

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Jacka) Determination 2023

Disallowable instrument DI2023–272

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 (Jacka) Determination 2023*.

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

22 November 2023

SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

Division of Jacka – Valour and Community Service

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Alcorn Lane	Gordon Charles Alcorn (1923–2011)	Community service Gordon Alcorn served in the Royal Australian Air Force in India and Sri Lanka during World War II. After the war he trained as a wool classer in Sydney and then moved to Rye Park, a village to the north of Canberra where he served the local community for the rest of his life. Alcorn wrote <i>Southwells of Rye Park and their family tree : a history of the Southwell family from their arrival in Australia in 1838 to the present day August 1969</i> (1969); <i>"Arkstone Forest" to "Langrove" : 1830's to 1867; ("Springfield") and ("Everton")</i> ; <i>A history of the early settlement of the Rye Park area and the people who brought this about</i> (1976) and <i>A history of Rye Park Public School, 1876-1976</i> (1976) for its centenary. He provided many years of service to the Rye Park Bush Fire Brigade and was an emergency fire control official for the wider Boorowa Shire. Alcorn was a founding member of the Boorowa Historical Society and advocated for the development of Carinya Court, a community housing complex in Boorowa. He was elected as President of Boorowa Shire Council in 1989. When the Local Government Act was revised in 1993, Alcorn became the last Shire Council President and the first Mayor of Boorowa Shire (now Hilltops Council).

Bolitho Street

Air Commodore
William Keith Bolitho
DFC
(1913–1989)

Valour, World War II seaplane pilot
During World War II, on 22 February 1944, Squadron Leader Keith Bolitho flew more than 1900 kilometres from a seaplane base at Darwin, Australia to Balikpapan in Borneo. Flying a slow-moving, highly vulnerable Catalina in daylight over waters patrolled by Japanese aircraft and protected by enemy radar was extremely dangerous. Facing anti-aircraft fire from ships at anchor and from shore installations, he successfully dropped mines and then returned safely to base. Three days later he repeated the entire action. Bolitho was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) (1943) and by the United States of America (1944), a Mention in Despatches and other service awards. After the war, Bolitho served as the Australian Air Attaché in Washington and commanded RAAF bases at Darwin and Fairbairn in Canberra.

Cornforth View	<p>Sir John Warcup Cornforth AC CBE (1917–2013)</p>	<p>Scientific research, community service</p> <p>Emeritus Professor Sir John Cornforth was a highly distinguished organic chemist and Nobel laureate. Contending with the loss of his hearing during adolescence, he was encouraged to study chemistry. He studied organic chemistry at the University of Sydney and graduated as a Bachelor of Science with first class honours and the University Medal in 1937. Cornforth won a scholarship to study at Oxford as did his fellow student and future wife Rita Harradence, who worked closely with him in his future research. In 1975, he was awarded the joint Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Vladimir Prelog for his work on the stereochemistry of enzyme-catalysed reactions. Cornforth's work on penicillin helped in the preparations for its mass-production during World War II and his later work led to the development of cholesterol-lowering drugs. Cornforth was Knighted in 1977.</p>
	<p>Roger George Warcup Cornforth (1919–1976)</p>	<p>Valour, service to Australian sport</p> <p>Roger Cornforth, brother of Sir John Cornforth, was a prisoner of war survivor and Australian sports representative. He played State water-polo, first grade cricket for Mosman and rugby with Northern Suburbs (Norths). In 1940 Cornforth joined the army, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant with the NSW 2/20th Infantry Battalion, posted to Singapore in 1941. Cornforth was captured in February 1942 and sent to Changi Prison. Returning home after the war having lost 50 kilograms, he was playing rugby, captaining Norths 1st XV within six months of being discharged. In 1947 he was selected as flanker for the 1st Test against New Zealand. In 1948, Cornforth represented Australia in water polo at the London Olympic Games and was later a member of the first Australian rugby team to win the Bledisloe Cup on New Zealand soil. After retiring he served as founding president of Mosman Junior Rugby Club in 1958.</p>

