

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

March 11, 1990

A large, color portrait of John Riggins, a man with dark, wavy hair, smiling. He is wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt. His left arm is visible, wearing a white sleeve with the letters "AA" in black.

JOHN RIGGINS
Grand Marshal

A circular, color portrait of Susan Kelly Long, a woman with blonde, curly hair and glasses, smiling. She is wearing a light-colored, patterned blouse.

SUSAN KELLY LONG
Gael of the Year

Washington, DC

**Congratulations to
Grand Marshall**

**John
Riggins,**



A Redskin who
goes for the green.

*Claire Grimes,
Irish Echo Newspaper Corp.*



ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE COMMITTEE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Post Office Box 15097, Chevy Chase, MD 20815

March 11, 1990

Dear Friends:

Welcome to the St. Patrick's Day Parade. We have planned a grand Parade, and we hope you enjoy it as much as we have enjoyed planning it.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee honors Mr. John Riggins, former Washington Redskins running back as our Grand Marshal, and Mrs. Susan Kelly Long as Gael of the Year.

When the momentum of St. Patrick's Day dies down and the many activities honoring him come to a close, we hope you take time to read the articles in the Magazine and to support the advertisers who made this Parade possible.

In the meantime, Happy St. Patrick's Day.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Hannon
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Grand Marshal John Riggins King for the Day

by Lisa M. Bogle

What would Washington, D.C. be without the Saint Patrick's Day Parade and the Washington Redskins? Two Washington traditions come together today. Former Washington Redskin John Riggins is truly a great friend of the Irish. Football fans from across the Nation will recognize today's Grand Marshal as one of the greatest running backs ever to play the game of football.

Riggins began his spectacular career in professional football with the New York Jets, where he was their Number One Draft Pick in 1971. He led the team in rushing and receiving during his magnificent rookie season. He recalls his near hero-worship of former Jets quarterback Joe Namath, and the feeling of awe as the stadium rocked every time they called his name.

When Riggins arrived in the Nation's Capital in 1976, he immediately became an integral part of the Redskins' running game. With the help of his teammates, he led the team to victory after victory, and soon realized that he, too, had the ability to make stadiums rock. RFK would rock again after John left, but never the same way it did for 44! In 1977, Riggins missed a good portion of the season because of a knee injury, but he came back none the worse for wear to win the 1978 Newspaper Enterprise Association's (NEA) Comeback Player of the Year Award for a 1,000-yard season!

Although Riggins was fantastic at breaking tackles and running for daylight, his vise-like grip on the ball was the best weapon the Redskins had in short yardage situations as well. One would not say that Riggins was known for his awesome throwing arm (he completed only one pass in his career with the Redskins). He did, however, become known in very short order for his ability to steam-roll anything that stood between him and the endzone. Thus, his fans dubbed him "The Diesel." Riggins, along with the "Hogs" and the "Fun Bunch" were credited by most Redskin fans as bringing the long-awaited "RESPECT" to RFK stadium.

In 1982, the luck o' the Irish was truly with our friend Riggo. He had his top regular season rushing game as a Redskin in the season finale against the Dallas Cowboys. He then went on to become Sport magazine's Most Valuable Player in the Super Bowl.

In 1983, Riggins received the Bert Bell Award for NFL Player of the Year for his record-breaking season, including such achievements as 24 rushing touchdowns, a Redskin record, and personal career high 1,347 yards rushing.

But football is not Riggins' only involvement. When asked what he is doing now, he replied: "I haven't had a



real job in twenty years!" Maybe he would not call what he has done "work," but he has done much over the years that deserves mention. He has been active in the American Cancer Society through donations and volunteer work. His liking for camouflage clothes inspired a whole line of clothing bearing the label "Riggo's Rangers." One half of the sales of the line was donated to the Disabled American Veterans in 1984.

Since his retirement from professional football, Riggins has done some work in broadcasting and would like to break into the acting profession, possibly in movies or television.

Riggins is an avid hunter and sportsman. He and friend Shaun Murphy, who hails from Belmullet in County Mayo, are planning a trip to River Moy Ballin, also in County Mayo, for the Salmon Festival later this year. He is definitely an Irishman at heart.

John and his wife, Mary Lou, have four children, Bobby, 15; Portia, 10; Emil, 7; and Libby, 3.

Riggins has become known to football fans and non-football fans alike as someone who will always fight to the bitter end. Today, Riggo, we dub you King for the Day, and we thank you for your outstanding contributions to the community both on and off the field.

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WHY IRISH EYES ARE SMILING.

*Susan Kelly Long,
Gael of the Year,
1990 St. Patrick's
Day Parade*



When Susan Kelly Long founded the Irish American Club after World War II, she wasn't trying to win an award. She was trying to help hundreds of Irish children adapt to their new life in America.

The fact that she has been honored as Gael of the Year is a testament to the continuing success of her efforts, and a reminder that it takes more than the luck of the Irish to make a difference in the world.

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The **Graphic Communications International Union**, with its heritage of representing thousands of Irish among its printing and publishing workers since the 1880s, proudly joins with brother and sister trade unionists in saluting 1990 St. Patrick's Day Parade Grand Marshal John Riggins and "Gael of the Year" Susan Kelly Long. The GCIU also salutes *all* people — regardless of their descent — for their dedicated efforts, skills, and hard work in the building of America.

James J. Norton
President

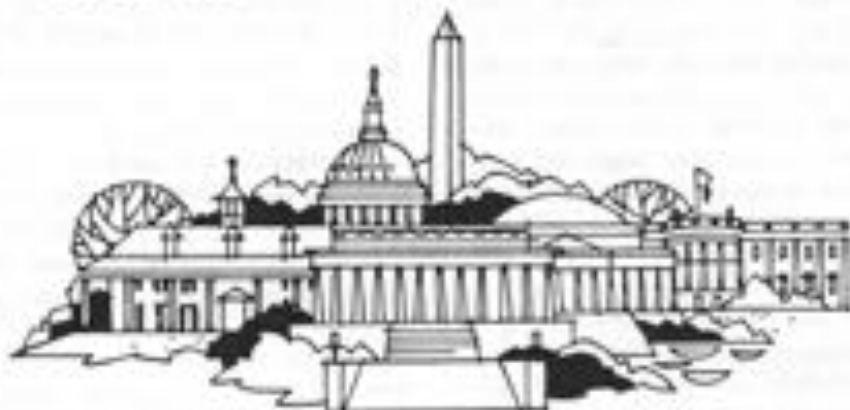


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A Salute To Susan Kelly Long — Gael of the Year

By Ralph Johnson

The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee of Washington, D.C., is proud to present their selection for 1990 Gael of the Year, Susan Kelly Long. The honor of Gael of the Year is bestowed annually on a person who has rendered outstanding service to the Irish American community. No one is more deserving of this honor than Susan Kelly Long.

Susan Kelly was born on December 26, 1902, in the village of Beama (Barna), which is located between Salt-hill and Spiddal, overlooking beautiful Galway Bay in Ireland. She was the fifth of twelve children born to John and Julia O'Donnell Kelly.

Susan came to the United States in 1923 and married Owen Long in St. Aloysius Catholic Church on January 17, 1927. Their union was blessed with seven children, twenty-five grandchildren and fourteen (still counting) great grandchildren! Owen died in 1960 and Susan has also lost three children and three grandchildren.

Prophetically, Susan was born on St. Stephen's Day, a day traditionally reserved for visiting in Ireland. Susan has maintained that tradition for more than sixty-five years. For seven decades, the Long home has been noted in local Irish circles for its hospitality. Hundreds who read this article will undoubtedly say: "Susan Long, well of course, I remember..."

Susan was a member of the Washington, D.C. Irish American Club in the 1920s, before many of its present members were even born. During the 1930s and early 1940s, the Club died, largely due to World War II. In the late 1940s, however, Susan and her husband took it upon themselves to revitalize the Irish American Club. Susan and Owen started gathering Irish people in Washington, D.C. together for meetings in their home. Because the Club had no treasury, they organized card parties and other benefits in the homes of Club members. Those who could contribute money did so. Those who could only contribute food did that. They gradually built up a treasury. As more and more Irish immigrants arrived in this area after the War, Susan generously extended her hand and, along with her husband and other Irish American Club members, gave them a warm welcome and help and guidance in finding jobs.

Susan's daughter, Susan Fitzgerald, remembers her years as a child, when there were always people in need of help stopping at their home. And the more who needed help, the harder Susan Kelly Long worked to raise money to provide that help. Susan Fitzgerald states fondly that her mother has always been very gracious, that people have always felt comfortable with her and that she always welcomed everyone into her home.



Susan's daughter recalls one time when, on short notice, Mrs. Long opened her home to a team of twelve young boys, under age 14, for a week. These lads, members of the Raheny G.A.A. Football Club from Dublin, were touring the United States and needed a place to stay in the Washington, D.C. area. Another time, Susan, who was known in her neighborhood for the beautiful flowers in her garden, came forth with armfuls of roses for a neighbor who had stopped to ask for a few flowers for her daughter's wedding.

Throughout the years, Susan has been noted for supporting a number of her favorite worthy causes, including not only the fledgling Irish American Club but also the Society for African Missions, the Irish Hour Radio Show, the Washington, D.C. Feis, and her church. She was one of the first fundraisers for St. Camillus Church when it opened. When the D.C. Feis first started, Susan was one of the first to open her home for planning meetings.

In addition to her many volunteer activities in support of the Irish community and other groups and raising her family, Susan worked for many years as a maid and waitress. Although she is essentially a quiet, unassuming person, her work brought her in contact with her share of famous persons. She worked as a maid for General Claire L. Chennault (remember The Flying Tigers!) and his lovely Chinese wife. She also worked as a maid for

noted Washington hostess, Perle Mesta. It is too bad that Susan did not keep a diary or scrapbook on Perle's parties. Susan has served a number of Presidents, including Senator John F. Kennedy before he became President. And, among the guests whom she served at the Solgrave Club was Eleanor Roosevelt—this on the day that FDR died.

On December 8, 1941, Susan made the papers in Washington, D.C. She had worked in the Japanese Embassy on what became known as "Pearl Harbor Day." Bogue notwithstanding, the Secret Service detained Susan overnight—on suspicion of spying! She was an alien and had not become an American citizen. Her pleas for release throughout the night were "Who will get Owen off to work and the children off to school?" Not surprisingly, one of her first objectives after her release was to apply for U.S. citizenship.

