

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Forde) Determination 2007 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2007 – 105

made under the

Public Place Names Act 1989— section 3 (Minister to determine names)

I DETERMINE the names of the public places that are Territory land as specified in the attached schedule and as indicated on the attached plan.

Neil Savery
Delegate of the Minister

7 May 2007

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Forde) Determination 2007 (No 1)

Division of Forde: *Community Service*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Allnutt Crescent	Marion Ellen Lea Allnutt (1896-1980) 	<p>Welfare worker</p> <p>Marion Allnutt was born at Woodville Park, Adelaide. She studied piano at the Elder Conservatorium of Music.</p> <p>Marion served various committees for the benefit of children between 1927 to 1952 and acted as a transport officer in 1939-41 for the South Australian division of the Australian Red Cross Society. In 1949 she became a charter member of the Soroptimist Club of Adelaide (president 1951-53).</p> <p>In 1941 Marion was a founder of the South Australian unit of the Women's Australian National Services. During World War II she directed women in pre-enlistment training for the armed services and instructed members in air-raid precautions work and fire-fighting; she also supported the dispatch of food parcels to victims of the Blitz in Britain. In July 1944 Commander Allnutt answered the Royal Adelaide Hospital's call for the W.A.N.S. to replace striking domestic workers. At a few hours notice, she arranged a complete service for nine days, despite accusations of 'scab' labour.</p> <p>In August 1944 she proposed that the W.A.N.S. should establish Wanslea, an emergency home for children. Fundraising began and Wanslea opened at Payneham in March 1947; the home was later moved to Kingswood. The matron and staff cared for about thirty children in times of family crises; girls were trained as 'Wanslea aids' to take over the mothers' home duties when necessary.</p> <p>Miss Allnutt continued her work on Wanslea's council (1947-69 and 1975-80), on management and training committees, and in fundraising. In 1951 she was appointed M.B.E.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Cleggett Street	Ella Cleggett (1884-1960)	<p data-bbox="660 255 1114 300">School teacher and welfare worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 309 1469 607">Ella Cleggett was born at Mount Barker, South Australia. Ella attended the local public school and was trained as a teacher. From 1906 she spent nineteen years with the South Australian Education Department. She taught at Flinders Street Model School, Adelaide, at Moonta, at Burra and at Mount Barker. There she contracted scarlet fever which left her with a permanent loss of hearing that eventually made her abandon classroom work.</p> <p data-bbox="660 629 1469 1003">During World War I Ella was active in the Schools' Patriotic Fund. Her visits to Bedford Park Sanatorium provided opportunities to meet returned servicemen suffering from tuberculosis. In 1921 the Tubercular Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Association formed the Tubercular Soldiers' Aid Society of South Australia, a fund-raising and welfare organization, of which Ella became honorary secretary. In 1924 Cleggett took leave from the Education Department to raise money for the T.B.S.A.S. and the next year became the society's full-time, paid secretary.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1025 1469 1435">Her joking, almost frivolous, manner gave former diggers the impression that she was 'just a girl', but she was a woman of energy and determination who was devoted to her cause. Ella often sat up each night for weeks, reading by candlelight to a dying man; she looked after orphans; she tramped the city seeking light work for the afflicted. She treated tubercular soldiers as if they were her brothers, offering hope and reassurance to her charges and their families who called her 'Auntie Cleggett'. Intent on counteracting the stigma attached to 'the shadow of T.B.', she named the society's newsletter the <i>Optimist</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1458 1469 1653">Ella established Angorichina Hostel in the warm, dry Flinders Ranges where patients learned to craft fine furniture from the offcuts of red-gum railway sleepers. The workshop was transferred to Adelaide in the 1930s, but the hostel was retained (until 1973) and remained her main concern.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1675 1469 1787">In 1951 Miss Cleggett was granted honorary life membership of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia and was appointed M.B.E.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Denoon Street	Pamela Denoon (1942-1988)	<p data-bbox="654 257 1037 293">Feminist & Canberra resident</p> <p data-bbox="654 313 1482 526">Pamela Denoon, nee Todd, was born in Toowoomba, Qld and graduated with a Bachelor of Science from Queensland University. She worked as a biochemist in Cambridge, UK, where she met her husband Donald Denoon. From 1966 until 1972 she lived in Uganda, where she worked at Makerere University and where her three children were born.</p> <p data-bbox="654 548 1482 884">In 1972 the Denoons moved to Port Moresby, where Pamela studied politics and sociology at the University of Papua New Guinea. Her experiences of racism in Makerere and Port Moresby fuelled her interest in these subjects. She graduated in 1977 with a BA Hons and worked in the Papua New Guinea Planning Office. She later took out an MA in Sociology from the London School of Economics, becoming well-read in feminist theory, in addition to her strong personal commitment to issues of social justice.</p> <p data-bbox="654 907 1482 1198">In 1981 the Denoons came to Canberra, where Pamela worked for the Abortion Counselling service. In 1982 Pamela was appointed National Co-ordinator of the Women's Electoral Lobby, a position she held until 1984. She played a major role in co-ordinating the campaigns for the ratification of the UN Women's Convention (CEDAW) and for the passage of the Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act. She built up the WEL National Office.