

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE



THE HONORABLE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
GRAND MARSHALL
CONGRESSMAN H. JOSEPH DOOLEY
GAIL OF THE YEAR



MARCH 16, 1986
Washington, D.C.

For St. Patrick's Day
meet me at



murphy's

A Grand Irish Pub



*We proudly honor a small part of Ireland's
enormous contributions to America:*

 **PATRICK MAGUIRE** 

the first man on Christopher Columbus's crew to step on our soil

 **CHARLES CARROLL** 



the longest-lived signer of the Declaration of Independence

 **DOMINICK LYNCH** 



he brought grand opera to our shores

 **MARGARET BROWN** 

from housemaid to socialite to heroic survivor of the Titanic tragedy

 **MACK SENNETT** 

comedic genius and creator of the Keystone Kops

 **WILLIAM "WILD BILL" DONOVAN** 

hero in two World Wars and first chief of American counter-intelligence

 **LAURETTE TAYLOR** 

perhaps the greatest stage actress of the 20th century

 **JAMES T. FARRELL** 

history will revere his early Irish-American portrayals in several books

713 KING STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VA

548-1717

2605 24TH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C.

462-7171

"The Irish Heritage is not to be forgotten or downgraded. Nor should any American, of any time or age or position, forget this heritage which, with other honestly proud, ethnic and national elements pieced together, make up the magnificent and durable mosaic that is America."

Peter Sheridan Jr., Ph.D.
Ireland Today

AT&T and you. We go to all the right places.

From small town fairs to big city festivals, from coast to coast and faraway locations worldwide, AT&T is there. With long distance that sounds as close as next door. Operator service that handles everything from collect calls to instant credit for wrong numbers. With over a century of commitment and the kind of service and reliability you've come to expect from AT&T. And with AT&T Opportunity Calling,SM Reach OutSM America and discounts on long distance off our Day Rate 70% of the time. AT&T is there.

And AT&T is proud to be here today as Washington, D.C. celebrates Ireland's contribution to America.

It's a great day for the Irish.



AT&T

The right choice.

Cover Artist

The cover of the 1986 St. Patrick's Day Parade Magazine is the fifth designed by Washington artist, musician, and writer, Brendan Sheridan.

Brendan was born in Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland. He adopted the United States of America as his second home in 1971. He began his career at Desmond's in New York City in the spring of 1972. Subsequently, Brendan formed the Irish Breakdown, one of the first musical groups to play Irish music on a continuing basis in the Washington area.

The Irish Breakdown consisting of Brad Heyford, David Teeple, Brendan and occasionally, Brendan Mulvihill, (who is writing an Irish fiddle instructional book), continues to enlighten us on the beauty of Irish music at the various pubs in the metropolitan area.

Brendan lives in Alexandria, Virginia with his beautiful wife and social psychiatric nurse, Mary, and their two lovely children, Maeve and Oroy.

Thank you, Brendan, for all your help.

HAPPY
ST. PATRICK'S
DAY



the Irish connection

céad míle fáilte - Washington, DC



Brendan Sheridan, Irish musician and artist, met with Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill prior to putting his picture for this year's Parade Magazine cover.

PHOTO BY THE IRISH EYE

Specializing in One Long Happy Hour

Your host: John Barry • Our Manager: Dick Clement •
Our Good Friend: Jim Hartz
1737 DeSales Street, N.W.

737-7322

THE AMERICAN IRISH FOUNDATION

"To preserve a priceless heritage. . ."

The American Irish Foundation was established in 1963 to commemorate and preserve the historic bond which links the United States and Ireland, to encourage recognition of the contributions which Americans of Irish ancestry have made to the development of the United States, and as a means through which the people of both countries can sustain for future generations the Irish cultural legacy.

It was in the glowing last summer of President John F. Kennedy's life that, in an historic visit to Ireland, he joined President de Valera in establishing this Foundation—voicing the hope, in his own hand-written statement, that it would "gain wide support" for work that "could enrich both countries."

Ireland reawakens today. At home it advances economically, progresses in education, renews an old culture. It is a member of the European Common Market; it is respected among nations. It is a land conscious of heritage, of a past glory of which James Joyce wrote:

"...Our potteries and textiles, finest in the whole world! And our wool that was sold in Rome in the time of Juvenal, our flax and our damask from the looms of Antrim and our Limerick lace... our white flint glass and our Huguenot poplin that we have had since Jacquard de Lyon, our woven silk, ivory-raised point from the Carmelite convent... Connemara marble, silver from Tipperary..."

Here, too, is the core of a national character holding, as the poet Yeats said so vividly, "all that has edge, all that is salt to the mouth, all that is rough to the hand, all that heightens the emotions by contest, all that stings into life the sense of tragedy."

It is the continuing goal of the Foundation to treasure this heritage and foster its modern renewal—to reflect the concern and appreciation of Americans of Irish descent for the land of their forefathers and provide a national organization for all Americans who wish to share in this endeavor.

"Few countries," Mr. de Valera wrote, "have kin as true as Ireland's... may St. Patrick's breastplate be their protection."

Today's reawakening Ireland, still new as a nation, has had neither time nor resources to create the cultural endowments common to many nations; it must rely on "true kin" cited by Mr. de Valera.

The American Irish Foundation depends upon the generosity of those cherishing the American Irish tradition and wishing to share in making possible programs of lasting value to the Irish American people. The Foundation is publicly supported; as such it qualifies for private foundation grants. All individual gifts are tax deductible.

The Foundation's board, international in character, is strengthened by the active participation of the U.S. Ambassador to Ireland and Ireland's Ambassador to Washington. Its work is buttressed, financially and in wise counsel, by a distinguished National Committee. Every project is screened carefully, expenses are kept at a minimum.

I wish to join the American Irish Foundation in the indicated category of membership and enclose my tax deductible contribution.

Please make checks payable to:

The American Irish Foundation

81 Shore View Avenue, San Francisco, California 94121

☐ Regular Member: \$200

☐ National Member: \$1,000

☐ Ambassadors Circle: \$5,000

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

PHONE _____



St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee of Washington, D.C.

2532 Lindley Terrace, Rockville, Maryland 20850 (301) 424-2200

March 16, 1986

Chairman
MATTHEW J. HANNON

Co-Chairman
JAMES J. HEALY
JOSEPH F. O'DONNOR
FRANK TERNAN

Secretary/Treasurer
HELEN KOELLE

Legal Advisors
ROBERT KOCK

Committee
RITA BROWN
JAMES BROWNE
PAT CADY
P.J. CAMPBELL
TOM CRIVEN
JOHN CROWN V
JOHN CUNNINGHAM
BOB CURTIN
WILLIAM P. DELANEY
WILLIAM DUFFY
CECELIA FARLEY
MARY MARGARET FITZGERALD
P.J. FITZGERALD
FRANK FITZPATRICK
BECKY FLAGGARD
PAUL FLAGGARD
JIM GROLTON
SUSAN GRUNDEN
FLORENCE HANNON
PATTY HARPER
JOHN HEALY, JR.
JERRY HILL
PAUL R. JEFFREY
ELIZABETH JONES
WYATT KELLEY
MATTHEW LEE
STEPHEN P. LYNCH
TERESA MAGUIRE
JAMES McLAUGHLIN
CAROLE McNALLY-McCARTHY
BARRY NESTOR
CATHY NESTOR
JOHN O'BRIEN
SANDY PINEFIELD
DENE RONAN
SHARON SARGENT
JIM SNYDER
JIM SPILLANE
DANIEL J. SUDBURY
NANCY WALSH
MARK WHEELER

Advisory Board
MARTIN J. HANNON
TOM KEANE
JAMES KARMODY

Fund Raising
MICKEY SPENNAN
PAT CAREW

Master of Ceremonies
WAC MAGUIRE

Dear Friends;

Welcome to the 1986 St. Patrick's Day Parade. We hope you enjoy the many bands, dancing groups, floats, novelty units and musical groups marching in the Parade. We also hope you enjoy the articles in this magazine. The content of the Parade and the Magazine reflect what we, the Committee, believe to be the "Irish Contribution in America" — the theme of this year's Parade.

And to those of you who are unable to attend the Parade, we hope you will view it on Channel 56 beginning at 6:00 P.M.

On behalf of the Irish American Club and the 1986 St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee, we wish to thank the National Capitol Park Service, and all the businesses, organizations, and individuals, who made the 1986 St. Patrick's Day Parade possible.

Cead mile faite. Cead mile buiochas.

May the blessings of St. Patrick be yours,

Cecelia Farley

Cecelia Farley,
President
The Irish American Club

Matthew J. Hannon

Matthew J. Hannon
Chairman
St. Patrick's Day Parade



Keep your Irish **up** read the Irish Echo!

You'll find the Irish Echo as fresh and as charming as ever, with more news, more features, more reading enjoyment than ever before.

For only \$18.00 you can have the **Irish Echo** mailed weekly to your home for one full year. Unexpired portion of subscription gladly refunded if not satisfied.

**America's largest circulating
Irish-American weekly newspaper**

Irish Echo Newspaper Corp., DEPT. W
300 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016

New ☐

Renewal ☐

Gentlemen:

Please send me the **Irish Echo** for one year.
Enclosed is \$18.00 (\$23.00 for Canadian subs.)

Name

Address

City State Zip

Irish Emigration and the Irish Contribution to America

BY DR. P.J. DRUDY, Trinity College, Dublin

During the nineteenth century the causes of the exodus from Ireland were mainly economic: a rising population early in the century, accompanied by insufficient opportunities to earn a livelihood at home; the "clearance" of tenants from estates to make way for livestock; a series of famines over the decades 1822 to 1842 and the Great Famine itself of 1845-49 — the latter disaster undoubtedly a watershed in the economic and social history of modern Ireland.

Ireland, a small country on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, has experienced an exodus of its people disproportionate to its size over the last century and a half. In 1841 the population of Ireland — north and south — was over eight million. One hundred years later this figure had almost halved, the most substantial losses occurring in the twenty-six counties of the present republic. In most European countries, population had increased during this period, but in Ireland emigration was so great that it depleted the natural increase (births minus deaths) and reduced the population. Vast numbers of men, women and children emigrated to the United States of America during and immediately after the Great Famine, but population decline and emigration continued on a fairly consistent basis during the decades prior to, and for four decades after, the achievement of Irish independence.

The evidence relating to nineteenth century emigration is of course well-known. During the 1820s, for example, the Irish accounted for more than one-third of all immigrants entering the United States; they accounted for almost half the total during the Famine period in the late 1840s. Over the two decades alone from 1841 to 1860 about 1.7 million Irish disembarked at American ports. Over sixty years later, on the eve of Independence, Ireland had sent a further 2.4 million exiles to the new world.

During the early nineteenth century emigrants had been mainly from Ulster and along the east coast; by the end of the century emigration on a considerable scale was prevalent throughout the country. The great majority were young, unmarried and unskilled, although a sizeable minority were drawn from the skilled, professional and farming classes. When they reached the United States, they settled predominantly in the industrialized regions, especially in the north-east, though in due course they headed for the mid-west and west coast.

Ireland achieved her independence in 1922. Many felt that, once Ireland broke the link with Britain, the problem of emigration, as well as other difficulties, would be alleviated. Whatever the arguments for political independence and there were many — it did not put an end to emigration. In fact, it continued on a significant scale during the first forty years after independence — on such

a scale indeed that the population of the new independent state declined fairly consistently up to 1961. It was only in the 1960s that a remarkable turnaround occurred and Ireland began to experience the fastest population growth rate in Europe. It seems useful therefore to divide my analysis into two main periods — that prior to 1961 and the decades of the 1960s and 1970s. I will first examine the nature of population change in Ireland together with the extent and causes of emigration since 1926. I will then assess the causes and implications of population growth and reduced emigration from Ireland since the early 1960s. Finally, I will offer some views on the impact the Irish have had on various aspects of American life.

Period I: 1926-61

Changes in population are the outcome of three basic components: the birth rate, the death rate and the rate of net emigration. Since 1926 the Republic's birth rate (ranging from 19.6 per 1,000 of average population in 1926-36 to 21.2 in 1951-61) remained consistently higher than the death rate (14.2 and 11.9 per 1,000 respectively), so that a positive natural increase (births minus deaths) has always been recorded. Up to 1961, however, the rate of emigration was so high that it both depleted the natural increase and reduced the population. Average net emigration accelerated from 16,700 per annum in the 1926-36 period to 42,000 per annum during 1956-61. Bearing in mind the considerably smaller population of the Republic in the 1950s, such an outflow was just as serious as much of pre-1900 emigration. Furthermore, the exodus consisted predominantly of the young and most active — between 1946 and 1961 some 75 per cent of the net loss was in the age groups below 34 years of age.

We can thus see that the rate of emigration from Ireland accelerated markedly during the decades after independence and up to 1961. It would appear that the overriding motive for this exodus was economic, although non-economic considerations also played a part. As the Commission on Emigration reporting in 1955, put it:

... we are satisfied that, while the causes of emigration have been many and have varied at different times, emigration has been due to two fundamental causes — the absence of opportunities for making an adequate livelihood, and a growing desire for higher standards of living on the part of the community, particularly the rural community. At the same time, there has been a great demand for labour in the United States of America and more recently in Britain, countries which, in general presented the Irish with no difficulties of language or barriers of race.

Thus, in the view of the Commission, the causes of emigration could be regarded as having "push" and "pull" components — on the one hand, the lack of sufficient employment opportunities pushing the migrant to seek a job elsewhere; on the other hand, the ready availability of jobs attracting him or her to other locations. Let us elaborate somewhat further on this.

Ireland at independence was a predominantly small farm economy. Thus, in 1926 about two-thirds of the agricultural holdings were between 1 and 50 acres. In some areas of the west and north-west, this proportion was even higher. This difficulty was compounded, especially in the western half of the country, by a variety of other physical difficulties such as fragmentation of holdings and high proportions of "marginal" land. These physical characteristics alone inevitably resulted in low productivity and low income incapable of supporting relatively large numbers of small farm dependents. In addition to this, however, the rigidity of the land tenure system (with its emphasis on owner-occupation), a pattern of late inheritance and an unfavourable demographic structure were all inimical to agricultural development. It may seem ironic that owner-occupation — a status sought so avidly for so long both within and outside Ireland — could be seen to be a barrier to development. In the context of the Irish demographic structure, however, this was and indeed still is, the case. It is now widely agreed that the predominance of owner-occupation (though not necessarily *per se*) and the non-availability of an adequate long-leasing system has contributed to the very low rate of land mobility and the consequent lack of structural improvement and development.

As regards the inheritance pattern, it has been common practice for Irish farmers, and in particular for those on small units, to retain ownership of farms until quite late in life rather than relinquish control to a younger generation more likely to build up viable productive units. Thus, by the 1940s, the age structure of the farming population was showing a serious imbalance. By 1946 one-third of all farmers were over sixty-five years of age. Women accounted for one-sixth of the total; nearly half of these were over sixty-five and three-quarters were widows. As E.S.I. Lyons put it in a memorable phrase: "*It would be difficult to imagine a more infallible recipe for rural conservatism*". Furthermore, when control was eventually relinquished, the farm had to be passed on "intact"; only one son could inherit. The prospects for the non-inheritors were far too few.

There was a further important "push" factor and this operated especially in relatively prosperous agricultural areas in the east and south-east as well as in parts of the west. For example, between 1946 and 1961 the number of tractors increased from 4,500 to 39,700. In the post-war period rural electrification, also progressed rapidly, enabling considerable numbers of farmers to purchase milking machines. It seems likely that this rapid transition to agricultural labour-saving techniques, and hence the

reduced demand for labour, played an important role in the high rates of emigration during these years.

Whatever the causes, the Census of Population continued to record a massive drift from the land of "sons, daughters and relatives assisting". It could be argued that this labour loss was inevitable, and even desirable, since much of Irish agriculture was over-manned. It could also be contended however that many of the brightest and most enterprising left, while the conservative and those with little initiative remained behind. Due to the late age of inheritance, many of the inheritors remained single; they formed the considerable bulk of the aging and "contracting" farm households throughout rural Ireland. Many of these were unlikely to contemplate, let alone initiate, serious development on their farms. Whatever the "benefit" to the individuals concerned, Ireland was poorer than it might have been due to the considerable under-use of the land.