Susan last visited her native Galway in October 1988. Now she looks forward to a visit from her brother Willie, who still lives in Ireland. He intends to visit in March 1990 to bask in the reflected glory of his "famous" sister.

Ill health has caused Susan to curtail many activities in recent years. Nevertheless, she still enjoys nothing better than to sit at home in her favorite chair, surrounded by friends and relatives, engaged in a day of festivity and "good talk."

During her long and full life, Susan Kelly Long has chosen daily to "do her bit" for lonely Irish immigrants, her neighbors and her community. She has encouraged countless people with a cheery word or a helping hand. We salute and thank Susan Kelly Long for enriching the lives of so many Irish and others through her generosity. Join with us in wishing her many more years of "doing her bit" in the Washington, D.C. Irish community.



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1990 Honoree — Sarah McClendon

By Barbara C. Macken and Richard J. Barry

"A capital legend, forthright and formidable, veteran reporter Sarah McClendon is one of Washington's most enduring nonconformists." She ranks among the greatest figures in the field of journalism, belonging in the company of Edward R. Murrow, Walter Cronkite, and Walter Lippman. She has earned an enviable reputation for hard work and unquestioned integrity.

Since her childhood in Tyler, Texas, Sarah McClendon gravitated to journalism. "Coming from a large family, asking questions had come naturally to me. More than that, I had learned to listen, which is what every reporter must learn to do." As part of her education, she participated in the preparation of a school newspaper. One of her assignments was to help obtain an ordinance to upgrade the quality of milk sold in the city of Columbia, Missouri. She succeeded, and received top grades in her class.

A graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, Sarah volunteered for the WAC's, became a First Lieutenant, and was selected to serve at WAC headquarters in the Pentagon, then, as the first WAC, in the Office of the Army Surgeon General.

Starting as a Washington correspondent in 1944, Sarah opened her own news bureau in 1946 to serve newspapers in the southwest. Since then her clients have been as diverse as newspapers in New Hampshire, Ohio, and California as well as radio stations in six states.

A woman pioneer in the world of journalism, once solidly dominated by men, Sarah accomplished a number of breakthroughs. She was the only woman to tour NATO installations in 1961; with 400 VIPs (including reporters, editors, and publishers), Sarah was the only woman to witness the military maneuvers at White Sands Proving Grounds; she was the first woman selected by the Pentagon to attend the first joint Army-Navy-Air Force maneuvers in the Caribbean; Sarah convinced congressmen to bring Air Force wives, for the first time, to testify concerning housing in military communities.

Sarah McClendon has covered the administrations of 10 presidents — from FDR to Bush. She offers the following insights.

ROOSEVELT: "My first presidential press conference was in 1944. Roosevelt was very ill but hiding it. FDR was a good and brilliant man who had press conferences often. They were standup affairs in the Oval Office with reporters packed like sardines, writing on each others' backs. The tone of the press conference was much different than it is today." She recalled one reporter asking if the president would entertain a question on taxes. Mrs. McClendon covered the first lady's press conferences and was amazed by Mrs. Roosevelt's power. "She made a strong contribution to human rights. I have the greatest respect for both of them."



TRUMAN: Mrs. McClendon describes Harry S. Truman as a "very good man." "He was a man of few words—direct, plain, and understandable. He was a man of positive ideas who cut through the veneer and red tape with a few words. His approach to a subject was never circular. He was a very likable man."

EISENHOWER: It was during Eisenhower's administration that Mrs. McClendon began to assert herself. At the conclusion of Eisenhower's press conference she stopped him dead in his tracks by shouting, "Mr. President, is this going to be the format of all your press conferences, where you do all the talking and we don't get to ask any questions?" During the 1960 presidential campaign, when Vice-President Nixon was running against John F. Kennedy, it was Sarah who asked him if he could think of any policy decisions that Nixon had helped him make. "No, I can't think of any," said the president. A followup question brought the response, "Give me a week and I'll think of something."

KENNEDY: "I remember Kennedy with the greatest fondness. I adored him," says Mrs. McClendon. "He had a first rate mind, agile and quick, and was curious as could be. He had great wit. He worked hard to maintain his ties with reporters."

JOHNSON: "Johnson and I knew each other just about like sister and brother. We were always arguing. He would shake a finger in my face and say, 'You take

back what you wrote about me," and I always said that I would not do so."

NIXON: "Nixon," says McClendon, "did not enjoy a pleasant relationship with the press. He regarded us as the enemy and tried to make the people feel that the press was out to get him. However, he was nice to me. He mentioned my name more than that of any other reporter."

CARTER: "Carter's populist views reminded me of my father, but I was most impressed with his military service. You had to be impressed with anyone who had been handpicked by Admiral Hyman G. Rickover to command a nuclear submarine."

REAGAN: "He's very charming, very nice, except when he gets mad at you." Mrs. McClendon made national news by putting President Reagan on the spot with respect to the growing number of homeless individuals. She scored again when she asked the president what was going to be done to ease the burden of catastrophic illness. In both cases the result was to raise public consciousness and the enactment of beneficial legislation. McClendon would be the first to admit that neither problem has been eradicated.

BUSH: As for President Bush, she says that he is off to a good start. "He has a real rapport with human beings. He is down to earth and accessible to the press."

For more than 45 years, Mrs. McClendon has run the McClendon News Service in Washington, DC. In addition to her work as a correspondent, McClendon writes a syndicated newspaper column, works as a television and radio broadcaster and as a political analyst, and is in great demand as a public speaker.

McClendon continues to be productive, working harder than most people half her age. Her life is a profile in courage; it is testimony to just how much can be accomplished by one individual. Mrs. McClendon proves that there are advantages to working independently and is an extraordinary figure in American journalism.

When Sarah McClendon is asked what she has learned in life, she returns again and again to the importance of public service. Like her parents and her grandparents before her, she believes in doing everything one can to help other people.

She believes that every government official should have a plaque on his or her wall that reads, "I work for the people. They are entitled to an accounting from me. In everything I do, I must consider their interest first. Otherwise, this government may cease to exist."

Asked how she would like to be remembered, McClendon says, "I would like to be remembered as somebody who asked questions that should be asked about our government and our society, to try to make people think and perhaps motivate them to make things better. I can only do so much by myself, but I hope that I was able to motivate other people in trying to make things better."

Esther Coopersmith, Washington's brilliant political strategist, fundraiser, and celebrated hostess, describes McClendon in these terms:

"Sarah is one of the most wonderful people in the world, a true fighter for women's rights, long before it became fashionable. I can't think of any better role model. She has a sincere desire to help people. Her mind is as alert today as ever and she remains as feisty as ever. I love her. She is what I hope that I will be in a few years."

Congressman Claude Pepper extolled, "There is no one better than Sarah in the field of journalism. She has great integrity, great courage, and great heart. She singlehandedly has changed the course of history for the better, not once but many times."

The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee salutes the extraordinary life and career of Sarah McClendon.

Sources: *Halamandaris*, Vol. 1, "A Tribute to Sarah McClendon," *Caring People*, April 1989 (vol. 2, no. 1), p. 31. *Oriol*, William, and *Winter*, Annette, "A Capital Legend," *Modern Maturity*, June-July 1988, p. 37.



U.S. Capitol Police Color Guard.

IN MEMORIAM

By Barbara C. Macken and Richard J. Barry



Michael Joseph McGivney

Michael Joseph McGivney, founder of the Knights of Columbus, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 12, 1852, the eldest of 13 children of Patrick and Mary (Lynch) McGivney. After early education in Waterbury, McGivney attended St. Hyacinth College, Quebec; Niagara University, Niagara Falls, New York; and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he was ordained by James Cardinal Gibbons on December 22, 1877. Father McGivney was then posted to his first parish in Connecticut.

During his curacy at St. Mary's Church in New Haven, Father McGivney conceived the idea for a mutual benefit society of Catholic laymen bound by pledges of charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism, and with the aid of 11 parishioners, established the Knights of Columbus, which was incorporated by Connecticut's General Assembly on March 29, 1882.

Father G. Thomas Burns described his granduncle as "ahead of his time in encouraging lay participation in the Church. Father McGivney encouraged people to take responsibility for their own actions and to make decisions about what it means to live the Gospel without waiting to be told by a priest. There was a kind of stepping out on their own in terms of reaching out to people with needs."

The Knights' endeavor is to provide financial aid to members and their families, as well as promoting educational, charitable, religious, social welfare, and public-relief programs. The Knights of Columbus is renowned for activities in the field of social welfare, aid to the handicapped, scholarship funds, student loans, rural-life

programs, disaster relief, and other charitable and philanthropic pursuits.

This organization also provides a service to scholars in North America by underwriting the cost of microfilming manuscripts from Vatican Libraries and by establishment of the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at St. Louis University. The project has filmed more than 11 million pages, considered to represent some of the most valuable scholarly works in the West.

Father McGivney remained active in directing the growth of the Knights of Columbus as their Supreme Officer, Corresponding Secretary, and Chaplain until his death at 38 from Tuberculosis in 1890.

The Knights of Columbus today combine religious fraternalism with one of the most successful American insurance enterprises to symbolize their worldwide commitment to charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee is proud to honor Father Michael McGivney for his contributions to his church and fellow man.

Maureen O'Donnell

An amazed parent asked, "What kind of teacher can take perfectly ordinary, procrastinating American teenagers and keep them awake half the night translating Roman poets?"

Conferring upon Maureen O'Donnell its first honorary doctorate to a high school teacher in 1982, Yale University proclaimed, "Your students consistently gain national recognition. You have been master and magistra to thousands of Latin students, and your tireless brilliance and devotion to your language and your profession inspire all who teach and learn ancient and modern languages."

"I never saw anything like it. Every time she asked a question, almost every hand went up," commented the Chairman of a major college classics department visiting Mrs. O'Donnell's classroom.

Woodson principal Charles E. Bilak said of Mrs. O'Donnell, "It was her true belief that everybody could learn, had a right to learn, and would learn in her class, and she had a special way of letting each student be aware of his success."

Maureen O'Donnell described her love of teaching, "What other profession offers the privilege of instilling in the young a desire and love of learning?"

Maureen McManus O'Donnell developed her love for learning as a child, from her mother, also a teacher, and her father, of whom Mrs. O'Donnell reflected, "sitting on the lap of my father, who never graduated from high school but loved just the same to recite for me from Shakespeare."

