

Parliamentary Library Lecture

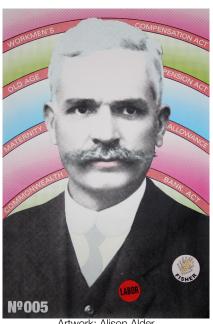
SO MUCH MORE THAN A PRIME MINISTER **ANDREW FISHER (1862-1928)**

Presented by David Headon

Thursday 10 October 2019 12:30pm Parliament House, Main Committee Room

The remarkable contribution to Australian political life made by Andrew Fisher, Australia's fifth Prime Minister, has only just begun to receive a measure of the recognition it deserves. Employed as a pit boy in the Scottish coal mines as a nine-year old, Fisher eventually migrated to Queensland aged 22, in 1885, and shortly after joined the fledgling Queensland Labor Party.

While never a charismatic politician, he was liked on both sides of the political divide for his honesty, integrity and unswerving dedication to the attainment of a more just and equitable Australia. Prime Minister no less than three times (between 1908 and 1915), and the first Prime Minister since Federation to enjoy a majority in both houses of Parliament, his governments legislated on the basis of fairness. His word was his bond.



Artwork: Alison Alder

Fisher is probably best known for his statement at the outset of the Great War that Australia would support Great Britain to its 'last man' and 'last shilling', yet the devastating loss of life in that unprecedented global conflict aged him terribly. Gallipoli horrified him. By the end of the war his hair was snow white, his optimism in tatters, his memory in trouble. Fisher's pacifist instincts had been violated. He never really recovered.

David Headon is a cultural consultant and historian. Formerly Director of the Centre for Australian Cultural Studies, Cultural Adviser to the National Capital Authority and History and Heritage Adviser for the Centenary of Canberra, he is now a Foundation Fellow at the Australian Studies Institute (ANU), a Parliamentary Library Associate and the Canberra Raiders club historian.

The First Eight Project is a collaborative project between the Australian Parliamentary Library, Australian Studies Institute (ANU), National Archives of Australia, National Museum of Australia, and Victorian Parliamentary Library.







