

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2015 (No 1)

**Disallowable Instrument DI2015-60**

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989 — section 3 (Minister to determine names)**

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I DETERMINE the names of the public places that are Territory land as specified in the attached schedule and as indicated on the associated plan.

Dorte Ekelund  
Delegate of the Minister  
17 April 2015

## SCHEDULE

### Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2015 (No 1)

#### Division of Denman Prospect – *Activism and Reform*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Ah Ket Rise	William Ah Ket (1876-1936)	<p>Social reform; barrister and community leader</p> <p>Born in Victoria of Chinese descent, Mr Ah Ket had a distinguished legal career in Victoria specialising in civil law and was a leading figure in the Chinese Australian community. He campaigned for the rights of the Chinese community in Victoria and agitated against racial intolerance. In the 1900s he publicly opposed restrictive and discriminatory legislation, both State and Federal. He helped establish a committee to oppose the proposed <i>Immigration Restriction Act</i> and was active in the <i>Anti-Opium League of Victoria</i> which supported bringing about social reform among Chinese in Australia and abroad. He wrote articles and gave lectures to defend the rights of Chinese workers and factory owners against unfair legislation including <i>A Paper on the Chinese and the Factories Acts</i> published in 1906. Mr Ah Ket represented Australian Chinese at the opening of the first Chinese Parliament in Beijing in 1912 and was Acting Consul for China in 1913-1914 and 1917.</p>

<b>Bacon Street</b>	Eva Bacon (also known as Eva Goldner) (1909-1994)	Activist, Feminist  Committed to the women's movement, international peace and socialism; settled in Queensland from occupied Austria in 1939; founding member of the Union of Australian Women (UAW) in Queensland and later State secretary, president, and national committee member; lobbied for working class women's rights, equal pay, child welfare and international peace. She returned to Vienna in 1952 as a union delegate to the Conference in the Defence of Children. Eva was a vocal advocate for work-based child care and after school care and campaigned for free hospitals, for an end to the war in Vietnam and for a ban on atomic testing. Eva and her husband Ted Bacon took active roles in the 1960s in the work for Aboriginal rights. In 1973 Eva represented the UAW to a Commission of Inquiry into the Status of Women.
<b>Barolits Street</b>	Edna Barolits OAM (1944-2012)	Public servant, advocate for Aboriginal people, Kungarakana woman  Regional Development Manager, Northern Land Council, retired 2010; General manager, Aboriginal Hostels Limited 1991, the first Aboriginal woman appointed to this position. Edna Barolits provided many years service in the management of Indigenous Affairs, including roles in the Commonwealth Public Service, Aboriginal Hostels Limited and Miwatj Health Services. She served on the committees of numerous organisations, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, and was a strong advocate of social justice and equity. Mrs Barolits was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1986 in recognition of service to the Public Service, particularly to the Aboriginal community.

<b>Batterham Crescent</b>	Genevieve Louise (Genni) Batterham OAM (1955-1995)	Disability rights activist  Filmmaker and activist who influenced many of the groundbreaking policies achieved by disabled people in NSW between 1979 and 1995. The inequality Genni Batterham experienced on becoming disabled drove her to fight for equal access and equal rights. An important and articulate advocate for people with disabilities in NSW, she was determined to shift the view that disabled people were emotionally and intellectually handicapped. One means was the film <i>Pins and Needles</i> , made with her husband Kim Batterham. Translated into five languages, the film won first prize at the 1980 Canadian Film Festival and second prize at the 1980 New York Film Festival. Genni was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1984 in recognition of her service to people with disabilities.
<b>Bertie Close</b>	Charles Henry Bertie (1875-1952)	Library reform  First City Librarian, Sydney Municipal Library 1909-39; supported the children's library movement; opened the first public lending library for children in NSW. Chair, Trustees of the Children's Library Movement; member, Royal Australian Historical Society from 1909; president 1914, honorary secretary 1921 and honorary research secretary from 1933. A notable collector of Australiana and well known lecturer on early Sydney, his many publications included <i>The Early History of the Sydney Municipal Council</i> (1911), <i>Stories of Old Sydney</i> (1912), <i>Story of Old George Street</i> (1920), <i>Old Colonial By-ways</i> (1929) and <i>Days of Moment in Australia 1788-1938</i> (1937).

