

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Macgregor) Determination 2007 (No 1)

**Disallowable instrument DI2007–308**

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.

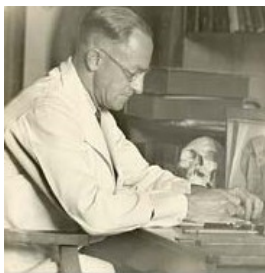
Neil Savery  
Delegate of the Minister

13 December 2007

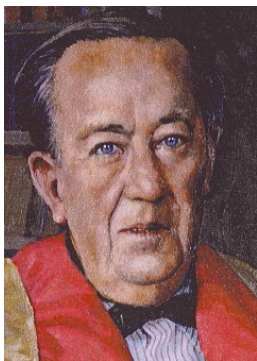
## SCHEDULE



### Public Place Names (Macgregor) Determination 2007 (No 1)


#### Division of Macgregor: *Medical Profession*


NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Abbie Place	Professor Andrew Arthur Abbie (1905-1976) 	<p>Anatomist and anthropologist</p> <p>Andrew Arthur Abbie was born at Gillingham, Kent, England and migrated to Sydney, NSW with his family in the early 1920's. He enrolled at Sydney University in 1924 and completed his BS in 1929.</p> <p>He worked at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (NSW), University Collage London, the University of Sydney, in the Australian Imperial Force and at the University of Adelaide where he was appointed the Elder chair of anatomy and histology in 1945; and emeritus professor in medicine, 1971.</p> <p>Andrew was a foundation and life member of the Anatomical Society of Australia and New Zealand, a life member of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and served as Chairman of the South Australian Board of Aboriginal Affairs for 10 years.</p> <p>In December 1941 Andrew served as Captain in the Australian Military Force. He was later transferred to the Australian Imperial Force (1942) and underwent training at the Chemical Warfare Physiology School at the University of Melbourne.</p> <p>In 1943 he was appointed to train medical personnel in treating casualties of chemical warfare and then in 1944 was sent to Townsville and Papua with the school to study the physiological effects of chemical warfare agents in tropical conditions. In December of the same year he left the military service and moved to South Australia. As Elder chair of anatomy and histology at the University of Adelaide, he lectured and continued his research in neuroanatomy and neurophysiology.</p> <p>In the 1950's his interest moved to the anthropology of Aborigines and he conducted many expeditions to aboriginal communities in South Australia and the Northern Territory. He progressed through the ranks at the University and retired in 1970, after having published over 120 papers and several resource and academic text books. His service is remembered through the Abbie Memorial Lecture.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Brice Place	Dr Katie Louisa Ardill Brice (1886-1955)	<p>Gynaecologist</p> <p>Katie Louisa Ardill Brice was born at Chippendale, Sydney. Katie graduated MB ChM from the University of Sydney in 1913 then did a year's residency at Prince Alfred Hospital and was honorary anaesthetist and out-patients medical officer at South Sydney Women's Hospital.</p> <p>When war started she offered her services to the Australian Army Medical Service and was refused. Travelling at her own expense she went to London and from there, under direction of the British Red Cross Society, to a Belgian hospital. She afterwards served with the British Army at Napbury, the Dover military hospital, and at the Citadel hospital, Cairo.</p> <p>She returned to Australia in 1920, resumed her hospital appointment and established a practice in gynaecology in Macquarie Street. In 1921 she married Charles Christie Brice, a law student and later an accountant.</p> <p>In 1922 she joined the health committee of the National Council of Women. In her Macquarie Street practice she provided a free clinic for wives and children of servicemen.</p> <p>In 1932 she became consultant to the Racial Hygiene Association (later Family Planning Association of New South Wales) and an honorary at its birth control clinic, opened in 1933. Katie also joined the St John Ambulance Brigade where she was an executive member from 1938, deputy chairman in 1947-48 and its first chairwoman in New South Wales (1950-55).</p> <p>She was admitted to the Order of St John of Jerusalem as a serving sister in 1938, and in 1952 she was created dame of grace of the order.</p> <p>She was awarded an OBE in 1941. In 1952 in Britain she studied methods of treatment for atomic blast.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bryan Hudson Street	Dr Bryan Hudson (1923-1997) 	<p>Medical scientist</p> <p>Bryan Hudson was born in Melbourne, Victoria and educated at Geelong Grammar School. He graduated from Melbourne University after a shortened wartime course. He was first in his year with the exhibitions in medicine and obstetrics. From 1946 to 1948 he was resident at the Alfred Hospital Melbourne. He obtained the MD and MRACP in 1949.</p> <p>After a year in pathology at North Western Medical School Chicago, and two years on a Nuffield scholarship at St Mary's Hospital in London with Professor Sir George Pickering, he returned to the Alfred Hospital in 1952.</p> <p>As a research fellow at the Baker Institute he pursued an interest in endocrinology obtaining his PhD for the study of melanocyte stimulating hormone. At the same time he developed a clinical endocrinology service at the hospital, and in 1956 was appointed physician in charge of clinical studies at the newly opened Diabetic and Metabolic Unit.</p> <p>In 1958 he made a decision to spend two years as a fellow in steroid chemistry in the department of biological chemistry, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, and returned to the Alfred in 1960.</p> <p>In 1962 he was appointed foundation professor of medicine at Monash University based at Prince Henry's Hospital where he was the initial honorary director of the Medical Research Centre. He formed an excellent department, and working in association with John Coghlan and others, established one of the first methods to measure testosterone in plasma, in 1963. The endocrinology of the pituitary-testicular axis remained his major research interest. In 1972, he resigned from his position as Professor at Monash University to become senior NHMRC research fellow and associate director of the Howard Florey Institute, University of Melbourne. He remained here until 1982 actively pursuing the biology, measurement and isolation of the previously only conjectured hormone inhibin.</p> <p>In 1983 he took up the position of Medical Director of the Royal Southern Memorial Hospital at a time when it was beset with difficulties and held this position until his retirement five years later.</p> <p>Throughout his medical career Bryan Hudson was vitally interested in teaching and he served on many boards and committees.</p>


