturer, University College, London, from 1946 to 1952. He was appointed professor of physical chemistry at the University of Sydney from 1952 to 1956 and then professor of theoretical chemistry at University College, London from 1956 to 1967. He was appointed foundation professor of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry at the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University from 1967

to 1984 and was dean of the Research School of Chemistry from 1970 to 1973. He has been emeritus professor since 1984 and a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1968, a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science since 1969. Other achievements include: H.G. Smith Memorial Medal, Royal Australian Chemical Institute 1972; Liversidge Research Lecturer, Royal Society of New South Wales 1982; Russell Grimwade Lecturer, Royal Australian Chemical Institute 1985; Leighton Memorial Medal, Royal Australian Chemical Institute 1991. Chairman, Queen Elizabeth II Fellowships Committee 1980-84; part-time member of Executive, CSIRO 1980-85; AO 1985, and president, Australian Academy of Science 1990-94. The David Craig wing, Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University was opened 1995 and the David Craig Medal, Australian Academy of Science, was inaugurated in 1999. He has published widely in the fields of quantum chemistry and the chemistry of liquid and molecular crystals. While Craig was at Sydney University, he took two years of philosophy under John Anderson during 1945 and 1946 and his records of those lectures are currently held in the Anderson Archives. His 1946 notes were borrowed by Anderson to set exam questions and when they came back they were extensively annotated. Craig had these lectures typed and it is this copy that is currently in the Anderson Archives.

**Cull (nee Wilson), J. (Jean) (?-2002)**

Wilson graduated BA with honours in history from Sydney University in 1938 after studying history and philosophy. In 1942 she enrolled in medicine and graduated in 1947. She was the editor of the infamous 1945 Honi Soit issue that was banned by the University Senate. After graduating, she shared a practice with Frank Fowler for a while. She married Frank Cull. She died on March 5<sup>th</sup> 2002. (Barcan p 160; See also Heraclitus 95, 97)

**Cumming, L. (Leila)**

Wrote a thesis on 'Anderson's Ontological Empiricism' at University of Sydney in 1976, 'Ryle on Logic and Professor Anderson' for the 1987 Dialectic 1987 (pp 109-116), 'Our culture and national identity: the ABC of it' (Communications Law Bulletin 1988), 'A remarkable philosophical hybrid: The Wisdom of the West – The real author of Bertrand Russell's book is its editor, Paul Foulkes' (Quadrant 1989) and a thesis, 'Saying Things' at University of Newcastle (1989). (Trove)

**Dalrymple, R. (Rawdon) (1930 - )**

Dalrymple was born in Sydney and went to school and university there. After graduation from the University of Sydney, he was elected Rhodes Scholar in 1952 and proceeded to Oxford where he took a first class honours degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He returned to Sydney in 1955 as Lecturer in Moral and Political Philosophy at Sydney University. In 1957 Dalrymple joined the Australian Department of External Affairs and continued in that service until 31 March 1994. For much of that time he worked on trade and economic issues, but in the course of his career he was involved in all aspects of Australia's foreign interests and policy areas. After participating in the planning and formative work leading to the creation of the Asian Development Bank, he joined the Bank in Manila in 1987 as Alternate Director. In 1969 he was promoted to Assistant Secretary and appointed to the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. From 1972 to 1975 he was Australian Ambassador to Israel. Returning to Canberra in 1975 he was First Assistant Secretary in charge of Western Division and then of the Economic Division. In 1984 he was promoted to Deputy Secretary. In 1981 he was appointed Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, then in 1985 he went to Washington as Australian Ambassador to the United States. In 1989 he was appointed Ambassador to Japan and remained there until the end of November 1993. In 1987 Dalrymple was made an Officer in the Order of Australia. He is now a visiting Professor in the Department of Government at the University of Sydney where he teaches courses in International Relations. He is also Chairman of the ASEAN Focus Group Pty Ltd. He has published articles in journals in Australia and the United States and writes a monthly column in a leading Japanese newspaper. (Institute for Corean-American Studies)

**Date, A. (Albert) (? - ?)**

No details on degree type (probably economics) or graduation date but member of the Freethought Society during the thirties. Worked on the Australian Tariff Board from 1954 to 1958 when his appointment was not renewed. He



had made allegations of improper practices at the board to the Minister of Trade, J. McEwan, but he had ignored these. He also worked for the Sydney Water Board, the Rural Bank of NSW, a member of the board of the Mortgage Indemnity Corporation, an economic adviser to the British Ministry of Overseas Territories, and a United Regional Tariff Adviser South East Asia. Also a long time member of the Australian Labor Party. (Barcan p 49; <http://economics.org.au/2010/12/the-economic-guerrillas-a-lecture-in-honour-of-maxwell-newton/> trove SMH 22/5/70; SMH 22/8/58 p 2)

### **Doniela, W.V. (Bill) (1930 - )**

Bill Doniela was born in Lithuania and came to Australia in 1948 where he worked at an open-cut coal mine in South Australia under a post-war refugee contract. Student of Anderson's in the early fifties, graduating with first class honours B.A. in 1954 and first class honours M.A. in 1956. Subsequently awarded a Sydney University Travelling Scholarship and in 1959 was awarded Dr. Phil. cum laude by the University of Freiburg for a dissertation on the history of the foundations of logic. In 1959 he was appointed to the University of Newcastle as a lecturer in the Philosophy department eventually becoming Associate Professor before retiring in 1987. He was active in the Newcastle University Philosophy Club and assisted with the publishing of its journal 'Dialectic'. He has read papers at Australian and international philosophy conferences and spent several terms at the Hegel Archives in Germany. In his teaching, he lectured on Logic, Rationalism, Kant, Hegel, Universals, Political Philosophy, etc, but singles out for special mention his lectures on 'The history of the foundations of logic' which analysed the transition from Greek ontological logic to modern varieties of subjectivist logic and his lectures on 'Egalitarianism and Authoritarianism' which provide the basis for a theory of objectivist ethics. He singles out several articles as having particular importance: 'On the Conditions of Social Freedom' (Dialectic 12, 1976); 'What is dialectical about Hegel's concept of Spirit' (Prudentia 1985); 'Hegel on the Unity of Reason: Cognitive, Social, Ethical' (Dialectic 27, 1986); 'The Aesthetic Mind' (Dialectic 29, 1987); 'Anderson and Hegel' (Heraclitus 1998) and 'Nietzsche's Vision of the Overman' (Heraclitus 2002). To this list one could add his 'Anderson's Theory of Education' (Dialectic 1987) which is as good as, if not better than, the contributions on this subject by Partridge, Mackie, or Kamenka which were published in Education and Inquiry (Blackwell 1980).

### **Dudman, V. (Vic) (1935-2009)**

Born in Sydney, he attended Sydney Boys High before enrolling in music and philosophy at the University of Sydney. He graduated in 1958, coming first in both subjects and the university medal in philosophy. While winning a scholarship to study at Oxford in 1959, he soon dropped out and worked on London's buses before teaching maths at a boys school in Sussex. On the ship to London, he had fallen in love with the violinist Nancy Clements and they married in 1963. They returned to Australia in 1966 and despite his lack of higher qualifications, Dudman was appointed to teach logic at the University of N.S.W.. In 1968, he switched to Macquarie University where he remained until his retirement in 1996. In the 1970s he established a reputation as an interpreter and translator of the German logician Gottlob Frege. His main contribution to philosophy was the identification of grammar and logic and for a while his work was quite influential. His wife Nancy died in 1988 and his work subsequently stalled. After re-marrying to Kristine Sanson in 1991, he resumed his work but did not complete his main projects due to the onset of Alzheimer's.