<b>Bielski Street</b>	Joan Margaret Bielski AO, AM  (1923-2012)	Activist, Feminist, social reformer, school teacher  An advocate for equality for women in education, employment and public life; foundation member of the Women’s Electoral Lobby (WEL) and founding member of Women in Education; leader in the campaign for working mothers’ access to childcare. During the 1950s and 1960s Joan focused on the sociology and psychology of women's education and workforce participation. She also worked on migrant welfare issues and was a member of the committee which led to the founding of the Council for Civil Liberties. Joan worked with the NSW Ministry of Education from 1977-84 to advise on discrimination and sexism, multicultural education and anti-discrimination legislation within education, and employment in education. She later formed a coalition of women's organisations to establish Women into Politics Inc to encourage women to aspire to political office. Joan Bielski was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in 2004. The inaugural <i>Joan Bielski AO Memorial Scholarship</i> was presented in 2014.
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**Cashman  
Street**

Ellen Imelda (Mel)  
Cashman  
(1891-1983)

Union organiser; Arbitration inspector  
Employed in the clothing business and the printing industry, Miss Cashman was actively involved with the trade union movement in the workplace and pursued equity and status for women and girls within the male dominated printeries and newspaper offices. She was president (1915-17) and secretary (1917) of the NSW Printing Trades Women and Girls Union. When the union amalgamated with the Printing Industry Employees Union of Australia (PIEUA) Mel Cashman became organising secretary of the women and girls' advisory committee, a member of the board of management, a federal councillor and a regular delegate to Labor conferences. She helped organise a social club, which provided debating, excursions, and physical culture for women members, as well as singing classes. She resigned from the PIEUA to become a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Inspector. During WWII she worked with the Department of Labour and National Service and the Women's Employment Board.

<b>Cluff Street</b>	<p>Florence Amy Cluff OAM (also known as Flo Davis) (1902-1990)</p>	<p>Trade unionist, activist</p> <p>Member of the executive of the Hotel, Club, Restaurant, Caterers, Tea Rooms and Boarding House Employees' Union of New South Wales (HCRU), assistant secretary 1941 and secretary in 1945. As Flo Davis she radicalised the HCRU during her tenure, requiring larger hotels to provide female cooks with equal pay and instituting the five-day working week, sick leave and weekend penalty rates. Assistant Secretary Federated Liquor &amp; Allied Industries Employees' Union of Australia, (NSW) 1961-68. On retirement she was named Woman of the Year by the Australian International Women's Day Committee. Secretary, Combined Pensioners' Association (NSW) 1980-88; campaigned for better pensions, health and welfare services, utility rebates and transport concessions. Awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1984 in recognition of her service to trade unionism and to the welfare of the aged.</p>
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**Coaldrake  
Avenue**

Frank William Coaldrake  
(1912-1970)

Anglican priest, social activist, pacifist  
Played a leading role from the late 1930s in pacifist, anti-war and social justice campaigns; fought for social reform of Commonwealth welfare policies for the destitute in inner Melbourne after the Depression; helped establish the legal basis for conscientious objection during the Second World War; early leader in seeking Aboriginal land rights and establishing cooperative communities in northern Australia. First Australian missionary in Japan after the Second World War working for the Anglican Church; believed that the Christian response to Japanese aggression should be to build a 'bridge of reconciliation' between Australia and Japan. President, Federal Pacifist Council of Australia 1943-46; Chairman, Australian Board of Missions from 1957, he guided the Board's work on behalf of Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory. The Reverend Canon Frank Coaldrake was elected as Archbishop of Brisbane in July 1970 but died suddenly before being consecrated.

Dr Maida Stelmar  
Coaldrake  
(1919-2010)

Academic, education reform, social justice  
Played a leading role in the establishment of Japanese studies in Australia. Reformed the educational curriculum for the New South Wales Higher School certificate by developing new modules on Chinese and Japanese history and international relations in collaboration with the History Teachers' Association of NSW. Established the sister city relationship between Yaezu in Japan and Hobart; pioneer for reform of the Anglican Church to allow women priests. In 1997 Dr Coaldrake was awarded one of the highest honours conferred by Japan when she received the Order of the Precious Crown (Wisteria level) for her contribution to the promotion of the studies of Japanese history and language. Co-author with Frank Coaldrake of *Japan from War to Peace: The Coaldrake Records 1939-1956* (2003).

**Giordano  
Street**

Antonio Giordano AM  
(1907-1984)

Migrant welfare, journalist, author and  
community leader

Arrived in Australia in 1924; interned in 1940 as an 'enemy alien' and released in 1944 when the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office sought his services as a court interpreter and translator. Antonio was naturalised in 1946 and settled in Adelaide in 1952. An advocate for newly arrived Italians, he promoted the establishment of an Italian cultural and social centre and campaigned against negative attitudes towards migrants. His consistent advocacy for support services led to his appointment in 1961 as coordinator of the National Association of Emigrant Families (Associazione Nazionale Famiglie degli Emigrati, known as ANFE). He maintained a strong love of his Italian culture and was involved in the formation of a number of community organisations in South Australia including the Roma Amateur Sports Club, the Italian Information Service and the South Australian Soccer Federation. He wrote for *La Fiamma*, *Il Corriere d'Australia*, *Settegiorni* and *Soccer News*, edited *King Soccer* and broadcast over an ethnic radio station.