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Dagmar Berne Street	<p>Dr Dagmar Berne (1866-1900)</p> 	<p>Pioneer medical practitioner</p> <p>Dagmar Berne was born in New South Wales, Australia. She enrolled in medicine at the University of Sydney in 1885, becoming the first woman to enrol in medicine in an Australian university. She was admitted to the University of Sydney in 1885.</p> <p>However, hostility towards her caused her to complete her degree in Edinburgh. She returned to Australia in 1895 to set up practice in Sydney's Macquarie Street. Dagmar died of tuberculosis five years later.</p>
De Gruchy Place	<p>Professor Carl de Gruchy (1922-1974)</p> 	<p>Physician</p> <p>Gordon Carl De Gruchy was born in 1922 at Coburg, Melbourne and educated at three Christian Brothers' schools and at Xavier College, Kew. He entered the University of Melbourne where he was Beaney Scholar in 1946. Next year he became a member (later fellow) of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians.</p> <p>After serving his residence at St Vincent's Hospital, de Gruchy specialized in haematology. From 1949 he worked at the Postgraduate Medical School of London. A member (1950, fellow 1966) of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1951 he was a Rockefeller fellow in medicine in the United States of America.</p> <p>Returning to Melbourne in 1952, de Gruchy began a distinguished career, based at St Vincent's and at the university. He was physician to out-patients, university research scholar in haematology and, from 1958, first-assistant to Professor John Hayden in his new department of medicine at St Vincent's Hospital Clinical School. That year he published <i>Clinical Haematology in Medical Practice</i> (Oxford). In 1962 he succeeded Hayden in the chair of medicine at St Vincent's.</p> <p>President (1964-66) of the International Society of Haematology, de Gruchy won early fame for his investigation of haemolytic anaemias, and subsequent renown for the study of glycolytic enzymes in white blood cells and platelets. Most of the work was carried out in the first-rate laboratory he had established at St Vincent's.</p> <p>De Gruchy was a good clinician, an excellent teacher and speaker, and an administrator who would have preferred to be engaged in research or treating patients. He retired in 1970 and was awarded the Eric Susman prize for medical research in 1971.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Eccles Circuit	<p>Sir John Carew Eccles AC</p> <p>(1925-1997)</p> 	<p>Nobel Laureate – physiology / medicine, Canberran</p> <p>John Carew Eccles was born in Melbourne, Victoria in January 1903. Educated in Victoria, he won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford in 1925. There he carried out research with Sir Charles Sherrington, one of the founders of modern neuroscience and neurology. Eccles moved to Sydney in 1937, but, discouraged by the apparent lack of opportunity in Australia, spent 1944-52 in Dunedin, New Zealand. Vigorous developments in Australian science post-war led to his appointment in Canberra at the Australian National University from 1952-66.</p> <p>Eccles shared the 1963 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his pioneering research on the chemical means by which signals are transmitted by nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord. His research was also focussed on the cerebellum, the part of the brain controlling posture and movement.</p> <p>He was deeply interested in the interaction between the brain and the mind, and wrote numerous articles on the relationship between science, religion and philosophy. Faced with compulsory retirement in 1968, he left Australia in 1966 to continue research, writing and lecturing in the United States and Europe. He died in Switzerland in 1997.</p>
Eric De Salis Street	<p>Dr Eric James Fane De Salis</p> <p>(1918-2002)</p> 	<p>Pathologist, Canberran</p> <p>Eric James Fane De Salis was born at Gundagai, NSW. His family were pastoralists and he was schooled at the family property, "Soglio", near Michelago, Canberra Grammar School and studied at the University of Sydney. He graduated in medicine in 1942. During his student years he met Dorothy Pratt, whom he married in 1943.</p> <p>From 1944 to 1946, he served Australia in the AIF as a medical officer with the field ambulance service in Papua New Guinea and Borneo. As one of the first Australian doctors to use penicillin in the field in Papua New Guinea, he described its effect as "miraculous" in helping desperately ill soldiers to recover in a remarkably short time.</p> <p>After the war, Eric worked in diagnostic laboratories at the School of Public Health at Sydney University, the Royal North Shore Hospital in Sydney, and the Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Townsville, where he became adept at the laboratory diagnosis of</p>