### **Eddy, W.H.C. (Harry) (1913 – 1973)**

William Charles Henry Eddy was born in Maryborough, Queensland on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 1913. The family moved to Newcastle in 1919 and he was educated at Waratah Public School and Newcastle High School. Eddy entered Moore Theological College at Sydney University with the intention of becoming a Church of England priest. However, while studying philosophy—'to discover proofs of God's existence'—he was deeply influenced by John Anderson. He abandoned his religious vocation and adopted Anderson's atheistic philosophy. Eddy graduated with a BA in first class honours in History & Philosophy (1934), Honours MA in Philosophy (1936) and Diploma of Education (1938) with the Beavis prize and the Jones medal as the most distinguished graduate of his year. He lectured for a year at St John's College, Morpeth and for 2 years at Sydney Teacher's College and taught in secondary schools. In 1936 he took his first adult education class at West Wallsend as a part time tutor of the

University of Sydney's Department of Tutorial Classes. In 1938 Eddy married Madge Leonie Chick. He joined the staff of the Department of Tutorial Classes of the University of Sydney as Senior Lecturer in Newcastle in 1945. He continued to work there and its successor, the Department of Adult Education, until his death. He was at that time Senior Lecturer in charge of the Metropolitan (Sydney) programme. He spent 1969 on study leave in Oxford, visiting all the main University and WEA community education centres in England and Wales. Eddy's only book was his *Orr* which discussed the complexities of the dismissal of Sydney Sparkes Orr, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Tasmania. Eddy was active in the WEA as a tutor and committee-man until his death. In 1972 he was WEA State President. Other organisations on which he served included the NSW Adult Education Advisory Board and the Australian Association for Cultural Freedom. He was co-founder and first president of the Sydney Philosophy Club and was its President when he died. He was also a member of the editorial committee of the *Current Affairs Bulletin* for twenty years. A staunch anti-communist, Eddy studied Marxist theory and practice in order to refute them. In the 1940's Eddy founded the only branch of the Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy outside of a university city in Newcastle. He was instrumental in having the annual congress of that Association held in Newcastle for the first time in 1949. Eddy also played a role in the founding of the University of Newcastle. The movement to gain a university in Newcastle was given tremendous impetus when Eddy joined the struggle and formed the Newcastle University Establishment Group, a voluntary body of interested citizens. Eddy did a great deal towards making Newcastle a learning society for many hundreds who wanted to learn, not only by his development of the tutorial class programme and the founding of the University of Newcastle, but also by his work for the founding of the Newcastle Cultural Centre incorporating a library, Art Gallery and Conservatorium of Music, the Temple Bookshop and the WEA Studio Theatre. Harry Eddy died at the age of 60 on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 1973.

#### **Edwards, I. (Ian) (1929 - )**

Edwards was born in Bankstown and educated first at Canterbury Boys High and then Scots College. He went to Sydney University in 1947 and studied for a science degree as well as Philosophy I. However he dropped both of his Chemistry and Geology subjects and only sat the exam for philosophy. He attended Anderson's lectures in philosophy in 1948 before switching to Stout's department of Moral and Political Philosophy in 1949. At about this time he became involved in the Student Christian Movement at the University. In 1950 he returned to Anderson's philosophy department and completed Philosophy III. During this time, he mixed with many of the famous characters of the early Push including Sope, Lillian Roxon, David Ivison, George Clark, Hedley Bill, and Elwyn Morris. Through the S.C.M. he had met Sylvia Lawson and she introduced him into the crowd at the Lincoln and the Tudor Hotel in Phillip Street. Over the next few years he completed a Diploma of Social Studies and worked for a while as a social worker and teacher in the Child Welfare Department, before departing for England in 1956. In England he worked as a teacher for several years and mixed with many of the Australian ex-pats there. He returned to Australia at the beginning of 1961 and while teaching at Sydney Grammar, became acquainted with the Push crowd at the Newcastle Hotel. He also taught at Canberra Boys Grammar in 1961. He then worked in a variety of jobs including Sydney University library, teaching, before finally working as a taxi driver until 1989. He met Jim Baker for the first time at the 1993 Anderson Centenary Conference and has been a regular at the Sydney Realist Group ever since, at which he has given a number of papers.

#### **Fowler, F.W. (Frank) (1910 - 1997)**

Fowler was born Tamworth 1910 and raised in Katoomba, before he entered Sydney University on a Teachers Scholarship in 1928. He gained first class honours in Philosophy and second class honours in English in 1931. He gained an M.A. in philosophy in 1936. Between 1936 and 1939 he lectured at Sydney Teachers College and in 1939 won a Carnegie Scholarship to London University although the outbreak of war forced his ship to return to Sydney. He taught briefly at Maitland Boys High and then studied medicine at Sydney University. In 1943, he was elected student senator of the Senate of Sydney University. He graduated in 1946 and practiced medicine until his retirement in 1984. He wrote 'John Anderson in the 1930's' (Heraclitus 13, 33). He died on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1997 and the Sydney Realist Group was set up in honour of his memory. In the possession of Frank's widow, Ruth, there is an extensive collection of material relating to John Anderson including Anderson's own contributions to the early Freethought Society, the Communist Party and the Workers Party Discussion Group, notes on Anderson's lectures

on logic, records of addresses to various student societies at Sydney Teachers College during the early 1940's, and many of Fowlers own lectures at the Teachers College. Some of this material has been re-printed in *Heraclitus*: 'The Place of Criticism in Education' (*Heraclitus* 3, June 1981); 'Social Theory' (*Heraclitus* 15, April 1988); 'Studs Lonigan' (*Heraclitus* 36, Jun 1994); Letter to *Honi Soit*, 1943. (*Heraclitus* 57, Ap 1997); 'Social Service' (*Heraclitus* 57, Ap 1997); 'Realist Aesthetics: Music' (*Heraclitus* 84, Dec 2000); 'Realist Aesthetics: Song' (*Heraclitus* 85, Jan 2001; 86, Feb 2001); 'Musical Aesthetics' (*Heraclitus* 87, Ap 2001); 'A Course of Lectures on Aesthetics' (1937). (*Heraclitus* 88, May 2001; 89, July 2001; 90, Sep 2001; 91, Oct 2001)

### **Gibbons, P.C. (Peter) (? - ?)**

Gibbons studied under Anderson in the mid forties before pursuing further study under Gilbert Ryle at Oxford. Author of 'Those Sydney Blues' and mentioned regularly by John in his letters to Ruth during 1952. He later had a distinguished academic career in philosophy in England and then at U.N.S.W.. He wrote 'Heteromerity', *AJP*, (1969) and 'Imperatives and Indicatives' (I and II), *AJP*, (1960) (Barcan p 205)

### **Goran, A.J. (Alfred Joseph) (1914 - ? died prior to Jun 2011)**

Goran gained first class honours in philosophy in the same year as Passmore (1933?), moved into law. He began practicing as a barrister in 1945 and became Q.C. in 1955. He was judge of the Court of Coal Mine Regulation from 1966 to 1984 and chairman of the NSW Trotting Authority from 1978 to 1984. In 1985 he acted as the Trotting Appeals Tribunal. He chaired six Royal Commissions including several into accidents in the coal industry (Appin 1979; West Wallsend 1979; Bulli 1965) and one into the administration of the City of Sydney (1987-88). He wrote the Court of Coal Mine Regulation (1979-80). He also represented the NSW Trotting Club in its submission for the present TAB system. He was the subject of a knife attack in chambers in 1975. He retired in 1984 on his seventieth birthday. (Barcan p 67; Trove)

### **Hentze, M. (Margot) (1909-1947)**

Hentze was dux of Presbyterian Ladies College, Pymble, in 1926 but did not enter Sydney University until 1930. She gained first class honours and university medal in English and History and first class honours in Philosophy in 1933. She was appointed assistant lecturer in history in 1934 and graduated with MA first class honours in 1935. Hentze conducted research overseas from 1935 to 1938 and returned to Sydney as a lecturer in 1938. During the war, she conducted research for the Department of Post-War Reconstruction and in 1946 was sent to work with the United Nations in London. She died suddenly of pneumonia in Antwerp in 1947.

### **Hiatt, L. (Les) (1931 - 2008)**

Born and raised in Gilgandra in western N.S.W. and, showing early promise, was sent to Hurlstone Agricultural College. At Sydney University, he enrolled in dentistry and graduated in 1953. He worked part-time as a dentist and enrolled in an Arts degree at Sydney being drawn to the anthropology taught by A.P. Elkin and Mervyn Meggitt and the philosophy of John Anderson. In 1955, Hiatt went to Bourke in far western N.S.W. to practice dentistry and there he married Betty Meehan. In 1957, he resumed his studies in anthropology at Sydney and graduated in 1958 with honours. He then went to A.N.U. as a research scholar. He and Betty travelled to East Arnhem Land to conduct field work and completed his PhD thesis, 'Kinship and Conflict', in 1963. This was published in 1965 as 'Kinship and Conflict: A Study of an Aboriginal Community in Northern Arnhem Land'. He returned to the region for further field work in 1967. He later worked in Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. His many positions included visiting professorships at Harvard and Pittsburg universities, and he was a founding member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. He wrote prolifically, including *Arguments About Aborigines: Australia And The Evolution Of Social Anthropology* (1996). He helped the filmmaker Kim McKenzie in making an award-winning documentary, *Waiting For Harry*, about the disinterring of the body of his one-time mentor, Angabarabara, for reburial. With McKenzie, he produced a book and a CD called *People Of The Rivermouth. The Joborr Texts Of Frank Gurrmanamana*. In 2003 he published *War Against Iraq: Interim*

*Reflections On Moral Justifications, Dissent*, arguing that the war against Iraq was immoral. Shortly before his death he moved to Stroud, Gloucestershire, the English county of origin of his grandmother.

### **Holland, J.A.B. (? - 2009?)**

BA, BD, BS, and MB at Sydney University and PhD at Edinburgh University. Professor of Divinity at Rhodes University, South Africa 1969 – 1988. Wrote ‘A System of Classical Atheism’, *Scottish Journal of Theology*, 26, pp 271 – 294.