Moreover, the labour exodus from agriculture had adverse implications for the non-agricultural population. The small market towns and villages depended heavily on the custom of the farming population. The exodus of so many of these inevitably depressed demand and adversely affected jobs in a wide variety of non-agricultural pursuits. Many of those employed in such "service" activities were likewise forced to migrate. The labour loss from agriculture thus simply acted as a trigger for the cumulative decline of the economic and social fabric in many small communities throughout rural Ireland. Employment created either by the state or by private firms proved insufficient to arrest such decline. For the vast majority of rural youth, the only option was to emigrate.

Period II: Post 1961

The year 1961 has been aptly called a "watershed" in Irish demographic history because that year saw the beginning of a phase of consistent population growth. Thus, during the five-year period 1961-66 net emigration dropped to 16,000, but the natural increase was 29,000 per annum, resulting in an overall increase in population of 13,000 per annum. During the subsequent five years, emigration dropped further and the population continued to increase. Finally, between 1971 and 1979 a remarkable turnaround occurred and the net outflow was replaced by a net inflow of 13,600 per annum. The result was, of course, a substantial increase in population, at least by previous Irish standards. Even the provinces of Ulster and Connacht, which had experienced continuous loss of population since early in the last century, recorded increases and indeed net "in-migration." In the cases of Cavan, Donegal, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, population increases were recorded for the first time since 1841.

The national population continued to increase after 1979. However, net "in-migration" ceased and a net emigration of over 5,000 was recorded for the two year period 1979-81. This more than doubled to 11,000 during the subsequent two year period. During 1985 net emigration was about 10,000.

The dramatic turnaround in 1961 was due, at least to some extent, to the new economic initiatives taken by successive Irish governments from the mid-1950s. The exhortations of the Capital Investment Advisory Committee, appointed in 1955; the publication of the government White Paper, *Economic Development*, and based on this, the *First Programme for Economic Expansion* in 1958, marked the end of an era of largely protectionist policies and the adoption of an "outward-looking", export-oriented approach. During the previous decade, Irish governments had tended to put considerable emphasis on "self-sufficiency" and "economic nationalism" — ideas espoused especially by Arthur Griffith at the foundation of the state. In some ways, such an emphasis was inevitable: the world recession of the 1930s had serious consequences for Ireland; the "economic war" with Britain on which Ireland heavily depended, the widespread erection of trade barriers and the Second World War, all left Ireland with little alternative but to rely heavily on its own meagre resources. Thus, apart from measures to improve agricultural productivity, policies from the 1930s emphasized the need to develop native industry and to build up a store of native entrepreneurs. Whatever the arguments in favor of such self-reliance, the policies pursued were insufficient to provide the level of growth and job creation so urgently required. As we have seen earlier, substantial emigration was the consequence.

From the late 1950s, the new approach put considerable emphasis on the attraction of foreign investment and a wide variety of incentives were subsequently offered to companies willing to locate in Ireland. Notable among these was an Exports Profits Tax Relief Scheme, whereby firms exporting their products were freed from taxation on profits. At the same time, capital grants, re-equipment grants and loans at favourable rates of interest were made available under the auspices of the Industrial Development Authority. These incentives proved to be a major attraction to foreign firms, including considerable numbers from the United States. During the decade 1961-71, therefore, the number of jobs created outside agriculture (in industry and services) exceeded the number lost in agriculture — for the first time since the foundation of the state.

The increased commitment of outward-looking policies was confirmed further by the signing of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement in 1965 and Ireland's entry to the European Economic Community in 1973. Membership of the Community meant that Ireland became an attractive base for foreign firms wishing to export to lucrative markets in Europe. The consequent increase in employment opportunities and steadily rising income were also major attractions for the Irish abroad, and during the 1971-81 period there was a net in-migration to the Republic of 104,000 persons. This included 63,000 married persons who returned with young children. It is most likely that the majority of this group had emigrated to Britain as single people in the 1950s.

On the employment front, a total of 97,000 net new jobs became available during the period 1971-79 — a major acceleration of the improvement of the 1960s. However, this increase in employment must be viewed in the context of the substantial increase in population and the expansion of those seeking work. Thus, unemployment increased markedly during the late 1970s from 88,000 (7.6 per cent) in 1975 to 206,000 (15.6 per cent) in 1983. Not surprisingly, net emigration resumed as from 1977. The possibilities of such emigration are of course greatly diminished. There are now considerable restrictions on entry to the United States. The number of Irish entering the United States on a permanent basis has showed considerable fluctuation since the 1920s when a quota system was the norm. The quota system was abolished in 1965 and immigration is, with certain exceptions, on a "first come, first served" basis. By the 1970s the number of Irish entering on a permanent basis was just over 1,000 per annum. During the 1980s this dropped to about 500 per annum. Britain is also less attractive due to heavy unemployment there and most other European economies are currently unable to provide sufficient jobs.

Space does not permit anything but a passing mention of the factors accounting for the increased unemployment in Ireland and the resumption of emigration. While outward-looking policies and membership of the European Community made a significant contribution towards Ireland's relative prosperity during the last two decades, they were on their own insufficient. Additional policies are urgently required to cope with a number of difficulties facing the Irish economy and people. Ireland is a small open economy, reliant on export markets. We have relied perhaps overmuch in the past on foreign borrowing; heavy interest charges are now a drain on our resources. Our tax system needs a serious overhaul. Perhaps most of all we have given insufficient attention to the development of our own precious resources, in particular the land and the sea. During 1984 two major government documents were published, setting out detailed proposals for dealing with these and other problems; their success or others remains to be seen. The Irish population and labour force is expected to increase significantly over the next two decades. With continuing restrictions in the United States and high unemployment in Britain and Europe, the possibilities of emigration for the Irish have reduced. The partial closing of this "safety valve" makes the solution of Ireland's economic and political difficulties all the more urgent.

One should however also emphasize the major advantages Ireland possesses. Irish agriculture, forestry and fishing all offer enormous development potential. We have a young, well-educated and enthusiastic work-force. Central and local government and development agencies, such as the Industrial Development Authority, make every possible effort to assist both Irish and non-Irish entrepreneurs — the arrival of many American firms over the last two decades offers clear evidence that Ireland's

potential is being recognized abroad. The fact that it is the most profitable manufacturing base in Europe is also no small attraction. With advantages such as these Ireland should never need to return to the levels of involuntary emigration experienced in the past.

The Irish Contribution in America

It is clear from the foregoing that large numbers of the Irish emigrated to the United States especially during the post-Famine era. However, emigration was also significant in post-independence Ireland, and particularly in the 1950s. Consequently, the most recent U.S. Census suggests that there are now about 42 million people of Irish descent in the United States.

Despite the normal difficulties of assimilation—and this was not always an easy process—the Irish adjusted remarkably well to their new environment and had a significant impact on various aspects of American life and indeed on life in Ireland. I will refer here to only two areas of activity—their role in politics and in the development of the American economy. They became involved in politics from an early stage, helping to form the nucleus of the Democratic party—an affiliation many of the Irish and their descendants were to retain until well into the twentieth century.

From the late nineteenth century, they became increasingly involved in, and showed a great deal of flair for, local urban politics. It has often been contended that they excelled in the Tammany Hall brand of politics—and this was tainted by allegations (some well-founded) of corruption and political brokerage. They were thus seen by some as being more successful at procuring political office than for subsequent reforms or achievements. I would endorse Lawrence McCaffrey's view, however, that "while the Irish gave a green tinge to political graft, they did not invent it." There is indeed such evidence to suggest that "Anglo-Americans" in urban and rural politics had mastered the art of graft and corruption long before the Irish arrived on the scene. Whatever the criticisms, Irish politicians, serving multi-ethnic areas, played a crucial role in changing the relationship between government and people. Although catering for peoples' needs for food, housing and jobs at local level may have been regarded as inefficient and of dubious motive, such activities paved the way for a more caring society. Furthermore, it could be argued that the Irish lacking the language and color barriers of other ethnic groups, assimilated more easily into the wider American society; this ease of assimilation, coupled with organizational and political flair, enabled them to contribute to a "bonding" process, knitting together the disparate groups in American society.

Throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, the Irish remained closely associated with the Democratic Party and a major triumph was achieved in 1960 with the election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States. A new type of leader and politics had emerged and the Irish acceptance at national level was

confirmed. To some extent, however, their influence was being lost at local level to other nationalities. Federal government intervention reduced the necessity for the old brand of urban politics and in any case, the Irish were moving in increasing numbers to the suburbs where traditional loyalties were less critical. Slowly but surely, their long-term allegiance to the Democratic Party was eroded. Two republican candidates, Richard Nixon, and more recently, Ronald Reagan, both with Irish ancestry (and proud of it) were elected to the Presidency with strong Irish support. Although affluence and respectability have now largely replaced political ambitions among the Irish-Americans, their continuing influence (now with broadened party affiliation on the political scene should not be under-estimated.

Apart from their influence on American politics, the Irish played a crucial role in the development of the American economy. From lowly beginnings in the "pre-industrial era" (1700-1830) they were to become central during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the construction of canals, railroads, factories, housing, churches and schools. Irish labour, including many "women of extraordinary talent", also took the lead in the labour unions, whether in railroads, manufacturing or mining. Their efforts effected considerable improvements in working conditions.

Despite their contribution, many of the Irish endured considerable exploitation and they showed poor occupational mobility during the nineteenth century—by 1900 only a small portion held top business positions and the majority remained in the lower occupational categories until well into the twentieth century. The major break through came after the Second World War. The decision was made through national legislation to provide veterans of the War with college and university education and the Irish and their descendants grasped these new opportunities more rapidly than most. Therefore, in the two decades after the Second World War, aided by the major increase in American economic growth, the group made enormous occupational advances. Business-related travel and interchange diminished remaining ethnic barriers and placed Irish-Americans in areas of activity which they would not have contemplated a half century earlier. A recent analysis by Dennis Clark of corporate presidents among 900 leading corporations in the United States reveals that Irish-Americans constitute about 10 per cent of the top corporate leadership of the nation. At executive level they are now heavily represented in communications, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and space programs as well as in traditional areas such as automobiles, shipping and retailing. Apart from their involvement in business and executive activities, their political tradition and educational advancement gave them access to rapidly expanding opportunities at all levels of government and public sector administration. Many of those who were classified in lower occupational categories in earlier years have entered these latter areas and they have considerable influence. It should of course be recognized that such

influence now derives as much from professional and managerial qualifications as from purely ethnic affiliations. In any case, the Irish have done well in the United States and they have made a notable contribution.

Conclusion

Over several centuries, the United States provided a safe sanctuary and the possibilities of a better life for many generations of Irish men and women. In return, the Irish provided much of the manpower which transformed America into one of the most powerful nations in the world. Emigration was thus of mutual benefit. The Irish, despite many difficulties, adjusted relatively well to their new environment and in due course had a major impact on American politics and economic development. These were no mean achievements for a peasant people in a powerful continent.

Note: This paper draws on *The Irish in America: Emigration, Assimilation and Impact* (Irish Studies, Vol. 4), edited by P.J. Drudy, Cambridge University Press, 1985.

HAPPY SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

Emerald Society

D.C. FIRE DEPARTMENT

Dennis Murphy
President

Ben Self
1st Vice-President

Rick Moore
2nd Vice-President

Joe Healey
Treasurer

Guy Moorman
Secretary

Danny French
Sergeant-at-Arms

Bill Handley
Membership Chairman



Happy St. Patrick's Day!

O'BRIEN'S **FIRE EQUIPMENT** Engineered Fire Protection Systems

specializing in

HALON 1301
FIRE EXTINGUISHANT

for Computer Rooms and High Value Areas

937-1010

12217 DISTRIBUTION PL., BELTSVILLE



WILKES, ARTIS, HEDRICK & LANE CHARTERED ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1666 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 457-7800

MARYLAND OFFICE
51 Monroe Street
Rockville, Maryland 20850
(301) 279-7900

VIRGINIA OFFICE
4020 University Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
(703) 385-8000

ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW,
INCLUDING
Planning and Zoning
Real Estate Finance
Real Estate Tax and Condemnation
Estate Planning and Taxation
Federal Administrative and Communication
General Litigation



DISTINGUISHED IRISH-AMERICAN HONOREE PROGRAM

In conjunction with this year's parade theme, "Ireland's contribution to America," the parade committee decided that it would be more than appropriate to honor several Americans of Irish descent who have distinguished themselves in various fields. The committee selected eight prominent people to so honor. The awards (one will be posthumous) will be presented at a Capitol Hill breakfast the morning of the parade. A brief biography of the honorees follows:

William F. Bolger — born in Waterbury, Connecticut in 1923, he is married and has two daughters. He began service with the U.S. Postal Service in 1941 and rose to the post of Postmaster-General in 1978. Mr. Bolger is now retired from the Service and is president of the Air Transport Association.

John Grimes — born in 1933, he is married and has two daughters. A graduate of Manhattan University, Mr. Grimes saw duty as a Navy pilot. At present, he is the publisher of the noted and award-winning Irish-American newspaper, the Irish Echo of New York City. His father, Dan Grimes, was publisher before him.

Monsignor Edward C. Herr — born in 1911, he has spent most of his life in Lima, Ohio. Retired, he now devotes his time to chronically ill patients at St. Regis Hospital. The monsignor was principal of Lima Central Catholic High for 25 years. He recently celebrated his 75th birthday and his 50th year as a priest.

Eugene J. McCarthy — born in 1916 in Watkins, Minnesota. Senator McCarthy represented his home state in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. He sought the 1968 Democratic Presidential nomination and in 1976 ran as an independent candidate for President. His memoirs will be published later this year.

Vice-Admiral John J. Shanahan — born in Buffalo, New York in 1923. The retired admiral had a most distinguished 35 years of active duty. He saw combat in three wars and commissioned the Navy's first guided missile destroyer as operations officer. He is now active in several private sector ventures.

Richard J. Sullivan — born in the Bronx, New York, he is married and has six children. Since 1957, he has served with the U.S. House Public Works Committee. As chief counsel, Mr. Sullivan has overseen the creation and maintenance of most of the nation's major public works projects. He received 8 battle stars during World War II in the North Africa and Sicily campaigns.

Julia Margaret Curry Walsh — born in Akron, Ohio in 1923, she is married and has five children and seven step-children. She is an investment company executive and is active in numerous charitable activities. In addition to several government jobs, she has held numerous financial posts over the years. Mrs. Walsh is chairman of Julia M. Walsh & Sons, Inc.



In Memoriam

"What are we doing here? We're reaching for the stars."

Christa McAuliffe

On the morning of January 28, 1986, America suffered a horrible national tragedy. The space shuttle Challenger and its seven heroic passengers were lost 75 seconds after lift-off in an explosion that totally destroyed the shuttle and its courageous occupants. As though to remind the world that the fabric and strength of America is comprised of peoples who have sought refuge and freedom here from all corners of the globe, the crew of the challenger represented both sexes, three major religious faiths, and three of the racial entities of mankind. All are true heroes and we remember them all in our thoughts and prayers. We would be remiss, we feel, if we did not select one of them for special remembrance; one who, like members of the Parade Committee, is an Irish-American and a former resident of the Washington area.

Sharon Christa Corrigan was born September 2, 1948 to Ed and Grace Corrigan of Framingham, Massachusetts. She was educated in Catholic schools, where she met her future husband, Steven McAuliffe. Having earned her Bachelor's degree, they married and moved to the Washington, D.C. area where they both earned advanced degrees. While here, Christa also taught at schools in Prince Georges County, Maryland and is fondly remembered by those who knew her. In joining the shuttle crew, she exhibited exceptional courage, typical of her



insatiable desire to learn and to teach. *"I touch the future. I teach"*, she had said. In reaching for the stars, Christa McAuliffe has attained her place in history. As her soul has departed this world, her indomitable spirit remains to serve as an exemplary model for the inspiration of others who follow. We miss you, Christa, and all America is justly proud of you.



REQUIESCAT IN PACE



The 37th Irish Rifles of New York

BY JOHN W. O'BRIEN

With the fall of Fort Sumter, President Abraham Lincoln called the Nation to arms in defense of the Union. Eight days later, the Officers of the 75th Rifles, New York State Volunteers, offered their services to the Governor. Thus began another distinguished contribution of the Irish to America.