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		<p>tropical diseases. He gained a Diploma in Public Health in 1946.</p> <p>In 1950, Eric was appointed Director of the Health Laboratory in Canberra. He expanded its clinical diagnostic services in haematology (his subspecialty), biochemistry and microbiology, and, in 1952, introduced a Pap-smear screening service (one of the first in Australia). He gained his Fellowship of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia in 1956.</p> <p>In 1965, the diagnostic laboratory was relocated to Canberra Hospital, where, in 1968, Eric was closely involved in performing one of the first bone marrow transplants in Australia. Two years later, after recovering from a severe heart attack, Eric resigned as director of the laboratory, but continued to work as senior specialist in charge of haematology until his retirement in 1979.</p>
Gage Place	<p>Professor Peter Gage</p> <p>(1937-2005)</p> 	<p>Medical scientist, Canberran</p> <p>Peter Gage was born in Auckland New Zealand and educated at Sacred Heart School. Peter received his MB ChB degree from the University of New Zealand in 1960. He worked in hospitals for two years, then joined the John Curtin School of Medical Research (JCSMR) at the Australian National University (ANU) in 1963 to do a PhD.</p> <p>He moved to North Carolina USA where he gained excellent training in biophysics, working on muscle electrophysiology and synaptic transmission at Duke University.</p> <p>He returned to Australia in 1968 to take up a Senior Lectureship in the School of Physiology and Pharmacology, and subsequently a Professorial position, at the University of NSW. During this time he was also made a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science (FAA) in 1977 and appointed as Director of a Centre of Excellence (Nerve Muscle Research Centre) at UNSW from 1982-1984.</p> <p>In 1984 he took up a Professorship in the Department of Physiology and subsequently Division of Molecular Bioscience at the JCSMR at the ANU where he remained until his death.</p> <p>From 1999-2004 he was also the President of the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society. In 2004, he was awarded the Bob Robertson Medal by the Australian Society for Biophysics to recognise his outstanding contributions to the field of biophysics in</p>

