

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2018 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2018–241

made under the

Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2018 (No 2)*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Determination of Place Names

I determine the place names as indicated in the schedule.

Ben Ponton

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management

31 August 2018

SCHEDULE
(See Clause 3)

Division of Denman Prospect – Activism and Reform

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated diagram.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Elanta Lane	Vivienne Heloise Elanta (1951 – 2004)	Environmental activist; conservation Vivienne Elanta was involved in direct action as part of the campaign to prevent the clear felling of old-growth native forests in Western Australia. She ran workshops to train fellow activists and joined forest protest camps in the south west region of the state. Elanta co-founded the Gaia Foundation of Western Australia, a community movement for living sustainably. She initiated a program to reintroduce two species of frog to Victoria Park in Perth, and ran a street verge revegetation project. Elanta helped establish the Greens Western Australia in the western and northern suburbs of Perth. In 1993, she stood as the Greens candidate for the State Legislative Assembly Seat of Marmion, won by the Liberal Party.

Ester Lane	Dr Helen Ester (1944 – 2015) (also known as Cunningham and Shepherd)	Social justice and equal rights; journalist; university lecturer Helen Ester was an active and engaged advocate for social justice issues, particularly relating to health, equal rights, welfare, migrants, women, Indigenous people and education. In 1972, she was a founding member of the Women’s Electoral Lobby. Ester was a member of the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery during 1973–82. In 1976, she founded the <i>Monitor Newsletter</i> , concerned primarily with social issues and covering related federal government decisions. She was a correspondent for the <i>Northern Territory News</i> and the <i>Sydney Sun</i> and published a number of feature stories in the mainstream press as a freelance journalist. She also worked with the Central Land Council in Alice Springs; with the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) to train and mentor indigenous journalists and lectured in the School of Contemporary Communications at the Central Queensland University. In 2005, Ester reported on the issue of protection of journalists' sources, including the Press Gallery's role in public accountability. She was a member of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid and the Association for International Cooperation and Disarmament. Dr Ester’s papers are held by the National Library of Australia.
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Kallir Street	Gertrude Franziska (Trude) Kallir OAM (1922 – 2012)	Activism; social reform; environment; community service Trude Kallir actively campaigned to protect the natural environment and supported a broad range of social justice issues, including the rights of Aboriginal people and reconciliation, and government school education. In 1970, Kallir was one of a group of 13 women, ‘The Battlers for Kelly’s Bush’, who launched a campaign to preserve five hectares of bushland on the lower Parramatta River in Hunters Hill. The community activism led to an alliance with the New South Wales Builders Labourers’ Federation and the first ‘green ban’ on any clearance or development on the site. The campaign continued until 1983 when the land was preserved as open space. In 2005, Kallir received an Edna Ryan Award in recognition of her wide-ranging and ongoing community activism. She was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 2011 for service to the environment, particularly through the Ryde Hunters Hill Flora and Fauna Preservation Society, to women, and to the community. Kallir was a founding member of the New South Wales College of Nursing, in which she continued active engagement. She was involved with many organisations throughout her life including the Women’s Electoral Lobby, the Older Women’s Network, where she campaigned for improvements in health, transport and the rights of older women, the Conservation Foundation and several organisations supporting government school education.
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**Leontine
Loop**

Léontine Mary Jane
Cooper

(1837 – 1903)
(née Buisson)

Social justice and women's suffrage advocate;
journalist and writer

Léontine Cooper arrived in Brisbane from England in 1871. She worked as a school teacher and was particularly concerned about education for girls. Cooper was a prominent member of the influential Brisbane School of Arts committee and the Brisbane Literary Circle. She campaigned to address the rights of women, believing that gaining the vote was an important goal if women were to participate fully in society. She wrote in the *Boomerang* and other publications to comment about improving conditions for working women and to respond strongly to those opposed to giving women the vote. Cooper was the Queensland Government appointee to the Shops and Factories Royal Commission in 1891. She served on the committees of the Queensland Women's Suffrage League and Woman's Equal Franchise Association, before founding the Woman's Franchise League in 1894. In 1902, Cooper was part of a delegation of women to the Premier to ask for electoral reform to provide for the State franchise to be based on the Federal Franchise legislation. She advocated that "... women had the Federal franchise and as the greater included the less, the Commonwealth parliament was the leading one...".

Cooper published over 50 short stories and essays in *The Boomerang*, *The Queenslander* and *Town and Country Journal*, writing under her own name and under the pseudonym, *Onyx*.