In May 1861, The New York State Militia Board ordered the 75th Rifles to become the 37th Regiment. Colonel John H. McCunn was in command, with Lieutenant Colonel John Burke his second. Captains O'Connor, Doran, Kavanaugh, McHugh, Murphy, McGuire, Rush, Harmon, and Clarke led various companies. Small wonder the unit named itself the "37th Irish Rifles."

Soldiers of the Union now, the 37th trained daily. When their uniforms arrived in late June, the Regiment prepared to leave for Washington, D.C.

To mark the 37th's departure, impressive ceremonies took place. The merchants of New York City presented an elaborate silk regimental flag, on which was embroidered "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls." Colonel McCunn was given a handsome sword by Richard Murphy, leader of the 18th Ward.

On Sunday, June 23, the Irish Rifles boarded the steamer "Atlas" to the roaring music of the Cecilian Band to the cheers of thousands. At Perth Amboy, New Jersey, entrained for Washington. In Philadelphia, 10,000 turned out at 10 p.m. on a Sunday to cheer the Regiment on. This was typical of the almost continuous ovation that greeted them throughout their trip.

In less than a week after establishing camp in Washington, the 37th was honored by a visit from Mrs. Lincoln. In the First Lady's honor, Colonel McCunn declared the site "Camp Mary." In describing Mrs. Lincoln's visit, the *National Intelligence* said, "This Regiment is composed of Irishmen who feel that the country of their adoption has a claim on their support and they render it cheerfully." On July 4, 1861, the New York regiments, 20,000 strong, were reviewed by President Lincoln. Afterwards, General Winfield Scott told the 37th that they were "the best looking of the many that turned out that day."

In 1861, Washington was surrounded by hostile territory. Previous military units had been confronted by serious rioting in Baltimore as they marched South to defend the capitol. It was said, that the President could look through a spy glass and see Confederate flags flying on Arlington Heights.

Through the fall and winter of 61-62, the 37th spent much time on the drudgery of soldiering. From a camp near "Bailey's on the Leesburg Pike" parties went out to work on fortifications for the defense of Washington. There were occasional skirmishes with enemy pickets

and the Rifles acquitted themselves well. Soon, they would go into combat in earnest.

They did so with a new leader, Captain Samuel B. Heyman, A west Pointer and Mexican War veteran with 19 years in the Regular Army. Appointed Colonel of the Regiment by the Governor of New York, Heyman commanded the 37th during the rest of its time in the Army of the Potomac.

On St. Patrick's Day 1862, the Irish Rifles embarked for Fort Monroe, Virginia, where General McClellan was to begin his march of Richmond. On May 5, they engaged the enemy near Williamsburg. They lost 93 officers and men killed or wounded in this their first battle, with two enlisted men winning the Medal of Honor.

At Fair Oaks on May 31, Division Commander General Philip Kearny personally led the Irish Rifles into action and later praised their "high discipline and determined valor." Color Heyman singled out Captain James R. O'Brien — the author's ancestor — and others for their "daring and courage." O'Brien was later awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his deeds at Fair Oaks "when he gallantly maintained the order of battle until ordered to fall back."

Having proved their courage in these first battles, the Irish Rifles moved near Richmond. Following a month of hard fighting and forced marches "attended by much privation and hardship, inclement weather and impossible country in parts, and trials and endurance and exposure almost unequalled," they arrived before the Confederate seat of Government. It was early June 1862.

The 37th went into combat on June 25th, engaged in a "sharp skirmish" with the enemy, and advanced a mile beyond the Confederate lines. They were within five miles of Richmond — the high point of McClellan's ill-fated effort to take that city. On June 27, McClellan withdrew — making, he said, a "change of base." Robert E. Lee had successfully defended the Southern Capital. The Irish Rifles marched to Yorktown and returned to Alexandria by boat, arriving on August 23, 1862.

During the rest of 1862-63 the Irish Rifles saw action at the various points in Northern Virginia. Then, in April 1863, the 37th Irish Rifles, along with other troops, were ordered to engage Stonewall Jackson's troops at Chancellorsville.

The battle lasted from May 1st to the 5th and ended in a Confederate victory. The 37th lost 222 killed, wounded, or missing. They also lost their handsome regimental flag when Color Sergeant Michael Lloyd, who had wrapped it around his body to prevent its loss or destruction in battle, went to an unknown grave.

Chancellorsville was one of Lee's great victories. Yet the record of the Irish Corps, including the 37th Irish Rifles, was illustrious. Numerous commendations by commanding officers testify to outstanding performance. In addition to many casualties inflicted upon the enemy, over 700 Confederate prisoners were taken. As a result of their actions 53 officers and men of the 37th were awarded the "Kearney Cross," their Division's highest commendation.

The 37th's days of soldiering as a unit were numbered, however. With their two year enlistment nearing its end, they were ordered back to New York. On June 8, 1863, the City honored them at an "imposing reception" by the citizenry. As the 37th marched up Broadway with their official escort, "cheering multitudes massed on the sidewalks and roofs of buildings." When the soldiers saw Generals McClellan and Sickles in the reviewing stand, they themselves burst into cheers.

An attempt was made to reorganize the Irish Rifles for another term of service but, because other units had been established while the 37th was off to war, not enough men were available. The Regiment was mustered out of Federal service on October 18, 1865. Men who wished to reenlist were transferred to other units. The 37th Irish Rifles was no more.

One distinguishing member of the 37th had not returned to New York with the unit. Captain James O'Beirne had been shot through the lung at Chancellorsville and was recovering from his wounds in Washington.

Later he presented himself for active duty, but was found unfit for the field. Transferred to the Veterans' Reserve, he was detailed to the command of the Provost Marshal General and assigned to the District of Columbia. While Provost Marshal of the District, then-Major O'Beirne was in command on April 14, 1865, when President Lincoln was assassinated.

In the hectic days that followed, O'Beirne had both to protect the new President, Andrew Johnson, and look for the Lincoln assassins. At President Johnson's direction, O'Beirne searched for John Wilkes Booth and his accomplices throughout southern Maryland, and when information he developed led to their apprehension, he was warmly commended by Secretary of War, Stanton. Major O'Beirne stayed on active duty for the rest of the war. On February 20, 1869, President Johnson commissioned him a Brevet Brigadier General. He was only 30 years old.

O'Beirne and his comrades of the 37th Irish Rifles had seen and sacrificed much during their service to the Union. They had repeatedly demonstrated their bravery and fighting ability. If they could point to no striking victories over Lee's formidable Army of Northern Virginia, they could know that they had participated in the building, through hard experience of the Army of the Potomac into a great fighting machine. Above all, they had proved their devotion to the country that had given them the freedoms they so highly prized and could not find in the land from which they came.

Happy St. Pat's To All The Paraders!



Business Executives for National Security, Inc.

Evans Building, 21 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20036-9990

Stanley A. Weiss
President

Robert D. Lamson
Executive Vice President

James W. Morrison
Vice President for Public Policy

Michael Burns
Director of Legislative Liaison



Friends of the St. Patrick's Day Parade

SPONSORS

Norrie Amott
Ann Barker
Michael Barry
John Caulfield
Barbara Chambers
Bill Coulter
Elizabeth Anne Coyne
Michael John Coyne
Pat Dalton
Donald R. Dineen
Marge Donaghy
Michael Donaghy
Marilyn Donaghy
Dave, Mary Pat & Alena Franzisk
Arthur V. Frawley

The Galbreath Family
Pat & Carol Garvey
Benson Goldstein
Kent Hall
John, Erika & Evan O'Brien Helms
Elizabeth Jones
Katie & Eileen O'Sullivan Keane
Hugh Kelly
David, Susan & Barret Lang
Jerry & Sharon Lawson
Ida M. Lynch
Mary B. Lynch
Mark, Sara, & Jaz
Joseph & Ruth McKeown

Sally Moore
Jim Morrison
Daniel H. Murray
Kelly O'Brien
Sally O'Hara
Amy Parikh
Kevin Peterson
Dave Quail
Timothy Michael Sheehan
Walter Larke Song
Bobby & Jennifer Suato
J.J. Walsh
Julius Wertheimer

PATRONS

Charlie & Wanda Albright
George Baldadon
Bill & Diane Ballo
Bill & Paula Barry
John P. Barry
Milla Bender
Richard & Phyllis Bojowski
Pat & Tom Bonaccorsi
Shirley Bostelman
Rodney & Stephanie Bower
The Boyle Family
Norah Brexton
Nan Brown
Woody, Terry & Christy Brown
James Browne
Rita Browne
Pat & Flo Cady
Glenn, Debbie & Tony Cappa
Harry & Linda Charvat
Mary Ellen (McCarthy) Clegg
The Collins Family
Roland D. Cooley, Jr.
The Crown Family
Jack & Vickie Cummings
Deley
Cat Dehinder & Bitmany
The Deberry Family of NJ
The Dolan Family
Frances Dankerley
Cedrick Dupre
Sara Elliott
Josephine M. Everett
Frank & Cecelia Farley
M.J. Fazio
Mary Margaret Fitzgerald
P.J. & Sue Fitzgerald
Rich, Barbara, Kim, Colleen & Sean Foster
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Fraley & Family

Dr. & Mrs. D.F. Garvin
The Gavin Family
Tracy, Laura & Matt Godfrey
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory C. Grapens
Helen Harris
Don, Pat & Sean Henderson
The Higgins Family
Ms. Nita Hiller
Stephen Hitchcock
Frank & Cathy Hughes
The Irish Eye, Washington, D.C.
The Denny Jeffers Family
Joe & Betty
Tom & Ita Keane
Michael Kelly
Mrs. Patricia T. Knowles
Tracy & Sherie Krammes
Ms. Betty Laury
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Leary
Matt Lee
Mr. & Mrs. George F. Leidy, Jr.
The Milliken Family
Brian & Joan Moore
Tom & Barb Moeschella
Eleanor Ann Murray
CDR & Mrs. T.E. McCaigment
Linda M. McCasally
Carole & Ed McCarthy
Norman, JoAnn & Francis McCarthy
Frank & Julie McCrone
The McGinnis Family
Terence E. McKean
The McMenamin Family
The McNally Family
John Thomas O'Brien
Catherine C. O'Brien
Daniel Liam O'Brien
Colonel & Mrs. Joseph F. O'Connor

Bob & Diane O'Leary
Jill O'Sacks
Mrs. Joyce Waters O'Toole
Mr. Richard Paul O'Toole
Red, Karen & Erin Patterson
Ruth T. Penn
Sandy Pinfield
Father Richard Piotrowski
Lawrence E. Post
Bess Riddle & Kole
Anthony C. Rogers & Family
The Roane Family
Rita & Dale Sanford
Mr. & Mrs. John Savage & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Claude T. Sheane
Patty Simpson
Jim & Barbara Smith
Robert Warren Smith
Russell E.L. Stanford, II
Dr. & Mrs. J. Stanton
Tom & Joanna Sullivan
The Sullivan Family
Nick Tazza
Robert & Nancy Taylor
The Toney Family
Kathy Vessa
Charles & Joan Vibers
Jane M. Walsh
Joseph & Mary Walsh
Michael, Nancy, Mike, Chris & Pat Walsh
Nancy Walsh
Nancy P. Walsh
Joe Werner and the Crew
Ed Wholey
Terry Willford
Beverly Williams
Peter Wykoczek
Gary, Jan, Hera & Allison Zuckerman

THE IRISH WOMAN IN AMERICA:

The First Wash — Part II

BY RONA M. FIELDS, Ph.D.

It is purely apocryphal to the story of the Mayflower's arrival on the beach of what became Massachusetts, but the fact is that most of its pilgrim cargo were Irish by birth or residence and it's certainly worth a St. Patrick's Day notice, that the first European Women to set foot on the new land were Irish. But more than that, these women were the first Europeans since St. Brendan and Leif Erickson (probably) to land on the continental United States as far north. The women and the accumulated laundry of months at sea, were lowered over the side of the Mayflower. Totally impervious to whatever dangers might lurk on the wilderness shore of this new world, the Pilgrim Fathers wanted to be tidily garbed for their first ceremonial appearance in the new land. The men — the only signatories of the Mayflower compact were therefore the only persons of "significance" for this event. So, over the side they went, loaded down with the linens and the women waded ashore to do the cuffs and collars to a brilliant white.

If the legend of the Irish Washerwoman didn't get its start from the ladies of the Mayflower, perhaps it originated two hundred years later when Irish women and girls in the slums of the eastern seaboard were desperate for any kind of paid work and made their place in the ethnic lore by taking on the washing for the new world's upper castes.

Besides the Mayflower, there were some subversive myths of women in Irish legend — as Warrior Queens and leaders — that gave so many young girls the courage to leave their rural homes and journey in hardship to cities in Ireland and England, and all the way to America to work as indentured servants or as domestics and factory workers. Maybe, apart from these epic role models, the living conditions for women in rural Ireland were so miserable and daughters so devalued that leaving home became the custom for the single children — young men and women — who would not expect to ever be able to marry and have a place of their own "at home." Colonial absentee landlordism bred repeated famines, depopulation of the natural resources, homelessness and repeated rounds of political unrest and exile of patriots. From the 1870's onward, immigration to America was preponderantly Irish women except at times of British wars. America had become a part of Ireland in the sense of the rural to urban migration that characterized European population movements in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Catholic Ireland moved to the United States via single men and women from rural areas. Protestant Irish women were, from the time of the Mayflower, more likely to arrive as wives or daughters of family groups. A very large number of Protestant families (Dissenters) left Ireland at the time of the Penal Laws and another large exodus of this population occurred after the Act of Union.

By the mid-nineteenth century, this distinction was closely related to the preponderance of Irish women in the lowest paid part of the work force. Their only hope — often the

only hope of their parents and siblings back in Ireland — was that work in the cash economy would provide the remittances back to Ireland.

Ireland has always been symbolized as a woman. The historic myths of each wave of new inhabitants to the shores of Ireland herself, was led by women of heroic stature. The reality of the later invasions was quite different of course, but the significance of the feminist myth system is borne out in the character of the people — most particularly of the women. One of the myths of leadership by a woman, was that of Caesara the niece of Noah who led three men and fifty women to seek refuge in a place untainted by sin when she'd heard of the impending universal flood from her uncle, Noah. Ireland was their refuge. Later, and in other myths, the goddess Dana, leader of the Dúris called Tuartha de Dannan defeated the Fírblois and established five kingdoms on the island. They fought the invading Milesians through strength, wisdom and magic, but, in an epic battle at Derry, the Milesians (Gaels) had slaughtered the Dannan Queens. But in spirit, the Druids never left Ireland. The Dannan spirit prevailed in Irish myth and legend. The spirit prevailed as the symbol of Ireland — the Woman as Queen, as Hag, as Virgin, as Healer (Brigid who became St. Brigid — midwife to the Virgin Mary), the Banshee; practitioners of magic, of arts and of crafts; songs and poems and lacemakers. From Brigid to the little girl weavers, the Irish woman was always a Worker.

It has been primarily as Workers that Irish women have made their mark in America. The caste system that pervaded the colonies from their inception, also locked the Catholic Irish Immigrants into the underclass. But even in that shadowy depth, Irish women never were constrained to the margins of the living history of their adopted land.

For instance, during the Revolutionary War, there were the two Mollys. Both of them Irish women who were farm laborers married to farm laborers and both followed their husbands to take up arms against the British army.

Margaret (Molly) Corbin went into action beside her husband in the battle of Fort Mifflin on November 15, 1779. She fired a two-gun battery and when her husband fell, mortally wounded beside her she kept serving the gun alone. She kept firing away until she was herself severely wounded with one arm nearly severed and one breast mangled by three bursts of grapeshot. The Continental Congress voted "Captain Molly" a pension on July 6, 1779. Her commendation read that she should receive "during her natural life... the one-half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these states... and one complete suit of clothes or the value therein in money."

The second Molly — Margaret Hayes — later became known as "Molly Pitcher." She too, followed her farm laborer husband to war and during the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1779, when the temperature soared to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, she lugged pitcher after pitcher of cool

water from a nearby spring to the men "on the line." She was impervious to her own dangerous predicament and on one of her trips she saw her husband lying wounded with the rammer of his cannon beside him. She grabbed the rammer staff to fire the cannon repeatedly until the end of the battle. General Washington himself issued her a warrant as a non-commissioned officer.