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		<p>Australia.</p> <p>Peter was acknowledged both nationally and internationally as the leading membrane biophysicist in Australia, particularly in the area of ion channels. He published more than 180 research papers, major reviews and book chapters. Peter was an inspiring research group leader and his contributions to Australian and international scientific research included the training of more than 30 PhD students.</p>
Halpern Street	<p>Professor Bertold Halpern</p> <p>(1923-1980)</p> 	<p>Professor of chemistry, Canberran</p> <p>Bertold Halpern was born in Vienna. Evacuated to England with a group of Jewish children in 1938-39, he attended Bournemouth Municipal (Technical) College until he was interned. He was transported to Australia in the <i>Dunera</i>, reached Melbourne in 1940 and was again interned, at Tatura. After serving in the 8th Employment Company, Australian Military Forces (1942-46), mainly in Victoria, he worked as an engineer at Telephone &amp; Electrical Industries Pty Ltd in Sydney and was naturalized on 27 March 1947. Granted war matriculation status, he graduated from the University of Sydney with first-class honours in organic chemistry (B.Sc., 1951) and joined Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd.</p> <p>In 1957 Halpern accepted a scholarship to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London (Ph.D., 1959). He returned to Monsanto as research manager to work on antibacterial agents.</p> <p>In 1962 he was invited to join Professor Frank Dwyer as senior research fellow at the John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Canberra. Following Dwyer's death, in 1963 Halpern took a Syntex fellowship in Mexico City. From 1964 he worked in the instrumentation research laboratory in the department of genetics at Stanford University, California, United States of America, on new methods for detecting extraterrestrial life by using mass spectrometry and gas chromatography to seek amino acids. As a senior investigator for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, he evaluated material collected by the Apollo Lunar and data from the Viking Mars missions; he did not discount the possibility of life on Mars.</p> <p>Returning to New South Wales in 1970 as foundation professor of chemistry at Wollongong University College (University of Wollongong from 1975), Halpern soon attracted massive research funding and</p>



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		<p>installed a GC-MS computer system. He developed new techniques for sequencing proteins, and for diagnosing metabolic disorders and genetic defects in children, and collaborated on biomedical research with Stanford University and with biochemists in Oslo, Norway. Awarded Queen Elizabeth II's silver jubilee medal (1977), he was elected a fellow of the Australian Academy of Science in 1978. Alone or with colleagues, he published more than 130 scientific papers.</p> <p>His contribution to the pioneering work culminating in socio-medical achievements have been taken up by hospitals around the world and are used for diagnosing a variety of diseases as well as detecting genetic deficiencies.</p>
Hazelton Street	<p>Dr Alan Hazelton (1915-2006)</p> 	<p>Medical practitioner, war veteran, POW</p> <p>Alan Hazelton was born in Artarmon, NSW in 1915. He studied medicine at Sydney University. Following graduation, he worked at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Orange Base Hospital and he joined the militia in the 2/10 Field Ambulance.</p> <p>He enlisted in the AIF in July 1940 and moved to Singapore around October 1941 as a member of 8th Division. During the Defence of Singapore Alan was stationed at St. Anthony's Cathedral and at Tanglin. Along with more than 20,000 Australians he became a POW in Singapore on 15th February 1942.</p> <p>In June 1942 the Japanese decided to build a railway to join the rail systems of Burma and Thailand. In March 1943 Alan was sent to Thailand as the Senior Medical Officer of "D" Force. This was a force of 5,000, which included 2,220 AIF. He had 5 other Australian Medical Officers and one Dental Officer with him. Whilst in Thailand he was located at Tarsao, Konyu, and Nakhon Pathom.</p> <p>After the war he was discharged from the Army and established a medical practice in Goulburn. 'Doc' Hazelton, as he was known, was responsible for the establishment of much of Goulburn's health and community infrastructure.</p> <p>He was appointed staff specialist at Goulburn base hospital in 1948, where he remained until 2000. During that time he is credited with establishing a pathology service at the hospital and a blood bank which is believed to have been the first in country NSW. He was a transfusion officer in the region for 40 years.</p>