<b>Goldbloom Street</b>	Samuel Mark Goldbloom AM (1919-1999)	Peace and human rights activist  Active post Second World War in the Melbourne Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism and also active in the Victorian Peace Council; Australian representative on the World Peace Council. Founding member, first secretary, and later, president of the Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament (CICD). Founding member and secretary of the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign (VMC). Long-standing member of the Australian Jewish Democratic Society (AJDS). His activism contributed to bringing an independent viewpoint to the peace movement; his work was also important in developing the public support that culminated in the successful campaign against Australian involvement in the war in Vietnam. Appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1990 for service to the community particularly through his work in the peace movement.
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**Heseltine  
Street**

Dr Mary Jermyn Heseltine  
(1910-2002)

Health reform; Pathologist

Mary Heseltine graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1934. She was resident clinical pathologist at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1936 and moved to Sydney in 1937 to the Royal Hospital for Women. In 1943 she was chosen by Sir Herbert Schlink to be a staff specialist pathologist at King George V Hospital. In 1955, having studied exfoliative cytology with Dr George N. Papanicolaou at Cornell University Medical School, she became one of Australia's first advocates for the adoption and use in Australia of the Papanicolaou test, or Pap smear, for detecting cervical cancer and an articulate and forceful voice in the campaign for cervical screening. She established Australia's first gynaecological cytology unit at King George V Hospital and trained the first NSW cytotechnologists. Dr Heseltine was made a Consultant at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in 1975 and was a staff specialist pathologist at St Margaret's Hospital, Darlinghurst from 1976-82.

**Jamrozik  
Street**

Professor Adam  
Wladyslaw Jamrozik AM  
(1926-2013)

Social justice

Leading social policy researcher and scholar; his work informed policy debates and government decisions.

Adam Jamrozik was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 2008 for service to sociology as an educator, researcher and author, particularly through contributions to social policy in Australia. His publications included *Social policy in the post-welfare state: Australian society in a changing world* (2009).

Professor Konrad  
Jamrozik  
(1955-2010)

Public health advocate; anti-smoking  
campaigner

Head of the School of Population Health and Clinical Practice at the University of Adelaide and a tireless campaigner against smoking. Professor Jamrozik generated significant new evidence on the impact of smoking on vascular disease, particularly on stroke, and analysed the evidence as a member of numerous expert groups including the National Health and Medical Research Council's Second Working Party on Passive Smoking. He contributed more than 280 research papers to the scientific literature on areas as diverse as stroke prevention, medical ethics, clinical trials, tobacco control, cardiovascular medicine, breast cancer, men's health and many others.

**Kemmis  
Street**

Gwen Kemmis MBE,  
OAM  
(nee Forsythe)  
(1916-2011)

Social worker

Advocate for disabled persons, focused on finding ways to overcome physical and psychological issues through participation, rather than isolation. Gwen was Assistant Welfare Officer with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration during 1945-46 working with displaced persons in Europe. On return to Australia her work at the Sydney Eye Hospital started a long career helping people with disabilities to reach their potential. She later worked for many years with the Spastic Centre of NSW (now Cerebral Palsy Alliance) and as the Social Worker in Charge at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick. Gwen was an active participant at World Conferences for Rehabilitation of the Disabled during 1952-80 and a founder and committee member in the 1960s of the Association of Sheltered Workshops (NSW). She also served with the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, the Council for Social Services and on the NSW Government Steering Committee for 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons.

<b>Kondelea Way</b>	Kondelea (Della) Elliott (family name Xenodohos, changed for Australian usage to Nicholas)  (1917-2011)	Union official, women’s rights lobbyist  A dedicated advocate for working women, Assistant Secretary of the Federated Clerks Union (NSW) 1943-48, delegate to the NSW Labor Council during the 1940s and Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) in 1945 and 1947, and member (later Secretary) of the Trade Union Equal Pay Committee established in 1946 and chaired by Jessie Street. Kondelea was instrumental in establishing trade union policy on equal pay for women. She moved the ACTU’s first resolution for a positive action program for the equal pay campaign at its 1947 congress. In the 1950s she worked for the Waterside Workers’ Federation and from 1955-88 as Administrator, Federal Office, Seamen’s Union of Australia and editor, <i>Seamen's Journal</i> . As a journalist she contributed to the education and mobilisation of the public on social and political issues. Kondelea was also Honorary Secretary of the Noongah Disaster Committee and in 2000 was publicly recognised for 30 years service to the dependants of those who died in the 1969 <i>Noongah</i> shipwreck.
<b>Obad Street</b>	Rhonda Maree Obad OAM  (1948-2012)	Social reform, advocate for young people, Canberra resident  Rhonda Obad established the Bridge Back to Life Foundation after the death of her son to support young people at risk to find a place in the community and to foster positive community relations. In 2007 she opened the foundation's first residence, “Tony's Place” to help young homeless men to live independently and to provide living skills programs and access to health and counselling services. Mrs Obad was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 2011 and was an ACT finalist in the 2013 Senior Australian of the Year.

