

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2017

Disallowable instrument DI2017–21

made under the

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

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## **1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2017*.

## **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.

Dorte Ekelund  
Delegate of the Minister  
4 March 2017

**SCHEDULE**  
(See section 3)

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**Division of Denman Prospect – Activism and Reform**

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

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Ada Norris Avenue</b>	Dame Ada May Norris DBE, CMG (1901-1989)	Activism and reform; advocate for women's rights; community service  Dame Ada Norris devoted a large part of her life working with state, national and international organisations to advocate for women, the welfare of children, the aged, the rights of disabled people and migration policy. She was president of the National Council of Women of Victoria from 1951-54 and national president from 1967-70. As national president she contributed to shaping public opinion and influencing legislation about issues of women's rights, status and opportunities. In 1950 Ada replaced Jessie Street as the council's representative to the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council and was deputy chair from 1968-71. She was instrumental in developing the council's policy recommendations on admission and rights to citizenship of Japanese wives of Australian servicemen. Ada was an official delegate to the United Nations Status of Women Commission from 1961-63 and vice president of the Victorian division of the United Nations Association of Australia (UNAA) from 1961-71. She chaired the UNAA National Committee for International Women's Year from 1974-76 and the Committee for the Decade of Women until 1980. Ada was awarded the United Nations Peace Medal in 1975.

<b>Barcaldine Lane</b>	Town of Barcaldine, Queensland	Trade union history, labour movement; legendary birthplace of the Australian Labor Party
		<p>The Shearers' Strike in central and western Queensland in 1891 marked the beginnings of the working man's voice in Queensland politics and is acknowledged as a significant event in trade union history in Australia. The town of Barcaldine became the headquarters for the strikers with meetings held in the shade of a large ghost gum. In 2006, the 'Tree of Knowledge' was listed on the National Heritage List for "... its association with the Shearers' Strike of 1891 and as the starting point of political and social processes which led to the eventual formation of the Australian Labor Party...". In 2006 the tree was deliberately poisoned and did not recover. It was felled in 2007 but the site remains an important place of National Heritage.</p>
<b>Dainere Street</b>	Dainere Monique Anthony (1998-2013)	<p>Activist; community service; Canberran</p> <p>Dainere advocated for greater awareness in the community about paediatric brain tumours. She was determined to raise funds for research and to inspire others with her constant message, "...together we can make a difference...". In 2009 Dainere was diagnosed with an aggressive brain tumour and in 2012, suffered an incurable recurrence of the disease. She maintained a personal 'blog' to tell her story and to promote understanding about paediatric brain cancer. In 2010 Dainere published 'You Have To Go Through A Storm To Get To A Rainbow' and in 2012 wrote 'Theodore and Friends - Theodore is Left Out', a children's book about inclusion and acceptance of difference of a child following treatment. 'Dainere's Rainbow Brain Tumour Research Fund' was established in conjunction with The Sydney Children's Hospital Foundation to create vital awareness of paediatric brain tumour research and funding across the wider Canberra and Queanbeyan regions. Dainere was posthumously named as the "Young Canberra Citizen of the Year" in 2013, sharing the award with her brother Jarrett.</p>

<b>Eggin Street</b>	Evan Scott Eggin (1956-2015)	Advocate for health reform; transplant recipient  Evan Eggin worked tirelessly to improve the life of people affected by kidney disease and was passionate about engaging consumers to help design and improve healthcare services. In 2009 he received the ‘New South Wales Kidney Health Australia Angel Operation Award’ in recognition of his outstanding contribution to kidney health. Evan was Chair of the National Consumer Council, Kidney Health Australia (KHA) for two years and Chair of the New South Wales KHA Consumer Committee for nearly ten years. He served on the Kidney Check Australia Taskforce Committee, the Dialysis Nephrology Transplant Committee and the Nutrition and Renal Networks, NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI).
<b>Eureka Way</b>	Eureka Stockade, Ballarat, Victoria 3 December 1854	Activism and reform  The Eureka Stockade is considered a key event in the development of Australian democracy, freedom of speech, the right to vote and political equality. Concern for a better system of justice on the gold fields was clearly demonstrated at the Gold Fields Commission hearings which followed the uprising and accelerated the enactment of reforms in 1855.