**Matters
Street**

Muriel Lilah
Matters
(1877 – 1969)

Activist; suffragist and feminist; actress

Born in South Australia, Muriel Matters went to London in 1905 to further her acting career. She joined the Women's Freedom League in 1907 and used her oratory skills to become an agitator for change. Matters gained notoriety by chaining herself to an iron grille in the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons in 1908, separating the Women's Gallery from the politicians in Parliament. In 1909, she flew over London in an airship inscribed 'Votes for Women' aiming to scatter handbills over the London suburbs. Matters returned to Australia in 1910 to lecture in several states, working closely with other suffragists. She advocated women's unions, prison reform, equal divorce laws, equal pay for equal work, support for unmarried women and endowment of motherhood. Matters assisted Vida Goldstein to secure a resolution from the Australian Parliament to the British Prime Minister detailing Australia's positive experiences with women's suffrage. In 1922, she lectured in Australia about Women's suffrage and the education of children according to the Montessori method. In 2014, the Parliamentary Library Reading Room in South Australia was named in honour of Muriel Matters.

**Penketh
Street**

Katherine Alice
Penketh

(1924 – 2015)
(Alice Engel)

Advocate for women and children; community
service; Canberran

Alice Penketh was president and secretary of the ACT Branch of the National Council of Women (NCW) in the 1970s and later served as liaison officer of the NCW of Australia. She was vice-president of the Council of Social Services of the ACT during 1976–77. In 1979, she represented the ACT National Council of Women as one of ten Australian delegates to the International Council of Women Triennial Conference in Nairobi. She later reported the highlight was the success of the five Australian resolutions relating to safeguarding the interests of children.

Milton Richard
Percy Penketh
(1923 – 1978)

Law reform; public servant; Canberran

Milton Penketh graduated Bachelor of Laws from Sydney University and was devoted to law throughout his career. He was appointed to the Department of Interior in 1964 and held positions as Director, Projects and Legislation Branch, 1964–1966, responsible for law reform, legislation, planning and special projects; Assistant Secretary, Commonwealth Property, 1966–1972; and Assistant Secretary Government, Department of the Capital Territory, 1973–78. He was Acting City Manager in 1975. Penketh was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of NSW in 1977. He was Chair of the Interdepartmental Committee on Law Reform in the Australian Capital Territory at the time of his sudden passing in 1978.

**Quong Tart
Avenue**

Mei Quong
Tart
(1850 – 1903)

Social reform; business and philanthropy

Mei Quong Tart migrated from China as a young child to the New South Wales goldfields near Braidwood accompanied by his uncle. He learnt to read, write and speak English and became a government interpreter for the districts of Braidwood, Araluen and Majors Creek.

A certificate of naturalisation was granted to him in 1871 entitling him to buy land and to vote.

Quong Tart prospered and was prominent in local sporting, cultural and religious affairs. He left the district in 1881 to establish a successful tea and silk importing business and restaurants in central Sydney. Concerned about the effect of opium use in the Chinese community, he campaigned passionately for the suppression of opium imports. In 1883, he was appointed to a commission of inquiry into the disturbances in the Chinese camps in southern NSW, revealing widespread opium addiction.

In 1884 and 1887 he unsuccessfully petitioned the New South Wales government for a ban on the importation of opium and produced a pamphlet, 'A Plea for the Abolition of the Importation of Opium' (1887). His advocacy paved the way for later anti-opium movements and Federal legislation, the *Opium Proclamation 1905*.

Quong Tart made a significant contribution to the social and political life of Sydney at a time of strong anti-Chinese sentiment in Australia. He was an important cultural benefactor and considered an innovative and fair businessman, providing his employees with access to improved working conditions, including sick leave with pay. Quong Tart was honoured with high distinctions granted from the Chinese Imperial Court in Beijing for his work with Chinese communities in Australia.