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		<p>Dr Hazelton was a foundation member of the Goulburn Medical Clinic and was the Chairman of the Goulburn Frail Aged fund raising committee and instrumental in starting the Meals on Wheels movement in the city. He was on the board of the NSW Ambulance Service for many years. He was also a founding member of the Royal Australian College of Pathologists.</p> <p>For his services to the region, Dr Hazelton was made a Paul Harris Fellow by Rotary in 1998. At the same time he was also given the honour of emeritus pathologist at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.</p> <p>His legacy to the Southern Highlands of NSW was enormous.</p>
Heighway Street	<p>Dr Ruth Heighway (1907-1963)</p> 	<p>Australia's first member of the College of Obstetricians &amp; Gynaecologists.</p> <p>Ruth Heighway (Freida) was born in Sydney, NSW and was educated at Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood. She graduated from the University of Sydney (M.B., B.S., 1930; M.D.1939).</p> <p>In 1932 she travelled to Britain where she spent some months in Edinburgh before obtaining a resident appointment at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, England. Having completed two years training in obstetrics and gynaecology, she became a member (fellow 1958) of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.</p> <p>In 1934 Ruth returned to Sydney and entered general practice at Burwood. She then took rooms in Macquarie Street and obtained honorary appointments at the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children, and the Women's Hospital, Crown Street. During World War II Ruth raised the three daughters of her marriage.</p> <p>In 1945 she moved with her family to Adelaide where she set up a solo specialist practice which grew quickly. Although her honorary work was centred on the Queen Victoria Maternity Hospital, she also held appointments at the Royal Adelaide and Queen Elizabeth hospitals.</p>

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Herdson Place	<p>Professor Peter Barrie Herdson</p> <p>(1933-2004)</p> 	<p>Pathologist, Canberran</p> <p>Professor Peter Barrie Herdson was the Professor and Director of Pathology at ACT Pathology, Canberra Hospital from 1991 until 2000.</p> <p>Peter Herdson graduated MB ChB from Otago in 1959, and after clinical years in Auckland went as New Zealand scholar to train in Pathology at the Middlesex Hospital in London for two years. He then went to Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, for 6 years, where he gained a PhD in 1965, and was Associate Professor of Pathology for several years.</p> <p>In 1969 Peter was appointed the Foundation Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pathology in the University of Auckland School of Medicine, and was admitted as a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia.</p> <p>In 1985 Peter was appointed Professor and Chairman of Pathology at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he developed Pathology training, and designed a new laboratory.</p> <p>Peter played a major role in the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA). He was the councillor for New Zealand, College president from 1983-85 and a college examiner. He was active in the World Association of Societies of Pathology, being Councillor at Large from 1985-89, Vice-President 1989-93, and President from 1993-95. RCPA honoured Peter with the Distinguished Fellow Award in March 2002.</p> <p>Peter contributed much to the Canberra medical community. He was involved in many ACT Health and Canberra Hospital committees. He was also involved in various activities in the Canberra Clinical School, University of Sydney and the Canberra Region Postgraduate Committee in Medicine. He was president of the ACT branch of the AMA from 1999-2000 and Foundation president of the Canberra Medico-legal society from 1992-1994. He provided the forensic pathology service for the ACT from 1991 until 2001.</p> <p>Peter published some 88 journal articles and 6 chapters in books. His publications ranged from basic scientific research, mainly renal and cardiac pathology, to education, medical politics and workforce analysis.</p>

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Hollows Circuit	<p>Dr Frederick Cossum (Fred) Hollows</p> <p>(1929-1993)</p> 	<p>Ophthalmologist &amp; humanitarian</p> <p>Frederick Hollows was born in Dunedin, New Zealand and grew up in Palmerston North. He began his schooling at North East Primary School and Palmerston North Boys' High School.</p> <p>He obtained a BA Degree from Victoria University, Wellington in 1949 and then studied at Glenleith Bible College, Dunedin for one year. He entered medical school at the University of Otago, Dunedin after he discovered he wasn't cut out to be a clergyman. He had decided to become an 'eye doctor'; a trade he described as "good work".</p> <p>Hollows became involved in the struggle of Aboriginal land rights and better health soon after arriving in Sydney in 1965. He became especially concerned with the high number of Aborigines who had eye disorders, particularly trachoma.</p> <p>In 1971 he helped to set up the first Aboriginal medical centre and in 1976 established the National Trachoma and Eye Health Program, which provided treatment to more than 450 remote communities.</p> <p>Hollows also established blindness prevention programs in Asia, Africa and South America. He made several trips to Eritrea to train barefoot doctors to perform simple eye surgery and to help establish a factory to manufacture plastic intraocular lenses.</p> <p>His visits to Nepal in 1985, Eritrea in 1987, and Vietnam in 1991 resulted in training programs to train local technicians to perform eye surgery. Hollows organized intraocular lens (IOL) laboratories in Eritrea and Nepal to manufacture and provide lenses at cost (about \$10 each). Both laboratories started production after his death, in 1993.</p> <p>He received an Advance Australia Award in 1981, but was appalled at what he called blatant government disinterest in eye care for Aboriginal people, so much so that he refused to accept the Order of Australia in 1985. Nonetheless, he became an Australian citizen in 1989.</p> <p>He was given a Human Rights Medal and was named Australian of the Year in 1990. He received another Advance Australia Award, for medicine and overseas aid, was named Humanist of the Year, and received honorary citizenship in Eritrea in 1991. Hollows was a consultant to the World Health Organisation (WHO) and received a number of civic and scholarly awards.</p>