<b>Felstead Vista</b>	Amelia Alice (Minnie) Felstead  (née Sullivan; Mrs Berfield)  (c.1876-1951)	Reform; union organiser; advocate for women’s rights  Minnie Felstead was an active industrial and political organiser in Victoria who sought to form women’s unions and protect the rights of working women. She organised women into separate unions, as well as into female sections of male dominated unions, and provided leadership support. In 1910 she was elected as Women’s Organiser for the Trades Hall Council and served two terms. She publicly supported a ‘living wage’ for working women, “...give me that and then I will join you in asking for equality of rights for women...”. As a member of the Political Labor Council Central Executive, she addressed public meetings in Victoria and Tasmania to encourage women to take an active part in the Labor movement. Later Minnie continued her advocacy for women as President of the Victorian Federation of Mothers’ Clubs from 1927-29 and President of the Labor Women’s Central Organising Committee in 1927 and 1935-36. She was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1927 and founding president of the Aspendale Housewives Association in 1941.
<b>Freebury Street</b>	Julia Anne Trubridge-Freebury  (1923-2014)	Feminist; civil liberty activist  Julia Freebury was committed to the right of choice and equal opportunity and advocated for many social issues throughout her life. She supported the removal of unnecessary legislation which caused hardship and discrimination, often to the most vulnerable people, in particular women in need.  Julia was a prominent activist for the campaign to repeal abortion law in NSW during the 1960s-1970s and an office holder in the Abortion Law Reform Association (NSW), serving as Secretary in 1971-75. She joined the Women’s Electoral Lobby in 1972 and was an active member of the Council for Civil Liberties, the Movement Against Uranium Mining, Amnesty International, the Queensland Conservation Council, the Voluntary Euthanasia Society of Australia, and the Australian Democrats.

<b>Garzoli Rise</b>	Dr Keith Vincent Garzoli (1934-2010)	Building reform; energy technologies  Keith Garzoli was a pioneer in greenhouse design, energy and water conservation technology. He was Principal Research Scientist and Project Leader for the CSIRO Greenhouse Technologies Project and carried out extensive research into solar and renewable energy technologies and energy conservation technologies for buildings of all kinds. His research played an important role in the development of an economically viable and sustainable protected cropping industry in Australia. Dr Garzoli was Senior Fellow from 1987 in the Centre for Sustainable Energy Systems and the Solar Thermal Group at the Australian National University. He was a member of many international and national committees, a Member of the Institution of Engineers Australia, a Member of the International Society for Horticultural Science and chairman of the International Working Party on Greenhouse Design.
<b>Golgerth Street</b>	Joyce Mary Golgerth (1921-2015)	Activist  On 13 May 1965 Joyce Golgerth convened a meeting to found the community action group 'Save Our Sons' (SOS) where women joined together to voice their opposition to the <i>National Service Act</i> and to protest at the concept of conscription. A week later SOS took part in a three hour 'Silent Vigil for Peace' in Canberra organised by bishops and clergy of various denominations. Afterwards Joyce led a delegation of four SOS women to meet with the Minister for the Army, Dr Jim Forbes, to present their anti-conscription views. Joyce and other SOS members educated themselves about the conflict in Vietnam and the laws associated with conscription and conscientious objection. The action group grew to become a nationally recognised voice in the conscription debate, holding almost daily demonstrations to campaign against conscription, and for the rights of conscientious objectors and draft resisters. SOS ceased operations in 1972 after the Whitlam Labor government ended conscription.

**McMichael  
Terrace**

Anthony John  
McMichael AO  
(1942-2014)

Health reform, public health researcher and  
epidemiologist

Leading scholar and commentator recognised internationally for his pioneering work in environmental health, particularly on the relationship between global climate change and human health. Professor McMichael contributed to scientific understanding of the adverse health implications of tobacco and passive smoking, the health risks from western diets, lead production, uranium mining, rubber production and ozone depletion. He was Director of the ANU National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, 2001-07; Chair of Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 1994-2001, and Professor of Environmental Health at Adelaide University, 1986-93. Tony was an advisor and consultant on environmental health issues to the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Program and the World Bank. His influential publication 'Planetary Overload: Global Environmental Change and the Health of the Human Species' (1993) examined the consequences to human health of ongoing degradation of the Earth's ecosystems. Professor McMichael was appointed Officer of the Order of Australia in 2011. His last book, 'Climate Change and the Health of Nations', was published posthumously in 2017.