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1220 1482 1646">She worked hard for the WEL team at the Economic Summit in 1983, and in putting together the coalition supporting the Sex Discrimination Act. After she left WEL she worked briefly for the Urban Research Unit at the ANU and then in the Office of Local Government. She continued to shoulder considerable responsibility for WEL, including lobbying for the Affirmative Action Act, helping prepare the National Women's Tax Summit in 1985 and the National Agenda for Women Conference in 1986. Her work in the public service enabled her to promote equal opportunity in local government.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1668 1482 1848">Pamela's health forced her to retire from the public service but her commitment to the women's movement was undiminished. Pamela planned and provided the funding to establish the National Foundation for Australian Women & the Pamela Denoon Trust.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Helen Leonard Crescent	Helen Leonard (1945-2001)	<p data-bbox="654 257 1482 302">Feminist, activist, community educator, Canberra resident</p> <p data-bbox="654 324 1482 448">Helen Leonard was born in Sydney, NSW. She attended Hornsby Girls High School, and then moved on to Sydney's Royal North Shore Hospital as a student nurse.</p>  <p data-bbox="654 481 1482 705">In 1973, she became an active member of Nursing Mothers Association of Australia through localised group leadership and counselling. In 1988, she was appointed to the National Women's Consultative Council as the representative of the Nursing Mothers Association (now the Australian Breastfeeding Association).</p> <p data-bbox="654 739 1482 1075">At the same time as her appointment to the National Women's Consultative Council, she was a co-director of Distaff Associates, a co-convenor of WRITES, the umbrella organisation for the Women's Economic Think Tank, and was also involved with <i>Refractory Girl</i>, the Women's Radio Network and other groups. Helen made a number of other notable contributions during her time with the National Women's Consultative Council, including the organisation of the Women's Tax Convention in Canberra.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1108 1482 1265">Helen founded the National Women's Media Centre, after identifying the fact that only 20 per cent of interviewees in the media were women. She led the project that produced the 1998 national women's media directory.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1299 1482 1668">Helen moved to Canberra in 1998, to become national executive officer for the Women's Electoral Lobby. She then moved on to the position of executive officer of the Women's Services Network. She remained in this role until the time of her death, while also being involved with the National Breast Cancer Foundation, the National Women's Media Centre and, through the women's history month, the Coalition of Australian Participating Organisations of Women, or CAPOW. As a consultant, she was involved with a range of other groups.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Jessie Street	Jessie Mary Grey Street (1889-1970)	<p data-bbox="660 257 1085 293">Feminist and community worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 309 1487 571">Jessie Street was born in India and grew up on her grandfather's property Yulgilbar in northern NSW. She was schooled in England at Wycombe Abbey School, Buckinghamshire, from 1903, returning to Australia in 1906. She graduated in 1911 with a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Sydney, having founded the Sydney University Women's Sports Association the previous year.</p> <p data-bbox="660 600 1487 1227">Jessie Street was recognised nationally and internationally for her activism in women's rights, social justice and peace. Jessie campaigned for equality of status for women, equal pay, the appointment of women to public office and the election of women to parliament. Co-founder of the NSW Social Hygiene Association (1916) and co-founder (1929) and President of the United Associations of Women, in 1945 she was the only woman on the Australian delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations, campaigning with women delegates from South America and Scandinavia for the establishment of the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the Charter of Women's Rights. In the postwar years she campaigned internationally for peace and for the status of women. In 1957 she initiated the campaign to remove clauses discriminating against Aboriginal people from the Australian Constitution that resulted in the successful Referendum in 1967.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Miljanovic Street	Dragan Miljanovic (1922-1974)	<p data-bbox="660 259 858 295">Charity worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 322 1482 875">Dragan Miljanovic was born on 3 September 1922 at Bunic, Lica, Yugoslavia. Educated locally, Dragan was raised by his grandmother after his parents moved to France to seek employment during the Depression. He worked as a shepherd until 1937 when he joined his parents and became a labourer in the north of France. Following the outbreak of World War II he served in the resistance movement, but in 1940 was conscripted into a Nazi labour camp in the Ruhr valley, Germany. He escaped and made his way to Munich. When the war ended he spent two years in Germany in a displaced-persons' camp, run by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. His care of the sick and hungry was widely appreciated: known as 'Francuz' ('the Frenchie'), he was able, against all odds, to find food from a range of sources.