Both the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia are proud to claim Maureen O'Donnell, who was raised in Taunton, Massachusetts, began her teaching career in South Hadley, Mass., and relocated to Northern Virginia after marrying Harold O'Donnell, a Marine Corps officer.

When Mrs. O'Donnell arrived at W.T. Woodson High School in Fairfax County as a Latin teacher, enrollment in Latin classes had dwindled to 80. Thanks to Mrs. O'Donnell's expertise in Latin and her enthusiasm and charisma, it more than quadrupled to 325 within 5 years. Mrs. O'Donnell taught Latin grammar, Roman mythology, and ancient history. She assisted her students to prepare delicious meals from cookbooks based on classical Roman diets, illustrate a Roman soldier in full combat gear, and carve or build a replica of the forum—all in an effort to allow each and every student to "shine in the sun." Mrs. O'Donnell, the "Bear Bryant" of Latin coaches, coached her teams in the afternoons, evenings, and on weekends, and as a result Woodson swept all levels of competitions in national championships for 5 straight years. Not to be outshone by fellow sportsmen, her students were proudly known as "Latin jocks" and received letter jackets.

Her students were energized by Mrs. O'Donnell's drive, whose day began at 4:00 a.m. in class preparation, and continued at school until after 5:00 p.m., coaching team members and those who needed it. Her basic credo was that her students could learn to conjugate every verb, but if they were not better people for having been in her class and for having known her, she had failed as a teacher.

In December 1988, Mrs. O'Donnell learned that she had terminal cancer and would not return to Woodson. She called her students to a special meeting to tell them. Word spread like wild fire. Current and former students came far and near during that Christmas holiday to express their love to Mrs. O'Donnell.

Many recognized the treasure in Mrs. O'Donnell. She was named the 1983 Virginia teacher of the year, and won a Fulbright scholarship to study at the American Academy in Rome and at the Vergilian Society in Cumae, Italy.

Mrs. O'Donnell's love for her students and for teaching stemmed from her first "profession"—being a

mother. The O'Donnells were blessed with six children: Cathy, Maura, Brenda, Megan, Bridget, and Sean, and lost four of them to cystic fibrosis. Mrs. O'Donnell wrote that living with four doomed youngsters taught her to "cherish the resiliency of the human mind. I saw a child's imagination so caught up in a great story that physical pain was assuaged, I saw art and music ease the bitter disappointment of a child's confinement. Four of my children are gone, but there are hundreds of others waiting to learn, to grow, to enjoy."

After the death of her daughter, Brenda, a sophomore at Bishop O'Connell High School in 1975, the school began an annual fund-raising dance that has become the Nation's largest high school contributor to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. In its 15 year existence, the "Super Dance" has raised \$660,000 in memory of the O'Donnell children.

Mrs. O'Donnell's staunchest supporters were her husband and daughters, who remember her as a teacher, but primarily as a wife, mother, and grandmother. Harold O'Donnell, her husband of 35 years, was truly the "wind beneath her wings," constantly supporting her and encouraging her in all of her endeavors.

Both now mothers themselves, Megan and Bridget are filled with special family memories to share with their children. Many the night Irish music played in the O'Donnell home while Mrs. O'Donnell demonstrated her expertise of the Irish jig, or a Clancy Brothers record played while everyone chimed in "Up a long ladder, down a short rope, to hell with King Billy and God bless the Pope . . ."

A woman of enormous faith, Mrs. O'Donnell recited the rosary daily at 6 a.m. over the telephone with her daughter Maura who was away at college. Her faith was strengthened by every tragedy she endured. She offered every new day to God and pledged that her actions would be "Christ's light on earth."

Mrs. O'Donnell was a beautiful woman both inside and out. She was infused with boundless energy which inspired the young and old alike to revere such traits as honor, compassion, and understanding. Throughout her life Mrs. O'Donnell touched thousands of people, many of whom she never met. All Irish eyes are smiling as the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee is honored to pay tribute to Mrs. O'Donnell and her wonderful family.



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SUSAN KELLY LONG AS GAEI OF THE YEAR

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The History Of Irish Sports

By Kathie Cafferkey

(Kathie Cafferkey is a student at Achill Secondary School in Achill Island, County Mayo, Ireland. This article was selected for publication from a number of articles written by students from Achill Secondary School.)

Irish people are noted for the part they have played in Irish activities in past times and at present. Irish people are well known for their legends and stories about famous warriors of the Red Branch of Cu Chulainn, their greatest warrior. In the early days of sports, there were no rules for any games such as hurling. But nevertheless, games and contests were played in a fair manner.

Although there are no detailed descriptions in early Irish literature of hurling matches or of the rules and practices associated with them, all the same it contains a rich vein of material for the trained investigator. This becomes clear especially when compared with the scarcity of such evidence of early football in Ireland or in Great Britain. Comments on hurling matches and references to them are commonplace in early Irish law, in the Red Branch saga, in the Fianna cycle and in the stories of the kings. Moreover, Irish folklore, song and story, even in so-called football counties, is shot through with insights and asides which throw considerable light on the manner of playing hurling matches down to the seventeenth century and more particularly thereafter. From the period of the pre-Brehon laws, hurling seems to have been quite legal. Only two rules were insisted on: not to raise "timber" to an opponent and to replace the fallen stones in fences when these were displaced in following a ball. The goals were of two kinds, depending on the nature of the field: a low opening in a wall to allow small animals, e.g. dogs and hens, to pass from field to field or, in a large field, a U-shaped sally rod about three feet wide with its ends stuck in the ground. End lines were not known as a "wide" ball did not exist and a goal could be scored by carrying the ball through the sally rod from the front or from the rear. The ball was elastic and that indicated a cow-hair ball that could bounce unlike the wooden cnag known to players of "camman" and hockey in later years. The hurling team in its layout, terminology and much else was based on the battle formation of armies. The old Irish word for battle was "baire" and hurling was often called this especially by the Bardic poets.

Horseracing and breeding is a highly organized sport which plays a significant role in Ireland's social and economic life, providing large scale employment, earning valuable foreign currency, and returning more than a million pounds per annum in betting tax. Documentary evidence concerning the growth of the sport is extremely scanty. Apart from occasional references in the annals and in the writings of visitors, there is no comprehensive record prior to the eighteenth century. We do know that it formed an integral part of the entertainment at the celebrated games, the Aonach Tailteann, and that it has been carried on in the Curragh, County Kildare, for more than two thousand years. The place Curragh derived from the Irish word "Curragh," a race horse. The Curragh is the main training center with upwards of five hundred horses being prepared there by over twenty trainers.

Bowlplaying is at least as old as hurling, although there are few references to it in history or in mythology. The Red Branch Knights practiced a game termed by them "the Wheel Feat," which may possibly be an early variation. Certainly if the wheel-like motion of a good bowlplayer's arm is followed through the entire swing, it will resemble closely an action that might well be termed "The Wheel Feat." The bowl is an iron ball, as close to a perfect sphere as possible weighing twenty-eight ounces, though lesser weights of from sixteen ounces to twenty-six ounces are also employed. A wide, flat road is suitable for this game and scores can vary in lengths from twenty to over twenty-five throws. The iron balls are made in Cork and, at one stage, the game was generally referred to as "Cork's Own Game." Bowling is equally popular in Armagh. All-Ireland Championships are held annually in senior, intermediate, junior and juvenile grades. Contrary to popular belief, bowl-playing has never been an illegal game as such, though in the past, prosecutions have been brought against bowlers for highway obstructions.

In the time of kings and nobles, their favorite sports were hunting and cattle-raiding. In the evening, they loved to listen to the stories and poems recited by the poets and to music played by the

harper. Boys played a ball game called "Driving the Hole." Each player had a ball driven with a hurley. Only one side attacked and one side defended the goal in a game. Board games called "Raven Black," "Long-Striking," and "Wood Sense" were also very popular. We do not know the rules of these games, but they may have been like chess. Even long ago, the Irish liked to gamble; they used bone dice and comb.

Have a game of chess? This invitation to a game occurs in the Book of Dunlough, a manuscript of the eleventh century. Fidchell was played with two sets of figures, generally made of wood, on a board divided into black and white squares. The rules are not known. The word "fidchell" means "wood sense," and the word has the same equivalent in Welsh. There is little doubt that "fidchell" is to all intents chess. Chess had a long honorable history in Ireland. Medieval Irish poetry and romance tell of chess enthusiasts playing epic games lasting for three days; so engrossed were they that they took no account of the passage of day to night. It is re-

lated of King Conchobar that he divided his royal time into three parts. For one third of the day, he watched sports of his young men; one third he spent drinking ale; and one third he spent playing chess.

Nowadays, Irish sports are a major improvement on how they used to be when the people played hurling barefooted and wore tasseled caps on their heads. There were no such things as television to watch the All-Ireland Championships and there were no watches or clocks that were accurate enough to tell how long they played games for and when the games finished. They had no modern facilities such as tracks for running or good quality footballs, and they had no special football pitches as we have at present. The most important thing that we have now, which the people of early years did not have, is rules. We can imagine the confusion and chaos that took place in the early days of hurling and football without any rules! Irish sports have come a long way.



Washington Redskin Hogesies paraded with the Touchdown Club float.

Ireland's Contribution To Sport

By Trisha Lineen

(Trisha Lineen is a student at Achill Secondary School in Achill Island, County Mayo, Ireland. This article was selected for publication from a number of articles written by students from Achill Secondary School)

Perhaps the earliest information on Irish sport is depicted in the legend of Cu Chulainn, who played hurling. Since then, Irish sport has come a long way.

In the 1800's, the effects of English rule in Ireland were seen on sport. Traditional Irish games such as hurling, bowling and wrestling were played less and less and, in their place, many people began to take up the English, more gentle, sport of cricket.

In 1884, during the cultural revival in Ireland, a man from County Clare called a meeting in Thurles, County Tipperary, to discuss the state of Irish sport. This man, Michael Cusack, decided to form an association to promote Irish sports, the Gaelic Athletic Association, commonly known as the G.A.A. The G.A.A. proved to be a great success in encouraging people to play Irish games. It spread very quickly throughout Ireland setting up clubs and branches in all counties. The G.A.A. made rules for Irish games, which beforehand had none. Members of the Association were not allowed to play any games except Irish ones. This rule, "the Ban," existed for a long time, but was eventually abolished in 1971.