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He received Rotary International's highest honour, the Rotary Award for World Understanding and is included in The Bulletin Magazine's list of the 100 most influential Australians.

In 1992 The Fred Hollows Foundation was established, five months before he died of cancer, to ensure his sight saving work would continue after his death. This foundation has now helped restore sight to over one million people in the developing world.

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Jean Macnamara Street	<p>Dame Jean Macnamara</p> <p>(1899-1968)</p> 	<p>Medical Scientist – poliomyelitis &amp; myxomatosis</p> <p>Jean Macnamara was born in Beechworth, Victoria and moved to Melbourne with her family when she was eight years old. She graduated from the University of Melbourne Medical School, top of her year, in 1922. She was appointed resident medical officer at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne; one of the first women to hold such a position.</p> <p>Poliomyelitis was prevalent in the 1920s, and Jean believed that it could be beaten. While working with Frank Macfarlane Burnet Jean discovered the existence of more than one type of polio virus. This discovery was profoundly important for the later development of an effective vaccine (the Salk vaccine) against the disease.</p> <p>The treatment and eradication of polio became Jean Macnamara's lifetime passion. Her commitment to improving the lives of young children suffering from polio was unrivalled. In recognition of her work in this area, Macnamara was made a Dame of the British Empire (DBE) at the age of 35 in 1934.</p> <p>Jean was also passionate about Australia's rural heritage. She was distressed at the erosion of topsoil caused by rabbits and this led to her second lifetime pursuit — the introduction of myxomatosis.</p> <p>It was during her visit to America in 1931-35 that Jean realised the myxoma virus could be the answer to the rabbit plagues in Australia. It took her more than 15 years of determination before the myxoma virus was finally introduced into Australia. The results were dramatic, one year after the virus was spread, the drop in rabbit numbers had so improved pasture quality that the national wool cheque increased by £30 million. Woolgrowers heralded Jean Macnamara and her unique determination. Today, the presence of the virus has helped to prevent the rabbit plagues that occurred before the introduction of myxomatosis, thus helping to conserve Australia's rural heritage and environment.</p>
John James Loop	<p>Dr John Alexander James</p> <p>(1887-1965)</p>	<p>Medical Practitioner</p> <p>John Alexander James was born at Broughton Creek (Berry), near Nowra, New South Wales. In the late 1890s the family moved to Queensland. John was educated at Brisbane Grammar School. He graduated from the University of Sydney (M.B., 1911; Ch.M., 1915). After graduation James worked as a resident</p>

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medical officer, first at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney (1912-13), and then at the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, NSW.

In 1915 he was appointed captain, Australian Army Medical Corps, Australian Imperial Force. He served at Gallipoli with the 5th Field Ambulance, and on the Western Front with the 22nd Battalion, the 1st Australian General Hospital and the 15th Field Ambulance. By 1918 he was deputy assistant director of medical services, 5th Division. Promoted temporary lieutenant colonel in December, he briefly commanded the 4th Field Ambulance. He was mentioned in dispatches and returned to Australia where his appointment terminated in late 1919.


He resumed employment at the Coast Hospital in 1919 and in 1922 James travelled to England to study surgery. He was elected a fellow (1925) of the Royal College of Surgeons. His appointment in January 1926 as medical superintendent of Canberra Hospital was a coup for the Federal Capital Commission; C. S. Daley had considered it essential 'to have a first-class surgeon in the National Capital'. James supervised the development of the hospital from what was derisively called a 'first-aid-post' to a modern institution with more than 100 beds, a well-equipped operating theatre and an X-ray unit.


In 1929 he married Sheila Cary, the hospital's theatre sister. After visiting England and Europe in the following year, they established a surgical and general practice at Braddon.