</p> <p data-bbox="660 902 1482 1496">In 1948 he emigrated to Sydney. After a term in the immigration centre at Bathurst, he spent four years in a similar camp at Woodside, South Australia. He drove for the Department of Supply before being naturalized on 25 August 1953. In 1954 he married Tamara Kutschuk. They lived at Stirling in the Adelaide Hills where Miljanovic found a job as a gardener. He began twenty years of unselfish service to others, initially through the Good Neighbour Council of South Australia which helped immigrants to assimilate. With his donkey, Don Pedro, he patrolled Adelaide beaches in 1961-62, collecting money for the surf life-saving movement; he also gave children rides on Don Pedro at charitable functions. He often dressed in a tasselled pillbox hat, red scarf, white shirt and riding-breeches, and sang folk-songs while accompanying himself on a shepherd's lute, a tamboritzza or a gusla.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1523 1482 1895">By 1963 Miljanovic was employed as a monotype-operator in Adelaide. That year he won the Gertrude Kumm award for citizenship, presented annually to an immigrant who had made an outstanding contribution to the community. In the same year, to assist young artists, he opened the Don Pedro Gallery in a nineteenth-century cottage which he had restored at Stirling. Miljanovic demonstrated his concern for the underdog by establishing the Independent Youth Club; his passionate interest in the conservation of the Adelaide Hills led him to found the Mount Lofty Ranges Association.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1921 1482 2072">Late in life Miljanovic worked as a surveyor's assistant. His formidable drive and eccentricity had made him a compassionate and colourful figure. In 1975 a plaque in his memory was unveiled at the Heart Centre, Adelaide.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Octoman Street	Janetta Hannum Octoman (1879-1971)	<p data-bbox="660 255 916 293">Community worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 309 1442 495">Janetta Octoman nee Provis was born at Port Lincoln, South Australia. She was educated by her grandfather Joseph Provis. In 1903 she married Charles Ochtomann (Octoman from 1919). Around 1920 the family moved to Marden, Adelaide.</p> <p data-bbox="660 510 1461 1025">Early in 1927 the Octomans returned to the Eyre Peninsula. Mrs Octoman served as a justice of the peace. A member of a policy-forming committee of the Liberal Union of South Australia for the 1927 State elections, she was appointed to the State executive of the Liberal and Country League in 1932. Five years later she unsuccessfully sought endorsement for the Legislative Assembly seat of Flinders. She was a founding member (1933) of the Tumby Bay branch of the South Australian Country Women's Association and president (1937-40, 1943-46) of the Eyre Peninsula division. In 1938 she represented the S.A.C.W.A. on the executive-committee of the Associated Country Women of the World at its meetings in London, and at the Jubilee conference of the International Council of Women, held in Edinburgh.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1055 1449 1464">Concerned to ensure that women had a voice in parliament, Octoman came home and resumed her battle for party endorsement. As a member both of the C.W.A. and the National Council of Women of South Australia, she became known for her efforts to help women and children; and to improve education, transport and postal services on the Eyre Peninsula. During World War II she also threw her energies into the Australian Red Cross Society, the Fighting Forces Comforts Fund, the Wheatgrowers' Protection Association and the Mothers and Babies' Health Association. Despite her ability and perseverance, she never won pre-selection.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1494 1455 1785">After her husband died in 1949, Octoman served (1949-52, 1955-56) as State president of the C.W.A. (honorary life member 1954). During her first term of office she visited all 236 State branches, a formidable undertaking for a woman in her seventies. She helped to acquire land for holiday cottages at Port Lincoln and Tumby Bay, and initiated the establishment of homemakers' schools. In 1953 she was appointed M.B.E.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1814 1439 2000">A skilled needlewoman, and a keen gardener and cook, Octoman won prizes at the Adelaide Royal Show where she sometimes had as many as 150 entries. In 1970 the C.W.A. and the Tumby Bay District Council planted an avenue of native trees at Lipson in her honour.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Oke Street	Marjorie Elizabeth Oke (1911-2003)	<p data-bbox="660 255 916 293">Community worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 322 1487 539">Marjorie (Marj) Oke was born in Richmond, Victoria to a community activist mother and a trade unionist father. Marjorie left school in the Great Depression. Her first job was as a teacher in a one-room school. Upon her marriage in 1942, as was the policy of the time, she was suspended from teaching.</p> <p data-bbox="660 568 1487 719">She got a job at the Australian Jam Company where she encountered very poor working conditions. This experience propelled her to join the Food Preservers' Union and become active in the Australian Labor Party.</p> <p data-bbox="660 748 1487 898">In 1950, Marjorie became a founding and lifelong member of the Union of Australian Women. After returning to teaching in Moe, she campaigned for equal pay for women teachers, the abolition of the marriage bar and access to superannuation.</p> <p data-bbox="660 927 1487 1032">Additionally, she formed a branch of the Aboriginal Advancement League and became, in 1992, a founding member of the Network for Older Women.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1061 1487 1167">On 10 June 1991 she was awarded an OAM (Medal of the Order of Australia) for service to aged people, particularly women.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1196 1487 1265">Marjorie was included in the Victorian Honour Roll of Women in March 2002.</p>