The G.A.A. established a great sense of pride in parishes and counties. First of all, they arranged matches and championships within a county and then they moved on to a national level. The first All-Ireland Final was played in 1887. Since then, the All-Ireland has taken place every year and is probably considered the most important event in Irish sports. The G.A.A. is still going strong today and has developed a lot since its foundation in 1884. The Association continues to be the most important development in Irish sporting history.

Ireland has taken quite a strong position in the world of sport since those early days. Since "the Ban," on foreign games was abolished in 1971, there has been a huge increase in the number and variety of games played in Ireland. From traditional sports such as hurling, Gaelic football, boxing and horseriding, to more internationally known sports such as soccer, cycling, running and swimming, Ireland is making a successful stand in the world of sport.

Ireland has had her share of sports heroes. Although a small country, she has had some Olympic

victories. In 1918 and 1932, P. O'Callaghan won the hammer throw. In 1932, R. Tisdall also took home a medal for the 400 meter hurdles. And in 1956, probably the most well-known victory, Ronnie Delany brought home a medal for winning the 1500 meter race. In every Olympic games, Ireland sends out a team of energetic, sports-loving people who are going to compete to the best of their ability. Whether they win or not, they will come home proud and happy about their achievements. This surely shows Ireland's love of sport. Irish people love the competition, the excitement and the exhilaration of sport and this is the mark of a true sportsman.

Apart from the Olympics, Ireland has had other victories. In Gaelic football and in hurling, each All-Ireland Final is a victory in itself. Who can forget the excitement of an All-Ireland Final played by your home county? The tension in the crowded stands, the apprehension as goals are awaited, the cheering as the ball flies into the net... it all builds up to an atmosphere of excitement that is overpowering.

One of the most famous Irish sportspeople is Stephen Roche, the world famous cyclist. He won the Tour de France in 1987 and before and since has won numerous awards. Sean Kelly is also a renowned cyclist. Barry McGuigan is a world champion boxer. Everyone remembers his victories in the ring. Eddie Macken is a well-known horseriding champion. These are but a few of the many famous Irish sports champions.

And now Ireland has a chance to make another stand in sport, in the World Cup Soccer Finals in June 1990. The Irish team played in Malta to qualify. From now on, it will be a long, hard struggle to try and make it to the top. "Jack's Green Army" is known and supported by everyone in Ireland.

Perhaps the strongest force driving Irish sportspeople today is that of the supporters and fans who persist in the knowledge that they are winners. A true fan will travel to the ends of the earth to support his or her team and this trait is very true of the Irish. Take the soccer match in Malta for example—fans almost rioted at the airports having been told that their flights to Malta would be de-

layed due to weather. They would not miss the chance to support their team for the world. And people are already planning trips to Italy for the World Cup.

The support of fans is truly a driving force behind the successes of the Irish in the sports world. One can even see this visually if passing through the home county of a team playing in an All-Ireland match. The flags of that team's colors will be hanging from every available post to mark the support and good wishes of the faithful fans. Competitions and matches are always well-attended in Ireland

and a ticket to an All-Ireland Final is more precious than a jewel.

So if we, the Irish, wish to continue our successes, we must continue to give our support to the sports men and women who really need and deserve it. They know that they can win and the fans are there to keep this knowledge and hope alive. Ireland is positively a great country for sport and sportsmanship. Professional and amateur, they are all winners and Ireland should rightfully be proud of its contribution to the world of sport.



At the Washington, DC, Rose of Tralee Gala, lovely Clara Mary Dorian from Silver Spring, Maryland was chosen to represent the Washington area in the International Rose of Tralee competition in August.

The search for a pretty face is not really the essence of winning. A well-rounded knowledge of Ireland, current events, a sense of humor, and a spontaneous personality all add in judging of the young ladies and the final selection of a winner.

A Quest For Glory—Ireland Seeks World Cup Soccer Title

By Joseph Mulligan

(Joseph Mulligan is a student at Achill Secondary School on Achill Island in County Mayo, Ireland. This article was selected for publication from a number of articles written by students from Achill Secondary School.)

Euphoria has gripped all of Ireland with Ireland's qualification for the World Cup Soccer Finals in Italy in 1990. What is seldom is wonderful. But, what never happened before is magic! Whenever Ireland triumphs in a major international event, it is a great boost for morale. For too long Ireland was glorious in defeat. But now we can celebrate in victory.

Most of our great sporting achievements of the past were individual ones, with the names of Stephen Roche, Sean Kelly and Barry McGuigan readily springing to mind. Even our superb Gaelic Football teams, from Mighty Mayo to Champion Cork, were county achievements and not international successes.

Ireland is on the crest of a wave at the moment. We should seek to harness our sporting triumph into one which will lift the country as a whole. Jack Charlton and his Green Army did it for Ireland! But, what do you, the individual, know about those green giants? Well, here are some facts which you may not know about the eleven men who made up the team which defeated Malta to qualify for the World Cup Finals for the first time in soccer history.

It has been said that Packie Bonner should go into the laundry business because he has kept so many clean sheets. In the qualification series, he has conceded only two goals, both against Spain in Seville. This was the Republic's only defeat. Packie is twenty nine years of age, with thirty five caps to his credit. He hails from Donegal and is one of the few Irish born players on the squad. He plays his league football with Glasgow Celtic in the Scottish Premier Division, but his first club was Keadue, a youth team in his home county. Unfortunately, due to the position in which he plays, he has never scored for the Republic. Since making his international debut on May 24, 1981, he has played consistently for Eire. He measures six feet, two inches in height and weighs fourteen stone, seven pounds (203 pounds). Amazingly, he has made only eleven European and eight World Cup appearances. The rest of his caps were made up of friendly international games. His only football honors have been the Scottish League and Cup with Celtic.

Chris Morris came on as substitute for Kevin Moran against Malta. Like Packie, he is a Celtic player. He is twenty five years of age, five feet, ten inches in height and weighs eleven stone, seven pounds (161 pounds). He has received seventeen caps for Eire, playing as a defender. He has scored no goals thus far since making his debut against Israel on November 10, 1987. Before joining Celtic, he played for Sheffield Wednesday, in the English First Division. He has made three European and five World Cup appearances for the Republic, as well as many friendly international games. Like Packie, his only football honors are the Scottish League and Cup with Celtic.

Stephen Staunton, the "young un," is not even twenty one, but is a regular with Ireland and Liverpool. He is another of the Irish-born players on the squad. He was born and bred in Dublin. He measures six feet one and one-half inches in height and is twelve stone, seven pounds (175 pounds) in weight. His first club was Dundalk, his only footballing honor being the F.A. Cup with Liverpool. He made his debut under Charlton on October 19, 1988, against Tunisia and has since played in most of the internationals, making his latest appearance against Malta. He has eight caps, six of which came from World Cup appearances. He has yet to score his first international goal in the green shirt.

Now, Kevin Moran. He is one of the few Irish players playing on the continent as well as one of the few Irish-born players. He plays his football with sporting Gijon, in the Spanish First Division. He first played with the "Red Devils" of Manchester, with whom he won the F.A. Cup. Having made his international debut versus Switzerland on April 30, 1980, he has played consistently, reaching forty nine caps for the Republic. His most recent cap was against Malta on November 15, 1989, where he was unfortunately sidelined after an injury. For the Republic, he has scored six goals, making fifteen and thirteen European and World Cup appearances respectively. He is thirty three years of age, weighing in at thirteen stone (182 pounds) and measuring five feet, ten and one-half inches in height. He has captained the Republic on many occasions, steer-

ing them to victory from the heart of the defense.

One of the longest-serving players on the squad is David O'Leary, a defender with Arsenal. David was born in Dublin and used to play with Shelbourne in the League of Ireland. Recently he broke George Armstrong's record for the greatest number of league appearances in the Gunner's shirt. Davis is thirty one years old, weighing in at thirteen stone, four pounds (186 pounds) and measuring six feet, two inches in height. His only footballing honors have been with his domestic club, Arsenal, with whom he won the League Championship, the F.A. Cup and the Littlewoods Cup. He made his international debut for Eire on September 8, 1976, and has of yet scored no goals in getting his forty five caps. His latest game was against Malta, where he played a sterling part in the defense of Packie Bonner's goal. He has made nine European and twenty World Cup appearances for the Republic. But remarkably, when Big Jack first took over as manager, O'Leary was left in the international wilderness because he disagreed with Charlton's tactics.

The Black Pearl, Paul McGrath, currently of Aston Villa, previously of Manchester United was born and bred in Dublin. One of the few Irish-born players on the squad, he weighs in at fourteen stone (196 pounds) and measures six feet, one inch in height. He is twenty nine years of age. The F.A. Cup is his only football honor, courtesy of his time with United. He has received thirty three caps with Eire. He scored four goals since making his debut versus Italy on February 5, 1985. His latest goal was in the historic match against Malta. He has made twenty appearances in World Cup and European competitions, with the rest of his caps coming from friendly international games. He is a versatile player and has played in midfield and defense under Big Jack.

Ray Houghton, the Terrier! Born in Glasgow of Irish parentage, Ray is twenty seven years of age, weighs eleven stone, four pounds (158 pounds) and measures five feet, seven inches in height. He is the smallest player on the squad, but certainly the most energetic. His first club was Oxford United, with which he won the Second Division. he is now with Liverpool, where he has won the First Division and the F.A. and Milk Cups. He has twenty eight caps and three international goals to his credit since starting his international career against Wales on the 26th of March 1986. For Eire he has made ten European and eight World Cup appearances. With so much energy to burn, he is undoubtedly going to be a great asset in Italy in 1990.

A player playing for both Merseyside clubs is not common, but Kevin Sheedy did it and has apparently benefitted. He is twenty nine years of age,

weighing in at eleven stone, ten pounds (164 pounds) and measuring five feet, ten inches. With Everton, he has managed to win the League and European Cup Winners Cup before English clubs were banned from Europe. He has twenty four caps and four goals since making his debut versus Holland on October 12, 1983. Playing in midfield for Eire, he has made five European and ten World Cup appearances.

The midfield maestro, Ronnie Whelan, is one of the best in the world and he is Irish made. Born in Dublin, he is twenty eight years of age, measures five feet, nine inches in height and weighs eleven stone, seven pounds (161 pounds). He started his career with Home Farm. He has since moved on to greater things with Liverpool, winning the League, F.A. Cup, League Cup and European Cup. Being such a consistent player, he has received thirty seven caps and notched up three goals for the Republic of Ireland. Since making his debut versus Czechoslovakia on April 19, 1981, he has made thirteen European and twelve World Cup appearances.