### **Hope, A. D. (Alec) (1907-2000)**

Born in Cooma, Hope was educated at home before attending Fort Street Boys High School. He entered Sydney University and obtained first class honours in English and philosophy in 1928. He then travelled to England on scholarship but only obtained thirds at Oxford. On his return to Sydney in 1931, he trained as a teacher and worked as a psychologist for the NSW Department of Labour and Industry. Between 1937 and 1944, he was employed as a lecturer in English and Education at Sydney Teachers College. He began writing poetry for university magazines at this time. He was appointed lecturer of English at Melbourne University in 1945 and in 1951 became professor of English at Canberra University College. When the College merged with the Australian National University, he was appointed professor of the new university and held this post until his retirement in 1967. His first collection of poetry, *The Wandering Islands*, was published in 1955, after which he produced an extensive body of work. Hope’s status as an ‘Andersonian’ is doubtful although he admitted to being strongly influenced by Anderson. His ‘The Aesthetic Theory of James Joyce’ (*A.J.P.P.* 1943) prompted a response by Anderson.

### **Horne, D. (Donald) (1921-2005)**

Horne was born in the rural coal-mining town of Muswellbrook and moved to Sydney after his schoolteacher father had a nervous breakdown. He had varied political views through his life, beginning at Sydney University, where he declared himself to be an anarchist. After a short spell in the army he became a journalist and later made the pilgrimage to London in 1950 where he became an Anglophile and monarchist. He joined the Conservative Party and fancied the idea of being an MP. Instead, he returned to Sydney to edit two magazines simultaneously for Frank Packer. Packer allowed Horne to launch *The Observer*, a fortnightly intellectual periodical, largely as a deal for his having successfully run *Weekend*, which Horne called ‘a very foolish magazine’. He went on, in 1961, to spend the first of two periods as editor of *The Bulletin*. He also edited *Quadrant*, the journal of the Association for Cultural Freedom, in the 1960s. After leaving *The Bulletin*, Horne went into advertising and ran Bob Askin’s successful 1965 campaign to become Liberal premier of NSW. After three years he was back at *The Bulletin*, which he edited again from 1967 to 1972 before going into academic life. Horne wrote more than 20 books of social history, biography and politics. The first volume of his autobiography, *The Education of Young Donald*, was published in 1967 and has been in print ever since. In 1998, it and its successors, *Confessions of a New Boy* and *Portrait of an Optimist*, were published in a single volume, *An Interrupted Life*. Other successes included *The Lucky Country*, *God is an Englishman* (1969), *Money Made Us* (1976) and *The Lucky Country Revisited* (1987). Horne’s qualification as an Andersonian is doubtful, as he never completed a philosophy degree under Anderson. However he was well known to both Anderson and Ruth Walker and he has provided one of the clearest literary portraits of Anderson that exists. On the negative side, Darcy Waters once told me that Horne’s successful campaign to defeat Anderson as president on the Literary Society in 1942 led to a residing bitterness in Anderson which resulted in his hostility to the Libertarian’s attempt to take over the Freethought Society in 1951. Horne also recorded the general milieu at the university during the war and it is clear that Horne’s ‘anarchism’ was derived from Oliver Somerville who would take Horne to the local pub whenever Horne had any spare cash in his pocket.

### **Hume, L. J. (1926 – 1993)**

Graduated with a Bachelor of Economics from Sydney University in 1947. In 1948 he took up a Teaching Fellowship at Sydney University and researched working class movements in Australia for which he was awarded a Master of Economics in 1952. Between 1952 and 1954, he completed a PhD from the London School of

Economics and Political Science. He then worked for the Prime Minister's Department and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, before being appointed Senior Lecturer in Political Science at A.N.U. in 1961. In 1965 he was appointed Reader in Political Science and retired from that position in 1988. He specialised in the thought of Jeremy Bentham and took leave in 1967, 1975, and 1981 to work on Bentham's manuscripts at University College, London. His book, Bentham and Bureaucracy, is widely recognised as a classic in the field. He also wrote Another Look at the Cultural Cringe.

#### **Hutley, F. C. (Frank) (1914-1985)**

Hutley was born in Lithgow, NSW, and after the family moved to Sydney in the early twenties, he was educated at Chatswood Intermediate High and North Sydney Boys' High. In 1935 he graduated with first class honours in English, philosophy, and law, and the university medals in philosophy and law. He gained his LL B in 1939. He became lecturer in jurisprudence and private international law at the Sydney University Law School. In 1941 he was admitted as a solicitor. In the same year he enlisted in the A.I.F. and in July 1942 joined Alf Conlon's research section before transferring to the Australian Army Legal Department. After the war he carried out military liaison duties with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. In 1944 he was admitted as a barrister and in 1948 he was commenced practice at the Bar. He was an acknowledged expert in probate law and all matters concerning estates. He wrote two standard works, Cases and Materials on Succession (1967) and Australian Wills Precedents (1970), and contributed articles to the Australian Law Journal and other learned publications in law and philosophy. The last editor (1970-71) of the New South Wales State Reports, he was the first editor (1971-72) of its successor, the New South Wales Law Reports; he also edited (1970-71) the New South Wales Weekly Notes. He was appointed a QC in 1967 and in 1972 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of N.S.W.. In 1973, he was also appointed to the Court of Appeal. After his retirement he moved to Mount Wilson in the Blue Mountains. Hutley's only comment on Anderson was his 'Anderson and the Law: A Short Comment' (Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 36-39).

#### **Isaacs, M. (Maurice) (1914 - 1983)**

Isaacs studied classics and law at Sydney University in the thirties. He had a legal career of almost forty years and was a founding member of the Council of Civil Liberties. Throughout the 50's and 60's he was the only free civil liberties lawyer in Sydney. He joined the ALP after the war in support of Dr. Evatt and was preselected and almost won the seat of North Sydney in the 1961 federal election. In the late fifties, he helped to form the new left journal Outlook and helped in the planning for the fortnightly Nation. He was an active committee member of the Society of Authors from 1960-1982 and served on the Crafts Bard of the Australia council from 1973-76. He was also active in the Jewish community in Australia. He wrote 'Anderson in the Thirties' which appeared in the 1987 Dialectic (Vol.30 pp 24-35). (Obit. SMH Sept 29, 1983 p 7: <http://news.google.com>)

#### **Jackson, R.F. (Ronald Francis) (? - 1978)**

Studied French during the mid-thirties and gained a French Govt Travelling Scholarship in 1937. In 1946 appointed senior lecturer in French at Sydney University. Professor of French at Melbourne University 1957-1976. Wrote (with E.K. Horwood) The place of foreign languages and literatures in Australian universities. Studies in honour of R. F. Jackson published by Monash University in 1979.

#### **Kaberry, P. (Phyllis) (1910 – 1977)**

Born in San Fransisco, Kaberry came with her parents to Sydney in 1914 and attended Fort Street Girls High. She entered Sydney University in 1931 where she majored in anthropology. She and Margot Hentze were active in the Freethought Society. Kaberry graduated in 1933, won the Wentworth medal in 1934, and gained first class honours for her honours thesis 'Culture Contact in Melanesia' in 1935. She was a regular visitor to the Anderson household during the thirties. In 1934-35, she spent eighteen months following the daily activities of Aborigines living along the Forrest and Lyne rivers in the Kimberley District in Western Australia. The results were published in Oceania. From September 1936, she worked in Malinowski's department at the London School of Economics and gained her

PhD there in 1938. Her thesis, published as Aboriginal Women in 1939, attempted to portray Aboriginal woman 'as she really is'. During 1939 and 1940 she carried out fieldwork in the Sepik district of New Guinea until WW II forced her to return to Sydney. During 1941 she worked as an honorary assistant lecturer at the anthropology department at Sydney University, before travelling to Yale University on Sterling and Carnegie fellowships. She returned to England in 1943 and became a research associate at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. At the beginning of 1945, she travelled to the Cameroons in West Africa to investigate the causes of malnutrition and returned there frequently over the next eighteen years. The result of this research was her book Women of the Grassfields (1952). In 1949, she joined the staff of University College, London and was Reader in anthropology there from 1950 until her death in 1977. (ADB; Barcan p 59)

