

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Macnamara) Determination 2023 (No 3)

Disallowable instrument DI2023–314

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 (Macnamara) Determination 2023 (No 3)*.

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

19 December 2023

SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

Division of Macnamara – Science and Technology

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bornemissza Crescent	George Francis Bornemissza OAM (Born György Ferenc Bornemissza) (1924–2014)	Entomologist Born in Hungary, George Bornemissza joined the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in 1955. Bornemissza studied the critical role dung beetles play in grazing ecosystems. He considered that native dung beetles in Australia could not cope with introduced sheep and cattle dung and recommended introducing non-native species. Funded by industry and government, the Australian Dung Beetle Project ran from 1965 to 1985 during which time Bornemissza established a laboratory in South Africa to select and safely export different species of dung beetle from Africa, Europe and Asia to Australia. In 2001, Bornemissza was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in recognition of his services to science and entomology, particularly through the ecological study of dung beetles and the introduction of new species to Australia. An investigation in 2007 found that among the species of dung beetle introduced by Bornemissza and his team, 23 species were established throughout Australia. The project continues to reduce the numbers of bush fly and buffalo fly in northern Australia, having a positive impact on soil, water quality and pasture health. In recognition of his outstanding contribution, 20 species of insects, including ' <i>Hoplogonus bornemisszai</i> ' (Bornemissza's Stag Beetle), have been named in his honour.

**Lemaire
Terrace**

Diane Adrienne
Lemaire
(1923–2012)

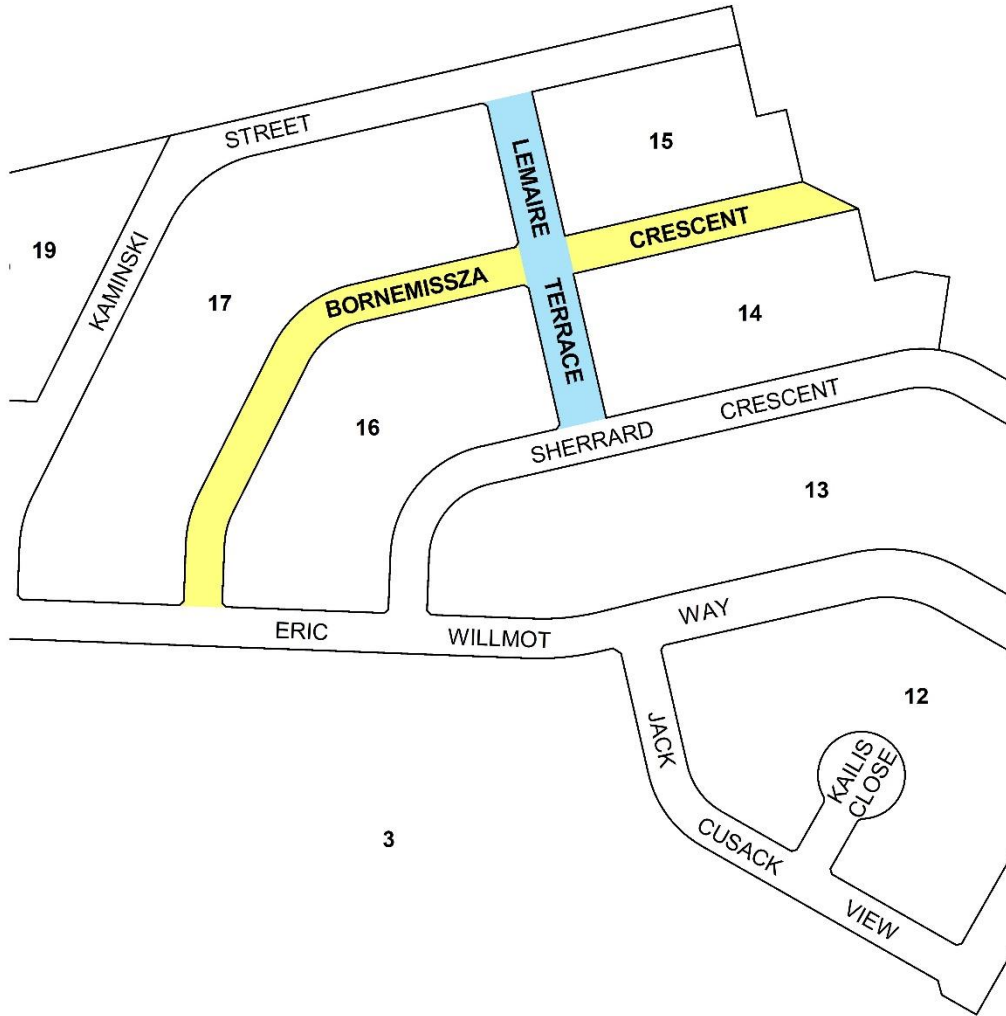
Aeronautical Engineer

Diane Lemaire was the first woman to graduate with an Engineering degree from the University of Melbourne, attaining a Bachelor of Engineering Science in 1942 and a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering in 1944. Lemaire was employed in experimental stress analysis in the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Division of Aeronautics, later the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, running the low-speed wind tunnel used in missile testing and other aircraft studies. In the 1950s Lemaire left Australia and worked in the aerodynamics department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in England. In 1962 she received an Amelia Earhart Fellowship from Zonta International which enabled her to attain a Masters of Aeronautical Engineering from Cornell University (USA) in 1964 with a thesis titled 'On the Question of the Existence of a Homogeneous Solution to the Equation for the Flow over the Shroud of a Ducted Propeller'. Following her Fellowship, Lemaire returned to the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, where she worked as a principal research scientist in the field of low-speed aerodynamics, retiring in 1986. Lemaire left a bequest to the University of Melbourne's Faculty of Engineering. The funds have endowed the Diane Lemaire Scholarship, which is open to female students undertaking their PhD in the Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology at the University of Melbourne.



Schedule
(see section 3)

3



DIVISION OF MACNAMARA

Diagram