

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Macnamara) Determination 2023 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2023–246

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 2)*.

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

7 November 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
Jim Bray Loop	James (Jim) Bray (1941–2016)	Technical trainer and mentor Eastern Arrernte man James Bray's first job after completing his education at St Francis House in Adelaide was as a boilermaker. After working at the wharf and picking fruit in Victoria, he returned to the Northern Territory where he worked on the drilling rigs at Gove, proving adept at arc and oxy welding. He was subsequently employed on the railway and by the Water Resource Division, undertaking drilling for the establishment of the Yulara Township near Uluru. Bray later managed Aboriginal Hostels in Katherine, Darwin and Alice Springs. During the 1980's, while working at the Institute for Aboriginal Development, he became aware of the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CfAT) in Alice Springs, providing opportunities and development options for Indigenous people through better understanding and involvement in science and technology. The organisation recruited him as Residential Manager. Eighteen months later he became Chair of the CAT Board, a position he held for 20 years. Under Bray's guidance, CAT helped develop initiatives for Aboriginal communities, including renewable energy systems, drum ovens and pit toilets. In 2012, Bray was awarded the Alice Springs National Aborigines' and Islanders' Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Elder Award for his commitment and work for Indigenous people.

Kaminski Street

Geraldine Whittle
Kaminski OAM

(née Brown)
(1918–1985)

Medical mycologist (the study of fungi)

Geraldine Kaminski commenced work at the Adelaide Children's Hospital in 1937, straight from school, starting as a laboratory assistant. She remained with the hospital for the next 46 years initially working in the laboratory during the day and studying part time at night. She graduated from the University of Adelaide in 1948 with a Bachelor of Science in bacteriology and physiology. She was an assistant pathologist at the Adelaide Children's Hospital from 1945 to 1952 and the hospital's senior bacteriologist from 1953 to 1965. Encouraged to take up medical mycology by dermatologist Dr Gordon Donald, Kaminski built up a mycology service within the hospital and became its full-time mycologist in 1972. She held this position until her retirement and was responsible for its development as a mycological reference centre for South Australia and its international recognition. In 1985, Kaminski was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for service to science, particularly in the field of mycology.

**Mollie Holman
Terrace**

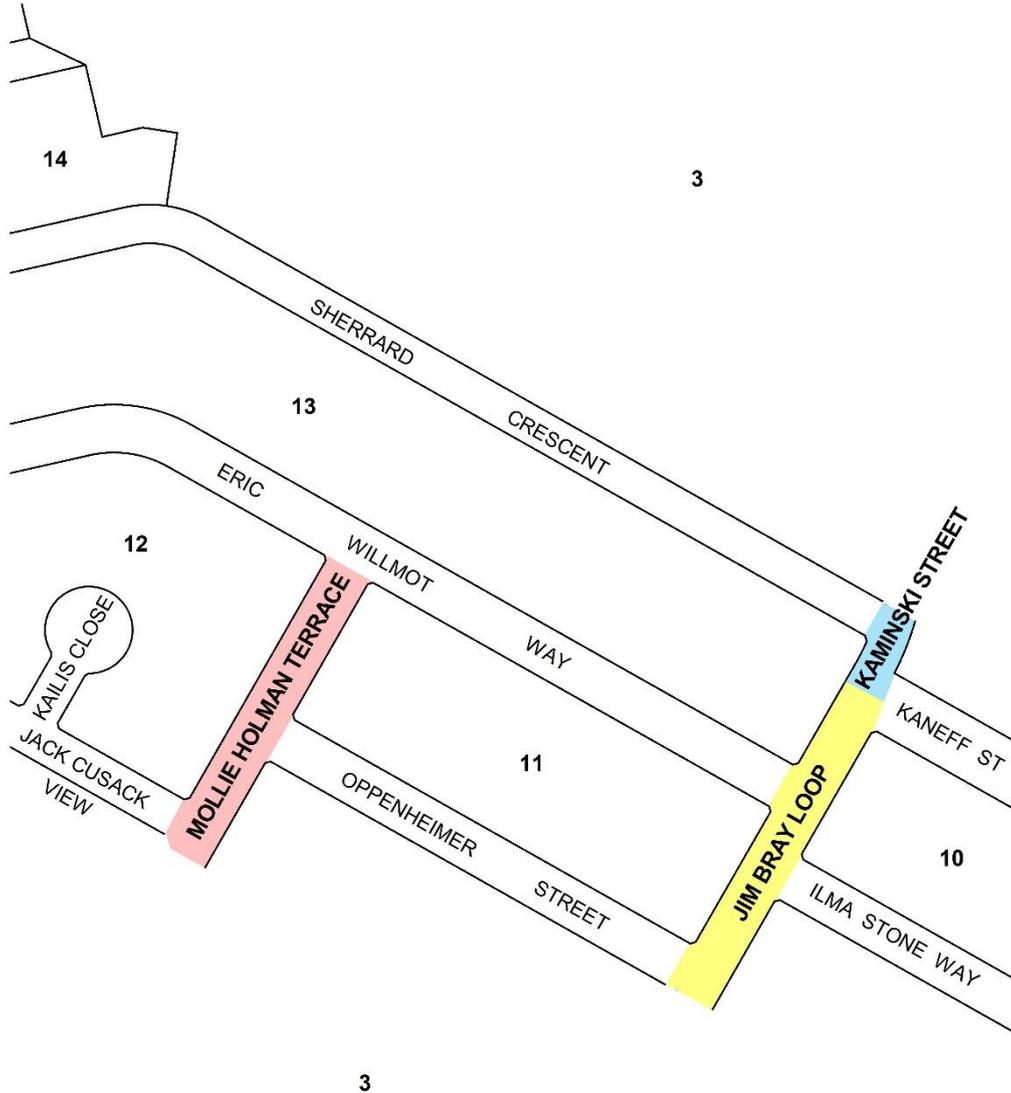
Mollie Elizabeth
Holman AO
(1930–2010)

Physiologist

Born in Launceston, Mollie Holman was encouraged to study science by her father, a physician and radiologist. Holman graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1951 and in 1955, enrolled for a Master's in Science studying the electrical impulses of frog skin membranes. In 1957, she was awarded a scholarship to attend Oxford University in England. There, she recorded spontaneous action potentials in smooth muscle cells for the first time and showed how nerves initiated smooth muscle contractions. Holman completed her Doctor of Philosophy and returned to Australia in 1958, working at the University of Melbourne. In 1963 she joined the new Monash University and continued her pioneering work on the complex network of nerve cells that innervate the smooth muscle of the wall of the gut. A series of papers on this work brought international attention and she was awarded the Edgeworth David Medal by the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1964. In 1970, she was awarded a Doctor of Science from Monash University, accepted a Personal Chair in Physiology and was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, a rare achievement for a woman at that time. Holman retired in 1996. She remained actively involved in teaching and research as an Emeritus Professor at Monash University. In 1998, she was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in recognition of her contribution to science and education. That same year, the Mollie Holman Doctoral Medal was established to honour her endeavours in postgraduate education and the following year, Holman was awarded a Doctor of Laws by Monash University. In 2007, she received the David de Kretser Award for her exceptional contribution to Monash University. The university's residential facility 'Holman Hall' is named in her honour.



Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF MACNAMARA

Diagram