### **Kamenka, E. (Eugene) (1928 – 1995)**

Kamenka was born in Cologne in 1928, the son of educated Russian Jews who had moved to Germany in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution. The family migrated to Australia in 1937, able to speak only Russian and German. Despite this disadvantage, when he graduated from the Sydney Technical High School he came first in English in the N.S.W. Leaving Certificate. He entered Sydney University as a medicine student but soon transferred to Arts to study philosophy under John Anderson where he was strongly influenced by the social and political aspects of Anderson's philosophy. After graduation, Kamenka went to Israel as a Zionist sympathizer and in 1951 became foreign editor of the Jerusalem Post. Returning to Sydney in 1952, he was a journalist for the Sydney Morning Herald for two years and was also an editor of Wheels, a motoring magazine. In 1955, he began a post-graduate degree in the philosophy department at the Institute of Advanced Studies in Canberra, although he interrupted his studies to lecture in philosophy at the University of Malaya in Singapore where he met his future wife, Alice Tey, a Singapore barrister. Returning to Canberra, he completed his PhD in philosophy and then worked in the philosophy department at A.N.U. for six years. However Kamenka's interests were becoming more historical than philosophical and in 1969 he became head of the History of Ideas Unit at A.N.U. and in the following year was appointed Professor at the Unit. For the next twenty five years, Kamenka worked tirelessly to establish the Unit as a centre for the study of major social, legal and political ideas and was visiting professor at a number of overseas universities including Columbia, Trinity College, Oxford, the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and the Moscow State University. Kamenka published four books, The Ethical Foundations of Marxism (1962), Marxism and Ethics (1969), The Philosophy of Ludwig Feuerbach (1970) and Bureaucracy (1989) as well as hundreds of articles on Marxism, Soviet and German philosophy, revolutionary movements, human rights and legal theory. He also edited Penguin's The Portable Karl Marx, a 'model of its kind'. Kamenka was occasionally mentioned in the correspondence between John and Ruth and he wrote several articles on Anderson, particularly for Quadrant. ('The Andersonians' Quadrant July 1987 pp 60-64; 'On Education' Quadrant July 1977 pp 47-54.) During the fifties, he also wrote 'The Future of the West' The Australian Highway (December 1955). 'What is Democracy?' Australian Highway (July 1958), 'On Liberty—A J.S. Mill Centenary,' Current Affairs Bulletin (23: 11. 3 November 1956 3-6; 12-15), and 'Art and the Philistines' Australian Highway (December 1958).

### **Kelly, G. (Gwen)**

Kelly studied under Anderson from 1941 to 1944 when she graduated with First Class Honours in Philosophy. Between 1947 and 1948 she was a fellow in the philosophy department and got to know Anderson personally. She worked at the University of New England for a term in 1949 and in 1950 was appointed as a temporary lecturer in the Philosophy Department at Sydney. She retired from the department at the end of that year for family reasons after which time she still met Anderson at social occasions. This personal contact ended in the early sixties when he disliked a satiric piece on Andersonian wives and girlfriends she wrote for Horne's Observer magazine. Kelly taught philosophy with Margaret Mackie at Armidale Teachers College from the mid sixties to the mid seventies and still lives in Armidale. (UNE Archives; 'Anderson Memories' Heraclitus 95, Ap 2002)

### **Kewley, T.H. (Thomas Henry) (1911 – 1989)**

Born at Waterloo, Victoria, and completed his secondary schooling at Ballarat School of Mines. Between 1929 and 1931 he worked for the Young Men's Christian Association of Sydney before proceeding to Sydney University

from which he graduated with B.A. in 1935, Diploma of Public Administration in 1938, a Certificate of Social Studies in 1939, and an M.A. in 1947. He lived at St. Andrews College and studied under John Anderson and Francis Bland. In 1936 he joined the Commonwealth Public Service and worked for the Postmasters General Department, the national insurance branch of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Trade and Customs, and the Prime Minister's Department, undertaking research and administrative work. In 1940 he was recruited to teach social legislation and administration for the newly created social work degree. In 1944 he was transferred to Professor Bland's Department of Public Administration and in 1947 he was appointed senior lecturer. He served on the university's board of social studies from 1951 to 1964. By 1941 Kewley had begun to publish articles on the history of social services and his 1947 MA thesis was titled 'Social Services: New South Wales and the Commonwealth of Australia'. *Social Security in Australia* (1965), his first major publication, and this was brought up to date in *Social Security in Australia 1900-72* (1973) and *Australian Social Security Today: Major Developments from 1900 to 1978* (1980). During the 1970s his brand of empirical study was overtaken by more comparative, theoretical and critical approaches. Nevertheless, his books continued to be cited in scholarly, administrative and legislative documents as the standard reference for the history of social security. He held a Rockefeller scholarship to the London School of Economics in 1950 and a Fulbright scholarship in 1959 to the Colgate University, New York State. He retired from Sydney University in 1974. He was awarded the OAM in 1982 and became a fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Public Administration in 1983. (ADB Volume 17, (MUP), 2007)

### **Lycos, K. (Kimon or Kim) (1933-1995)**

Lycos arrived in Sydney from Greece as a teenager, majored in philosophy under Anderson, won a scholarship and went to Oxford in 1957, obtaining a B. Phil. He lectured in philosophy at Aberystwyth, Wales, and the University of NSW, before teaching at ANU for 23 years. He later lectured at Melbourne University. His interests were Greek Philosophy, Freud and Marx, and recent French philosophy. His publications include an influential study on *phantasia* in Plato and Aristotle, and a book on Plato on Justice and Power. He also co-edited Art and Reality with Graeme Cullen. (H 43)

### **Lynn, E. (Jack) (?-1997)**

Studied B.A. at Sydney University from 1938 to 1940 followed by a Dip. Ed. from Sydney Teachers College in 1941. He then taught English and History in N.S.W. high schools from 1942 to 1968. From 1955 to his death in 1977, he was a significant influence in the Sydney art world. . Over these four decades, he held an astonishing number of influential positions: President of the Contemporary Art Society, author, chairman of the Visual Arts Board, art critic for *The Australian* and *The Bulletin*, Editor of *Quadrant*, and Curator of the Power Gallery of Contemporary Art at the University of Sydney (which later became the basis for the collection of the Museum of Contemporary Art). He also established a considerable reputation as a painter dealing with expressive and evocative textures. As a painter, he received a number of significant awards, including the Blake Prize for religious art, the Wynne Prize for landscape painting, and the prestigious Emeritus Award which was awarded by the Australia Council. In 1989, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters from Sydney University.

### **Mackie, J. L. (John Leslie) (1917-1981)**

John Leslie Mackie was born on August 24, 1917, the son of Alexander Mackie, the Professor of Education at Sydney University and principal of the Teachers Training College at the University. John Mackie was schooled at home and then a local grammar school before entering Sydney University in 1935. Mackie studied Latin, Greek and Philosophy, gaining first class honours in Latin and Greek in 1938. Mackie was much influenced by the philosophy of John Anderson and was an active member of the Freethought and Literary societies at the university. During the thirties, Mackie gave papers to student societies on 'The Abyssinian Situation', 'Revolution in Rome', 'Religion and Society' and 'War for Democracy'. In 1938 he won a Wentworth Travelling Fellowship to study the Greats at Oriel College, Oxford University and graduated with first class honours in Master of Arts in 1940. He then undertook war service, serving in the Middle East and Italy, eventually rising to the rank of captain and being mentioned in despatches. In 1946, he was appointed lecturer in Alan Stout's Department of Moral and Political

Philosophy at Sydney University and in the following year he married Joan Meredith, to whom he had two sons and three daughters. In 1955 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand and in 1959 was appointed as Anderson's successor as the Challis Professor of Philosophy at Sydney University. In 1963, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at York University and in 1967 he was elected as a Fellow of University College, Oxford. In 1974 he was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy and in 1978 was appointed to a personal readership in philosophy at Oxford University.

Mackie published widely on philosophy. His main works include: Truth, Probability, and Paradox (1973); The Cement of the Universe. A study of causation (1974); Problems from Locke (1976); Ethics. Inventing Right and Wrong (1977); Hume's Moral Theory (1980); The Miracle of Theism. Arguments for and against the Existence of God (1982); Logic and Knowledge: Selected Papers, Volume I (1994) and Persons and Values: Selected Papers, Volume II (1995). Mackie, through his father's friendship with Anderson, knew him well and was strongly influenced by his philosophy, although it is difficult to assess to what degree. Mackie was a contemporary of Ruth Walker at the university and was occasionally mentioned in the correspondence between John and Ruth. Mackie wrote the obituary on Anderson for the A.J.P.P. in 1962 which presented a fair and accurate assessment of the main themes of Anderson's philosophy.

### **Mackie, M. (Margaret) (1914 - 2009)**

Margaret Mackie was the daughter of Alexander Mackie, Principal of Sydney Teachers College, and sister to John Mackie, the renowned philosopher. She studied philosophy under John Anderson during the thirties (1934-1936). She was a close friend to Ruth Walker and was mentioned regularly in the correspondence between John and Ruth from the thirties (she is the 'Meg' in Ruth's letters). She commenced work at Armidale Teachers College in 1951 as a lecturer in Education, General Methods, Psychology, and Religion, and was appointed Senior Lecturer in 1973. She retired in 1978, although she continued to teach in a casual capacity. She also published a book on Philosophy for Children. (UNE Archives) Mackie wrote extensively on John Anderson for Heraclitus: 'A Brief Note about Anderson' (81, June 2000); 'A John Anderson Incident: Sandy Anderson' (96, May 2002); 'Conversations with John Anderson' (79, Feb 2000); 'John Anderson as I Saw Him: 1933-39' (47, Feb 1996; 48, Ap 1996; 49, June 1996). See also: 'Fowler, Eddy and the Teachers' College' (92, Nov 2001); 1930's Literary Society Papers (40, Mar 1995; 41, May 1995); 'Victorianism' (Literary Society Address, 1935) (38, Nov 1994); 'Some Recollections of Enoch Powell' (65, May 1998); 'Philosophy for Children' (66, June 1998).