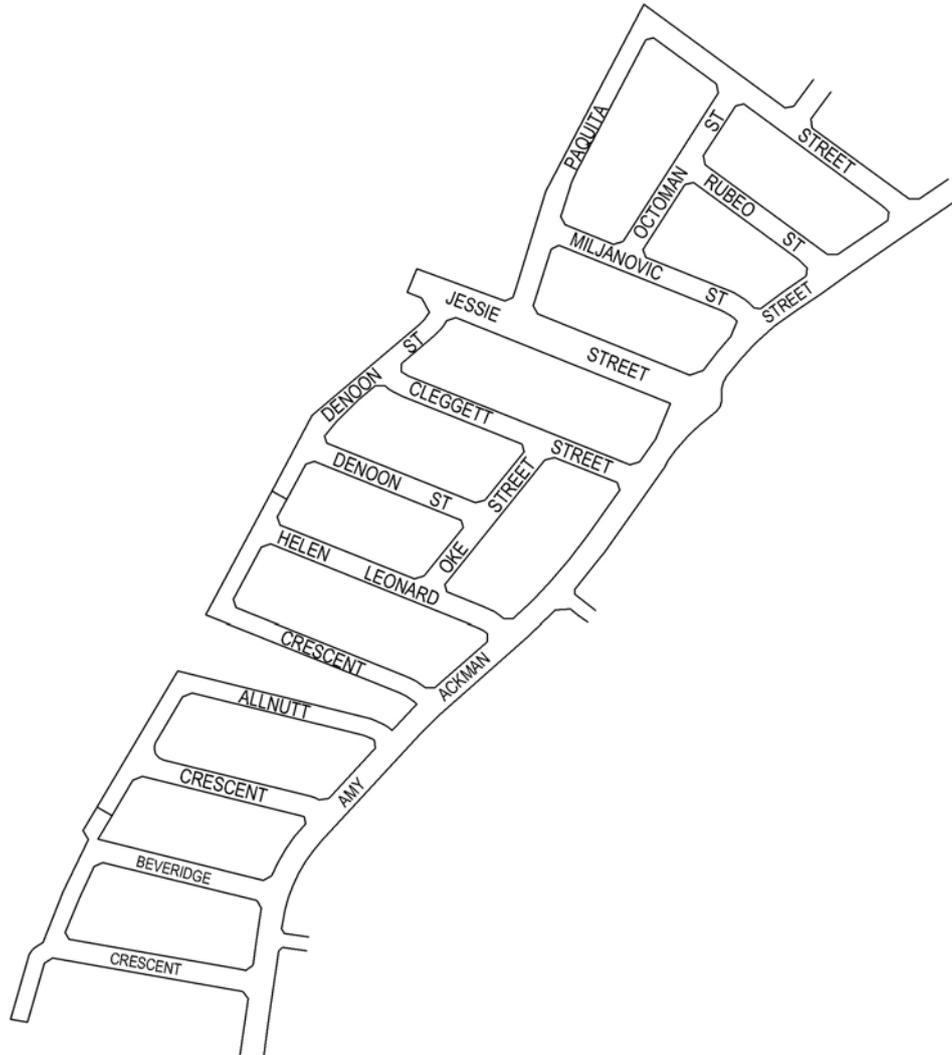


NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Paquita Street	Francisca Adriana (Paquita) Mawson (1891-1974)	<p data-bbox="660 255 1054 291">Community worker and writer</p> <p data-bbox="660 322 1479 577">Francisca Adriana (Paquita) Mawson nee Delprat was born at Acton, London. Paquita spent the first eight years of her life in Andalusia, Spain, where her father was working as a mining engineer. In 1898 Delprat moved to Broken Hill, New South Wales, where he had joined the Broken Hill Pty Co. Next year, his wife and five of their children arrived from Europe.</p> <p data-bbox="660 609 1479 824">Paquita attended the convent school at Broken Hill until, in 1902, their father bought a house in North Adelaide. The Delprat girls were enrolled at Tormore House, a progressive private school in North Adelaide, where Paquita stayed until 1908, after which she took piano and singing lessons at the Elder Conservatorium of Music.</p> <p data-bbox="660 855 1479 1335">In 1914 Paquita married (Sir) Douglas Mawson, geologist and explorer. Their daughter Patricia was born in March 1915 in the Delprat family home in Melbourne. Paquita left the infant with Henrietta Delprat in 1916, while she journeyed through war-torn waters to join her husband at Liverpool, England, where he worked in the explosives section of the Ministry of Munitions. Lady Mawson made hospital dressings and worked as Sir Douglas's secretary in the afternoons. They moved to London in September 1917 and their second child Jessica was born there the following month. The Mawsons returned to Australia early in 1919 and built a house in the Adelaide seaside suburb of Brighton, where they spent the remainder of their married life.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1366 1479 1774">Lady Mawson took active roles in the University Wives', the Lyceum and the Queen Adelaide clubs. For thirty years she was involved with the Mothers' and Babies' Health Association, including nine years as president, and travelled by train to many country areas to spread the message of good infant care. He retired from the MBHA in June 1949. During World War II she also worked tirelessly as the convenor of the civilian relief department of the South Australian branch of the Australian Red Cross Society. She was appointed officer of the Order of Oranje-Nassau (1946), in recognition of the help she gave to Dutch refugees, and O.B.E. in 1951.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1805 1479 1946">Lady Mawson made her own contribution to Antarctic knowledge in writing <i>Mawson of the Antarctic</i> (London, 1964). She also wrote <i>A Vision of Steel</i>, a biography of her father (Melbourne, 1958).