**Medina  
Street**

Antonio (Anthony)  
Medina

(1965-2008)

Reform; trade unionist; asbestos campaigner

Tony Medina was an activist for strong occupational health and safety laws and an advocate for people affected by asbestos-related illnesses. In 1998, as an organiser for the then Building Workers Industrial Union, he campaigned for the introduction of better asbestos removal regulations and for a “no safe level of exposure to asbestos” policy in the building industry. He volunteered his time to train construction workers and industry stakeholders on the safe removal of the material. Tony continued to lobby on asbestos related matters and for asbestos victims following his diagnosis with mesothelioma. He addressed the Victorian Trades Hall Council Annual Occupational, Health and Safety Representatives’ Conference to advocate for the amendment of the Victorian Asbestos Regulations to include "dust" in the definition of "friable asbestos". Tony advocated alongside Bernie Banton AM to have the asbestos cancer medicine Alimta subsidised by the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, allowing it to be available to all mesothelioma sufferers.



**Rigby Street**

Norma Victoria  
Rigby MBE

(1925-2015)

**Pioneering ACT disability advocate**

Norma Rigby held a firm belief in the rights of all persons to have access to opportunities to enable them to reach their maximum potential and live with dignity within the community. In the 1950s she helped to establish Koomarri, the new school for children with intellectual disabilities. By 1959 she had secured weekly wages for intellectually disabled workers in Canberra and pioneered multidisciplinary team assessment and preschool intervention programs for disabled children. She served in a number of roles to advocate for people living with a disability or mental illness including, the Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded and the Working Party on Provisions for Children with Special Needs, ACT Schools Authority. From 1975-82, she served on the National Advisory Council for the Handicapped as Convenor of committees on children's services and on employment and training programs. Norma played a pivotal role to establish L'Arche Australia and was national chair from 1983-86. In the 1990s, she concentrated on issues concerning employment, accommodation and ageing, assisting people with intellectual disabilities to live independently.

<b>Skuta Place</b>	Nessie Mary Skuta OAM (c.1929-1992)	Activism and social reform  Nessie Skuta was a strong advocate for Indigenous rights, particularly for Aboriginal people living in the Gippsland region in Victoria. She achieved change for her community in areas of health, education and housing. In 1972 Nessie helped establish a dedicated medical service for Aboriginal people, later incorporated as the Gippsland and East Gippsland Aboriginal Cooperative. She was passionate about access to suitable housing and picketed the state's housing authority over forced evictions. Nessie was the Victorian delegate during the 1970s and early 1980s on Commonwealth committees and forums set up to consider Indigenous policy and the Victorian chair of the National Aboriginal Conference. In 1976 she helped establish the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group and in 1981, successfully advocated for a taskforce within the Office of the Status of Women to consult with communities about the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. Nessie was honoured posthumously by the Victorian State Government in 2011 as an inaugural inductee on the Victorian Aboriginal Honour Roll.
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**Wishart  
Crescent**

Felicity Jane  
Wishart

(1965-2015)

Environmentalist; leading conservationist

Felicity Wishart dedicated over thirty years to many key environmental campaigns in Australia working with the Australian Conservation Foundation, the Queensland Conservation Council, The Wilderness Society and the Australian Marine Conservation Society. Felicity led campaigns to protect tropical rainforests, to stop land clearing in Queensland, to protect the marine environment and to confront the threat of climate change. She was appointed director of the Queensland Conservation Council in 2000 and in 2004 moved to The Wilderness Society to help the campaign to create a national network of marine protected areas. As campaign director for the Australian Marine Conservation Society she was the driving force in the “Fight for the Reef” campaign to increase protection for the Great Barrier Reef. Felicity believed that communications and connecting with the public were essential in the campaign process. She is remembered as an influential advocate for the protection of the environment and as a leader and inspiring mentor for activists in the environment movement.



Schedule  
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF DENMAN PROSPECT  
Diagram