The patriotism of these early Irish women immigrants to America did not, unfortunately, provide an easier path for the feet of their countrywomen who followed them to the new land. In the mid-nineteenth century, when European rural to urban migration reached a new high, and conditions in Ireland (and other European countries) had reached political and economic crisis proportions, the pressure for place in America was at its zenith. At the same time, the growth of the Know Nothing movement — populism and Nativism — had become the dominant force in the older eastern states' political life. There was no welcome, and often even no admittance — for the victims of the famine who survived the coffin ships.

When these boats reached landfall in the Massachusetts Bay, the survivors were quarantined on the spit of land called South Boston. They were kept there without medical care or adequate food and shelter and allowed a visit by a priest once a week. As the parents died, the orphaned children were permitted to leave if they were adopted or "taken up" by "responsible Christian families." (Meaning Protestant families in the context of the meaning of the day and place.) Most of these children became servants in the families of their "benefactors." They were alienated from their origins and their religion no less than were the little children shipped off by Cromwell to Barbadoes in the seventeenth century — to become slaves along with the Black Africans shipped there for that purpose.

Many of the Middle Class women of Boston and environs who were busily agitating against Black Slavery and for Women's Suffrage, took in these or other young Irish immigrant girls to take up the slack in the domestic chores of their households. One such case involved Dr. Elizabeth

Blackwell, famous for her campaigns to permit women to practice medicine and for women's health. She took in a girl of seven, Kitty, whom she never adopted although for fifty years she shared the household with Dr. Blackwell. She only took the name Blackwell for her own several years after Elizabeth's death. The enormous gulf between the Middle Class women activists of that era and the young immigrant factory workers and domestics was nowhere better exemplified than in the description of Kitty, by Elizabeth Blackwell in a letter to her sister. She says "She did me good. Her genial, loyal Irish temperament suited me... I gave a receipt for her, and the poor little thing trotted after me like a dog... she is very bright, has able little fingers that are learning to dust, wash up and sew...."

Even the labor unions which were organizing factory workers during the mid and latter nineteenth century industrialization, did not admit these young women to their ranks. But in the west, where the caste system had not rigidified and even where Populism held sway, women were able to join the farmer's unions and when the Populists rose in the 1890's one of their leaders was Mary Ellen Lease. She has been named by some as "The greatest Demagogue of her time." She was Irish, a passionate orator, a vindictive antagonist and fanned the whirlwind of the debtor farmers of Kansas. She is said to have had a hypnotic effect on her audiences whenever she spoke. She coined the phrase "What the farmers need to do is to raise less corn and more hell." That phrase became the battle cry of her cause.

Dr. Rona M. Fields is a Clinical Psychologist and Sociologist who has a clinical and consulting firm, Associates in Community Health and Development in Alexandria, Virginia. She is on the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League of Washington, and author of several books on Northern Ireland, including *Society Under Siege*, Temple University Press. Her most recent book, *The Future of Women* contains extensive references to Irish women and Gaelic culture. The material in this and her previous articles on Irish women in the St. Patrick's Day Parade Magazine, appear in her books.

"Our Business is making People Notice Your Business"



Let Us Custom Design Your Uniform

A-1 Uniform Sales
 (301) 384-8605
 P. O. Box 4207
 SILVER SPRING,
 MARYLAND 20904

GIVE YOUR COMPANY THE EXPOSURE IT NEEDS

Rumors

salutes the 1986
St. Patrick's Day
Parade



1900 M Street Washington, D.C. (202) 466-7378

28th Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteer Infantry Civil War Reenactment Group

A Centreville, Virginia resident, answering a call to arms from the past, will be marching into battle this summer under the green of an Irish Regimental Flag from the American Civil War. Collin MacDonald, with the help of others from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, has organized and brought back to life the famous 28th Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteer Infantry of the legendary Union Army of the Potomac's "Irish Brigade."

The 28th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Company B, is an organization dedicated to the authentic recreation of the American Civil War period. It participates in various regional and local events, such as dedications, school lectures, parades, "living history demonstrations" for the National Park Service, and battle reenactments. Together with other Union and Confederate units from all over the country, its members strive to recreate and bring to life a colorful, turbulent and romantic era of American History.

The unit was formed last year by MacDonald, a former resident of Boston, Massachusetts, who dedicates his efforts to the Irish of both the Union and Confederacy. "While growing up in the Boston area, I was often told stories about the 'Irish Regiments' and how gallantly they fought, especially at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg... being involved in reenacting for years, I wanted to put together one of the best units in the hobby to honor the people of Ireland who played such an important part in our American Heritage. After a lot hard work, it has become a reality, and we have the beginnings of a fine unit with a lot of Irish spirit."

MacDonald, the regiment's First Sergeant, says, "There are not many Union reenactment units in Virginia, probably because of the State's Confederate history, but I found a great response from a lot of people who either joined the Unit or gave small donations to help us along. Support came especially from members of the Irish community who take great pride in their American Heritage." The Unit has gone to great lengths to research, and provide to the public, information of the Irish soldier and the 28th Regiment from Massachusetts.

Members of the newly formed 28th Massachusetts participated in five reenactment events and made appearances at the Manassas Battlefield Park and Fort Ward Park in Alexandria for "Living History and Firing Demonstrations" on four occasions in 1985. At each event, spectators were quick to notice this unusual "Irish Unit." Many activities are planned for this summer and fall, including reenactments at New Market (May 10-11), Centreville, Va. (Bull Run, July), Fort Ward (July), Cedar Mountain (August 9-10), Gettysburg (November 15-16), and more.

Each member of the reenactment group must furnish

an authentic uniform and complete set of accouterments, including a rifle musket. The Unit wears a standard Union Fatigue uniform, but to honor the Irish, like some of the original men of the Irish Brigade, green cloth is sewn on the collars and the sleeve cuffs of the jacket. An Irish Harp Pin, known as the "Corcoran Legion Pin" is worn on the side of the cap.

Currently, there are 20 men uniformed with 7 more in various stages of being outfitted at this time. Many people from the local Irish community have come forward to become non-uniformed charter members, donating money to help the Unit purchase flags and other items that help bring to the public's view the pagentry of the unit.

The original 28th Massachusetts Infantry was a Union regiment formed in the Fall of 1861 and consisted mostly of Irish immigrants from the City of Boston. It was the second "Irish regiment" to leave Boston for active duty, the first being the 9th Regiment.

After a brief tour on the North Carolina coast, the unit was sent to Northern Virginia where it arrived in time to participate in the fighting at the second battle of Bull Run. One month later, after the battle of Antietam, the regiment was transferred to the Irish Brigade under the command of General Thomas Meagher, a well known Fenian who fled to the United States by way of Australia to escape the British. For the rest of the war, the 28th marched under the green flags of the Irish Brigade, seeing action at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bristoe Station, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Saylors Creek, and the surrender at Appomattox. Following the review of the Grand Army in Washington, D.C., the unit returned to Boston and was mustered out of service on July 3, 1865. In the course of 3½ years of arduous campaigning, the regiment lost over 500 killed in action, many of which were buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

If you are interested in finding out more about the 28th Massachusetts, contact Collin MacDonald or Larry McCord at the telephone numbers and addresses below. If you go to a battle reenactment, just look for the Green Irish Flag and the Union soldiers with the green trim.

IN VIRGINIA

Collin MacDonald

14588 Olde Kent Road, Centreville, VA 22020

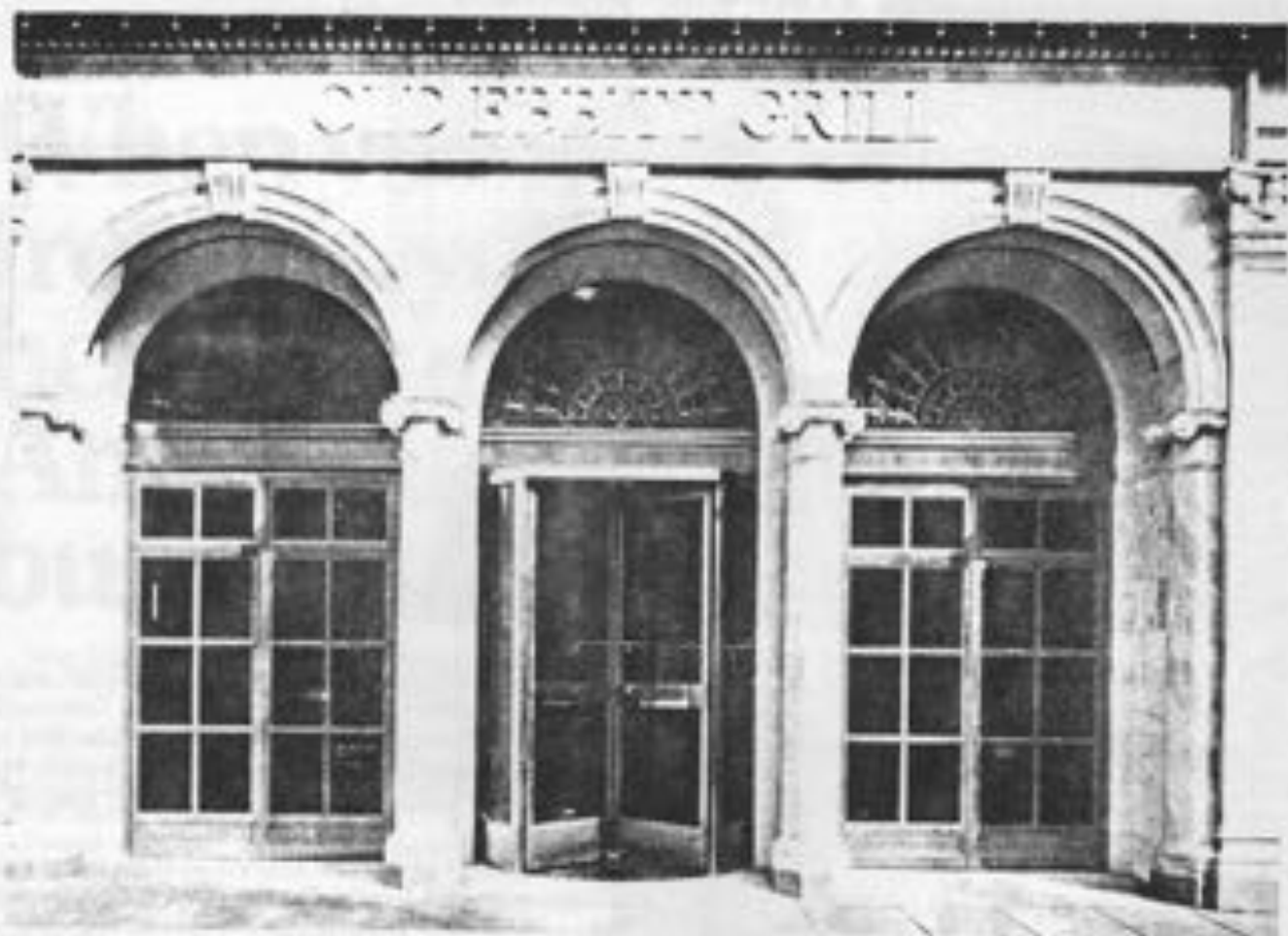
Home: (703) 631-1940 Work: (703) 749-7368

IN MARYLAND

Larry McCord

12621 Milburn Lane, Bowie, MD 20715

Home: (301) 464-2620 Work: (202) 632-4736



**Washington's oldest saloon
proudly presents the theater district's
newest landmark.**

Since 1856, the Old Ebbitt Grill has been dishing up its own unique blend of hospitality to Presidents and Generals, thespians and theatergoers.

And now, we're doing it from a new location worthy of this heritage

—right next to the White House, Renwick Gallery, and U.S. Treasury.

Drop by before the show for drinks or dinner. Or join us afterward for a late-night supper. And sit down to a deliciously intimate taste of history. For Reservations, call 347-4801.



OLD EBBITT GRILL

675 15th Street, N.W.

INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADOR PADRAIC MACKERNAN

BY BETTIE MCNAMARA FRETZ



Padraic MacKernan is the first Patrick to be appointed emissary from Ireland to the United States since the Irish Republic was founded. While the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ireland to the United States of America requires skills in the arts of diplomacy, politics and public affairs, there's also a little missionary work involved.

And Paddy MacKernan is equal to the task.

With March 17, as his own Saint's day, the new Ambassador has a particular closeness to the annual St. Patrick's Day observance. He has spent considerable time in diplomatic posts in America and enjoys the excitement of Washington.

Commenting on the significance of this year's St. Patrick's Day parade theme, he praised Irish Americans for their great political, economic and cultural contributions and for their role in the development of America as a nation.

The Irish American experience in adapting to living in a pluralistic society and their contributions to the development of America as a great pluralistic democracy has lessons for us in Ireland, the Ambassador noted. He also cited the significant contributions the Irish in America made to the emergence of Ireland as an Irish State and for the support of Irish Americans throughout history to movements that led to the establishment of the Irish State.

A Limerick man, Padraic MacKernan was born on April 24, 1940. He attended Sacred Heart College, S.J., Limerick; received a BA from University College Galway in 1962, and an MA in 1963 from the University of Paris.

Ambassador MacKernan entered the Department of Foreign Affairs as Third Secretary in 1964, and served as Vice Consul, Consulate General of Ireland in Boston, from 1965 to 1968. He served on two different occasions as a member of the Irish Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly: from 1968 to 1974, and from 1978 to 1984. He was assigned as Counsellor, Political Division,

Department of Foreign Affairs from 1974 to 1980, and was appointed Assistant Secretary and Political Director, Department of Foreign Affairs, in 1980, a post he held until his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ireland to the United States of America last May.

The Irish Ambassador is as much at home in the United States as he is in Ireland. He also has a special spot in his heart for Galway, which is home to his wife Castriona, and where they both attended college. The MacKernans have three sons.

A good story teller, Padraic MacKernan likes to talk, loves a good joke, is an intent listener, and enjoys cooking. He is an art enthusiast and takes pleasure in discussing objects of art at the Embassy. Unlike many Irish Americans, he has not traced his genealogy roots, but the family name dates back to the early high kings and its ancient spelling is MacTigheasman — meaning son of a lord.

Skillfully articulate in political affairs, he has not shied away from discussing controversial issues. In interviews following his appointment as Ambassador, he stressed that the conflict in Northern Ireland is due to the absence of two fundamental ingredients for a modern democracy... the consent of the governed and the sense of equality of treatment.

He feels strongly that the new Anglo Irish agreement seeks to recognize and accommodate the rights and identity of the two traditions in Northern Ireland, and that it seeks to protect human rights and prevent discrimination. There is something in it for both sides, he emphasizes; and for the Nationalists there is the clear advantage that the Dublin government gets a say in Northern affairs.

Not all Irish Americans are in agreement, but Padraic MacKernan is a very warm and convincing spokesman for Ireland.

When you hear from us, you've heard from American business.

Since 1943, the National Federation of Independent Business has been helping small businesses leave a very big calling card.

NFIB represents the people who represent the backbone of our economy—more than half a million independent business owners nationwide. That makes us America's largest business organization of its kind.

Through our research and data-gathering capability, NFIB serves as a primary source of information to lawmakers on public policy issues that affect small and independent business.

And unlike other business organizations, NFIB doesn't try to tell its members what positions they should take on key issues. Instead, we ask for their opinions, then transmit their views to Washington and all 50 state capitals. That way, legislators know exactly how their policies affect business. And that helps make for more informed decisions.

With NFIB, small- and independent-business owners know they hold some important cards. And policymakers know how the opinions of this key constituency really stack up.

Because when they hear from NFIB, they've heard from American business. To find out more about NFIB, contact Dave Cullen, Capital Gallery East, Suite 700, 600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024.



NFIB

National Federation
of Independent Business

The Guardian of Small Business

Government Relations and
Research Office
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
(202) 556-1000



We Tip our Hats to Tip O'Neill

BY MARY ANNE GIBBONS

Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Grand Marshall of the 1986 St. Patrick's Day Parade, is, without question, a man who draws his vitality and spirit from his Irish roots. Tip, who is presently in his last term as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, has spent the past 50 years of his life in politics. Like the strong-willed determined and proud Irish men and women who have defended their homeland throughout centuries of invasion and oppression, Tip O'Neill has been a steadfast warrior for the principles he believes in.

