

In Recognition of the contribution of the Irish people to Canada.

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<http://www.irelandmonumentvancouver.com>



1. The name Geraldine Heaney will be included on Side 3. of the Ireland Monument. Geraldine was born in Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland. In her hockey career as defenceman for Team Canada, Geraldine has won one Olympic Gold, Olympic Silver and Seven World Championship Gold Medals.  
Geraldine Heaney has played the most games all-time (125) with Canada's National Women's Hockey Team, and leads all defencemen with 27 goals, 66 assists and 93 points.
2. The name Geraldine Marshall will be included on Side 3 of the Ireland Monument. Following the death of her daughter in 1981, Geraldine Marshall returned to university, earned a science degree in psychiatric nursing and became the driving force behind numerous schizophrenia awareness, treatment and research endeavours. In 1988, she founded the annual Emerald Eve fundraising event, which resulted in the creation of the first-ever Research Chair in Schizophrenia at the University of British Columbia.  
Geraldine Marshall also established numerous parent support groups within the Vancouver community and held many educational seminars. Mrs. Marshall's efforts and determination have greatly contributed to the increased awareness of schizophrenia in Canada and abroad. Geraldine Marshall was presented with the Meritorious Service Medal by Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada in 2001.
3. The name Bobby Orr will be included on Side 3 of the Ireland Monument. Bobby Orr was born on the 20th of March 1948 in Parry Sound, Ontario. His grandfather Robert Orr was from Ballymena, County Antrim. Many hockey historians say that Bobby Orr was the greatest hockey player of all time. His N.H.L. (National Hockey League) achievements would support this point of view. Orr was scouted when he was 12 years old.  
At 14 Bobby Orr played Junior Hockey. Bobby Orr is the only defenseman in the history of the NHL to win the scoring race not once, but twice (once in 1970 and again in 1975), winning the Art Ross Trophy. He also won the Hart Trophy (M.V.P.) in 1970, '71, and '72; the Conn Smythe Trophy in 1970 - 1972 (was selected as playoff M.V.P.); the James Norries Trophy 8 times as Best Defenseman and the Lester Pearson Award as Outstanding Player selected by the N.H.L. Players' Association; the Calder Memorial Trophy in 1967 (The Rookie).

4. The name Doctor Larkin Kerwin will be included on Side 3 of the Ireland Monument. Dr. Larkin Kerwin, a distinguished physicist, educator and administrator, was born on June 22, 1924 in Quebec City. Proud of his Irish heritage throughout his life, he was descended from great-grandparents Michael (Kirwan/Kerevan) and Eliza Kane, come to Québec City from New Ross (Co. Wexford) and married there in the 1850s. After obtaining a degree in Physics from St. Francis-Xavier University in 1944, Larkin Kerwin earned his M.Sc. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Doctor of Science degree from Université Laval in 1949. During a long and fruitful research and teaching career at the Université Laval, he authored the textbook *Atomic Physics* (since translated into French, Spanish and Russian), three monographs and fifty articles in scientific journals. He became Rector of the University from 1972-77.  
Dr. Kerwin always took a keen interest in the Irish community of Québec. A talented speaker, he wrote many articles on contributions of the Irish to the advancement of the human experience and was often invited as Guest Speaker at formal St-Patrick's Day galas. He was instrumental in founding St-Lawrence College in Québec, today the St-Lawrence Campus of Champlain Regional College. In 1980, Dr. Kerwin was appointed President of the National Research Council of Canada. He reminded all of Canada of its contribution to the space program in 1981 when he used the word "Canadarm" in speaking of the Space Shuttle Remote Manipulator System used on the shuttle Columbia. In 1982, Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau appointed him to be Canada's representative on a working group set up as a result of the June 1982 Economic Summit to study how research and development can be used to create jobs and help the world economy to recover. Appointed President of the Canadian Space Agency in 1989, Dr. Kerwin guided the Agency through the crucial first years of its implementation. In the 1990s, the Government of Canada asked Dr. Kerwin to lead its advisory committee to determine what commemoration would be suitable to mark the arrival of thousands of immigrants to Canada through the former quarantine station at Grosse Île. As a result, the Government recognized that Grosse Île had been witness to immigration from many countries and that the memorable human drama that unfolded on the island was tied to the waves of Irish immigration resulting from the cholera epidemic of the early 1830s and the tragic migration years from 1845-47. The layout of buildings, monuments, and the provision of services by Parks Canada have been configured accordingly as the Irish Memorial National Historic Site of Canada.
5. We are delighted to announce that a stone from the Celtic cross on Grosse Ile will be included in the Ireland Monument. The stone has been kindly donated to the Ireland Monument-Canada by Marianna O'Gallagher, grand daughter of the designer of the cross, Jeremiah O'Gallagher from Macroom in County Cork. The Celtic cross was built in 1909 and this year the centenary celebrations organized by the Ancient Order of Hibernians took place at Grosse Ile on the 15<sup>th</sup> August with many dignitaries in attendance including Ireland's Ambassador to Canada Declan Kelly. Following the ceremonies at Grosse Ile, a dinner function was attended by the Irish community in Quebec and also by Ambassador Declan Kelly. During the affair the historic stone was blessed by Father Pierre René Coté, a teacher in the theology faculty of Laval University. The stone will be brought to Vancouver by Ambassador Kelly and presented to the Ireland Monument Committee at a function to be held at Mackin House Museum in Coquitlam B.C. The committee welcomes suggestions to incorporate the stone in the Ireland Monument.
6. The Ireland Monument committee looks forward to an event planned for Mackin House and Place des Arts, Coquitlam B.C. on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2009. The event will promote the Ireland Monument -Canada and Scoil Gaeilge Vancouver and the teaching of the Irish language in the Lower Mainland. During the event the official transfer of the stone from the Celtic cross at Grosse Ile will be made by His Excellency Ambassador Declan Kelly to the Ireland Monument Committee. Attendance is free and is by invitation only.
7. At this time 65 of the 100 names have been selected for inclusion for Side 3 of the Ireland Monument. The committee has many names under consideration but continues to seek further for review.

**The Ireland Monument – Canada - Organization Committee – Vancouver, B.C.**

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