### **Maidment, W. (Bill) (?-2005)**

Maidment was dux of Maitland High School and obtained a bursary to Sydney University where he gained honours in English. He was a reporter for the Daily Mirror, a library assistant at the State Parliamentary library, was employed for a period in the Tutorial classes of the English Department at Queensland University, and then worked for many years in the English department at Sydney University. Maidment never took a course in philosophy although he was strongly influenced by Anderson. He attended meetings of the Freethought Society and Literary Society and, in conjunction with Ruth Walker, took extensive notes on Anderson's 1947 W.E.A. lectures on Marxism. He was a regular at the 'Jamieson Street' get-togethers after the war. Maidment frequently attended the Sydney Realist Group until his death in 2005. (Quadrant)

### **Martin, D.R. (Don)**

An undergraduate from 1930 to 1932 and studied a Diploma of Education in 1933. He was secretary of the Freethought Society in 1932 and vice president of the Labour club in 1933. He later lectured in clinical psychology at the University of Leeds and the University of Newcastle (NSW). (Barcan p 59)

### **Maze, J.R. (John) (1923 - 2008)**

Maze was born in Enmore, Sydney, in 1923 and won a scholarship to study at Sydney Grammar School. Despite early promise, he gained an ordinary result and started work in a bank. He was called up during WWII and was



soon recruited into Intelligence, although the war ended as he was travelling to New Guinea. After the war, he entered Sydney University as part of the returned servicemen scheme and studied philosophy, psychology and English. He graduated with double first class honours in philosophy and psychology. At the end of his undergraduate study he was offered a position with the Department of Psychology at Sydney University where he remained for the next 34 years, retiring in 1988. He took a Masters Degree in 1954 and with his wife Lois (Haydon) travelled to London on a Nuffield scholarship in 1958. Some of his most significant papers were 'Do intervening variables intervene' (1954), 'The Concept Of Attitude' (1973), and 'The Meaning Of Behaviour' (1983). He also wrote the monograph, Virginia Woolf: Feminism, Creativity and the Unconscious (1997). In 1982, a few years after Lois's death, he married Rachael Henry. After retiring in 1988, he spent four years researching at the British Library in London and the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris. Also in retirement, he wrote the Cassandra Peel fantasy series for young adults. Maze's most significant contributions to Anderson scholarship were his 'John Anderson: Implications of his philosophic views for psychology' in Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 50-59, and his 1997 WEA John Anderson Memorial Lecture. He also contributed 'A Realist view of deconstruction' for Heraclitus, May 1998.

### **McAuley, J. (James) (1917-1976)**

McAuley entered Sydney University in 1935 and gained first class honours in English and third class in philosophy in 1938, before gaining an MA in 1940 and a Dip Ed in 1942. After brief periods of teaching, he joined the Directorate of Research and Civil Affairs in Canberra. In 1944, McAuley and Stewart concocted the 'Ern Malley Hoax'. He was a regular traveller to New Guinea and was an instructor at the School of Pacific Administration. His first volume of poetry was published in 1946 and in 1956 he became the founding editor of Quadrant. In 1961, he was appointed Professor of English at the University of Tasmania, a position he held to his death. McAuley was occasionally mentioned by Anderson in his letters to Ruth Walker, but never in a complimentary sense. Although McAuley was an 'Andersonian' in the formal sense of completing an honours degree under Anderson, he cannot be regarded as an Andersonian in the sense of accepting a general Realist theory of philosophy. (ABD, Barcan)

### **McCallum, D. C. (Doug) (1922 – 1998)**

McCallum was the son of a State school teacher who later became a Liberal senator of the Menzies years. He was educated at Sydney Boys High and in 1940 joined the ABC as a news cadet and enrolled in Arts at Sydney University as an evening student. He joined the army in the same year and was transferred to a propaganda unit of the Allied Intelligence Bureau in Malaysia. After Malaysia fell to the Japanese, he returned to Australia and was transferred to Brisbane to work with the Central Bureau on deciphering Japanese radio signals. After the war he completed his studies in philosophy under Anderson and was appointed a teaching fellow in the Philosophy Department. He was part of the 'Holy Trinity' of the philosophy department during the late 40's (Baker, Stove and McCallum), and popularised the use of the term 'The Push' in the early fifties. In 1948 he married Anne Priestly before moving to Oxford to study for a B. Phil.. On his return to Australia in the early fifties he joined the School of Government at Sydney University and during that decade was an active member of the Libertarian Society. In 1960, he spent a year working in the United States and on his return began working at the University of N.S.W., eventually becoming its Foundation Professor of Political Science.

McCallum's special field of study was Marxist theory and he was closely associated with Quadrant, the Australian Association of Cultural Freedom, and the 'Andersonian' magazine, Conflict. He also served for many years on the board of the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA).. McCallum initially accepted Communism although under Anderson's influence, he changed his views on Marxism and assisted others such as Alan Barcan to break with the Communist Party of Australia. McCallum was a steadfast liberal critic of authority, censorship and philistinism, although he was a unique political intellectual figure for that time in being able to move freely in the circle of Quadrant and the Association for Cultural Freedom while drinking with the members of the Sydney Push at the Newcastle Hotel. However this 'pluralist mingling between the intellectual right and intellectual radicals within the Push came to an end in 1971 as a result of the divisions created by the Vietnam War. (Heraclitus 68; see also SMH 1/9/98; Aust 7/9/98)

### **McInnes, N. (Neil)**

An outstanding French scholar, McInnes took Philosophy 1, before he abandoned his studies and travelled to India and France. He eventually became a successful financier. He wrote The Western Marxists, a study of Western Marxism, in 1972. (Barcan p 158)

### **McIntosh, G. F. (Gaius) (1906 – 1986)**

MacIntosh was educated at Fort Street and Bowral High, coming dux in the latter in 1923. He entered Sydney University in 1928 and graduated with honours in philosophy and psychology in 1930. At Sydney University he was secretary of the Chess Club and commenced a long friendship with the chess grandmaster, C.I.S. Purdy. After teaching in the psychology department, he started a private coaching college in Burwood in 1940 and did private tutoring and coaching until 1947. In that year he was appointed to the philosophy department at the New England University College (NEUC) at Armidale. He lectured in traditional philosophy at NEUC until 1958 when he began teaching Social Philosophy. In 1963, he was acting head of the philosophy department. He retired in 1970. MacIntosh left two important contributions to Anderson scholarship: his 1928 record of Anderson's lectures on Greek Philosophy and his article on 'Psychology and Philosophy' in the A.J.P.P.. (UNE Archives; Eulogy)

### **Meggitt, M.J. (Mervyn) (1924-1984)**

Enrolled in arts at SU in 1948 and gained double major in psychology and anthropology before forging a career in anthropology moved to USA in 1965. (obit in TAJA)

### **Milgate, W. (Wesley) (1916 - 1999)**

Milgate was born and raised in Leura in the Blue Mountains. He graduated with first class honours in English from Sydney University in 1935. In the following year he completed a Dip Ed and then taught for several years while working on his MA on John Donne. He was awarded the University Medal for his M.A. in 1943. In 1946 he was appointed to the staff of the English Department at Sydney and in 1948, he won a Nuffield Dominion Scholarship to study at Oxford. In 1951, he became Challis Professor of English at Sydney University. He retired from the position in 1961 due to ill health but returned to academic life in 1965 when A. D. Hope invited him to join the English Department at A. N. U.. The advertised position was for a Senior Lectureship but in recognition of his stature the position was upgraded to a readership. He was appointed to a personal chair in 1971 and retired in 1976. He was one of the world's foremost authorities on John Donne. After retiring from A.N.U. he moved to Leura in the Blue Mountains, but after a few years went to live in Sydney where he died at the age of 83.

### **Molesworth, V. (Vol) (1924 - 1964)**

In early 1939 Vol Molesworth and Ken Jefferys formed a Junior Science Club in Sydney. After the war, Vol acquired a printing press and began producing Futurian Press titles. Futurian Press also published a volume of poetry by Lex Banning as well as *Zero Equals Nothing* (1951) by Graham Stone and Royce Williams. The Futurian Press imprint founded by Vol Molesworth saw at least one more title, his non-fiction *Logic: notes for beginners* in 1957. After excelling in Philosophy at Sydney University, Vol had become a part-time tutor there and self-published several volumes of lecture notes including the above, *Foundation Stones of Logic* and a few on the concept of goodness. In 1958, his *Landmarks in Logic* was published by the Law Book Co. and they added a second edition of *Logic for Beginners* to this in 1963. A final work, *Factors in Effective Communication*, was published by the West Publishing Corporation in the year of his death, 1964.