Tip has been described as a caricature of the old-style Irish politician, because of his big nose, buggy-suited, 260-pound bulk and back-slapping ways. O'Neill is indeed an old-style politician, but not only because of his appearance. His entire approach to politics is reminiscent of a bygone era and reflects his belief that "all politics is local." Tip styles himself as an old-hat Roosevelt liberal. He was weaned on the belief that government has a responsibility to help the needy and the infirm, whether that means creating jobs, training people for existing jobs or equalizing opportunities through a broad network of taxpayer-supported programs. On the day Tip was born, his father marched in a picket line at Harvard University. During the Depression, he saw his father handing out "snow buttons" to the Democratic faithful, enabling them to earn money shoveling city streets. His home district is a blue-collar town made up of ethnic neighborhoods where many Irish and Italians survived the Depression by working for the WPA. From his early days, Tip also learned that support from friends and neighbors, nurtured by favors in return, is one key to political power.

Even when he got to Washington, O'Neill never forgot from whence he came. In his early days in Washington, O'Neill was so intent on helping the folks back home that he did not seek national level exposure. In fact, even after he was drawn into the national spotlight and became Speaker of the House, he still maintained close ties with his home neighborhood. As O'Neill himself said in response to a question as to why he and President Reagan are so different in their views: "The reason is I still live in the same neighborhood I grew up in. I go to the same barber, the same shoemaker, the same stores. I buy my newspaper at the same spot. I know these people's needs."

O'Neill's Irish roots come from County Cork and County Donegal, Ireland. His grandfather, who was born in Mallow, County Cork, left Ireland in 1846 during the potato famine. Tip's father was a bricklayer and a contractor. His mother died when he was an infant. Tip, born in 1912, was named for a baseball player skilled at hitting foul balls until the pitcher walked him. O'Neill has remained proud of his Irish heritage and has capitalized on its fruits. Like most Irish who came before him, Tip



never had to kiss the blarney stone to acquire the "gift of gab." His down-to-earth manner, personal warmth and charming Irish wit have undoubtedly helped him to travel gracefully through his long political career, disarming even the most hostile critics.

After losing his first election — at age 22, when he ran for the Cambridge, Massachusetts City Council — Tip never lost another election. In 1936, at age 24, he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, where he served for the next sixteen years. O'Neill was the Speaker of that body from 1948 to 1952. During that period he pushed through a broad program of social legislation known as "the little New Deal" and helped Democrats gain control of the Massachusetts legislature for the first time in a century.

In 1952, when John Kennedy was elected to the U.S. Senate, leaving vacant his Congressional seat, O'Neill ran for Congress. O'Neill has represented the eighth district since that time. Although his initial focus as a Congressman was on his home district, O'Neill was gradually drawn into national politics. Loyalty to his Democratic party has always been one of his trademarks, but, even in his early days, O'Neill was not afraid to break rank when he differed with his party on an important issue. O'Neill was one of the first Democrats to publicly oppose the Vietnam War. When Lyndon Johnson tried to bring him back into the Democratic fold, it was reported that he put his size 11-E foot down and retorted, "Mr. President, those are Democrats who are getting killed over there."

In 1971, O'Neill was appointed Majority Whip through a compromise by then-Speaker of the House Carl Albert and Majority Leader Hale Boggs. Two years later, after Boggs was lost in a plane crash, O'Neill became Majority Leader. By 1976, when Carl Albert retired, O'Neill was chosen Speaker of the House by acclamation.

Tip O'Neill's ten years as Speaker have been the crowning glory of his political career and, at the same time, his most trying period as a politician. He has distinguished himself, even among his staunchest Republican opponents, as a force to be reckoned with, a folksy figure who makes certain that the Democratic Party philosophy gets a fair hearing within government. He has prided himself on keeping his finger on the pulse of his party and on his ability to accomplish what the majority of House members want him to do. His authority includes setting the House schedule each day, deciding when to bring up bills, exerting influence on committee assignments, serving as spokesperson for the majority and raising money for incumbents seeking reelection. During the past ten years, Speaker O'Neill has made the Speakership a very important office and has earned the title "King of the Hill."

One of his first challenges as Speaker was to educate newly-elected Jimmy Carter. Not entirely successful in that endeavor, O'Neill nevertheless worked hard in Congress to support many of Carter's programs. One of O'Neill's greatest accomplishments during the Carter administration was maneuvering passage of Carter's omnibus energy bill. Since President Reagan's election, O'Neill has risen to even greater national prominence as standard bearer of the Democratic Party. He and his party were initially shaken — all washed up, according to some commentators — when a conservative tide swept Ronald Reagan and many other Republicans into office. Like a tough old Irishman, however, the Speaker came back fighting. In 1982, the Democrats picked up 26 seats in the House. O'Neill moved swiftly to put together majority votes of moderate-to-liberal Democrats on many issues. He also tightened Democratic control of many key committees, ousting one Democrat, Texan Phil Gramm, from a key spot on the Budget Committee because O'Neill considered him disloyal. O'Neill also stacked many House committees with Democrats, enabling them to better attack President Reagan's foreign and domestic policies considered anti-ethical to positions held by the Democratic Party.

Despite his intense partisanship, O'Neill has never let

politics get in the way of friendship. One of O'Neill's closest personal friends is Republican Congressman Silvio Conte. Even President Reagan and O'Neill, despite bitter public clashes, still meet occasionally after work to swap jokes. A photograph hangs in O'Neill's office of the two angrily shaking fingers at each other — the photo is inscribed to "Tip," from "Ron Reagan," "From one Irishman to another — Tip o' the morning to you."

Despite his intense involvement in the life of politics, Speaker O'Neill has also never let politics get in the way of his family. A devout Catholic, O'Neill has been a devoted family man over the years. In 1941, at age 28, he married Mildred Miller, daughter of a Boston trainman. Tip and Millie raised five children, three sons and two daughters, in a house only two doors from where Tip was born. Although Tip's work in Washington often kept him away from home while the children were small, Tip made it a point to be home every Saturday to take the children bowling and had a standing date with Millie every Saturday evening. Tip's lifelong love affair with the Democratic Party may be topped only by his unabashed love for Millie. It's no surprise to "Mum," as he affectionately calls her, when Tip publicly serenades her with a verse of their favorite song, "I'll Be With You In Apple Blossom Time." And, after more than 40 years of marriage, Tip often says of Millie, "I love her more each day, if it's possible."

If you were to ask Speaker O'Neill what challenges he would like to take on after his tenure as Speaker ends this year, do not be surprised if his answer is Ambassador to Ireland. O'Neill has already said he would love that title, even though he may not get the opportunity until the next Democratic president is elected. O'Neill was honored last year when he was invited to be Grand Marshall of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in County Cork, Ireland. Being able to travel to Ireland frequently might be especially inviting to O'Neill at this time, as his children recently acquired his ancestral farm in Duncrana, County Donegal, Ireland, and presented it to him as a gift. Meanwhile, Tip O'Neill has accepted an invitation to take over the O'Neill chair at Boston College, where he will teach a course in 1987. The O'Neill chair was established through a \$1.5 million endowment from O'Neill's friends and fellow alumni.

Wherever Speaker O'Neill's future challenges take him, we tip our hats to him for a life well-lived and for being a pillar of his party, a model to his profession and a testament to the best the Irish brought to this country's politics.



Parade Line Up as of February 28, 1986

A

1. MAURICE T. TURNER JR. Chief Metropolitan Police Department
2. HON. MARION BARRY, Mayor of The District of Columbia
3. BANNER AND COLOR GUARD, Irish-American Club of Washington
4. HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY, Irish-American Club Banner
5. BOSTON COLLEGE BAND, 200 Member Marching Band, Boston College
6. THE 1986 GRAND MARSHALL, Hon. Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives
7. 28TH MASS. REGIMENT, CO. "B", IRISH BRIGADE, Revolutionary Army Unit, 1SGT Collin MacDonald
8. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by USO
9. THE 1986 GAIL OF THE YEAR — Monsignor R. Joseph Dooley, Chaplain of the Police and Fire Departments, District of Columbia
10. THE 1986 HONOREES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE: Hon. William F. Bolger; Hon. John Grimes; Monsignor Edward C. Herr; Hon. Eugene McCarthy; Vice-Admiral J.J. Shanahan; Hon. Richard J. Sullivan; & Ms. Julia M. Walsh
11. MCLEAN HIGHLANDERS PIPE BAND, 115 Member Pipe Band, Color Guard and Drill Team
12. HON. THEODORE COLEMAN, Chief District of Columbia Fire Department
13. HON. LYNN H. HERRING, Chief United States Park Police
14. UNITED STATES PARK POLICE, Major Carl R. Holsberg
15. HON. MANUS J. FISH, Director National Parks, Department of Interior
16. HON. CHARLES W. GILCHRIST, County Executive Montgomery County, Maryland
17. CEAD MILE FAILE, Irish-American Club Banner Carried by the Family of the Late John Moore
18. CAMDEN HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING PANTHERS, Marching Band, Drill Team, Pom Poms and Flag Twirlers, Camden, N.J.
19. IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, Cecilia Farley, President and Marching Members
20. BELFAST CHILDREN'S SUMMER PROGRAM, Raymond Walsh, Chairman and Marching Members
21. EMERALD SOCIETY OF D.C. FIRE DEPARTMENT, Dennis Murphy, President 100 Marching Members and Antique Fire Equipment
22. FIREFIGHTERS EMERALD SOCIETY PIPE BAND, 20 Member Pipe Band, Fairfax, Va. Ed. Snyder, Pipe SGT.
23. DALE CITY VOL. FIRE DEPARTMENT, Chief D. Purgala, Wagon 10 and Ambulance 10
24. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by O'Neill-James School of Irish Dancing and Peacock Leasing

25. O'NEILL-JAMES SCHOOL OF IRISH DANCING, Laureen O'Neill-James, Director
26. THE CALVERT CLOWNS, Sponsored by The Knights of Columbus
27. ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND, Marching Band and Army R.O.T.C.
28. U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, Chief James Joseph Carvino, Color Guard and Marching Unit
29. DAHLGREN DIVISION MCCAIN SHIP, U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corp.
30. IRISH CULTURAL SOCIETY, Potomac Valley Irish Wolf Hounds
31. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Auger Enterprises
32. ALI GHEINE SHEINE HIGHLANDERS, 22 Member Pipe Band
33. UNIFORMED DIVISION UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, Chief Frederick H. Walzel, Color Guard and Marching Unit
34. METROPOLITAN AREA ROSE OF TRALEE, Miss Catherine Mary Selger
35. MARYLAND MEDIEVAL MERCENARY MILITIA, Historical Recreation Unit
36. MD. NAT'L CAPITAL PARK POLICE, SOD, Mounted Color Guard and Drill Team

B

1. JOHN COSGROVE, Marshal Division "B"
2. BOSTON IRISH, 1975 Chevy Caprice Conv., Ed. Cannon Owner
3. 3RD INFANTRY, File and Drum Band
4. MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. BALLANTYNE III, Commander, Military District of Washington
5. JOINT U.S. FORCES COLOR GUARD, U.S. Honor Guard Units
6. U.S. ARMY MARCHING PLATOON, 3rd Inf. Old Guard, Ft. Meyer
7. U.S. NAVY, Ceremonial Guard and Drill Team
8. U.S. MARINE CORP., Honor Guard and Marching Unit
9. U.S. AIR FORCE, Marching Unit and Color Guard
10. U.S. COAST GUARD, U.S. Coast Guard Precision Drill Team
11. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Ireland's Four Provinces
12. AOH NATIONAL BOARD, James J. Heffly, National Director
13. AOH DISTRICT BOARD, Officers of The District Board, Matt Hannon, President
14. O'CONNELL ROYAL KNIGHTS, High School Marching Band, LaFayette Jackson Jr.
15. AOH COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DIVISION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Frank Duggan, President and Marching Members
16. AOH EMERALD ISLE DIVISION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, James J. O'Connor, President Emeritus and Members

17. FALLS CHURCH HIGH SCHOOL JAGUARS, 102 Member Marching Band Bernie Lucas, Director
18. AOH COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, State Board Officers, Gerry Gorman, President
19. LAOH COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, State Board Officers, Anna O'Neill, President
20. ARLINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, SOD, Motor Cycle Escort, CPL. Haas, OIC
21. AOH JOHN FITZGERALD DIVISION, ARLINGTON, VA, Joseph Mulcahy and Marching Members
22. LAOH JOHN FITZGERALD DIVISION, ARLINGTON, VA, Bernie O'Connor, President and Marching Members
23. DAMASCUS HIGH SCHOOL BAND, 145 Member Marching Band, Mr. Matt Kuhn, Director
24. AOH ST. BRENDAN'S DIVISION, FAIRFAX, VA, William Layden, President and Marching Members
25. LAOH ST. BRENDAN'S DIVISION, FAIRFAX, VA, Eleanor Grimsley, President and Marching Members
26. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Touchdown Club of Washington
27. DON BOSCO PREP. HIGH SCHOOL BAND, 62 Member Marching Band, Ramsey, N.J.
28. BISHOP FLAHERTY ASSEMBLY 4TH DEGREE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, 12 Member Marching Unit, Manassas, Va. Thomas J. Kollet, Commander
29. ANTIQUE CAR, 1933 Model A Ford, Alvin B. Harper
30. WRC-AM RADIO 980, Radio of the Stars, Car and Banner
31. KARENETTES MAJORETTE AND DRUM CORP. 65 Members, Mrs. Karen Fama
32. ALL IRELAND HERITAGE GENEALOGICAL TOURS, Mrs. Donna Reid-Hotelling, Vienna, Va.
33. THE BLACKTHORN STICK, Harpist and Irish Dancers
34. COLONIAL PIPERS, 30 Member Pipe Band, Dorchester, Mass. Fr. Francis J. Crowley
35. AOH COL. JOHN DOWD USMC DIVISION, WOODBRIDGE, VA, A.C. Moore, President and Marching Members
36. THE ERIN DANCERS, Mrs. Maureen Malcom, Director
37. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by 1070 FM Radio Station
38. CLIFFONEY MORGAN FARM, Equestrian Unit and 1 Horse Drawn Carriage, Burtonsville, Md. Dr. Thomas Mitchell
39. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, MARYLAND, NAT'L CAPITAL PARK POLICE Mounted Color Guard

C

1. EUGENE ROWAN, Marshal Division "C"
2. ANTIQUE CAR, 1928 Lincoln Touring Car, Lloyd A. Potter
3. BRENTWOOD EAGLE-ETTES, 35 Member Majorette, Drum and Color Guard, Mt. Rainier, Md. Mr. David P. Fell
4. SCOTTISH-IRISH IMPORT PIPE BAND, 20 Member Pipe Band, Mr. Bill Barr
5. SPRINGBROOK H.S. NAVAL JR. R.O.T.C., 40 Members, Silver Spring
6. THE PATRIOTS OF NORTHERN VA., 400 Members, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Evans
7. THE LOCAL LEPRECHAUN, Ed Wholey "Himself"
8. PERTH AMBOY H.S. MARCHING PANTHERS, Marching Band, Perth Amboy, N.J.
9. IRISH NORTHERN AID, 50 Member Marching Unit
10. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Russians
11. FORT WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS, 25 Member Drums, Bells and Majorettes
12. LIONHART PIPE BAND, 15 Member Pipe Band, Mr. James Forigan
13. AOH COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DIVISION, ANNAPOLIS, MD. Dave Aland with the Brendan-Barry Cunniff and Marching Members
14. ST. BRENDAN'S CUP COMMITTEE IN AMERICA, James Ruess, President and Marching Members
15. SAYARA UNIT, Antique Cars, Harvey Hogans, President
16. GOV. THOMAS JACKSON H.S. BAND, 80 Member Marching Band, Mr. Bill Cain, Director
17. UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE R.O.T.C., 5 Member Color Guard
18. THE BUREAU CAT, Washington Area Sports Mascot
19. ANTIQUE CAR, 1936 Packard, Dr. Joseph Schertz
20. THE ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL PIPE BAND, 18 Member Pipe Band
21. IRISH-AMERICAN FAMILIES OF LAUREL, Mary Dugan and Marching Members
22. WASHINGTON SENATORS FAN CLUB, Pat Malone with 30 Marching Members, Sponsored by Richard Denker

23. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by The Dubliner
24. MISS MARYLAND NATIONAL PRE-TEEN, Mary Anne Madoue
25. HIGH POINT JR. R.O.T.C., 51 Members from Adelphi, Maryland
26. A.G.A.S. ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN SOCIETIES of Greater Washington D.C. Inc. Eve M. Nanni, President
27. S.U.G.T.V. "WASHINGTONIA", INC. Washington D.C. German Folk Dancers, Werner Grabner, President
28. WASH BAND AND CRUISER, Marching Group and Car
29. VIRGINIA MISS T.E.E.N., Miss Jennifer Lynn Hunsell
30. SHEPARDETTES, 60 Member Baton Twirlers, Pom Pom and Drill Team
31. ANTIQUE CARRIAGE, Murphy's Irish Pub, Alexandria, Va.
32. STAY IN SCHOOL, Decorated Car, Oscar Martin
33. HILTON CRIMSON CADETS, 160 Member Marching Band
34. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Armour Food Co.
35. ANTIQUE CAR, 1955 MG Roadster, Sandra Scully-O'Shea
36. CHECKER CAB, 27 Foot Limousine, Pete Murphy
37. RONALD McDONALD, McDonald Restaurant Corporation

D

1. EDDIE GALLAHER, Marshal Division "D"
2. ANTIQUE CAR, 1967 Lincoln, Randy Peyton
3. THE OXON HILL PIPE BAND, 20 Member Pipe Band, Dr. Richard Blair
4. TIP O'NEILL MARCHING GROUP, Catholic University Irish Society
5. BAVARIAN DANCERS, Washington D.C., German Folk Dancers
6. ANTIQUE CAR, 1930 Lincoln Sports Phaeton, Ed & Ginny Lail
7. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Bottom Line and The Madhatter
8. EXHIBITIONAL ACTIVITIES CLUB, Oak View Elementary School, Jim Meyer
9. THE COMMUNITY CLOWNS OF WASHINGTON GAS, Clown Unit, Washington D.C. Area
10. THE THREEPENNY BITE, Irish Jousting Car, Joseph Conway, Owner

11. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Long and Foster
12. BISHOP WALSH H.S. MARCHING BAND, 60 Member Marching Band, Mr. Randy L. Bush
13. BROOKLAND CLUB, 100 Member Marching Unit with Banners and Flags, Fred Mace President
14. THE WHEELMEN, Antique Bicycles from Bowie, Md. Kurt Miller, Captain
15. NOTRE DAME ALUMNI BAND, The Oldest Catholic University Band in the Country, Mr. Richard W. Gallher Jr.
16. NOTRE DAME ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Marching Group
17. THE JOYETTES, Majorette Group, Mrs. J. Gray
18. WAVA MORNING ZOO, Don Garofano and Mike O'Meara
19. JOHN HANSON PATRIOTS, St. Mary's Star of the Sea, File and Drum Corp., Mrs. Mable Painter
20. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON YOUNG MARINES, 30 Member Marching Unit, SSGT B.J. Dillard
21. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by M&S Temporary Personnel, Franconia Amoco and GCS Services Inc.
22. DUVAL HIGH SCHOOL R.O.T.C.
23. THE FAIRFAX CITY BAND, 25 Musicians, Mr. Samuel Lauderndorfer
24. KAPITOL KLOWNS ALLEY — 15 Member Clown Unit, Ken Fitzwater
25. WILLYS KNIGHT — 1923 Willys Knight Touring Car, Bellevue Hotel, Jim Mclay
26. AIR FORCE JUNIOR R.O.T.C., Honor Guard, Girls Drill Team, Color Guard and Marching Unit, Col. Vaullette and 60 Members
27. IRISH TERRIER PET BRIGADE, 12 Dogs and Owners, Christine Ward, Chairperson
28. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — Sponsored by Mr. Day's, Capt. Day's, Brick Street Saloon, Samantha's and Back Alley Cafe
29. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT PIPE BAND, P.G. County Md.
30. HARLEY HOGS, Harley Davidson Motorcycles, Clinton, Md.
31. YOUNG'S BREWING CO. LONDON, 4 English Shires Hatched to Beer Wagon
32. CLAY HILL WELSH PONIES, 10 Ponies — Precision Drill Unit, Mrs. E. Prettyman, Owner

ALL JEeps USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1986 ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE ARE SUPPLIED COURTESY OF BELVOIR AMC JEEP, WOODBRIDGE, VA. RAY INMAN PRESIDENT.

1986 Gael of the Year

BY MARY MARGARET FITZGERALD



The Saint Patrick's Day Parade Committee is pleased to announce the selection of Monsignor R. Joseph Dooley as the recipient of the 1986 Gael of the Year Award. Monsignor Dooley is being honored by the members of the Committee for his outstanding contribution to the local community through his ministry as Chaplain to the Catholic Police and Firemen's Society of Washington, D.C.

Monsignor Dooley's ties to the Washington, D.C. area are long-standing ones. He was born July 11, 1932 to Anna (nee King) and Rutherford J. Dooley, both of whom were native Washingtonians. He and his three older brothers grew up in St. Gabriel's Parish in Northwest, Washington, and Monsignor Dooley graduated from the parish school in 1947. He went on to attend St. John's College High School and St. Charles College. He then entered St. Mary's Seminary where he completed his studies in Theology in 1960. On May 28, 1960, young Father Dooley was ordained into the priesthood at St. Matthew's Cathedral.

In the course of the years, he has ministered to the needs of parishioners at Our Lady of Lourdes (Bethesda); Church of the Annunciation (N.W.D.C.), where he also served as Chaplain to the Newman Club at The American University; St. John the Baptist de la Salle (Chillum); St. Patrick's Church (downtown D.C.); St. Margaret's Church (Seat Pleasant) and St. Jerome's (Hyattsville) where he is currently in residence.

Three years after his ordination, Archbishop O'Boyle appointed Father Dooley the Assistant Chaplain of the Catholic Police and Firemen's Society. Since June of 1968, Monsignor Dooley has served as the only Catholic Chaplain to the men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division, the United States Park Police, the U.S. Capitol Police, the Metro Transit Police and the D.C. Fire Department.

Monsignor Dooley has played a major role in transforming the "Ministry to Law Enforcement" from one of performing invocations and benedictions at police and firemen functions to one of providing spiritual and psychological counseling to hostage victims, families of slain officers and others whenever and wherever it is needed. Over the years, he has also taken on the sad task of notifying the families of police and firefighters when their loved ones have been killed in the line of duty. He has worked with HEROES, Incorporated to make sure that surviving families are provided for and was instrumental in developing the departmental Police Family Services Team which provides a variety of services to the families of slain officers.

Reflecting on his personal experiences as a police chaplain, Monsignor Dooley saw the need for police chaplains to share their experiences in publications and conferences. In 1972, he authored, *The Police Chaplain*, published by the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1973 he founded the International Conference of Police Chaplains and was elected President of the organization. The group has 500 chaplain-members from the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Monsignor Dooley's work has been recognized by others and he has received the Kiwanis International's Award for Distinguished Public Service, the coveted Alumni Award, and the President's Medal from his alma mater, St. John's College High School. In 1984 Pope John Paul II conferred upon him the title of Prelate of Honor and confirmed him a Monsignor.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee adds its small tribute and thanks for the honor Monsignor Dooley's work reflects upon the Irish American community.

Congratulations and the blessings of St. Patrick to you, Monsignor Dooley.





Cailini agus Buachailli Girls and Boys

A special thanks to the principal, teachers and pupils of St. Jerome's School in Hyattsville, Maryland, for their participation in our first poetry contest.

JOAN MOORE, COORDINATOR

St. Patrick's Day

*By Susan Flannery Sargent
age 8 years*

*St. Patrick is a patron saint
A patron saint is he*

*On St. Patrick's Day everyone wears green because
in Ireland, there are lot of green mountains. That is
why its nick name is "Emerald Island."*

St. Patrick's Day

*By Rebecca Bonivarth
age 8 years*

St. Patrick's Day is a special time for people in Ireland because it was a time that they were taught about God. The person who taught them about God was named St. Patrick. He taught about God with a three-leafed clover. He said that each leaf was a part of the Blessed Trinity. A four-leafed clover may bring good luck. So if you happen to be in a clover patch, look around... you may find one.

An Irish Clan

*By Scott Salkeld
age 12 years*

*An Irish clan from the north
Became a political resource.
Their pride and ambition
Plus their competition
Made them a worldwide force.*

Edward Moore Kennedy, Jr.

*By Heather Sabol
age 12 years*

One of the many Irish Americans who has done a great deal for our country is Edward Moore Kennedy, Jr., Teddy, who lost his right leg to cancer at age 12, is now 24 and very involved in athletics for the handicapped. He is a member of the ski team of the National Handicapped Sports & Recreation Association.

In 1984 he established *Facing the Challenge*, a nonprofit organization to help the physically disabled. At *Facing the Challenge* he is involved in changing public attitudes, and has said, "I prefer to use the term 'physically challenged' rather than 'handicapped'. We're trying to get people to look at disability in a different way."

Teddy is also a consultant for a nonprofit Massachusetts organization that helps disabled people find jobs.

Teddy Kennedy, Jr. has overcome his physical challenge, and is now helping others overcome theirs.

St. Patrick

*By Jessica Cain
age 12 years*

*St. Patrick was a lad
That is never mad.
What a lad!*

*I think he is keen.
He is not mean.
He wears the color green.
I like him.*

Green

*By Joey Laverzo
age 8 years*

Green covers the isle of Ireland. I love clovers and shamrocks because they bring good luck. St. Patrick was a good man. He thought about the Blessed Trinity. St. Patrick liked green.



the
dubliner



an irish pub

202-737-3773



AMERICAS MOST ELEGANT
IRISH RESTAURANT

For Reservations

202-737-3776

IN THE PHOENIX PARK HOTEL
520 NORTH CAPITOL STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

mccardle

TOTAL PRINTING SERVICES

FOR PUBLICATIONS • DIRECT
MAIL • NEWSLETTERS • BOOKS
BROCHURES • ANNUAL REPORTS

OFFSET • BINDERY • MAILING



THE McCARDLE PRINTING COMPANY, INC.

1140 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY, SILVER SPRING, MD. 20910 / 588-5025



D.C. Friends of Ireland

1125 17th STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

202-429-8100

MICHAEL BRENNAN, *President*
JAMES KENNEDY, *Executive Vice President*

FRANK HANLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*
WES REEDY, *Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus*

Vice Presidents

LANE KIRKLAND

WILLIAM MCLENNAN

THOMAS MORAN

PAUL BURNSKY

MARSHALL HICKS

PAUL KELLY

Top O' The MORNING

to

"Tip" O'Neill

GRAND MARSHALL

&

GREAT IRISH AMERICAN

Americans at Dail Eireann

Catholic University's Internship Program with the Irish Parliament

BY ROBERT MAHONY

At the beginning of January, 1983, ten students from American universities arrived in Dublin to pioneer a program unique to Irish universities. The students were not the first to study abroad under faculty at Trinity College and University College, Dublin, but they were the first group to study Irish history, government and Anglo-Irish literature while serving three days a week as interns to members of the Dail Eireann, the lower house of Irish Parliament.

Unlike American universities where it is not unusual for the students of government and politics to participate in programs combining academic coursework and practical work experience, Irish universities tend to focus on the academic coursework, and the students receive little, if any, exposure to the actual workings of a legislator's office.

When, therefore, Professor Charles Dechert of the Department of Politics at Catholic University proposed in 1980 that the University establish a Program in Irish Society and Politics featuring an internship with Dail Eireann, the prospect was greeted with enthusiasm in Dublin. Having organized a summer internship for American students with the British Parliament in London some years before, Professor Dechert and Catholic University had the appropriate credentials for the Dublin project. While the British parliamentary internship was instituted wholly by Catholic University and operated outside the normal two-semester academic year, Dechert felt that some changes were necessary in the Irish program. For one thing, the schedule of the Dublin parliament precludes a summer internship but is well adapted to the American academic year, suggesting that the Catholic University program should consist of a whole semester. This, in turn, meant that coursework beyond the internship should be part of the program, thus enabling the students to obtain the required credits for a semester's coursework. These two considerations suggested a third, that a local sponsor be found for the Program, to oversee its day-to-day operations in Dublin.

The Irish sponsor was quickly found in the Institute of Public Administration (I.P.A.) in Dublin, a public academic body which offers an undergraduate program in public administration and graduate courses in management to Irish civil servants. The I.P.A. not only arranged for courses to be given the students by faculty of University and Trinity College, Dublin, but also identified Dail Deputies of the three major Irish parties willing to employ the students. The I.P.A. also arranged for the students to live with Irish families in Dublin. These details were worked out in cooperation with Catholic University, which then established the Program in Irish Society and

Politics, to be directed by Professor Dechert with an interdisciplinary Program Committee in Washington and an Academic Council in Dublin.

The students in the first session of the Program in 1983 thus had their coursework and living arrangements sorted out for them in a fairly uniform way. The tasks they performed as interns at the Dail were by no means so uniform. In November, 1982, Ireland had had its third general election in 18 months and power had changed hands each time. The administration which took office that winter was a coalition of a centrist party, Fine Gael and the left-of-center Labour Party, insuring a majority in the Dail over the other centrist party, Fianna Fail. Tensions were evident not only within the coalition, over such issues as government spending, taxation and social policy in general, but also within Fianna Fail, which was engaged in an internal leadership struggle. Dispersed among Deputies of the three parties, the students found much to keep them busy. For the most part, they drew up studies that their Deputies had no time to compose themselves: on the advantages of introducing a committee system in the Dail (drawing upon British and American legislative experience); on the characteristics and proportion of women voters in elections in Ireland, Britain and America; on the differences between official Labour Party policies and those announced by the governing administration of which Labour was a part, just to name a few. In addition, they accompanied their Deputies to meetings in the various constituencies, dealt with requests from voters, and worked on proposals for parliamentary reform suggested by their Deputies.

Occupied with these activities and the coursework that their Program called for, the students had little leisure time on their hands. By May 1983, however, as the session drew to a close and they prepared to leave, they had made themselves a valuable resource for Irish legislators of the three parties, and had made a real success of the program. And they had learned a lot themselves. As one put it, "the internship certainly broadened my perspective. I didn't realize how much a product of my culture I am until I left the country. As Americans, we tend to think the rest of the world peripheral," an attitude that definitely changes when one works among lawmakers in another country.

Catholic University's Program in Irish Society and Politics is a continuing one. At the beginning of 1984 and again in 1985, new groups of students from various American colleges set off for work and study in Dublin, and starting from the 1985-86 academic year, the Program takes place each semester, September-December as well

Continued on page 39

Ireland's Largesse to the U.S.

"To the glory of God and the honor of Ireland"

BY PATRICK A. MAGNIER, CSSR

It is a given fact that Ireland's contribution to the building of the United States, materially and politically, has been considerable. Nonetheless it is secondary to its spiritual role. It is no idle boast that half of Washington's army was Irish. Then after 1776, the Jacksons of Antrim gave us Andrew, the Kennedys of Wexford J.F., and the Reagans of Tipperary the present incumbent of the White House. Enough, and more, to justify the inclusion of the Green Isle as a founding fatherland.

The Church, too, had its men of heroic mold. Giants of Irishmen and giants of the U.S. episcopate — Carroll, Hughes, Gibbons, Ireland, O'Connell, to mention only a few.

A great American, Orestes A. Brownson, bringing the interconnection of politics and religion into proper perspective, wrote:

Religion, if anything, is for men the supreme law, and must take precedence over everything else. . . . If religion and politics are opposed, politics, not religion, must give way. No man, I care not who he is, whether Catholic or Protestant or Mohammedan, if he has any conception of religion at all, denies or can deny, that he should place his religion first, and that all else in life should be subordinated to it.

In that context, and on that principle, Ireland's contribution is on the highest level. She has pursued her order of allegiance: God and country, faith and fatherland. The religious dimension is paramount, which explains theme, the very *raison d'être* of the day we celebrate and the man of God whom we honor on March 17.