Dabrowski Street	Stanislawa ‘Stasia’ Dabrowski OAM (1926–2020)	Humanitarian, community service Stanislawa ‘Stasia’ Dabrowski migrated to Australia from Poland in 1964. Affectionately known as Canberra’s ‘Soup Lady’, from circa 1980 she voluntarily provided a weekly soup kitchen in the city’s Civic centre each Friday night for the disadvantaged and homeless for almost four decades. Originally self-funded, receiving some funding and community support in later years, she prepared tens of kilograms of soup ingredients each week well into her nineties. In recognition of her compassionate care for the underprivileged and charitable work she was the recipient of many awards including Canberra Citizen of the Year (1996), the Medal of the Order of Australia (1998), Senior Australian Achiever (1999), the Centenary Medal (2001), and ACT Local Hero of the Year (2017). A plaque commemorating her name was installed on the ACT Honour Walk in 2005 in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the Canberra community.
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Doszpot Way

István (Steven) John
Doszpot OAM

(1948–2017)

Sports administration, ACT public service,
community service

Born in Budapest, Hungary, István (Steven) Doszpot migrated to Australia as a child with his refugee parents a year after the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. He moved from Sydney to Canberra in 1974 and worked as a senior executive in the computer industry. Doszpot was Olympic Soccer Event Director, Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games 1998 to 2000 and managed the Olympic Football Tournament staged in the nation's capital. He was President of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Olympic Council and Soccer Canberra. In October 2000 he was awarded the Australian Sports Medal for his long-term commitment and service to sport. In 2008, he was elected to the ACT Legislative Assembly where he served as opposition minister for several portfolios including Sport and Recreation and Education and Training. Steve Doszpot was a sitting member of the Legislative Assembly when he died and received a state funeral service in recognition of his contributions to the ACT. In 2018 he was posthumously awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for service to the community of the ACT.

Dreena Lane

Dreena, black
Labrador
(fl. 1948–1958)

Guide dog for the blind

West Australian, Arnold Cook (1922–1981) applied for a dog from the British Guide Dogs for the Blind Association while studying in London. He received ‘Dreena’ a black Labrador retriever and returned to Perth with her in 1950. Dreena became a familiar sight around the city as she and her owner caught public transport between his home and the University of Western Australia where he was a lecturer in Economics. The first recognised Guide Dog in Australia, Dreena’s presence created enormous interest and she was instrumental in the establishment of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Western Australia which started out of two old tramcars next to the Dogs Refuge Home in Shenton Park. In 1957 the organisation expanded into Victoria and ultimately became Guide Dogs Australia. A bronze statue commemorating Dr Cook, and his guide dog Dreena, is installed in Kings Park, Perth.

Gadd Street

Albert Mansfield
Gadd
(1880–1913)

Valour

In 1912 Albert Gadd was one of 170 men working at the North Lyell copper mine near Queenstown in Tasmania when a wooden pump-house caught fire spreading carbon monoxide fumes through the workings. Gadd, who was working over 200 metres below ground, attempted to warn or rescue his work mates before escaping. The next day he volunteered to try and save the men still trapped inside. Over consecutive days he tried to reach the men who were still sheltering in remote workings. Gadd collapsed during several of his rescue attempts and suffered severely from the effects of the fumes which led to his death four months later in a Launceston hospital, aged 32. He was posthumously awarded the Clarke Gold Medal for his bravery by the Royal Humane Society of Australasia. A memorial plaque commemorating Gadd was erected by the citizens of Queenstown on the 100th anniversary of the disaster.

