

Garneauites fight university spread, Neal

The citizens of North Garneau are angry. They feel that the University's plans for that area are shortsighted and unfair. On Monday evening at the North Garneau United Church, the Senate Task Force on Physical Planning and the Garneau Community League co-sponsored a public meeting to discuss just that issue.

At the meeting, several suggestions which had already been presented to the Board of Governors were raised, and some new ones were added.

Among these (ranging from the least unpopular to the most unpopular) are:

- Restoring as many houses as possible in the area between 112 and 114 Street and 87 Avenue to Saskatchewan Drive for rental to students, as soon as possible;

- Constructing parks for student sport recreation, such as soccer fields, etc., leaving untouched as many trees as possible;

- Constructing an "academic village";
- Constructing underground parking lots and new student residences (called by some the "hublet conception") or,

- Constructing a "small stadium" which could be used as a bicycle track for the upcoming Commonwealth Games, to be later converted to a football stadium.

Walter Neal Vice President, Planning

and Development for the University, was quick to point out that these were "only suggestions" and that no research has yet been done in consideration of the feasibility of any of them.

Neal pointed out the events which led up to the situation at hand. During the mid-60's, there was a boom in student registration. This boom was so great (an increase in enrolment of about 1500-1600 students per year) that had this increase continued there would have been an enrolment now of about 25,000 students. Plans had to be made to accommodate them.

As it turned out, enrolment increase levelled off, and there are now about 18,000 students enrolled in the University. However, the land which the University bought up in the North Garneau area is still needed for parking,

student housing, and for student recreation, Neal maintained. The new Law, Fine Arts and Humanities Buildings and HUB are already in the area.

Professor David Rankin, President of the Garneau Community League, protests that there is more land in the North Garneau area than the University will need.

He stated, "The campus has now, I believe, a surplus of parking." He also pointed out that the parking lots already constructed on the sites of old houses "are unsightly".

Apparently, some of the houses in the North Garneau area have been upgraded, but Jim Tanner, President of the North Garneau Tenants Association, said that the University has "let the houses deteriorate and replaced them with empty parking lots." He also

pointed out that the fact that HUB is not yet filled up and that the houses of North Garneau are in great demand shows that "the life style of North Garneau seems to be much more preferred than that of HUB."

Tanner also asks that since no plans have as yet been sanctioned, why tear down the houses?

Other suggestions were brought forward at the meeting by Peter Boothroyd, Coordinator of the Edmonton Social Planning Council who suggested that some of the houses in the area could be used for charitable purposes like a center for native alcoholics, or for runaway youths. Boothroyd proposed that "if a couple of houses could be set aside... then this would serve a social need".

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Victoria blamed for Irish strife

by Art Neumann

If you think Ireland's problems have historical roots, you're right. But Queen Victoria? A missing royal residence in Ireland?

That's where Lord Terence O'Neill, prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, puts the major blame. Speaking before about 300 people in Dinwoodie on Monday night, he explained:

"Queen Victoria is most responsible for what happened in Ireland. She did not visit it for sixty years, and she was unwilling to let other members of her family do so."

A royal residence in Ireland would have prevented much of the present troubles, in O'Neill's view. Indeed, but for Victoria's veto, one such residence would have been built in 1870, for the Duke of Windsor.

O'Neill spoke mostly on historical aspects leading to the present situation.

London's direct involvement with the affairs of Ireland, he said, came with the Act of Union in 1800, in which the United Kingdom emerged. Unluckily for the Irish—who had just staged a "tragic" rebellion—the English had soured on colonial uprisings, given the American revolution. The result was a "great deal of mistrust" directed against the native Irish, capped by Queen Victoria's "hatred" of the Irish.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Liberals wanted Home Rule for Ireland, but the British would have none of it. Neither did the Catholics, who struggled against this Protestant notion.

By the outbreak of World War One, the Protestants had recruited an army and were prepared to do battle with the British, said O'Neill.

"But then the Germans marched through Belgium."

After the war, Lloyd George authored the Government of Ireland Act. There would be two parliaments: one in the north and one in the south. The bridging device between them was to be the Council of Ireland.

"Great Britain," said O'Neill "hoped that Ireland would join eventually."

Denying "Dominion" status to the south (after the model of Canada), Lloyd George nevertheless gave them "dominion titles" which proved to be an "albatross" that eventually came to hang about O'Neill's neck, 45 years later.

Parliamentary titles should not have been given to provincial levels of power, explained O'Neill. And the problem is that "the Irish can't see this difference." This gave rise to the belief, for instance, that the assembly at Stormont was "best", and hatched fellows like Ian Paisley, who go "running about, shouting that 'we will be masters in our own house.'"

The civil war followed, and 18 months later, the south was independent. Here, at least, "the titles faded into the Irish mist."

"The Government of Ireland Act in 1920 had failed. The only thing left was the bit in the north," he said.

Then, "in 1936, Mrs. Simpson nearly brought the Empire to an end." De Valera, now Prime Minister in Dublin, and a righteous Catholic, demanded a new constitution, including a name



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Delaney scolds B of G chairman

SU vice-president academic Patrick Delaney plans to lodge an official protest against the "heavy-handed" and "autocratic" manner of the chairman of the Board of Governors.

Frustrated by Tuesday's special meeting of the Board finance committee called to hear students' views on the \$10 supplementary Student Health fee, Delaney will make his complaint in a letter to John Nicol, secretary to the Board.

"If I can't put a student case forward and be listened to, it makes a farce of going before the Board," Delaney said yesterday. "Every time Mantor or I tried to say something we were interrupted."

Finally, Delaney left the meeting in anger.

The special meeting had been called as a result of a letter from Delaney and G.S.A. president Peter Flynn objecting to the Board's decision to levy the \$10 fee for another year. The decision was made unilaterally despite a promise last fall that

students would be consulted about continuation of the fee.

The meeting was "all very one sided", Delaney recalls. When students mentioned the university grant to the faculty club (\$40,000 per year) Chairman Fred Jenner ruled the comments were out of order. When Delaney tried to get more information about committee member Burke Barker's suggestion that services be extended to faculty and staff, Jenner wouldn't let him pursue the point.

"I listened to Jenner interrupt Mantor half a dozen times during his presentation. It was disgusting."

But the climax came when committee member Peter Savaryn argued that students were a privileged class and shouldn't be subsidized further. Although Jenner allowed Savaryn's remarks, he wouldn't allow Delaney to rebutt them.

Jenner's chairmanship "doesn't lend itself to the kind of orderly discussions that should take place," Delaney observed. "The Board has to be just as co-operative as G.F.C. and the Senate. They have a responsibility to hear people. They should at least be seen to be doing that."

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g.f.c. backs ckua

A resolution recording the "deepest concern for the continued integrity of CKUA" was passed nearly unanimously by GFC on Monday.

Initiator of the motion, physics professor S. B. Woods, acknowledged that it may be "too late to substantially change legislation" now before the

provincial assembly, but an expression of concern "might affect the administration of that legislation."

In supporting the motion provost A. A. Ryan called the station a "most unusual institution" and echoed Woods' fears that its excellence "could vanish under a civil service administration."



Lord Terence O'Neill