History shows the gallant Gael to be magnanimous in victory and defeat. Coming from the home of the brave, his largesse in heart and spirit to the land of the free says it all. The Trojan endeavors of the Emerald Isle to benefit the body of America demonstrate true greatness. What it continues to do for America's soul is of a nobler and higher priority. The spiritual colonization has already outlasted the temporal. The Shamrock spiritual empire, on which the sun never sets, has a permanence and a future that endures.

Adversity at home became a blessing in disguise abroad — a blessing that resuscitated the intellectual and spiritual wealth of the glory days of the "Island of saints and scholars". Glory days that once restored to Europe an almost lost civilization, and that were to reach, centuries later, new peaks across the wide Atlantic.

Ireland's flight of the Earls (the Wild Geese) enriched Europe. The flight of the poor at a later period made America rich. The exodus of its missionaries, men and

women, carried dedicated bearers of good news to distant lands. They wrote new chapters in the *Book of Life*, adding countless names to Heaven's Who's Who.

Exiles in the market place and on the battlefields of the New World had their own skills. The only weapon the missionaries had was the Sword of the Spirit — *An Cluinn Solais* — the Sword of Light. It still remains one of the proud emblems of the Old Sod. It represents something other than the clash of arms. Its thrust is truth in action and justice. With sword unsheathed, the fighting Irish, in unprecedented numbers, entered the fray where "the harvest is great but the laborers few".

Repeated persecution meant repeated emigration, and through the years the ubiquitous Celt became a *peregrinus pro Christo* in the vineyards of the world. His finest hours were numbered not so much in the ascendancy of brawn and brain, but in the transcendancy of the spirit. Not so much even in poetry and classic culture as in the quintessential dimension of eternity for which the Irish to this day are held in everlasting benediction.

A Patrician scholar in *Ireland Today* (1975) wrote that St. Patrick "has probably had more churches and church-related institutions dedicated to him than has any other saint whatsoever". Saint Patrick and San Patricio are household words in the Americas, North and South. Towering monuments in stone in his name attest to missions well and truly accomplished — churches, schools, orphanages, hospitals. They crisscross the seven seas from "Dunkirk to Belgrade", from Brisbane to Boston, from Juneau to Johannesburg. Belgrade recalls the name of a real heroine, the most famous missionary of modern times — a nun who took the veil and made her vows in Dublin — Mother Teresa of Calcutta. *Glory be to God!*

To blame for all that, is St. Patrick — the man we fete today. Professor Eoin MacNeill, foremost authority on the subject states: "No man has ever left so strong and permanent an impression on a people with the single exception of Moses". Patrick lived to see a pagan nation transformed into a jewel in the crown of Christianity before he died in his beloved Ulster, where he landed in 432 A.D., after receiving a mission from the 42nd successor of St. Peter. The apostle harped on the importance of orthodox affiliation: "As you are Christian, so also Roman". He prayed on the rugged summit of Croagh Patrick that the Irish race would never lose the Faith with

Continued on page 39



In Memoriam

***The Reverend Gilbert Hartke, O.P.
1907-1986***

**Grand Marshall
1982 St. Patrick's Day Parade**

In 1985 Father Hartke was interviewed by members of the public media. Toward the close of the interview Father Hartke was asked how he would like to be remembered. Father Hartke replied simply, "He Helped".

Everyone's Irish on St. Patrick's Day. So from all the O'Neills and O'Gradys . . . all the O'Garcias and O'Battaglias . . . all the O'Smiths and O'Jones . . . and from all the other 1 million members of
The Disabled American Veterans . . .

HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

My Country in My Country

BY ERIN NOEL ZETLER

*Today, Killarney lives in New York,
The Shannon joins the Mississippi.
Waterford lives in my own hometown,
And Dublin in D.C.*

*I'm so proud to be Irish!
Especially at this celebration.
I'm thrilled to be here today;
Honoring my nation.*

*There's a young man in the parade,
He's such a sight to see,
Sweet, kind face, and Irish eyes,
He's looking over t'ward me.*

*They're marching to a soldier's song,
It's something to be seen!
Shamrocks are hanging everywhere,
And everyone's wearing green.*

*The drumbeat echoes sharp and clear,
The pipes playing sweet, yet loud.
Step dancers spinning in the street,
The Celtic cross bold high and proud.*

*This represents a closeness to God,
And God to Erin's sons,
The Land of Saints and Scholars,
I am of these — one.*

*I am proud to be here today.
Let the world know where I'm from!
I want people to say: "They're the Irish.
And don't I wish that I were one!"*

Erin Zetler, age 15, is a 9th grade student at Elizabeth Forward Junior High School, in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania.



**O'NEILL
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

11811 Glen Mill Road • Pocomac, Maryland 20654
301/240-1984

ANSWER THIS QUESTION CORRECTLY AND YOU COULD EARN A COLLEGE DEGREE:

What is the only Washington-area college to offer women a tradition of academic excellence and the choice of a weekday program or Weekend College?

For information call us today.
Weekday admission: 939-5040
Weekend College: 939-5051

TRINITY
COLLEGE

THE SMART CHOICE FOR SMART WOMEN



Against All

Odds

The Human Spirit

Endures



**Columbia
First**

Federal Savings &
Loan Association
Telephone (202) 879-7100

**GUINNESS
STOUT**



*Get your
Irish
up!*



**HARP
LAGER**

Grandpa Mullane

BY SHANNON SAVAGE

The colorful repertoire of American music is richer by far due to the abundant contributions made by Irish-Americans. Every Irishman sings, good or bad. His love of lyrics stems from his love of literature; his ear for a tune is shown even in his litting speech.

I grew up in New York, in a family of one hundred percent Irish descent, where my mother sang with every daily task. My dad entertained us with comical verses handed down through his family like, *"Pat O'Shay was out away upon an Indian isle, The natives there they liked his hair, they liked his Irish smile..."* or *"Her mother's name was Cleo, and her father's name was Pat, so they called her Cleopatra, now what do you think of that?"* I think that to my parents, my most important lessons were in piano, my biggest successes, on stage in our backyard. Music was surely a part of our family, and I'll tell a little bit about why.

On one Monday morning, at the dawn of the 1920's, Francis X. Mullane, my later-to-be grandpa, was strolling down Broadway on his way to work at the phone company. Back in those days, he was earning \$26.00 a week as a supervisor. He happened upon a friend of his, Harry Weiss, a fellow tenant of their Lexington Avenue and 76th Street apartment house. Harry said, "What are you doing with that wonderful Irish tenor voice I hear in our halls, Frank?" Frank had performed in several minstrel shows and choirs, but had made no notable strides in a stage career and had to provide for three little daughters and a wife. Harry persisted and persuaded Frank to show up at the theatre on Saturday morning to meet a friend of his and be in a contest.

Saturday morning came. Frank won first prize and Harry's friend offered him a full time stage singing job. The friend was Oscar Hammerstein, and Harry, with practice and patience, went on to become The Great Houdini. No longer would these young men be able to swim across the East River with nickels in their mouths to get a beer. Their careers in vaudeville were launched. Frank's salary immediately soared to \$150 a week.

He traveled with the Keith Circuit and wrote many songs including, "Ten Baby Fingers and Ten Baby Toes," "Songs My Mother Sang," "Queen of Queens," and "My Macree's Lullaby". With his fifteen year old daughter, Margarette, accompanying him, he toured the country

from 1925 through 1931. At times he earned as much as \$650 a week. He was billed as the "Irish American Hebrew" due to his hilarious, but astute, use of the Irish and Hebrew dialect in his stage stories. His glorious Irish tenor voice rang out across America sharing the stage with other vaudevillians such as George Burns and Gracie Allen, Sophie Tucker, and of course, Harry.

When vaudeville died, he turned to singing in clubs, and was especially sought after on St. Patrick's Day to fill the halls of places like the New York Athletic Club, and others.

Grandpa Mullane was a big reason for our family to be musical. For a long time I thought it was the only reason. After years of singing to my own family, I was able to travel to Ireland. It was there that I found out where the music really comes from in all of us who boast our Irish ancestry. My mother would probably have sung regardless of grandpa. My dad would have enchanted us with his verses even if never having married into this show-biz family. Each grandchild will be sung to, and in turn, sing to their own. We can't help it, it's the Irish in us.



Internship

Continued from page 32

as January-May. A grant from the American Irish Foundation, furthermore, has enabled Catholic University to establish the Seminar in Contemporary Irish Society, a research-based course for prospective Dublin interns from which they can benefit from the insights of earlier participants. With faculty from Catholic University and visitors from Irish institutions, the Seminar gives a grounding to future interns in the Irish public policy issues they will be expected to deal with in Dublin. The weekly Thursday evening meetings of the Seminar are open to the public, and it also organizes public workshops on the politics and economics of Ireland. With its long tradition of commitment to Irish Studies, Catholic University is proud to sponsor the Program in Irish Society and Politics and expects success in the years to come. The Program is open to qualified students from accredited colleges and universities. Those seeking admission to the Program apply to the School of Arts and Sciences at Catholic University and pay tuition to the University as well. Arrangements for scholarship students from other institutions are worked out between the financial offices of their schools and that of Catholic University.

Robert Mahoney, Ph.D., is Director of the Center for Irish Studies at The Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

Large

Continued from page 33

the prophetic result that no indigenous heresy has ever marred a record of absolute fidelity to the Holy See. The nation's sense of essential values — the eternal verities — has been uncanny and unerring.

Therein lies the core, the genius, and the glory of our Irish heritage. Such constancy and identification with the Faith of Patrick is a significant achievement.

A little episode in Boston some 20 years ago illustrates the unmistakable association of the race and its religion. A hospital chaplain was making his evening rounds checking new admissions. One patient offered the information that while she was Polish, she did not belong to the Polish National Church. "I'm a Roman Catholic," she said, but thinking the priest did not seem fully convinced she added with finality, "I'm an Irish Catholic".

Today — Ireland's day in the world calendar — we Irish, not yet vanished nor vanishing, in our accustomed modesty, disclaim any personal credit for our illustrious niche in the international Hall of Fame. As John Boyle O'Reilly might say: "It's in the blood".

Live go bragh!



**Hibernian
Research
Company Ltd**

Tracing Ancestors in Ireland

All members of Hibernian Research are professional genealogists with over 75 years combined experience in researching all aspects of family history.

Our research services received world-wide recognition with our completion of the Irish investigations of President Ronald Reagan's ancestry.

Hibernian Research is equipped to perform the most basic project for you, or the most thorough and detailed research assignment.

For registration and application forms, please forward IRE£5.00 (\$5.00). Air mail service can have your family search under way immediately. Personal consultations are available by appointment.

WINDSOR HOUSE
22 WINDSOR ROAD
RATHMINES DUBLIN 6
IRELAND
TELEPHONE
NATIONAL (01) 966522
INTERNATIONAL 353-1-966522
(24 hour answering service)

The Triumph of Annie Mary Donellan Coakley

BY JOHN S. MONAGAN

The June 3 obituary notice that recorded the death of Annie Mary Donnellan Coakley failed adequately to identify this remarkable lady.

Mrs. Coakley was the once well-known Mary Donnellan who served for many years in the home of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. and who was on friendly terms with Franklin Roosevelt, Felix Frankfurter, Harold Laski, Louis D. Brandeis, Charles Evans Hughes and the series of Holmes' clerks beginning with Tommy Corcoran and ending with Jim Rowe. So much of a fixture was she that Emmett Lavery created a part for a "Mary" in "The Magnificent Yankee," his play about Justice Holmes. Although her name was Annie, she was called by her second name because there was already a cook named Annie in the kitchen when she arrived.

Born in Ballinlough, County Roscommon, Ireland, Mary came to Washington and trained for a while to be a nurse at the Gallinger Hospital, but left before finishing the course and went to work in the Holmes household at 1720 "Eye" Street, in 1926, the same year that Tommy Corcoran became the judge's secretary. She began as a serving maid, and her first appearance was inauspicious since she spilled a dish of scrambled eggs in the lap of her distinguished employer. Imperturbable and sympathetic, he immediately went upstairs, changed his coat and trousers, and returned without a word of complaint to enjoy the second helping.

Mary rose in responsibility as time passed and became a friend and close associate of Fanny Holmes in the management of the household. Mrs. Holmes was in her declining years and died after a fall in 1929 at the age of 88, but, with great foresight, she trained Mary to understand the crotchets, recreations, professional needs and physical requirements of Holmes so that she could take charge of the establishment when Fanny was no longer there.

Upon Fanny's death, Mary did indeed take charge, quelled incipient revolt among her fellow staff members and provided efficient management of the household.

More important, she offered loving care for the last six years of Holmes' life. She watched him like a hawk, traveling to Beverly Farms, Mass., for the summer with his "harem of retainers, surreptitiously supporting him by holding the back of his coat as he stood on his front steps bidding Walter Lippmann farewell, and setting the formal table and presiding over the services of the meal on grand occasions such as the dinner for Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock. She developed a warm regard for the young secretaries who adored Holmes, and a definite antipathy for Charles Evans Hughes who, as chief justice, came one Sunday morning to tell the old man that he had to resign from the court.

Her care was not limited to his physical needs, but when he had contracted pneumonia, "the old man's disease," and was sinking slowly to his death, Mary prayed for him and, at an opportune moment without regard for his prior christening at King's Chapel in 1841, sprinkled water over his head, baptizing him with the hope of speeding his entry into a heaven whose existence he doubted.

Of all the words spoken on the day the old soldier was buried in Arlington Cemetery, none were more fitting than those uttered by Mary to Jim Rowe. The rain was pelting down, drenching the president and beating upon the flag that covered the coffin. The mourners were huddled, their shoulders hunched up in discomfort. Mary looked at the casket and leaned toward Rowe. "Soldiers don't mind the rain," she said.

After Holmes' death, Mary returned to Ireland, married and became the mother of three sons and daughters. All but one son came back to the States in 1952. Of her 15 grandchildren, two athletic Landon graduates are at Georgetown.

Mary's life was full of incident and achievement. In her way, she personified the triumph of the American way.

John Monagan is a former Democratic representative from Connecticut.



A Call From Long Ago

BY MARIANNE McMAHON ZETLER



Ed Wholey, Washington's resident leprechaun, leads the "C" Section of the parade down Constitution Avenue.

PHOTO BY THE BUSH EYE

HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY from **WNVC-TV 56** **FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA**

Public Television serving the Washington Metropolitan area.



Televising the St. Patrick's Day Parade since 1979 and brought to you by your host Mike Baker of WNVC's *THE GREEN-ROOM*.

RELIVE THE EXCITEMENT OF THE PARADE TONIGHT AT 6:00 PM ON CHANNEL 56!

*Sometimes on a starry night
From far across the sea,
I hear what sounds like music,
Softly calling me.
I love this country where I live
This land called U.S.A.
But sometimes on a dewy morn,
With the sun's first ray,
I feel a pull to other things
I hardly understand.
Fields of clover, green and moist,
Towers, high and grand,
When a soft rain falls on me,
When mist is in my face,
I feel my heart swell up and fly
To a distant place.
I've never been to Ireland,
I've never crossed the sea.
But sometimes, when the sun is high,
I hear Erin calling me.
Her voice is loud and strong and full,
Her message very clear,
"If your feet e'er touch my sod,
You'll know you're home, my dear."*



SETON CENTERS

**Special Education Resource Programs
available in the following schools:**

St. Agnes	St. Ann's	St. Philip's
St. Joseph's	St. Louis	Holy Spirit
St. Leo's		Our Lady of Good Counsel

Tutorial Program

Bishop Ireton High School
Paul VI High School
Bishop O'Connell High School

Educational Testing • Psychological Testing • Counseling • Parent Consultation

900 South Washington Street, Suite G-2, Falls Church, VA 22046
533-7670

**"Give me your thirsty, your famished,
your befuddled masses"**

PARODY ON "THE NEW GOSPEL" BY EMMA LAZARUS



THE IRISH TIMES

IRISH TIMES BUILDING

No. 14 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 543-5433

Sunday - Thursday 11 AM - 2 AM Friday & Saturday Until 3 AM



**St. Mary's Church
and Shrine of
Our Lady of
Fatima, Barnesville**

*The Biggest Little Parish in
The Archdiocese of Washington
Honors the Memory of
Bill Hannan and His Parents*

CEAD MILE FAILTÉ

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GAEL OF THE YEAR

**FATHER WILLIAM J. SILK
AND THE PARISH COMMUNITY
SAINT MARY'S, LANDOVER HILLS**



Irish Folk Music

Pat Garvey

6116 Breezewood Ct.
Greenbelt, MD 20770

(301) 441-9073

HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY

To my

DAUGHTERS, SONS AND FRIENDS



Father Frank



**A VERY
SPECIAL THANKS**

**TO ALL
THOSE WHO APPEARED
AND
ENTERTAINED at the
ST. PATRICK'S DAY
PARADE FUND RAISERS**

We appreciate your support and talent!