Hudspeth Terrace Lieutenant Kenneth
Robert Hudspeth DSC
and 2 Bars
(1918–2000)

Valour, World War II Submariner

Kenneth Hudspeth had just finished his teacher training in Tasmania when World War II broke out. He joined the Royal Australian Navy and, after 18 months on North Atlantic convoy escort duties, he volunteered for ‘hazardous service’ in midget submarines known as X-Craft. His first mission was a partially successful attack on the German warships ‘Tirpitz’, ‘Scharnhorst’ and ‘Lutzow’ at anchor in the Norwegian Fjords for which Hudspeth was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for “outstanding courage and devotion to duty.” Hudspeth was awarded a Bar to his DSC for his next mission where, in command of an improved X-Craft, he repeatedly landed and picked up commandos on the French coast to make the highly accurate beach charts used in the D-Day landings. He was awarded a second Bar for deploying his submarine as a crucial navigation beacon for the landing of Allied Forces on the coast of Normandy on June 6, 1944.

Minogue Street

Noreen Patricia
Minogue AM
(1922–2007)

Community service

Formerly a volunteer with the Australian Red Cross during World War II, in 1952 Noreen Minogue joined the organisation's national headquarters in Melbourne. In 1963 she was appointed Deputy Secretary General of the Red Cross, a position she held until her retirement in 1986. Dedicated to the ideals of the Red Cross, she worked tirelessly to establish an International Humanitarian Law framework (a programme concerned with the regulation of armed conflict) for the organisation in the Asia-Pacific region and within Australia. In the 1970s, Minogue served as a member of an Australian government delegation to diplomatic conferences that led to the adoption of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions. Following retirement, she continued to contribute to the Red Cross voluntarily. In 1987, Minogue was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for service to international relations as Deputy Secretary General of the Australian Red Cross Society. The highest distinction of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Henry Dunant Medal for humanitarian service, was awarded to Minogue in Geneva in 2003.

Muzyczuk Street	<p>Frances Elizabeth ‘Betty’ Muzyczuk AM MBE (1923–2007) (née Spicer)</p>	<p>Broadcaster, community service</p> <p>A hearing impairment caused by a childhood illness did not stop Betty Muzyczuk becoming an announcer on Radio 2PK in Parkes NSW. From 1948, Betty became the voice of the Sunshine Club Show which raised money for the Far West Children’s Heath Scheme. The scheme purchased medical equipment, ambulances and other vehicles for country children as well as supporting upgrades to the Drummond House home-away-from-home for visiting families in Manly. As honorary organiser, Muzyczuk helped run the Sunshine Club opportunity shops, street stalls, raffles, and the staging of the Annual Handicraft Exhibition, Flower Show and Bazaar held in the main pavilion of the Parkes Showground. By 1963, the Sunshine Club had raised in excess of £90,000 and Muzyczuk was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for her charity work. In 2000, she was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for service to the welfare of children as an administrator of, and fundraiser for, the Sunshine Club of the Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme.</p>
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**Nancie Kinsella
Rise**

Nancie May Kinsella
MBE
(1900–1967)

Valour, World War II nurse

Nancie Kinsella grew up on a small rural property to the east of Melbourne. Training as a nurse, she enlisted in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service when World War II began. Kinsella served in the Middle East, and in Normandy where she looked after D-Day casualties, and nursed survivors of the Belsen Concentration camp. Twice Mentioned in Despatches, in 1945 she was appointed a Member of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire. Kinsella's exceptional services were further recognised on her appointment as an Associate of the Royal Red Cross (1950). After ceasing military service during the mid-1950s, Kinsella was the Matron at the Cancer Institute in Victoria, now the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre.