<b>Roarty Street</b>	John Joseph Roarty AM (1921-1996)	Disability rights activist  John Roarty was born with cerebral palsy and lived in institutional care for most of his life. In the early 1970s John and a group of fellow residents made a list of unsuccessful demands to the management of their care institution for more flexible living conditions. He helped to bring about the changes through appeals to the media and to the Council for Civil Liberties. These reforms eventually led to changes in legislation and the provision of better and more far-reaching disability services in NSW. The film of his autobiography, <i>Captives of Care</i> (1981) was shown during the International Year of the Disabled in 1981 and awarded Best Australian Short Film of the year. John continued his fight for the equality of people with disabilities through other forums, including disability organisations, protest marches and demonstrations and as a member of government advisory committees. He was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1987.
<b>Rothera Street</b>	Dr Arthur Cecil Hamel Rothera (1880-1915)	Health reform  Inventor of a test for diabetes mellitus; in 1906 Arthur Rothera was the first lecturer in Biochemistry appointed to any Australian university. His name lives on in a paper published in 1908, detailing what is still known as <i>Rothera's Test</i> . Dr Rothera established a thriving Biochemistry section within the Department of Physiology at the University of Melbourne and was instrumental in raising funds for its accommodation and equipment. He was active in the establishment of a University Appointments Board, designed to find employment for new graduates and suitable employees for organisations seeking staff. Rothera enlisted in 1915 and served in the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, dying of pneumonia while tending to the medical needs of soldiers at the Broadmeadows Army Hospital.

**Seekamp  
Street**

Henry Erle Seekamp  
(c1829-1864)

Activist and journalist

Founding editor, *Ballarat Times*, *Buninyong and Creswick Advertiser* March 1854; activist for reform of the goldfields administration, votes for diggers, and improvements in education, health and local government. Fiercely pro-digger, he used editorials to attack the goldfields administration at every opportunity. In November 1854 Seekamp proclaimed the Ballarat Reform League to be “nothing more or less than the germ of Australian independence”. He was arrested the day after the uprising at Eureka and later charged with seditious libel and sentenced to six months imprisonment. His wife, Clara Maria Du Val, ran the newspaper in his absence and won publicity for her outspokenness. She is recorded as stating “...if Peter Lalor was the sword of the movement, my husband was the pen”.

**Sibosado  
Street**

Glynis Emily  
Sibosado AO  
(1949-2001)

Social reform; advocate for Aboriginal people, Nyikana woman

A prominent advocate on behalf of Aboriginal people; dedicated to social issues relating to women, housing, education, domestic violence, health, land, welfare, legal and social justice; worked on initiatives to reduce numbers of Aboriginal people in custody. Appointed the inaugural Commissioner, Western Australian northern zone, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission 1993-96; appointed the inaugural fulltime chair, Aboriginal Justice Council of Western Australia in 1997; worked closely with the Coroner's Court and made arrangements for visits to Aboriginal Communities to assist in addressing health issues. Mrs Sibosado was particularly interested in ensuring the participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in decision-making, by improving the flow of information at all levels, and to communities, and by developing a national policy on education funding. She was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in 2000 for service to indigenous affairs in the areas of justice, health, education, housing and welfare.

**Temple  
Terrace**

Dr Diana Marmion  
Temple AM  
(1925-2006)

Advocate for advancement of the role of women in science

Dr Marmion Temple was an eminent Respiratory Pharmacologist who was passionate about the importance of science for society and of the need to promote the active involvement of women in science. Her early childhood in Kalgoorlie was an important influence on her life, fostering a lifelong passion for the Australian bush and the environment. Diana was co-founder and National Convenor of the Women in Science Enquiry Network (WISENET) and co-author, *Why So Few?: Women Academics in Australian Universities* (1983). Dr Marmion Temple promoted public awareness of science through her active membership of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS). She retired in 1990 as Associate Professor after 28 years in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Sydney and was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1999.

