

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2018

Disallowable instrument DI2018–7

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*.

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
29 January 2018

SCHEDULE
(See section 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
Bamblett Rise	Alfred Adrian John Bamblett (1944-2015)	Reform; Aboriginal Elder and community leader Alf Bamblett was a respected leader and advocate for the advancement of Aboriginal people particularly in relation to education, justice, land rights and human services. He was instrumental in the establishment of many Aboriginal organisations in Victoria including the Victorian Aboriginal Community Services Association Limited. He played a key role in the development and implementation of the Aboriginal Justice Agreement and was an executive member of the Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency and the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care. He was the first Victorian Commissioner on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, 1991-95. He helped prepare a response to the 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and negotiated funding for programs to address the Commission's recommendations. Bamblett worked to establish Aboriginal education units across Victoria and in 2004, was awarded an honorary doctorate from Deakin University in recognition of his outstanding contribution. In 1994 he was named 'Victorian Aboriginal of the Year' and in 2007, received the 'Distinguished Pro Bono Service Award' from the Victoria Law Foundation. In 2011, he was an inaugural inductee on the Victorian Indigenous Honour Roll.

Dewhurst Terrace	Dr David John Dewhurst AM (1919-1996)	Biophysicist; pioneer in biomedical engineering; advocate for disabled people David Dewhurst was a pioneer in the field of biophysics and medical instrumentation. He was involved in many facets of biomedical engineering in Australia including the research program for the development of the first cochlear ear implant (bionic ear), Australian Standards for medical equipment and the introduction of magnetic resonance imaging. He advocated for the development of electrical safety standards in Australia, standards for medical equipment and computing as a tool for biomedical research. His strong commitment to technical innovation and advocacy for people with a disability contributed to the design of FRED (Friendly Electronic Device), an interactive teaching device for people with a disability. In 1974, Dewhurst established the Institution of Biomedical Engineering. In 1979, he was made an Honorary Life Member of the International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering. David Dewhurst was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1990 for service to biomedical engineering for people with disabilities. The ‘David Dewhurst Award’ is presented annually by the Board of the College of Biomedical Engineers.
Foulkes Street	Janetta Foulkes (Griffiths Foulkes) (c.1862-1952)	Suffragist, women’s organiser In 1892, the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in Western Australia appointed Janetta Foulkes as the first superintendent of the Central Suffrage Department, formed to publicise and further the move towards votes for women. Foulkes campaigned to action the women’s franchise movement through public meetings, newspapers, petitions to government and debates. She advocated for welfare reforms for women and children as an executive member of the influential Karrakatta Club. In 1899, the WCTU and Karrakatta Club formed the Woman’s Franchise League to agitate for the vote on the “same conditions as those that apply to men”. Non-Indigenous women narrowly won the right to vote in Western Australia with changes to the <i>Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1899</i> proclaimed in May 1900. In 1910, Foulkes was elected a vice-president of the Women’s Service Guild. The Guild coordinated campaigns for a maternity hospital in Western Australia, free kindergartens and improved conditions for women prisoners at Fremantle Prison.

**Goodrick
Street**

Dorothy Eva
Goodrick
(1931-2014)

Social activist; women's advocate

Dot Goodrick was a passionate advocate for social justice and women's equality with an extensive background and skills in social work, welfare and nursing. In 1973, Goodrick was a founding member of the West Australian branch of the Women's Electoral Lobby (WEL) and in 1976, an inaugural member of the Women's Welfare Issues Consultative Committee established by Senator Guilfoyle. Goodrick was an executive member of a range of organisations and committees including the West Australian Council of Social Service, the United Nations Association of Australia and the National United Nations Status of Women sub-committee. During 1977-80, she contributed to projects relating to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Goodrick was awarded a Churchill Fellowship in 1982 to travel overseas to study methods employed in assisting single parents to mobilise and organise their own resources and capabilities. She was elected founding President of the Western Australian Women's Advisory Council in 1983. The first of several organisations relating to women's issues established in Western Australia by the newly-elected Labor state government.

**Greenwood
Street**

Irene Adelaide
Greenwood AM
(c.1899-1992)

Feminist; social activist; broadcaster; writer

Irene Greenwood made a significant contribution to campaigns for social equality and political justice over a period of 50 years. She attributed her interest in feminism, social justice and the peace movement to the influence of her mother, Mary Ann Driver, a founder of women's groups in Western Australia. Greenwood was a radio broadcaster in Perth and Sydney during the 1930s-1950s, first with the Australian Broadcasting Commission presenting 'Women in the International News' and later with commercial radio to institute the popular 'Woman to Woman' program. She campaigned for the peace and women's movements during the 1960s and 1970s and contributed to literary and feminist journals, including 'Equal Pay News', 1967-73 and 'Listen to the Women for a Change', 1975. Greenwood was appointed to the National Advisory Committee on Women's Affairs in 1974. She received an Honorary Doctorate from Murdoch University as the strategist behind the implementation of the Chair in Peace Studies and the United Nations Association of Australia Silver Peace Medal. She was a life, or honorary member, of many key international, national and Western Australian peace and women's organisations.