**Pattie Menzies
Way**

Dame Pattie Maie
Menzies GBE
(1899–1995)

Community service

In the early years of her marriage to (Sir) Robert Menzies, while her husband served in the Victorian Legislature and later as Federal Member for Kooyong, Pattie Menzies performed charity work for the Royal Children's and Royal Melbourne hospitals. In 1939 when Robert Menzies became Prime Minister, she devoted herself to supporting her husband domestically at The Lodge in Canberra. Returning to Melbourne after her husband lost office, Pattie Menzies resumed her charity work, serving on the board of management of the Royal Women's Hospital from 1941–1949. After Robert Menzies became Prime Minister again in December 1949, Pattie Menzies accompanied her husband to political meetings and on most domestic and overseas tours. Robert Menzies won seven consecutive elections during his second term, during which time Pattie Menzies became well known for her humour, down to earth nature and essentially apolitical outlook. In 1954 Pattie Menzies was appointed Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (Civil) for "...her years of incessant and unselfish performance of public duty in hospital work, in visiting, addressing and encouraging many thousands of women in every State of Australia, including very remote areas, and in the distinguished representation of Australia on a number of occasions overseas".

Purcell Street

Ian John Purcell AM
(1946–2016)

Community service, activist

Training as a teacher in Adelaide, Ian Purcell joined the South Australian Education Department in 1969, becoming Senior Master of English and Drama (1973–1986). In the mid-1980s he commenced working voluntarily for the gay community in South Australia (SA). He was a founding member of Lesbian and Gay Community Action (1989–1997) and assisted in founding the Uranian Society in 1989, a long-running cultural forum for gay men in Adelaide. Devoting himself to fighting discrimination against same-sex couples, he became a prominent community leader and advocate, representing the gay community on numerous boards, councils and committees. Contributing actively to the successful ‘Let’s Get Equal Campaign’ (2000–2006), he fought for legal rights for same-sex de facto couples in SA. Purcell advocated for the gay community as a writer, scripting the plays for ‘The Pink Files’ (2001) and ‘King of the West End’ (2008) theatrical productions. He received an Equal Opportunity Award in 2000 from the SA Equal Opportunity Commission. In 2005, Purcell was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for service to the community, particularly gay and lesbian people. The annual ‘Ian Purcell Oration’ was inaugurated in 2017 by the South Australian Rainbow Advocacy Alliance.

Spruit Lane

Joan Spruit
(1923–2013)

Legal profession, community service

Studying law through the Solicitors' Admissions Board, Joan Spruit was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of NSW in 1947. Spruit worked as a Solicitor in Goulburn and Sydney, establishing her own practice in Drummoyne in the 1950s, and later in Denistone. A support to post World War II migrants in her local area, she provided legal services and knowledgeable direction, assisting people to resettle in Australia. Spruit was an early member of the Women Lawyers' Association of NSW and later appointed a Life Member.

Swinton Court

Doris Annie (Ann)
Swinton OBE
(1904–1986)

Valour, World War II nurse, matron and welfare practitioner

Ann Swinton trained at the Melbourne Hospital and was nursing in England in 1939 when war was declared. She joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, beginning a 7-year military career. Swinton was posted to a casualty clearing station at Metz in Alsace-Lorraine within earshot of the guns on the Maginot Line and escaped during the Dunkirk evacuations of June 1940. Swinton served in the Middle East, where she nursed troops wounded in the Battle of El Alamein, the Sudan and Palestine. After returning to France with the British Liberation force, her heroism was officially recognised with two Mentions in Despatches, and she was made a Member of the British Empire (military division). On her return to her hometown of Warrnambool, Swinton was appointed matron of the Base Hospital in 1947, a position she held until 1964. She instigated the city's meals on wheels service and other welfare initiatives. Swinton was awarded an Order of the British Empire in 1978 for her services to health.