### **Molnar, G. (George) (1934-1999)**

George Molnar was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1934. His parents, Imre and Rosa Molnar, were part of a family company which manufactured and distributed celluloid throughout Europe. The family name of Meister was changed to Molnar in an attempt to avoid persecution by the Nazis but the business and family home was

confiscated in 1939. Imre managed to escape to Australia while Rosa stayed in Budapest with five year old George to finalise family affairs. However Imre took advantage of the changed situation and started a relationship with his secretary. Rampant inflation soon eroded the allowance he left behind for Rosa and George and they were forced into humble accommodation. They narrowly escaped the gas chambers and on one occasion a firing squad. At the end of the war Rosa and George became stateless refugees and Imre sponsored their migration to Australia. They arrived in Sydney in 1951 and George topped the state in German in the Leaving Certificate and enrolled in Economics at Sydney University. He soon became a leading member of the Libertarian Society at Sydney University and took an active role in extra curricular university events, designing sets for revues and writing a comic strip for Honi Soit. Among his associates were Robert Hughes, Darcy Waters, Ross Poole, Ian Bedford, Marion Hallwood and Henry Mayer. Described by a friend from those days, as a handsome blond man with long curly hair, trousers held up with a safety pin, and green teeth, George loved to talk, drink black coffee, and eat sweet cakes, a habit he formed in Vienna after WWII. In Sydney his favourite haunt was a Hungarian coffee shop in Kings Cross where he was known to sit for days playing chess. In 1965 he graduated from Sydney University with honours in philosophy and was offered a lectureship. He enjoyed the security of a tenured position for 11 years, taught at Oxford in 1970, and was an outspoken critic of the Australian military involvement in Vietnam.

In 1976, disenchanted with university politics and the conflict over a bitter split in the philosophy department, he decided to go to the UK to live in Leeds. He became in the words of his friend Hugo Storey, a 'street philosopher', joined a small but active political group called Big Flame and wrote for their newspaper of the same name under the pseudonym of George Hardy, the surname of his stepfather. In the UK George became involved in a number of campaigns, but it was the anti-Nazi campaign which most captured his attention. He met Carlotta Macintosh in 1979 during a holiday in Sydney and she returned to Leeds with him. They bought a house and attempted to settle there, but money was short and without UK citizenship it was not easy to find good employment. In 1982 they returned to Sydney. In 1983 Molnar joined the Department of Veterans Affairs and he rose swiftly to a senior position. During this period he was an activist in the Commonwealth Public Sector Union. His life long love of horse racing and punting never left him, nor did an early obsession with philately. George was a respected collector and author of several books and articles on Australian postal history. In 1995 his love of teaching drew him back to the philosophy department at Sydney University. In that year he was appointed Honorary Research Associate in the School of Philosophy and taught first year philosophy classes. In March 1999, he retired from the Department of Veterans Affairs to take up the position of John Anderson Research Fellow at Sydney University and edited a book on Anderson's 1944 lectures on Samuel Alexander. In September of that year, Molnar had a fatal heart attack in Fisher Library at Sydney University whilst engaged on editorial work of the Anderson volume. At the time of his death, he had completed a manuscript on metaphysics which was eventually published as Powers: a study in metaphysics (OUP). His edition of the Anderson lectures on Alexander were eventually published as Space-Time and the Proposition in 2005 (Sydney University Press). His contributions to philosophy include: 'Defeasible Propositions', *Australasian Journal of Philosophy* 45 (1967), pp. 185-97; 'Kneale's Argument Revisited', *Philosophical Review* 78 (1969), pp. 79-89; 'Are Dispositions Reducible?' *Philosophical Quarterly* 49 (1999), pp. 1-17; 'Truthmakers for Negative Truths', *Australasian Journal of Philosophy* 78 (2000), pp. 72-86.

#### **Morison, W.L. (William 'Bill' Loutit) (1920-2000)**

Morison was born in Brisbane before the family moved to Lilyfield, Sydney. He did well at North Sydney Boys School and went to Sydney University in 1937. He graduated with first class honours in history and philosophy in 1940 and awarded the university medal in both subjects. He graduated with first class honours as an LLB in 1944. He was articled in law from 1941 to 1944, was briefly in the RAAF and a diplomatic cadet in Canberra, before being appointed lecturer in law at Sydney University in 1946. He undertook a PhD in torts at Lincoln College, Oxford in 1949. He worked as NSW Law Reform Commissioner between 1968 and 1970 and his 1973 report into state privacy laws resulted in the implementation of the Privacy Committee Act of 1975. He served on the Privacy Committee until 1982. He became Professor of Law in 1959 and Challis Professor in 1982. He retired in 1985.

Morison wrote extensively for Heraclitus about Anderson - 'Anderson and Andersonians of the Silver Period' (80); Anderson, Politics and Populism (34, Jan 1994); 'Horne's Anderson' (8, July 1986) - and a wide range of other subjects including 'Australia's British Hangover' (25, Mar 1992); 'What Caused Hutley?' (26, May 1992);

'Classicism' (28, Sept 1992); 'The Universe' (30, Mar 1993); 'Causation and Moral Responsibility' (38, Nov 1994); 'Personal Responsibility' (43, Sept 1995); 'Global Relativism' (47, Feb 1996); 'Skepticism' (52, Sept 1996); 'Distributive Justice' (56, Mar 1997); 'The Passmore Memoirs' (61, Nov 1997); 'Space and Time but No Deity' (61, Nov 1997); 'Family Values' (63, Feb 1998); 'Selective Determinism' (66, June 1998); 'Jottings about Beneldi Papers' (74, June 1999). He frequently attended the Sydney Realist Group meetings. (H 81)

**Morris, E. (Elwyn) (?-2002)**

An honours graduate in philosophy under Anderson in the early 1950's and a leading Libertarian. She taught in London, Canada and Australia. She wrote 'The Patriarchal Push' for Quadrant (Jan.-Feb. 1979 pp 74-77).

**Olding, A. (Alan) (1937-2001)**

Olding was born in London and took his MA at the University of St. Andrews, before working at the University of Waikato from 1966 and then joining the staff at Macquarie University in 1969. He became an Associate Professor at Macquarie before taking early retirement in 1995. He had an impressive list of professional papers in leading international journals, the most lauded of his work being his Modern Biology and Natural Theology (1991). While not an 'Andersonian' in the strict sense of taking a degree under Anderson, he was influenced by Anderson's philosophy, contributing 'Space, Time and Atheism' (Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 118-128) and 'The Law of the Exclusive Muddle: Categories and Social Theory' (The Australian Journal of Anthropology pp 43 – 54) to the literature on Anderson.

**Oliver, H.J. (Harold) (1916-1982)**

Oliver was educated at Sydney Boys High School of which he was dux in 1932. He studied Arts at Sydney University, graduating with first class honours and the University Medal in English in 1936. He then studied law for one year, but relinquished his scholarship when he was appointed tutor in the Department of English and remained on staff for the next twenty three years. Oliver took his M.A. in 1939 with first class honours and the University Medal for a thesis on Izaak Walton. In 1955, he published The Problem of John Ford which established his international reputation. He was promoted to a Readership at Sydney University in 1959 and in the following year took up the appointment of foundation professor of English at the University of New South Wales. His primary interest was Elizabethan and Jacobean literature and particularly Shakespeare. He was also interested in modern literature, especially American and Australian literature.

**O'Neil, W. (Bill) (1912 – 1991)**

Graduated from Sydney University in 1933 with B.A. first class honours and University Medal in psychology and in 1935 with M.A. first class honours and University Medal. From 1936 to 1940 he was psychologist-in-charge of the Vocational Guidance Section of the N.S.W. Department of Labour and Industry where he pioneered research into state-wide statistical norms for test interpretation. In 1940 he moved to the Sydney Technical College as the Vocational and Research Officer where he remained until 1945. In that year he ended his 'nine years exile in applied psychology' when he was appointed to the Chair of Psychology at Sydney University. The department was small at that time and O'Neil immediately embarked on a programme of expansion and development. By the 1950's the department was widely regarded as the premier psychology department in the country. In 1965, he was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor at Sydney University. His academic concerns had always been wide, but he focussed increasingly on theoretical, philosophical and historical issues; a strong secondary interest was in ancient astronomy and time-reckoning. His best-known books are 'The beginnings of modern psychology' (2nd edn. 1982), 'Time and the calendars' (1976), and 'A century of psychology in Australia' (1988). Upon his retirement in 1978, he was made an Officer of the Order of Australia and in 1979 the university awarded him an honorary D. Litt.. O'Neil also wrote the entry for John Anderson in the Australian Biographical Dictionary (Vol. 7 1891 - 1939 Melbourne University Press Melbourne 1981) as well as 'Some Notes on Anderson's Psychology' (The Australian Highway Sept. 1958 pp 69-71) and 'Psychology: Another View' (Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 60 – 62).