**Hoolihan
Street**

Richard Hoolihan
(c.1905-1978)

Gugu-Badhun man, North Queensland; advocate for Aboriginal people; pastoral industry

Mr Dick Hoolihan was involved in many of the early stages of Aboriginal people's self-determination in Queensland in the 1950s-60s and lobbied government for better living conditions for all Aboriginal people. In the 1940s he encouraged Aboriginal people in the upper Burdekin to leave pastoral stations to seek employment and opportunity in local towns. He lobbied for equal wages without compulsory deposits in protector accounts and was able to access his wages held in trust to educate his two sons.

Hoolihan co-founded the Townsville Chapter of the Aboriginal Advancement League with Mr Eddie Mabo in 1962. He was a member of the Federal Council of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and union organiser with the Australian Workers Union, one of the first Indigenous representatives. Mr Hoolihan addressed the Trades and Labour Council about equal wages for Aboriginal workers and collected donations to support the Gurindji people in the Wave Hill 'walk-off' in the Northern Territory. He campaigned for the 1967 federal referendum to amend the Constitution and provided cultural and historical advice to academics about the pastoral industry and Aboriginal people in North Queensland. One of the last fluent speakers of Gugu Badhun, he assisted a study in the early 1970s to record his language for later generations.

Marie Little Crescent	Marie Therese Little OAM (1933- 2014)	Sports administrator; equal opportunities in sport Marie Little advocated to provide opportunities for people with a disability to participate in organised sporting programs and was a lifelong supporter of women and girls in sport. In 1986, she founded the Australian Sport and Recreation Association of People with an Intellectual Disability, AUSRAPID (now Sport Inclusion Australia), serving as president until 2011. Little was a founding director of the Australian Paralympic Federation in 1990 and president in 1996-97. She was a member of the Executive Board of the International Paralympic Committee in 1993-97 and vice-president of the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Organising Committee in 1994-98. Little served on the Executive Committee of the International Federation for Intellectual Disability Sport (INAS) and was President of the INAS Asia/South Pacific Region. In 2000, she was the recipient of the Australian Paralympic Medal. In 2006, she was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia and elected an Honorary Life Member of AUSRAPID. Marie Little was posthumously inducted into the INAS Hall of Fame in 2017. The ‘Marie Little OAM Shield’ provides an opportunity for netball players with an intellectual disability to compete at a national tournament. Sport Inclusion Australia has created a scholarship in honour of her contribution.
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Martel Street	Ellen Alma (Nellie) Martel (née Charleston) (1855–1940)	Activist for labour reform; advocate for equal pay Nellie Martel was an early committee member of the Womanhood Suffrage League’s central branch in Sydney in the 1890s and delegate to the NSW Council of Women. In 1901, she co-founded the Women’s Progressive Association with the Golding sisters to advocate for labour reforms and better conditions for working women. In 1903, she was appointed president of the Women's Liberal and Reform Association and elected to the finance committee of the Australian Free Trade League. Martel nominated as a candidate for the Senate in the 1903 federal election, the first at which women were eligible to stand. She campaigned strongly but was not elected and returned to England in 1904. In 1905, she joined other suffragettes in the Women's Social and Political Union.
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Summerfield Close	Rose Anna Summerfield (Rose Cadogan) (1864-1922)	Feminist; writer; pioneer labour leader Rose Summerfield was influenced as a young woman by Joseph Symes and the Australasian Secularist Association. She contributed political pieces to the 'Hummer', the 'Worker' (Sydney and Brisbane) and the 'Democrat', "...any paper that was battling for something better..." and lectured on behalf of the Australian Socialist League. She was well known in Sydney as an organiser with the Australian Workers Union of female workers, convenor of 'free thought' meetings and a lecturer on the movement of women's suffrage. In 1895 her paper, 'Woman's Position and Destiny in Reform', advocated "...for a system based upon freedom, where equal opportunity to produce the necessaries of life would be given to all...". She abandoned her state socialist politics in 1897 and joined the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association under founder, William Lane. In 1899, Rose and second husband John (Jack) Cadogan settled in 'New Australia' in Paraguay. She continued to correspond with the Australian 'Worker' and in 1915, the paper published her nostalgic poem 'Australia'. The Cadogans' remained in Paraguay until their death, Rose in Las Ovejas, April 1922 and Jack in Natalicio Talavera, July 1934.
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Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF DENMAN PROSPECT
Diagram