</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Rubeo Street	Elena Domenica Luisa Rubeo (1896-1979)	<p data-bbox="660 259 916 295">Community worker</p> <p data-bbox="660 309 1487 792">Elena Domenica Luisa Rubeo was born in Rome and arrived in Adelaide with her parents and brother aboard the <i>Seydlitz</i> in 1908. She was educated at the Convent of Mercy school. In 1912 the family moved to Ruthven Mansions, a luxury apartment building in Pulteney Street, where they opened an elegant restaurant, Café Rubeo, which offered authentic Roman cuisine and live music. After her brothers enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force in 1914, she helped to manage the restaurant and became active in the British (Australian) Red Cross Society. She later received a decoration from the Italian Red Cross. In 1920 her parents acquired a large house in Lefevre Terrace, North Adelaide; she was to live there for the rest of her life.</p> <p data-bbox="660 819 1487 1003">Ella retained affection for Italy and frequently returned to Rome where she had many friends, including members of the Borghese family. Following one trip in 1927, she began to import fine goods, such as linen drapery and silk lingerie, to sell to her friends in Adelaide.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1030 1487 1254">Rubeo assisted newly arrived immigrants to cope with Australian laws and regulations, and was occasionally employed by Commonwealth departments as a translator. She taught Italian to Australians and (in 1934) to the children of Italian fishermen living at Glanville. She stopped teaching in 1935 to care for her ailing parents.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1281 1487 1581">From 1945 Rubeo worked with renewed enthusiasm for the welfare of the Italian community. She sought work and housing for new arrivals, lent them money interest-free, acted as their confidante and interpreter, found them doctors and lawyers, and visited those who were confined in gaols, hospitals and asylums. Her voluntary work filled a need in a period of large-scale immigration when no appropriate government agency existed.</p> <p data-bbox="660 1608 1487 1975">Rubeo was registered as a business agent in March 1950. She aided Italians by translating documents, preparing wills and applications for repatriation, and arranging passages to and from Australia; for these services she charged a nominal fee. In 1952 she was appointed Italian consular-agent for South Australia (vice-consul from 1955), a position she held without remuneration until 1962. The consulate offices in Gilbert Terrace were transferred to her home so that she could be contacted by day and night. She also ran (from 1960) a travel agency, Arrow Travel Express, in the city.</p> <p data-bbox="660 2002 1142 2038">In 1977 she was awarded the O.A.M.</p>





DIVISION OF FORDE