**FREE
IRELAND
NOW!**

IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C. Area Unit
14009 Manchester Road
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
(301) 627-1019

National Office
4901 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10034
(212) 567-1611

Wishing you the Best on St. Patrick's



from the Gang at
BRADY'S PUB
9412 Main Street
Manassas, Virginia
(703) 369-1469



1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 295, Washington, D.C. 20036
• (202) 293-0430

Serving the Washington metropolitan community since 1934,
the Downtown Jaycees sponsor the following:

- HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S FIELD DAY
- DOLLARS FOR NEEDY CHILDREN SHOPPING TOUR
- JUNIOR MISS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
- SPECIAL OLYMPICS
- SOAP BOX DERBY
- HUGH O'BRIEN YOUTH SEMINARS
- ARTHUR S. FLEMING AWARDS PROGRAM
- CHERRY BLOSSOM PARADE
- REDSKINS RAFFLE

For further information on any of these programs or membership,
please call 293-0430. Contributions made payable to the
Downtown Jaycees Foundation are tax deductible and
can be mailed to the address listed above.



Celebrate

St. Patrick's Day



Wear replica of the exact same **Rugby Jersey** the Irish National Rugby Team plays in
Irish badge monogrammed into the shirt.

In Stock Sizes: 32" to 50" **\$39⁰⁰** EACH OR 2 for **\$70⁰⁰**

ALSO AVAILABLE ONE OF OUR GAME JERSEYS **\$24⁹⁵**
IN SOLID KELLY EVEN SIZES 34" to 50"

MATT GODEK RUGBY & SOCCER SUPPLY
2744-A Gallows Rd. Vienna, VA (703) 280-5540

Directions: From Beltway to Exit 2 west to first light Gallows Road, turn right through 2 light post intersection, 1/4 mile on left. 2744-A Gallows Road, Vienna, VA 22180. 2 1/2 miles from Tysons Corner. Adj. R. 2017 at 1st. Sat. 10:00-5:00 P.M. VISA & MasterCard accepted. Please deliver welcome outside Washington area 800-526-2000.

AMERICAN SECURITY BANK

Member FDIC

GARRETT'S

RESTAURANT & RAILROAD BAR

Downtown - Railroad Bar
Upstairs - Terrace Restaurant
3003 M Street, N.W.
333-8262

A GREAT DAY FOR THE IRISH
(AND THEIR SALOONS)!!

the threepenny bit the irish corner

Featuring the best of Ireland in the
heart of Georgetown.

- handknit Irish fisherman sweaters
and accessories
- Galway and Cavan crystal
- our exclusive line of
shamrock sportswear by Izod
- walking hats
- caps
- jewelry
- Beisek
- Tara china
- fine selection of albums and tapes



3122 m street, nw. • washington, d.c. 20007
(202) 338-1338

Church Goods
Candles
Books, Cards
Religious Articles

Phone (301) 942-4700

W. J. GALLERY & CO.

Robert M. Gallery

11272 Georgia Ave.
Wheaton, MD 20902



MARCH
17th,
1986



HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Rev. Philip S. Majka

Duszpasterz Polski
Diocese of Arlington



In Memory of
Helen Delaney

Daughter of County Galway
and a good friend of
The St. Patrick's Day Parade

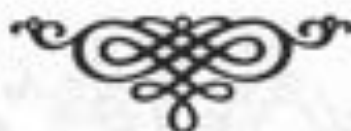


Best Wishes

from

Church of the Little Flower

5607 Massachusetts Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20816



Happy St. Patrick's Day
from the
BELFAST CHILDREN'S SUMMER PROGRAM

Invite a Catholic or Protestant child
from strife-torn Belfast, Northern Ireland
into your home for six weeks this summer.

FOR INFORMATION, CALL

933-7732

SPONSORED BY

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Msgr. Joseph Dooley
Congratulations!

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI PARISH
DERWOOD, MARYLAND

THE LEGION OF CHRIST GUILD
and
FRIENDS OF THE LEGION OF CHRIST
announce an incredible

Irish Night

on April 25th at the Holiday Inn Hotel
8120 Wisconsin Avenue.

The evening includes:

Four course dinner, Irish music, live and silent auction (Items include a round trip to Italy for two, Waterford glass collection, weekends at the beach and ski resorts) and time to dance your heart off to the music of Shannon Side Irish folk group.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL

(301) 424-5585



PEPSI.
**THE CHOICE OF
 A NEW GENERATION.™**

Pepsi, Pepsi-Cola and The Choice of a New Generation are trademarks of PepsiCo, Inc.



Marlise Mason

Graphic Art Director
 3411 Harwell Court
 Falls Church, Va. 22042
 703/573-4365



CIS'
FOREMOST DELI
 "Cead Mile Failte"
 559-1919



Breakfast/Lunch/Dinners/Beer Your Neighborhood Restaurant

Mon. - Thru. Thurs. 7:30 A.M. - 11:00 P.M.
 Sat. 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 A.M.

Fri. 7:00 A.M. - 2:00 A.M.
 Sun. 10:00 A.M. - 11:00 P.M.

5406 Queens Chapel Road Hyattsville, Md.

WASHINGTON/ALEXANDRIA

GUIDED TOURS



Blarney Tours

PAT MURPHY
 (Your Tour Guide)

My van tours allow you the pleasure of seeing our Nation's Capitol without the stress and strain (not to mention expense) of driving and parking. Stop for lunch is optional. All tours include a drive by the White House and other points of interest not listed.

Special Tours

SPECIAL FUN WEEKEND TRIPS

My Saturday van trips are designed to give visitors to the Washington, D.C. area "That little bit extra" in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

LIMOUSINE SERVICE AVAILABLE

*Greetings from
Irish Inns International, Inc.*

**THE INN PLACE TO BE...
in Washington, D.C.**

Service reminiscent of a gracious
past is recognized today at the
Normandy Inn.

A quaint European
Hotel nestled between
embassies in Washington's
exclusive Connecticut Avenue
locale offering accommodations
for the discerning, weekday
traveler.

Our conference room for groups
up to 50 makes you number one.
For more information call:
1-800-424-3729



Normandy Inn

2118 Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 483-1350

2118 Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 483-1350

**IRISH DANCE
Lessons**

step & figure dancing
in groups or privately
for children & adults
beginners — champions

at many locations throughout
Maryland, Virginia and Washington

for information, contact

Laureen O'Neill-James

at the

O'Neill-James School

(703) 241-1978

Don't miss our class
the second Saturday of every month



**On this St. Patrick's Day
Lest We Forget:**

Bobby Sands, M.P.
Frankie Hughes
Ray McCreesh
Patsy O'Hara
Joe McDonnell
Martin Hurson
Kevin Lynch
Kieran Doherty
Thomas McElwee
Michael Devine

For Peace With Justice

TIOCHFAIDH ÁR LÁ!

Séamus McLaughlin

The Bull'n Bear



WASHINGTON'S
WALL STREET
RESTAURANT

AMERICAN - SEAFOOD
SOUTHERN STYLE
GERMAN

LUNCHEON DINNER
COCKTAILS

BE A GUEST AT YOUR
PARTY - EXTENDING IN
YOUR HOME OR OUR
BANQUET ROOMS
LARGE OR SMALL GROUPS



COCKTAIL LOUNGE
CREDIT CARDS HONORED

3 P.'s OTHER SIDE



RESTAURANT

DART - GAME ROOM & PUB

638-3445

11 BLOCK FROM McPHERSON SQUARE METRO STATION
819 15th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Great Green Suit
by Eugene J. McCarthy

There once was a patriot named Caneen
Who had a suit of unusual sheen
Combining mold, and mist, and shamrock green.
It was, without doubt, the greatest of tweeds.
Its woof was wool; its warp of Irish reeds.
It stood alone, without hanger or board
It had strength to withstand rye-stick and sword.
It was loose at the shoulders for fighting the British
It was full in the trousers for nanning in ditches.
Its color was such that for hiding in heather
There was nothing better, and as for the weather
It was fine in the sun but better in rain
For it repelled water, and scarce showed a stain.
It was so marvelous in its variety
It could serve, in a pinch, as a hair shirt for piety.
Then a woman's decision
Brought about a decision
To send the suit to the cleaner to have it made lighter
And then to the tailor to have it made tighter.
When the call came on the first moonlit night,
Kept from the fight and also from flight
Because the suit was too tight
Caneen, concealed in a thicket so as not to be seen,
Was found by the smell of the kerosene.
On the very next day at the moment of dawn
They hanged him on the courthouse lawn.
But they honored at death his last request
And he wore the green suit to his final rest.

Eugene J. McCarthy is a former Senator from the State of Minnesota.

the WATERVIEW

an AMERICAN RESTAURANT

wishes you a
**HAPPY
ST. PATRICK'S DAY**

OPEN MAY 15-OCTOBER 15

221 WICOMICO STREET ON THE
BAY IN OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

(301) 289-6610



O'Neill-Jane Adult Irish Dancers



Left to right, Matt Lee — Fundraiser Chairman; John Barry — Co-owner, Irish Connection; Matt Hamon — Parade Chairman; Barney Clancy — Co-owner, Irish Connection.

THE PARADE COMMITTEE



The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee include, from left to right: (1st row) Elizabeth Jones, Frank Tiernan, Joe O'Connor, Matt Hannon, Helen Koelle, Matt Lee, Cecelia Farley and Nancy Walsh; (2nd row) Linda Gady, Betty Tyson, Joe Barry, Susan Gundling, Jack Herlihy, Rita Brown, Smuly Pinfield and Pat McBride; (3rd row) Pat Garvey, Jim Grollon, James Browne, Peggy Donnelly, Carol McNally McCarthy, Shannon Savage, Michael Donaghue and Jim McLaughlin; (4th row) Jim Seyler, John O'Beirne, Steve Lynch and David Lang.

Missing from this photograph are: William Duffy, Beverly Williams, Patty Harper, Janet Simonian, Tom Craven, Teresa Maguire, Martin Hannon, Florence Hannon, Mary Margaret Fitzgerald, Frank Fitzpatrick, Becky Flanagan, Paul Flanagan, Nita Hiller and Joan Moore.

MAGAZINE STAFF

Elizabeth Jones, Editor

Rita Brown
Mary Margaret Fitzgerald
Mary Anne Gibbons
Jack Herlihy
David Lang

Carol McNally McCarthy
Edward McCarthy
James H. McLaughlin
Joan C. Moore

Steve Lynch, Advertising Chairman
John O'Beirne, Co-Chairman
Shannon Savage, Magazine Advertising Coordinator

Joe Barry
Michael Donaghue
Peggy Donnelly
Elizabeth Edwards
Eileen Fitzgerald

Pat & Carol Garvey
Denise Handrohan
James Healy
Joe Lacey
Pat McBride



Pat Gady, photographer for the Irish Eye, on the other side of the camera at the Fundraiser at Kelly's.

PHOTO BY THE IRISH EYE



The Fundraiser welcoming committee

PHOTO BY THE IRISH EYE




- ① REVIEWING STAND
- ② BLEACHER SEATS
(PAID RESERVED SEATS)
- ③ BUS PARKING

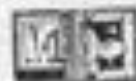
PARADE AREA



The Blackthorn Stick Dancers are the oldest Irish dance group in Washington.

rganized labor's task in the last 15 years of the 20th century is to restate the role of workers in our civilization. This must be done in a way that reflects the determination of workers to do more than survive, to be more than producers. We must make it clear that workers will participate in the shaping of their economic environment, and will be recognized for their contributions. This is no more than human beings are entitled to. But it is also no less.

International Union of
Bricklayers & Allied Craftsmen



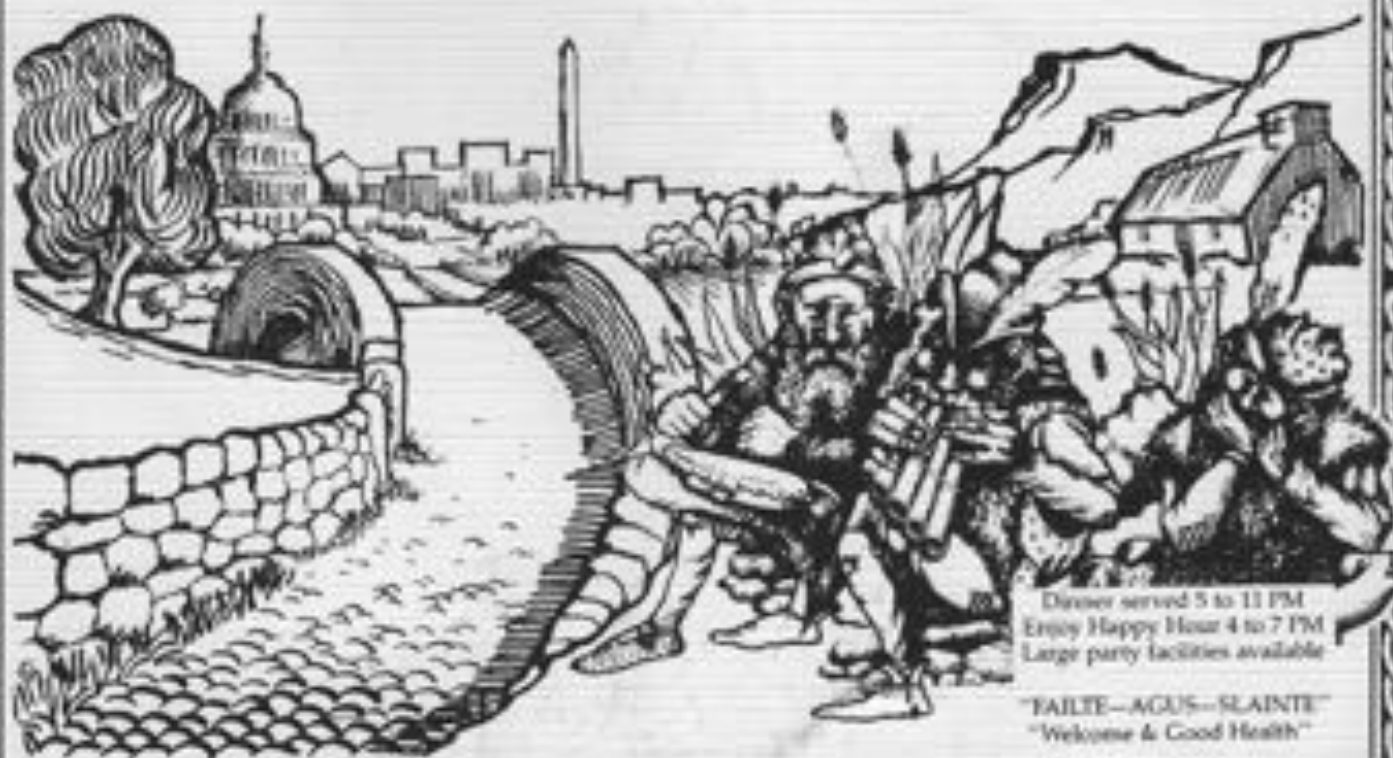
VISIT IRELAND WITHOUT LEAVING WASHINGTON



IRELAND'S FOUR PROVINCES

THE BEST IN IRISH ENTERTAINMENT
NIGHTLY

3412 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008 Ph. 244 - 0860
½ block from Cleveland Park Metro



Dinner served 5 to 11 PM
Enjoy Happy Hour 4 to 7 PM
Large party facilities available

"FAILTE—AGUS—SLAINTE"
"Welcome & Good Health"