Tom Gillard Lane	Thomas Michael Gillard (1879–1948)	<p>Military service, local sports administration, community service</p> <p>Tom Gillard served in the Royal Australian Artillery during the Boer War (1899–1902). During World War I he enlisted and served in the home service at the Victoria Barracks in Sydney. Moving to Canberra to work as a carpenter in the construction of the Provisional Parliament House, Gillard and his wife Agnes became lifelong supporters of local sport and the community. In 1926 Gillard was appointed as the first President of the Ainslie Social Services Association and, later, Vice President of the Ainslie Progress and Welfare Association. Gillard was patron of the Ainslie Tennis Club and voluntarily served the Ainslie Football Club from its inception in 1927 when he was appointed Treasurer, becoming a Life Member in recognition of his service. Gillard was instrumental in raising funds for the Ainslie Church of England Hall, with the first stone laid on 11 May 1941.</p>
	Agnes Terese Gillard (1881–1951)	<p>Community service</p> <p>Agnes Gillard actively supported local organisations in Canberra including the Ainslie Church of England Women's Guild and the Ainslie Tennis Club where she was a foundation and life member. Agnes and her husband Tom Gillard assisted in the establishment and building of Ainslie Primary School, and both served as members of its Parents and Citizens' Association. Gillard House at Ainslie Primary School was named in their honour.</p>

Wacando Street

Mohara Wacando

(c.1881–1929)

(née Lifu)

Valour

When a Category 5 tropical cyclone hit the Queensland pearling fleet at Bathurst Bay in Far North Queensland on the night of 4-5 March 1899 it sank more than 50 ships and killed hundreds of people. Among the few that survived the onslaught was a young woman Lifu (later Wacando) from Erub Island in the Torres Strait. After her ship sank, Mohara battled turbulent seas for many hours and swam approximately 19 kilometres, helping two relatives to make the Australian mainland south-east of Cape Melville. Lifu was awarded a silver bravery medal by the Queensland Government in November 1899 at the Erub Island Court House, with the two cousins she saved in attendance.

Wake Crescent

Nancy Grace Augusta
Wake AC GM
(1912–2011)

Valour

Nancy Wake was born in Wellington, New Zealand and moved with her family to Australia when she was a young child. At age 20 she used a small inheritance to travel to Europe, where she studied journalism. Working for the Hearst Newspaper Group in the 1930s she wrote about the rise of German Fascism and was living in Marseilles when France fell. After joining the fledgling Resistance in 1940, Wake and her husband Henri Fiocca helped Allied servicemen and Jewish refugees escape into neutral Spain. Code named 'The White Mouse' because the Germans were unable to capture her, she eventually fled across the Pyrenees making her way to England where she began working in the French section of the Special Operations Executive. Wake was parachuted back into France in 1944 to support the Resistance before D-Day. Following the Allied invasion, she worked with Maquis resistance fighters in combat with German troops. After the war Wake was awarded the George Medal, the French Croix de Guerre with two Palms, the United States Medal for Freedom with Palm, and the French Medaille de la Resistance. She was awarded the French Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1988 and appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia in 2004.