Jack Charlton's latest recruit into his Green Army is the Cockney lad, Andy Townsend. He is twenty five years of age, five feet, eleven inches tall and twelve stone, seven pounds (175 pounds) in weight. He plays for Norwich City. As of yet, he has no footballing honors since moving from his first club, Southampton. He made his debut in a friendly international game against France on February 7, 1989, and has since received seven caps. He has not yet scored a goal for the Republic and has made only four World Cup appearances. He is an aggressive midfielder, not afraid to throw himself about. This is the type of player King Jack looks for. So, you can expect to hear more of this lad in Italy.

Lanky Tony Cascarino, since making his debut against the Swiss on September 11, 1985, has received eighteen caps. He started playing as a forward, scored five goals and made two European and eleven World Cup appearances. He started out with Gillingham and moved on to Millwall, where he helped to win the English Second Division. He is twenty seven years of age, measures in at six feet, two and one-half inches and weighs fourteen stone (196 pounds). Tony is of Irish-Italian parentage and hopes to meet some relatives next summer in Italy, when he will hopefully add to his international goal tally.

Now for John Aldridge, who scored a brace of goals to sink Malta and gain Ireland qualification for Italy! In that game alone, he doubled his goal tally. Aldo was born in Liverpool of Irish parentage. He began his career with Oxford United, moved on to Liverpool, and now plays with Real Sociedad in

the Spanish First Division. He won the English First Division and F.A. Cup with Liverpool, and the Second Division and the Milk Cup with Oxford. He is thirty one years of age, weighs eleven stone, six pounds (160 pounds) and measures five feet, eleven inches in height. While playing for Eire, he had received twenty eight caps and has netted three goals. He made his international debut versus Wales on March 26, 1986, and has featured consistently in Jack Charlton's plans since then, although his goals have been few and far between. For Eire, he had made ten European and seven World Cup appearances.

These are the twelve men who made history. But, I would just like to remind you that many other players have helped Ireland on the road to Italy.

And what about Jack Charlton, the history-making Georgie? Due to his excellent use of the

parentage rule (whereby a player of certain ancestry can declare for a certain country), he has assembled a squad comparable to any in the world. Some criticize his tactics but, as the saying goes, everybody is a critic. With players such as Ronnie Whelan, Ray Houghton and Packie Bonner under Jack Charlton's leadership, the Republic is sure to progress past at least the first stage of the 1990 World Cup, showing the whole world that the Irish are a force to be reckoned with. So, viva Italia! Roll on June 1990!

NOTE: The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee of Washington, D.C. wishes to thank Kathie Cafferkey, Trisha Lineon and Joseph Mulligan for their contributions to the 1990 St. Patrick's Day Parade Magazine. The Committee also wishes to recognize the following students of the Achill Secondary School, whose submissions were not published: Gairine Ferry, Tracy Gallagher, Roslin Johnston, Teresa McHugh and Anne Marie Murray.



Wearing their 4th Degree Regalia, the Bishop Flaherty Assembly from Manassas, Virginia are regular marchers in the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

**A Happy and Safe
St. Patrick's Day Parade
To All**

Compliments of the
Commodore John Barry Division
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Warren Savage, President

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Welcome to After Parade Party
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St. Patrick's Day Greetings from the International Union, UAW

The UAW salutes Irish-Americans
for their contributions to the labor movement
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We reaffirm our solidarity with the trade-union movements
of Ireland, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland
in their efforts to eliminate employment discrimination wherever it exists.

Believing that equal job opportunities
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conflicts in Northern Ireland, we also reaffirm our support for the
MacBride Principles, which seek to bring about fair employment practices there.



Owen Bieber
President

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW

Bill Casstevens
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ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

1990 SUNDAY BENEFIT LINE-UP

19 NOVEMBER (1989)	NANTUCKET LANDING 4723 Elm Street Bethesda, MD 654-7979	
21 JANUARY 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.		FLANAGAN'S 7637 Old Georgetown Road Bethesda, MD 986-1007
4 FEBRUARY 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.	MURPHY'S PUB of DC. 2605 24th St., N.W. Washington, DC. 462-7171	 A GRAND IRISH PUB
11 FEBRUARY 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.	 MALARKEY'S CAFE-SALOON	MALARKEY'S CAFE-SALOON 7201 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD. 951-9000
18 FEBRUARY 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.	KELLY'S THE IRISH TIMES 14 F Street N.W. 543-5433	
25 FEBRUARY 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.	 A GRAND IRISH PUB	MURPHY'S PUB 713 King Street Alexandria, VA. 548-1717
4 MARCH 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.	 THE FOUR PROVINCES	THE FOUR PROVINCES 3412 CONN. Ave., N.W. Washington, DC. 244-0860

THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE COMMITTEE
THANKS THE ABOVE BENEFACTORS FOR THEIR SUPPORT.

Where To Enjoy St. Patrick's Day All Year Long

by Terri A. Hastings

His Excellency Padraic N. MacKernan, the Ambassador from Ireland to the United States, explains that St. Patrick's Day in the United States has traditionally been like a second Mardi Gras. Here in Washington, D.C., you can enjoy the festival spirit of St. Patrick's Day not only on March 17, but all during the year. For, unlike any other ethnic group in the metropolitan area, the Irish have spread their music and traditions throughout the area and throughout the year.

There are a number of Irish pubs in the metro area. The Dubliner, a short walk from Union Station, serves up live music and good food seven days a week. Above the Dubliner in the Phoenix Park Hotel, you can enjoy a gourmet Irish meal in the finest Irish tradition. Kelly's Irish Times, right next door to the Dubliner, features the proprietor Hugh Kelly, good food, bars on two levels and live music seven nights a week. Kelly's supports community activities and hosts many special concerts and private parties.

Take a short trip up Connecticut Avenue on a cold winter's night and you can enjoy the cozy atmosphere of Murphy's of D.C. Self-designated as "A Grand Irish Pub," Murphy's is one-half block from the Woodley-Park/Zoo metro stop on the red line. Murphy's also regularly has live Irish music and a crowd of locals and visitors from nearby hotels. Travel a bit farther north on Connecticut Avenue and you can greet Kevin or Peggy Finnie, natives of Dublin and Kerry respectively and proprietors of Ireland's Four Provinces. The 4Ps, as it is known by the regulars, is good for live Irish music every night, as well as a number of special concerts from the likes of the Clancy Brothers, Tommy Makem, Schooner Fare, Barley Bree, Silly Wizard and the Sean Fleming Trio.

If you are on a serious pub crawl, keep heading north to Bethesda, where you will find Malarkeys or Flanagan's. Both pubs present a mix of Irish and other music and a lively crowd of up-and-coming professionals. This

Spring, you can also enjoy American cuisine with an Irish flavor at Hagan's Four Courts, which will open in Rockville.

If you are headed home to Virginia, you may want to stop in Alexandria for a night cap and some more fine music at Murphy's of Alexandria, another "Grand Irish Pub," on King Street. Alexandria is also home to live Irish music at Ireland's Own, run by the well-known Irish radio show host, Pat Troy. Pat speaks proudly of Ronald Reagan's visit to Ireland's Own in 1988 and of the efforts Pat led to raise money for the Statue of Liberty restoration.

The metro area also hosts a number of Irish festivals and dances. The annual Glen Echo Irish Folk Festival features musicians, dancers and crafts of Ireland and related cultures. The Festival is held on the Sunday of Memorial Day weekend, from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Alexandria also hosts an annual Irish Festival, sponsored by the Ballyshaners, on the first Sunday in August.

The Irish American Cultural Institute at George Mason University features the Irish Perceptions lecture series and sponsors the Irish Way Program and Trees for Ireland. The Greater Washington Ceili Club boasts of about 200 members who share dancing, fellowship and travel to Ireland. The Ceili Club sponsors set dancing on Tuesdays at Nantucket's Landing with live music by Brendan Mulvihill and Irish dancing the last Sunday of every month at the Kennedy Warren Ballroom. Finally, the National Capitol Feis, sponsored by the O'Neill-James School of Irish Dancing and the Ancient Order of Hibernians is held in this area each year. Another area Irish dance group is the Blackthorn Stick.

With all these opportunities to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, not only at the Washington, D.C. or Alexandria parades, but throughout the year, it's no wonder that the metro area has as many people who wish they were Irish as those who proudly boast of a Gaelic heritage.

Parade Photographers

Pat Cady, Chairman

Don Kinsley

John Sullivan

Barbara Macken

Amy Warner

AGFA Film — The Official Film of the St. Patrick's Day Parade Photographers.

Cultural Activities

by Terri A. Hastings

Sources: Dr. Collin Owens, Coordinator, Irish American Cultural Institute, Washington D.C. Chapter, Department of English, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, tel. (703) 323-2220.
An Nuaidheacht, Gaelic League of Washington, February-March 1990, Vol. 10, No. 3, *Féilire*, information compiled by Judy Walsh.
An Nuaidheacht, Gaelic League of Washington, February-March 1990, Vol. 10, No. 3, *Maps of the Emerald Isle* compiled by Dr. Collin Owens.
Parade, March 13, 1988, D.C. St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee.

The Irish American Cultural Institute

The IACI sponsors the Irish Perceptions Lecture Series; awards several grants annually to artists and writers in Ireland; presents concerts; promotes U.S. tours of professional Irish theatre productions, and Irish art and photography exhibitions. It publishes the journal *Eire-Ireland*, and an occasional newsletter, *Duchas*. It sponsors the Irish Way Summer program for students, and promotes "Trees for Ireland." Contact Jim and Barbara O'Brien (301) 949-8382 for information.

The Gaelic League of Washington

Conradh na Gaeilge/Washington, the Gaelic League of Washington, was founded here in 1980 by Dr. Collin Owens and others. It seeks to encourage the study of the Irish language, of Gaelic Ireland, and to promote local events relating to Irish culture. Its newsletter, *An Nuaidheacht*, contains detailed program information, reviews of traditional music, and a comprehensive listing of events in the Greater Washington area. To receive a copy of *An Nuaidheacht* telephone editor Collin Owens (703) 971-4265.

The James Joyce Society of Washington

Box 2212, Hoya Station, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057.

The James Joyce Society of Washington was founded in 1982. The society has held public readings of *Ulysses*; staged a treasure-hunt which drew national attention; held a literary competition in Joyce's memory; sponsored lectures on Joyce's life and works; and celebrates Joyce's birth and *Bloomsday*. If you are interested in being part of these activities, contact Michael Heneghan at (703) 978-0347.