### **Partridge, P.H. (Perce) (1910-1988)**

Percy Herbert Partridge was born on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1910 at Hornsby and studied at Fort Street High School, winning a Teachers Training Scholarship to study at Sydney University. He was a student at the University from 1927 to 1930 where he was influenced by 'Jimmy' Bruce in history and John Anderson in philosophy. Partridge graduated with first class honours in philosophy and subsequently taught in secondary schools until being appointed to a lectureship in Anderson's department in 1934. While working, Partridge wrote an M.A. thesis on 'Contingency' for which he was awarded first class honours and the university medal, at that time the highest degree awarded at Sydney. While Partridge had studied for his degree before the formation of the Freethought and Literary societies, after his appointment, he regularly gave papers to the Literary Society, although he did not address the Freethought Society nor follow Anderson into the Trotskyist Workers Party. Partridge quickly gained a reputation as an outstanding teacher and he began to publish regularly in the A.J.P.P., of which he was editor during Anderson's sabbatical in 1938. Partridge himself went on sabbatical to England and America in 1939, which "enlarged his range of experience without producing any profound change in the general direction of his thinking." Partridge's interests began to shift away from strict questions in metaphysics into political and social philosophy and after the appointment of Alan Stout as Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy in 1939 and the creation of a separate Department of Moral and Political Philosophy, Partridge was appointed as a senior lecturer in the new department in 1943. In 1947, Partridge went to Melbourne University as the head of the Department of Politics and on his return to Sydney in 1948 he was appointed Professor of Government and Public Administration. In 1951 he was appointed Professor of Social Philosophy at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University, a position he held until his retirement in 1975. During these years, he became interested in the issue of university expansion and was a member of the Universities Commission. He was also President of the Australian Council for Educational Research, Chairman of the Academy of the Social Sciences, and in 1969, was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Humanities. In 1979, he was made a Commander of the Order of Australia and awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws at A.N.U. and Doctor of Letters at Macquarie University. Despite these honours, Partridge only published two books during his lifetime, Society, Schools and Progress in Australia (1968) and Consent and Consensus (1971). After his retirement, Partridge was Chancellor at Macquarie University from 1978 to 1984: in the words of John Passmore, "a fitting conclusion to a life devoted to learning and public service".

Partridge mainly published articles including: 'Contingency' AJPP (1938); 'Theory and Practice in the Social Sciences', AJPP (1945); 'The Social Theory of Truth' AJPP ; 'Reality and Utopia' The Australian Highway (15 October, 1941); 'The Nature and Functions of the University' Universities of NSW Convention (September 1954); 'The Contribution of Philosophy and History' in One Hundred Years of the Faculty of Arts. University of Sydney (Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1952). See also: 'Faulkner' (Literary Society Paper, 1930s; Heraclitus 41, May 1995); 'Norman Douglas' (Literary Society Address, 1934; Heraclitus 38, Nov 1994); 'On Marxism' (1949; Heraclitus 76, Aug 1999); 'The Science of Politics' (Heraclitus 66, June 1998).

### **Passmore, J.A. (John) (1914-2004)**

Passmore was born in Manly and educated at Sydney University from 1931 to 1933 where he met his future wife, Doris Sumner. He gained first class honours in philosophy in 1934 and was appointed to the philosophy department in 1935 where he taught before going to the chair of philosophy at the University of Otago in 1950. In 1955, he moved to the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, where he was appointed as a Reader and then professor of philosophy and head of department. He held a number of distinguished visiting appointments at universities outside Australia including Gauss Lecturer, Princeton University, and Tanner Lecturer on Human Values at Cambridge University in 1980. He gave the ABC Boyer Lectures in 1981. He was a director and later governor of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1992. Passmore published extensively in a wide range of areas and is best known for his A Hundred Years of Philosophy, Cudworth, and Hume's Intentions. His auto-biography, Memoirs of a Semi-Attached Australian, is an important record of Anderson's academic and intellectual activity during the thirties and forties. (Memoirs of a Semi-Attached Australian, National Library of Australia, Barcan Rad. Stud. p 47)

### **Pryor, F. (Frank) (? – 1986)**

Graduated with First Class Honours in philosophy (circa 1940?), joined the Commonwealth Treasury, taught philosophy part-time at Canberra University College, and ultimately became head of the Department of Secondary Industry. (Barcan p 105 1986 obit by Manning Clark cited in same)

### **Rath, A.F. (Arthur?)**

Rath graduated in philosophy with first class honours in 1938 and was active on campus during the early war years. He subsequently became a justice of the Supreme Court before an early death. (Heraclitus 100 and Morison 'Horne's Anderson') Details of Rath's publications can be found at [http://www.fedcourt.gov.au/aboutct/judges\\_papers/speeches\\_lindgrenj1.html](http://www.fedcourt.gov.au/aboutct/judges_papers/speeches_lindgrenj1.html) and <http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/811967>

### **Renouf, N. (Noel) (1916-2001)**

A schoolteacher in the thirties, he started taking Arts courses as an evening student at Sydney University between 1941-43, mainly in English and philosophy and followed up with Maths I and II in 1945-6, graduating with a B.A. in 1947. He then studied medicine in 1950 and subsequently became a doctor. He moved in Push circles during the fifties before moving to England. He returned to Sydney in the 1990's where he died in 2001. (H87 Ap 2001)

### **Rose, T. A. (Tom) (1916 – 1997)**

Rose was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1916 and obtained his leaving certificate in 1932. He then attended Armidale Teaching Training College and subsequently taught in various schools until 1945. While teaching at the Enmore Activity School between 1940 and 1944, he attended Sydney University as an evening student studying for a B.A.. He graduated in 1944 with First Class Honours and University Medal in Philosophy. During this time, Rose conducted classes in Literature and Philosophy for the Newcastle branch of the WEA and in 1945 he was appointed lecturer in philosophy at Sydney University. He also conducted tutorial classes in Logic, Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy for the Tutorial Class Department in Sydney. Until 1951, the logic taught in the Philosophy Department was mainly Anderson's Realist interpretation of Aristotelian syllogism and in that year Rose introduced the study of Mathematical Logic into the Philosophy Department. Rose was largely responsible for the considerable departmental teaching of logic (especially beyond first year) in the department. In 1954 he was appointed Senior Lecturer and in 1956 he spent the year at the University of Oxford on a Nuffield Fellowship. In 1968, he introduced a post-graduate course in Godel. In 1969 Rose became an Associate Professor. He retired in 1978.

Rose wrote a series of essays on Anderson under the title John Anderson: The man and his influence: A collection of essays although it was never published. He also several articles on Anderson's logic and aesthetics: 'Some General Features of Anderson's Logic' Dialectic Vol. 30 1987 pp 85-95; 'On Literature' Quadrant (July 1977 p 58-63); 'Logic' The Australian Highway (Sept. 1958 pp 57-60); 'The Decline of Criticism' The Australian Highway, (1 October, 1946). See also: 'The Challis Professor' (Heraclitus 47, Feb 1996); 'A Scholar Gypsy?' (Heraclitus 48, Ap 1996).

### **Roxon, L. (Lillian) (1932-1973)**

Roxon was born in Brisbane and came to Sydney in 1949 where she studied philosophy in Anderson's department. One of the famous figures of the early Sydney Push, she was renowned for her verbal sparring with Neil C. Hope. She graduated in 1955 and after working briefly as a publicist and journalist, moved to New York in 1959 where she worked as a journalist, eventually writing the Rock Encyclopaedia in 1969. Germaine Greer's The Female Eunuch is dedicated to Lillian, although Lillian thought the dedication a back handed compliment. (See ADB, Coombes, Ogilvie, bio)

### **Rybak, J. (John) (1913 - ?)**

After a long period unemployed during the thirties, Rybak entered Sydney University in 1940. He was conscripted to the Army 1941-44, re-entered University in 1944, and graduated with BA Hons (III) in 1946. Worked in a variety of jobs during his lifetime and co-wrote *Map Logic* with his wife Janet.

### **Sharp (nee Hill), Sheila (1916-1998)**

Hill took her Leaving Certificate at North Sydney Girl's School in 1933 and entered Sydney Teachers College in the late 30's where she took classes under Frank Fowler. She then did a BA at Sydney University specialising in English and Philosophy, but had to drop philosophy in her final honours year, much to the annoyance of Anderson, eventually gaining a First in English. Sheila was married to Elwyn (Jack) Lynn from 1944 to 1952 and then to Paul Sharp from 1954 to 1959. Between 1960 and 1962 she was in London and then went to Turin and taught English until 1966 and was one of the ex-Push group there led by Neil C. Hope. On returning to Sydney, she taught English at Wollongong University College and then at the University of N.S.W.. She ended her career as subject mistress at Wenona School, North Sydney and taught University of the Third Age (UA3) literature courses. She wrote an account of her experiences of Anderson in her 'John Anderson: Some close encounters'. (H 56; H 65).