James was a fellow (1930) of the (Royal) Australasian College of Surgeons, a visiting and honorary medical officer at Canberra Government (Canberra Community) Hospital, and a member (from 1936) of the Federal Capital Territory's Medical Board. James was a member of the Canberra Chamber of Commerce and a patron of sport. He was appointed O.B.E. (1951) and C.B.E. (1959). He ceased practice in 1963.


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Lafferty Street	<p>Professor Kevin Lafferty</p> <p>(1933-2001)</p> 	<p>Medical research</p> <p>Kevin Lafferty was born in Melbourne, Victoria and studied for his bachelor of science degree at the University of Melbourne. After graduating in 1956 he transferred to the John Curtin School of Medical Research in Canberra as a PhD scholar. He maintained a relationship with the School, even during his period as research director at the Barbara Davis Center for Juvenile Diabetes in Denver, USA which culminated with him becoming Director of the John Curtin School from 1993-1998.</p> <p>His principal research interests were control of lymphocyte activation, mechanism of allograft rejection, immunopathology of diabetes and cellular grafting including pancreatic islets and hepatocyte transplantation. Kevin made a distinguished contribution to the field of transplantation biology in these areas and was honoured by his peers with a number of major awards including the International Award of Juvenile Diabetes Foundation in 1988 and the Sandoz Prize for Basic Immunology in 1995.</p> <p>His remarkable achievements in immunology and his unique energy and dynamism in pushing through obstacles and advancing the field of immunology were acknowledged at the recent international Congress of Immunology in Stockholm. He was equally tireless and committed to promoting the John Curtin School and leaves a remarkable legacy to Australian medical research and education.</p>