The Yeats Society of Washington

The Yeats Society of Washington, D.C. was founded in 1989, the 50th anniversary of the death of William Butler Yeats. The society sponsors readings and scholarships to the Yeats Summer School in Sligo. For information telephone Dr. James McCabe at (202) 833-4818.

Library of Congress Exhibit: Maps of the Emerald Isle

An exhibit of maps of Ireland will go on display at the Library of Congress beginning February 7, 1990, and will extend until approximately July 1, 1990. Entitled "Maps of the Emerald Isle," the exhibit will include 65 historic and modern maps and atlases of Ireland. The exhibit will be displayed in the corridor outside the Geography and Map Division Reading Room located in Room B-01 of the James Madison Memorial Building, 1st and Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540 (Telephone 202-707-8540).

Aside from Claudius Ptolemaeus' 1482 map of Ireland shown with Britain, the earliest map of Ireland itself is found in the *Libro di Benedetto Bordone* dated 1528. Other maps and atlases depict estates of large landholders, maps of individual counties financed by the local governing authorities known as Grand Juries, plantation maps made by Elizabethan cartographers, military maps of the Irish coast, the first traffic flow map which revolutionized thematic cartography, Irish language maps, tourist maps, and modern city plans, among others. The exhibit concludes with a small display of cartographic items in the foyer of the Reading Room which are useful for those who wish to pursue Irish genealogical roots.

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CALENDAR



ME FEABHRA/FEBRUARY

Feb 1-March 4 *Litter Museum Waterloos Exhibit*, Muscarelle Museum, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA. 10am-4pm Monday-Friday and noon-4pm weekends. (703) 253-4000.

Feb 2 (Fri) *Northern Virginia Family Cill*, Our Lady of Good Counsel School, Niblick Road, Vienna, VA. 8:30pm-midnight. (703) 591-5191 or (703) 938-7178.

Feb 3 (Sat) *Baltimore Cill*, Emerald Isle Club, St. Pius IX Hall, 6428 York Rd., Towson, MD. 9pm-1am. Members \$6, others \$8. (301) 747-6868.

Feb 4-Apr 3 (Thurs) *The Irish Theater: Singer, Yeats, and Beckett*, Course taught by Director Robert McNamara, Georgetown University Continuing Education. Tuition \$40. 7:45pm-9:30pm. (202) 687-5942.

Feb 17 (Sat) *Blackburn Stick Cill*, Frost Counseling Center, 4913 Aspen Hill Road, Rockville, MD. 8pm. \$6 advance, \$8 door. (301) 474-6641.

Feb 25 (Sun) *Greater Washington Cill Club Cill*, Kennedy/Moran Ballroom, 3133 Conn. Ave. NW. Dancing 1pm-9pm, potluck dinner from 4:30pm. Music by Celtic Thunder. Admission \$7, GWCC members \$5; children free. Beginners welcome: instruction at 4pm. (301) 229-7124.

Feb 28-Apr 28 *Rosenbach Rediscover: Further Book Adventures in England and Ireland*, Exhibit focusing on rare book collector A.S.W. Rosenbach's Elizabethan purchases during the late 1920s. Folger Library, 201 E. Capitol St. SE, 10am-4pm Monday-Saturday. Free.

ME MÄRTA/MARCH

Mar 2 (Fri) *Northern Virginia Family Cill*. See Feb 2 for details.

Mar 3 (Sat) *Baltimore Cill*. See Feb 3 for details.

Mar 4 (Sun) *Parade Benefit*, The Four Provinces, 3412 Conn. Ave. NW, Washington, DC. 1pm-7pm.

Mar 10 (Sat) *Alexandria St. Patrick's Day Parade*.

Mar 10 (Sat) *Tommy Makem Concert*, opened by Celtic Thunder. Sponsored by Irish Cultural and Folklore Society, Liner Auditorium, George Washington University, 23rd & H Sts. NW, Washington, DC. Metro: Foggy Bottom. 8pm. (301) 770-3124.

Mar 11 (Sun) *Washington St. Patrick's Day Parade*, 1pm. Constitution Avenue between 7th and 17th Streets NW.

Mar 11 (Sun) *Baltimore St. Patrick's Day Parade*, 2pm, Charles Street. (301) 296-5496 or (301) 747-3575.

Mar 12 (Mon) *Brendan Mulvihill and Donna Long in Concert*, Sponsored by House of Musical Traditions, Silver Spring Unitarian Universalist Church, 10309 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring. 8pm. \$6. (301) 270-9090.

Mar 13 (Tue) *Alan in Concert*, National Geographic Society Auditorium, 1600 M St. NW, Washington, DC. Two concerts (admission) 5:30pm (Sat) & 8pm (Sun). (202) 857-7133, weekdays 9am-5pm.

Mar 14 (Wed) *The Chieftains in Concert*, Kennedy Center Concert Hall, 8:30pm. Sponsored by WPMG. (202) 393-3600.

Mar 14 (Wed) *Project Children Gala Benefit Dinner*, Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between 13th & 14th Streets NW. Reception 6:30pm, dinner 7:30pm. Entertainment by comedian Mark Russell, Celtic Thunder, dancer Regan Wick, and Emerald Society Pipe Band. \$100 tax deductible contribution. Reservations by March 7.

Information: Eric Thomas (202) 822-9491 or Carole Wheeler (202) 338-3634 or (202) 887-1700.

Mar 14 (Wed) *Phil Coulter Concert*, Baltimore. (301) 747-6868.

Mar 14 (Wed) *Seán O Riada Mass*, St. Thomas More Cathedral, Arlington Blvd. and Clabe Road, Arlington. 8:30pm (703) 892-6962.

Mar 15 (Thurs) *DeCassan in Concert*, Barnes of Wall Trap. 8pm. \$14. Tickets (202) 432-0200. Information (703) 938-2404.

Mar 15-17 (Thurs-Sat) *Festival of St. Patrick*, Irish book sale, poetry reading, harp Barbara Murphy, film, sale of Irish linens and lace and Bewley's coffee, tea, etc., concerts with Brendan Mulvihill, Donna Long, Seamus Egan and tenor Mark Forrest. Concerts Friday 8pm, Saturday 3pm and 7pm. Contributions welcome. Paul VI Institute, 9th & G Sts. NW, Washington, DC. Call (202) 347-1450 for details.

Mar 16 (Fri) *Celtic Thunder Concert*, Baird Auditorium, Museum of Natural History, 10th & Constitution Ave. NW. 7:30pm.

\$12 Smithsonian Residents Association, others \$16. (202) 357-3030.

Mar 16 (Fri) *Luka Bloom Concert*, Birchmore, 3901 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Alexandria, VA. (703) 549-5919.

Mar 17 (Sat) *Shamrock Planting*, Arlington House (Lee Custis Mansion), Arlington Cemetery. 1:30pm. Information: (703) 557-0613.

Mar 17 (Sat) *Blackburn Stick Cill*. See Feb 17 for details.

Mar 17 (Sat) *Coolibri and Cluimacloir Concert*, DC Space, 443 7th St. NW, Washington, DC. 10pm. \$12 advance, \$15 door. Information: (301) 424-9239 (Sat) or (301) 588-2820 (Karen).

Mar 23 (Fri) *Traditional Irish Music Concert*, Mick Moloney, Eugene O'Donnell, Seamus Egan, Eileen Ivers, Regan Wick & others. Gaston Hall, Georgetown University. 8pm. Free!

Mar 25 (Sun) *"Frugal Comfort or Lavish Austerity"*, Dr. Mary Daly, Visiting Scholar at the Center for European Studies, Harvard University. 5:15 Lounge, American University, Nebraska Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. 3:00pm. Members \$4, AU students and staff free, others \$5.

Mar 25 (Sun) *Greater Washington Cill Club Cill*. See Feb. 25 for details.

Mar 25 (Sun) *Pat Kilbride in Concert*, Contemporary Irish folk music. Baird Auditorium, Smithsonian Natural History Building, 10th and Constitution Avenue. Sponsored by Resident Associates. RA members \$14, others \$18 (\$3 less without reception). 3:30pm (202) 357-3030.



WASHINGTON ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

GRAND MARSHALS

GAELS

- 1989 JOHN J. SWEENEY
President, Service Employees International Union and Labor Leader
- 1988 CARMENCITA HEDERMAN
Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland
- 1987 HELEN HAYES
America's First Lady of the Theater
- 1986 THOMAS P. (TIP) O'NEILL
Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives
- 1985 EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER
Founder of Special Olympics Program
- 1984 CYRIL COUNT McCORMACK
Son of Irish Tenor John McCormack
- 1983 FRANCES SHEA
Rear Admiral USN, Director, Navy Nurse Corps
- 1982 *REV. GILBERT V. HARTKE O.P.
Founder, Dept. of Speech and Drama, Catholic Univ. of America
- 1981 SAMUEL W. BOGLEY
Lt. Governor of State of Maryland
- 1980 JAMES P. GLEASON
County Executive—Montgomery Co., Md.
- 1979 WALTER F. McARDLE
President, McArdle Printing Co.
- 1978 MAURICE CULLINANE
Former Chief, Metropolitan Police Dept.
- 1977 *GEORGE MEANEY
President AFL-CIO
- 1976 PATRICK J. HAYES
Director, Washington Performing Arts Soc.
- 1975 *WILLIAM T. HANNAN, ESQ.
Irish Community activities
- 1974 *WILLIAM T. HANNAN, ESQ.
Chairman, Bishop's Relief Fund

*Deceased

- 1989 MANUS "JACK" FISH
Retired Regional Director, National Capital Region, National Park Service
- 1988 MICKEY BRENNAN
President, D.C. Friends of Ireland and Labor Leader
- 1987 BRENDAN SHERIDAN
Artist and Musician
- 1986 MSGR. R. JOSEPH DOOLEY
Chaplain, Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments
- 1985 JANE CALLAHAN GIDE
Chairperson, "Ireland's Children"
- 1984 DR. COILIN OWENS
Founder Washington Chapter, Gaelic League; Professor, George Mason University
- 1983 COMMANDER JAMES K. RULAND
Irish American activities, Founder Brendan Cup Committee
- 1982 CORNELIUS (CONNIE) J. COAKLEY
Founder, Seton Centers, Irish-American Activities
- 1981 CHARLES LUCEY
Editor, Author of two books on Ireland
- 1980 HARRY AND MARGARET SCHREICENGOST
Founders, "Blackthorn Stick," Irish Dance Group
- 1979 *MARGARET COAKLEY
A Founder of the Irish-American Club
- 1978 *PEGGY HANNON O'NEILL
Founder of the first Irish Dance School in Washington
- 1977 SEAN COAKLEY
Past President Irish American Club
- 1976 (NO GAEL SELECTED)
- 1975 CHARLES CAREY & JOHN A.K. DONOVAN

*Deceased



1989 Grand Marshal John J. Sweeney, flanked by members of the DC Fire Department Emerald Society who carried his banner in the parade.