**Vellacott  
Street**

Helen Hope Fancourt  
Vellacott  
(1911-2003)

Social worker, researcher and advocate,  
writer

Foundation vice-president,  
War Widows' Guild of Australia, serving  
with Mrs Jessie Vasey to bring about  
improvements in the war widows' pension  
and other benefits. Helen Vellacott's  
personal circumstances raised her  
awareness of the problems faced by war  
widows. After a year in Canberra at the  
Parliamentary Library, she moved in 1948  
with her two young sons to Melbourne to  
work at the Guild to establish welfare  
services for Australian war widows. She  
continued to serve the Guild while  
studying in England and travelled with  
Mrs Vasey to represent Australian war  
widows. She returned to Australia in 1958  
and continued her work at the Guild,  
including a program to construct housing  
for war widows. In 1961-66 she served as  
a councillor in Castlemaine (Victoria)  
where she later initiated the town's first  
social welfare program for the aged. She  
was instrumental in identifying the  
architectural, social and cultural  
significance of the town's historic Market  
Building, leading to its preservation.

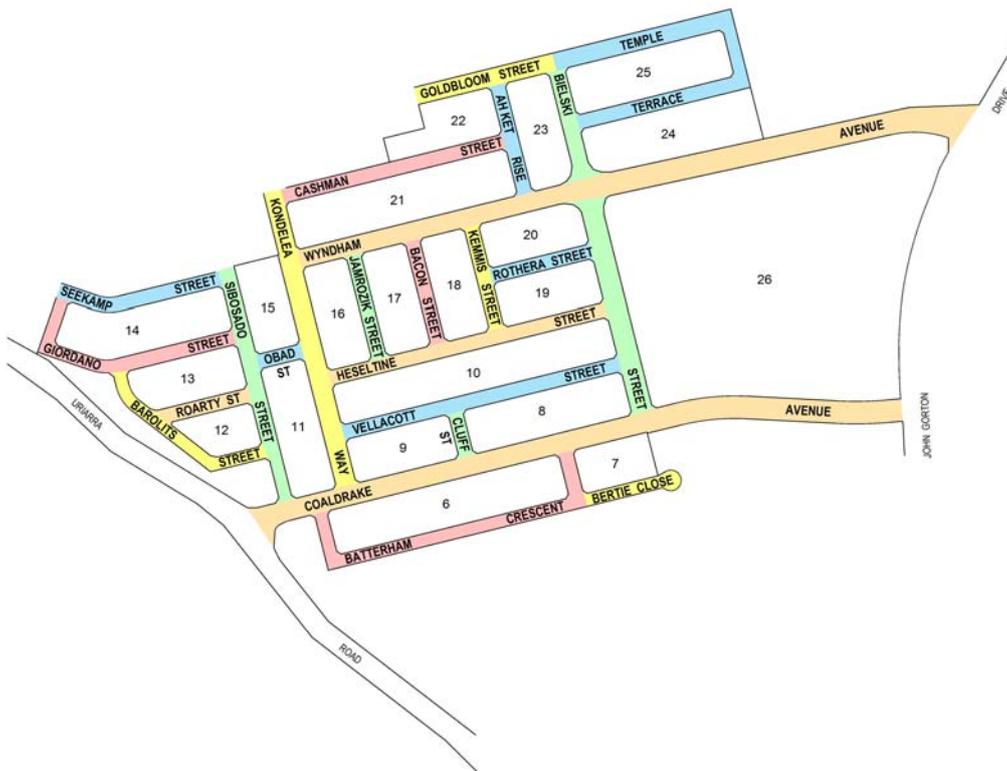
**Wyndham  
Avenue**

Sir Harold Stanley  
Wyndham CBE  
(1903-1988)

Educational reform

Director-General, NSW Department of Education 1952-68 and founding member of the Australian College of Educators. Harold Wyndham was one of the first Australians to undertake educational research overseas. His career developed through his association and work for national and international agencies, including the Australian Council of Education, the New Education Federation, UNESCO and Commonwealth education conferences. His major achievement in education reform was the formulation of the 'Wyndham Scheme', based on the report of the committee appointed to survey secondary education in NSW, which he chaired in 1953-57.

The Wyndham Report led to the *Public Education Act 1961* which reorganised secondary education in NSW. Harold Wyndham also made important contributions to the development of other educational reforms including the use of tests for vocational purposes during the Second World War, the decentralisation of the Education department, the wider use of ability grouping and the introduction of the department's guidance service for students. Appointed CBE in 1961, he was knighted in 1969.



## DIVISION OF DENMAN PROSPECT