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MacFarlane Burnett Avenue	Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet (1899-1985) 	<p>Nobel Laureate – physiology / medicine</p> <p>Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet was born at Traralgon, Victoria. He was educated at the Victoria State Schools and at Geelong College, completing his medical course at the University of Melbourne, where he graduated M.B., B.S., in 1922, and M.D., in 1923.</p> <p>Sir Frank studied medicine at the University of Melbourne and spent his working life at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute. His early work provided a foundation for modern biotechnology and genetic engineering. In 1943 he became Director of the Institute, which went on to lead the world in studies of the influenza virus and immunology.</p> <p>Burnet's major contributions were in the mechanics of virus replication and mutation, and in immunology. In 1960, Burnet and a British scientist shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine for the discovery of the concept of acquired immunological tolerance, on which Burnet had worked with fellow Australian scientist Jean Macnamara. This explained why we do not form antibodies to our own bodily constituents and paved the way for human organ transplants. He retired in 1965 but continued his research and wrote 16 books. He was determined to show that first-class quality science could be carried out in Australia by Australians.</p> <p>Burnet received many honours and distinctions, among which the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London (1942), where he was awarded the Royal Medal in 1947 and the Copley Medal in 1959, and where he delivered the Croonian Lecture in 1950. He held an honorary doctorate of the University of Cambridge, and was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1953. He was knighted in 1951, and in 1958 he received the Order of Merit.</p>
Marcus Faunce Street	Dr Marcus Faunce (1922-2004) 	<p>Medical Practitioner</p> <p>Marcus ("Marc") Faunce was born in Sydney, NSW. After qualifying in medicine from the University of Adelaide in 1946, Marc served in the Australian Army Medical Corps in post-war Japan and trained at the British Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith.</p> <p>He became Senior Registrar at Sydney Hospital in 1949 and married Marjorie Morison in 1951, obtaining his membership of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP) in the same year. From 1954 to 1956 he did research at the Brompton Chest Hospital in</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>London, becoming a Member of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) (London) in 1955. Two years later, Marc and Marjorie moved back to Australia and settled in Canberra. Marc established himself as a consultant physician and salaried specialist with the Commonwealth antituberculosis campaign. He was elected a Fellow of the RACP in 1965 and of the RCP (London) in 1968.</p> <p>During his 35 years of full-time practice, Marc was much loved by his patients and admired by colleagues and students as a great general physician with a special interest in respiratory medicine. He co-founded the Canberra Medical Society in 1959. He served on the ACT Medical Board (1963–1974) and was Senior Physician Consultant to the Royal Australian Air Force Medical Directorate (1976–1980), with the rank of Group Captain. For these services he was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1969 and a Member of the Order of Australia (Military Division) in 1981.</p> <p>Marc was a staunch advocate for a medical school in Canberra. He served on the Board of Management of the Royal Canberra Hospital (RCH) from 1967 to 1974. He fought against the demolition of the RCH, situated adjacent to Lake Burley Griffin. In 1993 Marc was given the honorary accolade of Emeritus Consultant to the RCH.</p> <p>Marc was renowned for his stringent adherence to medical confidentiality, being individually selected to be honorary personal physician to five prime ministers and six governors-general, for which services he was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1995.</p>
Pink Place	<p>Ms Ella Pink (1890-1986)</p> 	<p>Optician</p> <p>Ella Pink was Australia's first female Optician. She was also the first female member of the British Optical Association and the only Australian female Fellow of London's Spectacle Makers' Company. Ella set up her practice in Sydney in 1917.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Proust Street	<p>Dr Anthony John Proust</p> <p>(1924-2005)</p> 	<p><b>Medical Practitioner</b></p> <p>Anthony John Proust was raised in Neutral Bay where he attended St Aloysius College. Tony won an open exhibition to study medicine at Sydney University and St Johns College in 1942.</p> <p>Graduating in 1948 Tony completed his internship at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital before travelling abroad to Winnipeg, Canada. He completed his postgraduate studies at John Hopkins in Baltimore. Recently married, Tony travelled to the United Kingdom in 1953 where he completed his FRCP qualifications.</p> <p>Arriving back in Australia in 1954, Tony moved to Canberra and worked in both public and private practice where he specialised in Tuberculosis and Diabetes treatment. Tony's expertise in tuberculosis led to an invitation to become foundation Director of the Department of Thoracic Medicine at Canberra Hospital, a position he held until his retirement in 1989.</p> <p>In 1971, he was elected Fellow of the Edinburgh College. One of Tony's major contributions to medical research was as coordinator of the Australian Rifampicin Trial, a trial that led the drug to become the mainstay of antituberculosis treatment to this day. In 1984, he founded a medical periodical, the <i>Australian Tuberculosis Newsletter</i>, which continues to this day.</p> <p>On retirement in 1989 Tony assisted the Medical Facility in selecting prospective students and took up a Visiting Professorship at St Johns, Bangalore in 1991.</p> <p>Tony became a prolific writer, publishing four historical medical texts for which he received many accolades.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Victor Chang Street	Dr Victor Chang (1936-1991) 	<p>Cardiologist and surgeon</p> <p>Victor Chang (Yam Him) was born in Shanghai of Australian-born Chinese parents. He came to Australia in 1953 to complete his secondary schooling at Christian Brothers College, Lewisham. Graduating from Sydney University with a Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery in 1962, he became an intern and later a registrar in cardiothoracic surgery at St Vincent's Hospital.</p> <p>After obtaining a Fellowship in Surgery from the English and American College of Surgeons he returned to St Vincent's Hospital in 1972 to join the elite St Vincent's cardiothoracic team.</p> <p>A pioneer of the modern era of heart transplantation, Victor Chang was responsible for the establishment of the National Heart Transplant Program at St Vincent's Hospital in 1984, lobbying politicians and raising funds for its ongoing work.</p> <p>During the 1980's Victor travelled and lectured extensively in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. He was the founder and president of the Australasian-China Medical Education and Scientific Research Foundation. He also sponsored many teams from St. Vincent's to China, Singapore and Indonesia to share knowledge. He was an honorary Professor of Surgery to the Chinese Academy of Medical Science in Peking, an honorary Professor of Surgery to Shanghai Medical School and official adviser on cardiac surgery development in Indonesia. In 1982 he was appointed as a Council member of the Australia China Council.</p> <p>Dr Chang researched and developed various cardiothoracic devices, including the development of an artificial heart valve, and later the artificial heart.</p> <p>In 1986 Victor Chang was awarded a Companion of the Order of Australia by the Governor-General, and the University of New South Wales awarded him its highest degree of M.D. Honoris Causa for "scholarly achievement and humanitarian endeavor".</p> <p>Victor Chang was a man of vision; as a surgeon, as a researcher and as an ambassador for Australia and the people of South-East Asia.</p>



## DIVISION OF MACGREGOR