**Rosanove
Crescent**

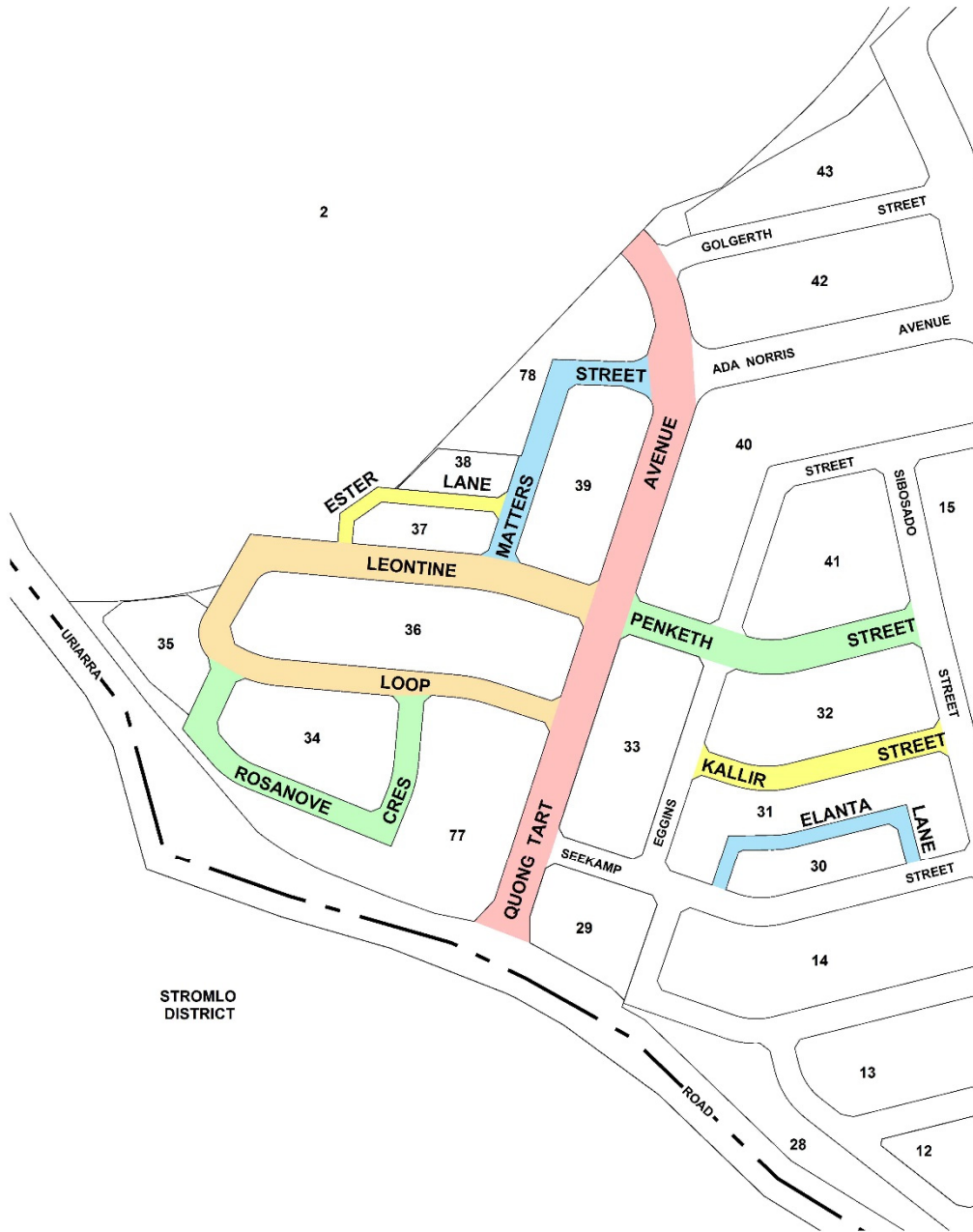
Joan Mavis
Rosanove QC
(Joan Lazarus)
(1896 – 1974)

Lawyer; legal reform; pioneer for women’s rights in the law

Joan Rosanove advocated for the rights of women to practice law on equal terms with their male colleagues and lobbied for the reform of laws which discriminated against women. She was articled to her father at age 16 and passed the compulsory university law exams in 1917. She was admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor (‘amalgam’) in 1919 and in 1923, became the first woman in the State of Victoria to sign the Roll of Counsel. In 1925, Rosanove reverted to practising as an amalgam after experiencing ongoing problems obtaining briefs in the male-dominated profession. She built a successful practice specialising mainly in criminal and matrimonial cases and lobbied against the inequalities for men and women in divorce laws. She re-signed the Bar Roll in 1949 and was appointed Victoria’s first female Queen's Counsel in 1965, eleven years after her first application. Rosanove was well-known for fighting for women’s interests and regularly advised the Victorian Council on marriage and divorce law. She removed her name from the Bar Roll in December 1971. In April 2000, the ‘Joan Rosanove Chambers’ were officially opened in Melbourne to commemorate the pioneering woman of the Victorian Bar.



Schedule
(see clause 3)



DIVISION OF DENMAN PROSPECT
Diagram