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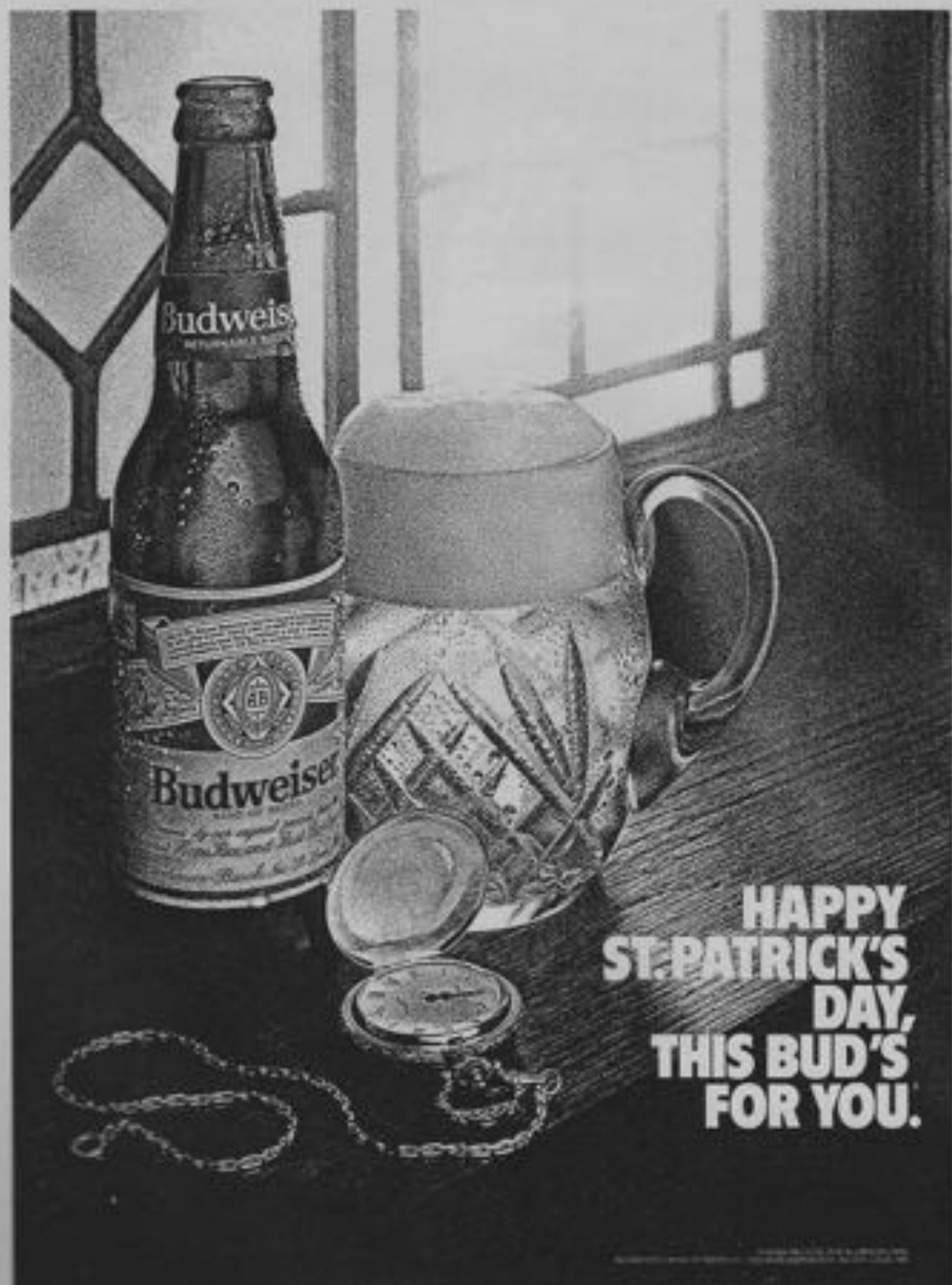
*General President William J. McCarthy
and the entire General Executive Board
of the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Commend the
St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee
of Washington, D.C.*



*"Happy St. Patrick's Day to all Americans and to all participants in the
Washington, D.C., 1990, St. Patrick's Day Parade. 'Erin Go Bragh!'"*

William J. McCarthy

-- William J. McCarthy
General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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and

John Riggins

GRAND MARSHALL

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GRAND MARSHAL
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Grand Marshal
John Riggins

and

Susan Kelly Long
Gael of the Year



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Jim Stolburg
Audrienne Toomey
Bill Toomey
Doc Tullis
Rita Tullis
Kathleen Waters
Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wedding
Ed Wholey
Jim Wholey

Parade Lineup As of February 20, 1990



DIVISION A

1. ISAAC FULWOOD, Chief, D.C. Metropolitan Police Dept.
2. COLOR GUARD, HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY BANNER, Irish American Club.
3. MR. R. JOHN RIGGINS, GRAND MARSHAL, Royal Coachman Horse and Carriage.
- 3A. REDSKINETTES, Two Lincois, Courtesy "Above and Beyond," George Myson, President, Alexandria.
4. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY POLICE PIPE BAND, Chief of Police, David B. Mitchell.
5. MAJOR GENERAL DONALD C. HILBERT, Commander, Military District Inash.
6. U.S. ARMY FIFE AND DRUM BAND.
7. JOINT U.S. FORCES COLOR GUARD, U.S. Honor Guard Units.
8. U.S. ARMY 3RD INF. "OLD GUARD," Fort Myer, Virginia.
9. U.S. NAVY, Ceremonial Guard and Drill Team.
10. U.S. MARINE CORPS, Honor Guard and Drill Team.
11. U.S. AIR FORCE, Marching Unit and Color Guard.
12. U.S. COAST GUARD, Color Guard and Precision Drill Team.
13. U.S. PARK POLICE, Chief Lynn Herring.
- 13A. ROGER STANTON, Director, National Capital Parks.
14. MRS. SUSAN KELLY LONG, 1990 Gael of the Year.
15. 1990 HONOREE OF THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE: Mrs. Sarah McClelland.
16. RAYFIELD ALFRED, Chief, Metropolitan Fire Dept.
17. VIRGINIA, O'CONNELL HIGH SCHOOL BAND.
- 17A. CONGRESSWOMAN CONSTANCE MORELLA, MD-8.
18. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT, Sponsor, The Touchdown Club of Washington, Charlie Gamett, President.
19. CEAD MILE FAITE, Irish American Club Banner, Family of John Moore.
20. MOUNT VERNON GUARD, Fife & Drum Corps.
21. IRISH AMERICAN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, Isabelle Gallagher, Pres. Members.
22. WASHINGTON D.C. "GAELS," Irish Football Club.
23. ROSCOMMON SOCIETY.
24. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT, Sponsor, The O'Neil Development Company.
25. WEST VIRGINIA, CAPON BRIDGE JUNIOR H.S. Marching Band.
26. WINSTON CHURCHILL H.S. ROTC, Capt. C. Lynn.
27. MARKLAND MEDIEVAL MERCENARY MILITIA, Washington/Baltimore.
28. IRISH DANCERS, O'NEILL-JAMES SCHOOL OF IRISH DANCING, Lauren O'Neil-James, Director.

DIVISION B

1. JOHN LYON, Marshal, Division B.
2. CLARKSTOWN POLICE HONOR GUARD, Chief William Collins, Ldr. Gary P. McDonald.
3. REPRESENTATIVE, The City of Washington, D.C.

4. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT — WASH - 87.1 FM, Sponsor — O'Dou's.
5. FALLS CHURCH H.S. BAND.
6. ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, (All Divisions ACHLAOH in order of precedence), Float, Lead, John Fitzgerald (Div. Virginia).
7. VIRGINIA, FIREFIGHTERS EMERALD SOCIETY PIPE BAND, Annandale.
- 7A. EMERALD SOCIETY OF D.C. FIRE DEPARTMENT.
8. ANTIQUE CARS, 1930 Lincoln, Ed Laib; Chevy Conv. WKTR-104 Radio Sta.
9. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT, Sponsor, Q107-FM Radio.
10. JOLLY JESTER CLOWN GROUP.
11. GOVERNOR THOMAS JOHNSON H.S. MARCHING BAND.
12. MARYLAND, Irish American Families of Laurel.
13. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT, Sponsor, The Bottom Line and Mt. St. Mary's Alumni.
14. IRISH DANCERS, Reganwith Irish Dancing School, Washington, D.C.
15. CREAM STRING BAND, Philadelphia, PA, Sponsored by AGFA Film Corp.
- 15A. WHEELMEN, Antique bicycles, Bowie, MD, K. Miller and J. Weidner Captains.
16. VIRGINIA, FLUDANNA COUNTY H.S. MARCHING BAND.
17. ROSE OF TRALEE, CIARA DURKAN.
18. ANTIQUE CARS, Sponsor — Bellevue Hotel, 1948 Packard; 1923 Willys Knight Touring; 1954 Austin English London Taxi.
19. MASSACHUSETTS, THE COLONIAL PIPERS BAND, Boston, Rev. F. J. Crowley, Director.
20. POLICE EMERALD SOCIETY, WASHINGTON METRO AREA, U.S. Uniformed Division of Secret Service, Color Guard and Cruiser, President Bob McCullagh.
21. BLUE KNIGHTS, Int'l Law Enforcement Motorcycle Club, Maryland, Chapter #1.
22. HORSE AND CARRIAGE, Sponsor, Murphy's of Washington and Alexandria.
23. ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL PIPE BAND.
24. GAITHERSBURG, HIGH SCHOOL, NAVAL JR. ROTC.
- 24A. BLUE ANGELS.
25. BLACKTHORN IRISH COTTAGE, The Blackthorn Stick Members.
26. IRISH DANCERS, ERIN DANCERS, Maureen Malcom, Director.
27. IRISH TERRIER PET BRIGADE.
28. KELLY ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION, GMC Jimmy Truck.
29. D.C. NATURAL GAS COMMUNITY CLOWNS.
30. PATRIOTS OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans, Directors.
31. WASHINGTON IRISH RUGBY, Bill Hardy, President.