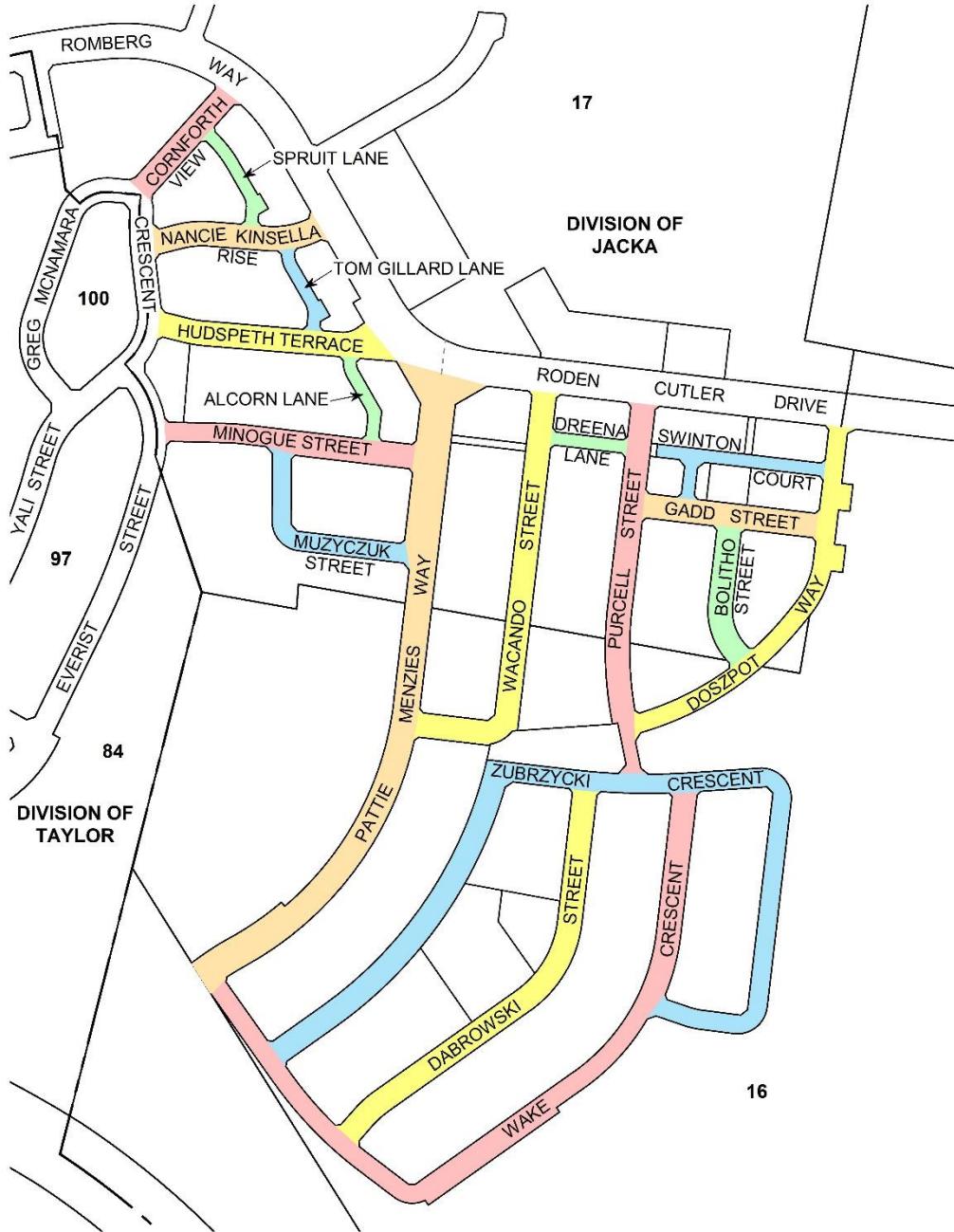
**Zubrzycki
Crescent**

Emeritus Professor
Jerzy (George)
Benedict Zubrzycki
AO CBE
(1920–2009)

Sociologist, educator, social reformer
Born in Kraków, Poland, Jerzy (George) Zubrzycki graduated from the London School of Economics and the Polish University Abroad, London after serving primarily with the Special Operations Executive in Britain during World War II. In 1955, he migrated with his family to Australia to take up a research fellowship at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra. Zubrzycki was subsequently appointed Foundation Professor of Sociology at the ANU (1970–1986). He worked with successive Commonwealth governments on official policy making to address the mass migration and resettlement of displaced persons in Australia following World War II. His work promoted the concept of cultural pluralism, emphasising the “inclusiveness of all Australians within one community” based on social cohesion, social equality and the recognition of cultural identity. Zubrzycki’s significant sociological reforms were adopted under the term of ‘multiculturalism’. He chaired the Australian Ethnic Affairs Council (1977–1981) and served on the council of the Institute of Multicultural Affairs (1980–1986). Zubrzycki was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1978 and an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1984. In retirement, he continued his involvement in public debates about immigration and multiculturalism and undertook voluntary work for multiple organisations.



Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF JACKA

Diagram