### **Somerville, O.M. (Oliver) (1916?-1946)**

Somerville enrolled in Arts at Sydney University in 1934 and graduated in 1937 with second class honours in philosophy. He was a member of an informal group of poets and writers during the mid-thirties which included James McAuley, Harold Stewart, A.D. Hope, Ron Dunlop and Joan Fraser, and was an important figure in student politics on campus during the war years where he was an early proponent of the bohemianism and anarchism that later characterised the Libertarian Society: "I lost my love for taking, the title anarchist, her solid alms forsaking, for moonshine, myth and mist". He joined McAuley and Stewart in Conlon's Army Research Unit before becoming a school teacher. He was killed in a car accident at Junee in 1946 at the age of thirty. Somerville is held responsible for the following verse on Professor Todd: "Some say that Todd was made by God, But God made Todd in haste, Some say the bloke was just God's joke, A joke in doubtful taste" (Barcan p 104). Several of his writings have been reprinted in *Heraclitus: 'Literary Society Paper'* (41, May 1995); 'Progress and the USSR' (1939) (47, Feb 1996); Poem (87, Ap 2001); Two Poems (88, May 2001); Two Poems (92, Nov 2001) (H 23; Barcan p 90, 148)

### **Stove, D. C. (David) (1927 – 1994)**

Stove studied under Anderson in the late forties and was part of the 'Holy Trinity' (Baker, Stove and McCallum) in Anderson's philosophy department. After graduating in 1950, he worked in Anderson's department until his appointment as lecturer at the University of Technology (later the University of NSW) in 1952. In 1960, he returned to Sydney University eventually becoming an Associate Professor in Philosophy until he took early retirement in 1987. Stove left a substantial body of philosophical work across a range of subjects. These include: *Probability and Hume's Inductive Scepticism* (1973); *Popper and After: Four Modern Irrationalists* (1982). (Reprinted as *Scientific Irrationalism*, New Brunswick: Transaction, (2001); and as *Anything Goes: Origins of the Cult of Scientific Irrationalism* (1998).); *The Rationality of Induction* (1986); *The Plato Cult and Other Philosophical Follies* (1991); *Cricket versus Republicanism*, ed. James Franklin & R. J. Stove, (1995); *Darwinian Fairytales* (1995, repr. 2006); *Against the Idols of the Age*, ed. Roger Kimball (1999); *On Enlightenment*, ed. Andrew Irvine (2002), and more recently *What's Wrong with Benevolence?*. He also wrote 'John Anderson and Cultural Freedom' for *The Free Spirit* (May/June 1962 pp 6-7); 'The Force of the Intellect' *Quadrant* (July 1977 pp 45 –46); 'Two Cultures? Or Goodbye to All That' *Australian Highway*, (June 1960). Apart from his published academic work, Stove, along with David Armstrong, achieved some notoriety for his role in the philosophy dispute at Sydney University in 1973.

### **Walker, A. R. (Ruth) (1917-1986)**

Ruth Walker was born in 1917 on the north coast of NSW before her family moved to North Sydney during the 1920's. She entered Sydney University in 1934 and began a sexual relationship with John Anderson in 1935. She was awarded the University Medal in 1937 and appointed part-time correcting assistant in the philosophy department in 1938 during Anderson's absence on sabbatical. She was subsequently appointed lecturer and senior lecturer in the department. She had a nervous breakdown in 1950 which was followed by a sabbatical in Britain in 1952 during which she engaged in a long correspondence with Anderson. She suffered a second breakdown in 1956 and was again on sabbatical in Britain in 1960. She retired from the philosophy department in 1977 and moved to Lawson in the Blue Mountains where she died in 1986. Shortly before her death, she funded a special issue of *Dialectic* dedicated to Anderson. Walker's philosophic interests were wide ranging – she was interested in logic, anthropology, academic freedom, Nietzsche, Popper, and 17<sup>th</sup> century French philosophy – although she did not publish a great deal.. The Walker Archives at Sydney University is an important collection of material on or by Anderson and her correspondence with him between 1935 and 1960 is an important source of material into his psychological and social life.

**The Walker/Anderson Correspondence:** The correspondence (including personal diaries) between Ruth Walker and John Anderson lasted from 1935 to 1961. The correspondence from 1935 to 1937 details the beginning of their relationship, although the range of the intellectual subjects discussed is not very extensive. During 1938, Ruth's letters are a stimulus to John while he is on sabbatical and on his return the intensity of the relationship increased rapidly. By 1942, John is making public comments about 'life-partners' being a deadening influence and in 1943 he composed a series of love poems for Ruth. The correspondence died down after this, although after the war the letters indicate that Ruth stimulated John's thought in new directions. In November 1951, Ruth went on sabbatical to England and over the next fourteen months John and Ruth exchanged letters on a weekly basis. These letters are an important source of Anderson's philosophic and intellectual views. After January 1953, the correspondence between them for the next seven years was infrequent. In 1960, Ruth was again on sabbatical in England and even though there is evidence that John and Ruth again corresponded on a weekly basis, only her letters appear to have survived.

**Articles and Reviews:** 'Critical Realism' by G. Dawes Hicks (R) *AJPP* 1940 p 161; 'The Superphysical' by A.W. Osborn (R) *AJPP* 1942 p 151; 'A contribution to the theory of the living organism' by W.E. Agar (R) *AJPP* 1943 p 152; 'Language and intelligence' by John Holloway (Crit Review) *AJP* Dec 1954 pp 222-239; 'Observations on the distribution and 'significance' of terms in propositions' *AJP* Vol 38 No 2 Aug. 1960 pp 120-136; 'Anderson's public controversies' *Dialectic* 1987. Addresses: 'Katherine Mansfield' Report of Literary Society Paper (after 1938; *Heraclitus* 42, July 1995); 'The Birth of Tragedy' (Newport 1942?; P 042 Ser. 4 It 30); Enthusiasm (dated 1955; P 042 Ser. 4 It 37); Waddington (dated 1951; P 042 Ser. 4 It 37); 'Sex, Freethought and Christianity' (1945?; P 042 Ser. 4 It 27); 'The Appeal of Descartes' (1949 P 042 Ser 4 It 32); 'Kant and the judgement of beauty' (Newport 1949 P 042 Ser. 4 Item 30).

### **Walsh, C.A. (Cyril) (1909-1973)**

Walsh was born on 15 June 1909 in Sydney, sixth child and fourth son of native-born parents of Irish descent Michael John Walsh, labourer, and his wife Mary Ellen, née Murphy. He grew up at Werrington on the western outskirts of Sydney, where his father had acquired a small dairy farm, and attended the convent school run by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart, St Marys, and Parramatta High School. Walsh entered Sydney University in 1928 and in 1930 graduated with first-class honours and the university medal in both English and philosophy, first-class honours in Latin, and the James Coutts scholarship for English. He also gained first class honours and the university medal in law and shared the John George Dalley prize. He graduated with LL.B. in 1934. While at the University, Walsh resided at St. John's College and was secretary and the president of the student club at the College. Walsh subsequently maintained a close connection with the College. He was a fellow (1955-73) and deputy-chairman (1969-72) of its council. He was also foundation member (1945) of the St Thomas More Society and was involved with it for the remainder of his life, as a councilor (1955-58) and president (1962-64).



In 1934 Walsh was admitted to the New South Wales Bar and, shortly after, entered Chalfont Chambers, Phillip Street, where his colleagues included W. F. Sheahan and Garfield Barwick. Although Walsh developed a substantial practice, especially in the Equity jurisdiction, an innate diffidence and reluctance for self-promotion precluded him from attaining public recognition. On 28 November 1942 he married Mary Agnes Smyth at St Joseph's Catholic Church, Enfield. In 1954, at the relatively early age of 44 and although having not yet taken 'silk', he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. From 1958 he was the judge in charge of a separate commercial causes list and a judge in admiralty. He also heard appeals to the Full Court and sat on the Law Reform Committee. In 1962 he represented Australia at a meeting in Bangkok of the working party of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which discussed international commercial arbitration. On the establishment of the Court of Appeal in New South Wales in 1966, Walsh was named one of the original judges of appeal. In 1969 he became a justice of the High Court of Australia and was appointed K.B.E. the same month. In 1971, he was appointed to the Privy Council. Walsh died of cancer, in office, on 29 November 1973 at Sydney Hospital.

**Ward, J.M. (John) (1919-1990)**

Ward was born in Strathfield and educated at Fort Street Boys High. He entered the University of Sydney in 1936 and graduated with first class honours and the University Medal in history in 1939. During the war, he worked as an assistant to the N.S.W. Premier, Bertram Stevens, and also ventured into journalism. In 1944, he returned to the university to assist with teaching duties. Over the next five years, he completed his legal studies, was called to the Bar (in 1948), and wrote his first historical book. In 1948, at the age of 29, he was appointed Challis Professor of History at Sydney University. His own scholarship focussed on British, imperial and colonial Australian history. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Sydney in 1981. In 1990, he, his wife, and his daughter, were all killed in a steam train accident.