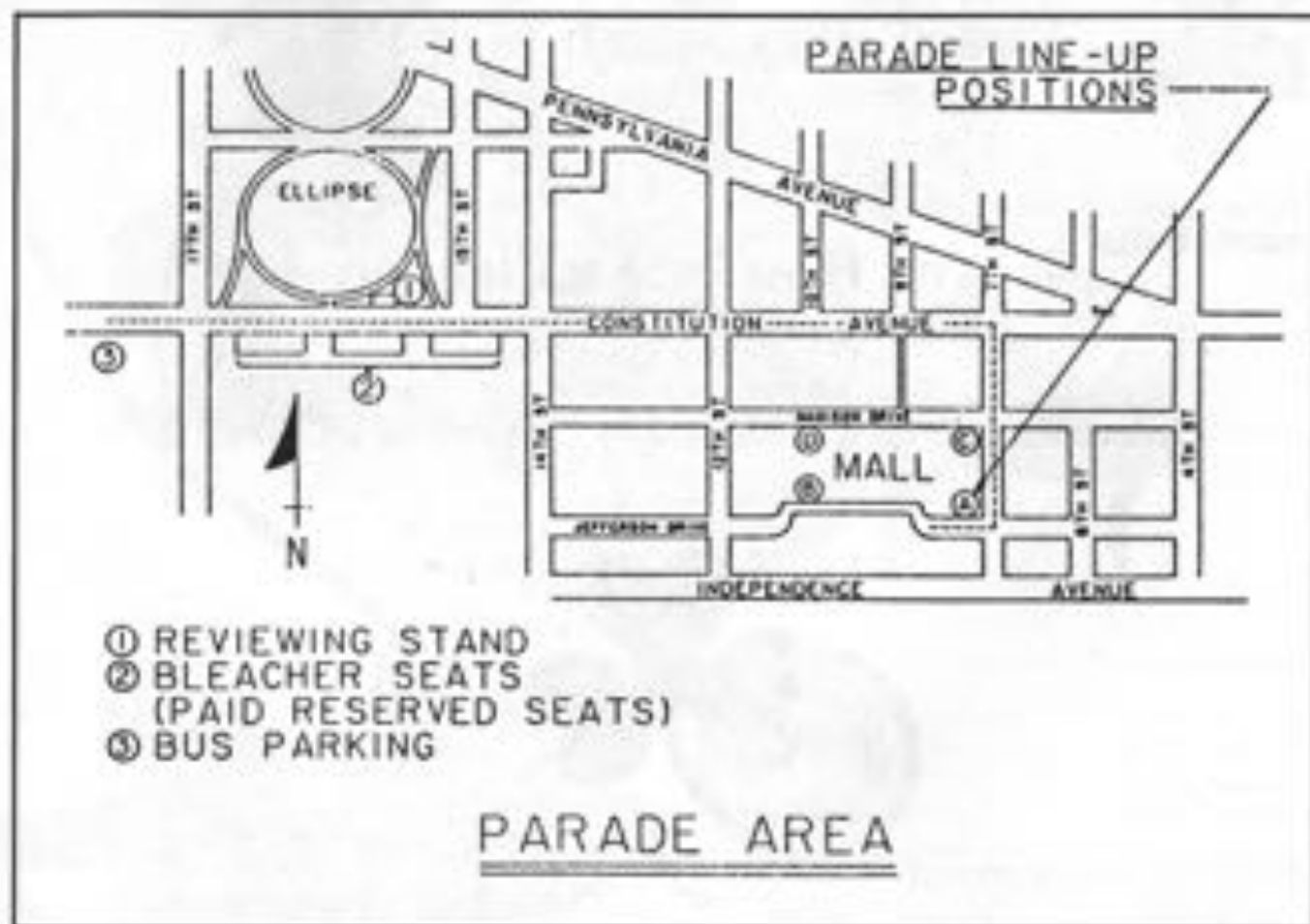
DIVISION C

1. EILEEN M. McCONNELL, Marshal, Division C.
2. WASHINGTON, D.C. ST. JOHN'S H.S. MARCHING BAND.
3. DU VAL HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR ROTC.

4. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT. Sponsor, WRA-FM, Mega Music Machine.
5. POTOMAC VALLEY IRISH WOLFHOUSES. Falls Church, VA, John A. K. Donovan.
6. LANGLEY SAXONETTES. Drill Team.
7. SHEPARDETTES. Pom-pom/Twirlers.
8. WOODROW WILSON H.S. MARCHING BAND.
9. DAHLGREN DIVISION U.S. NAVAL SEA CADETS.
10. MARYLAND. CAPITOL KLOWNS. Silver Spring.
11. JAMES HOBAN MARCHING GROUP.
12. IRISH NORTHERN AID.
13. NEW JERSEY. PERTH AMBOY HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND.
14. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT. Sponsor, The Dubliner and Powerscourt Restaurant.
15. WEST VIRGINIA. KARNETTE DANCE AND DRILL TEAM. Beckley.
16. MASSACHUSETTS. HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MARCHING BAND.
17. GYNNIN PARK HIGH SCHOOL, A.F. ROTC.
18. JAUNTING CART. Sponsor, The Three Penny Bit, Georgetown.
19. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT. Sponsor, Garrett's Restaurant & Railroad Bar.
- 19A. AMERICA'S FAVORITE PRE-TEEN FOR D.C. Lockley Mann.
20. WASHINGTON, D.C. MCKINLEY H.S. MARCHING BAND.
21. HIGH POINT ROTC.
22. CATHOLIC ALL-IRISH ATHLETIC BRIGADE.
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26. VIRGINIA. STONEWALL JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL BAND. M. Jackson, VA.
27. MAGRUDER HIGH SCHOOL ROTC.
28. FITZGERALD COMMERCIAL MOVERS. Green antique truck.
29. SAYARA UNIT. Shriners Little Cars, 1911 antique Ford.

DIVISION D

1. EUGENE ROWAN, Marshal, Division D.
2. WEST YORK AREA H.S. "BULL DOG" Color Guard and Drum Line.
3. MARYLAND. SENECA VALLEY NAVAL ROTC.
4. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, Bishop Fishery Council, Manassas, VA.
5. CITIZENS FOR SOUND ECONOMY.
6. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT. Sponsor, WM20-FM.
7. NATIONAL ARBORETUM YOUNG ADULTS OF D.C. BAND.
8. COUGAR SPIRIT CLOWNS. Manassas Park H.S.
9. SCHUPPLATTER AND GEBLROSTRACHTEN VEREIN, Washington, D.C.
10. DON BOSCO PREP HIGH SCHOOL BAND. Director, Dick Sam Sillipo.
11. LEONARD HALL JUNIOR NAVAL ACADEMY.
12. ST. PATRICK'S DAY U.S.O. FLOAT. Sponsor, GEICO.
13. ANTIQUE TRUCK, Winfield & Sanford Elevator Co., Washington, D.C.
14. MARYLAND. AKITAS ON PARADE. Marching Unit, Catonsville, MD.
15. TEXAS. HISTORIC MOTOR COACH (Met after Parade, Ellipse) 1937 Greyhound Super Coach.
16. JOHN HANSON PATRIOTS. ST. MARY STAR OF THE SEA. File and Drum.
17. FIRE ENGINE, 1915 LaFrance.
18. CONTINENTAL FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK, Continental Carriage drawn by two draft horses.
19. WRC "TALK WAM"
20. MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK POLICE. Horse Contingent, Montgomery County.
21. ST. PATRICK'S DAY FLOAT. Sponsor, Ireland's Four Provinces.
22. VIRGINIA. HAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND.
23. FISH MARKET AND IL PORTO RESTAURANTS TROLLEY.
24. ARCHBISHOP CARROLL HIGH SCHOOL BAND.





IN MEMORY OF

MURIEL C. McCLENNAN

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Passed away March 17th 1986

Wm. Howard McClennan

President Emeritus

International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO-CLC



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Red Cross

J.J. Barry

J.J. Barry
International President

Jack F. Moore

Jack F. Moore
International Secretary



International Brotherhood
Of Electrical Workers

The Washington Irish Rugby Team

A Hearty Bunch Of Lads Both On And Off The Field

by Joanne D. Slaughter



Washington Irish Rugby Team (First Team).

On St. Patrick's Day weekend, March 17 and 18, 1990, the Washington Irish Rugby Team will host its annual St. Patrick's Day tournament at West Potomac Park. This is the second largest rugby tournament in the country. It boasts of 60 teams from around the country, playing about 80 games throughout the weekend. To watch some exciting rugby, go to West Potomac Park at the ellipse between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials on Ohio Drive. Games run from 9 AM to 5 PM on March 17 and 10 AM to 4 PM on March 18, with finals at 3 PM on March 18. Some of the best players in the country will be among the 1,600 participants that weekend.

D.C.'s Irish Rugby Team, which plays under the Irish flag, keeps the Irish rugby spirit alive in the United States. According to Bill Hardy, President of the team, rugby originated in England in the early 1800's at the School of Rugby. Someone playing soccer decided to pick up the ball, and a new game was born. Rugby is now the second most popular sport in the world, behind its own precursor, soccer.

American football is a spinoff of rugby. Rugby was introduced to the United States in the late 1800's through the Ivy League sports system and American football evolved from there. There are many differences between American football and rugby, not the least of which is the direction in which the ball is thrown. While in football only forward passes are allowed, the rugby player can only pass to the rear. Regulation rugby games consist of two 40-minute halves, with 15 players on each side. Each player has a specific offensive or defensive assignment.

Rugby is designed to be a fast moving game—play does not halt when the ball or its carrier hits the dirt or

when a player is injured. The ball merely comes up for grabs by all players. Play is stopped only for penalties (e.g. throwing the ball forward), a goal, or a try, the equivalent of a football touchdown. Players are expected to stay in the game until it ends or they drop. (President Hardy claims that reports of rugby-playing injuries are greatly exaggerated.) Rugby players wear no protective gear. They rely on their own ingenuity for protection. If players leave the game for any reason, they cannot return.

Rugby is one of the few sports in which competing teams always sit down together after games for food and drink. Nothing that happens during the game could prevent two teams from post-game camaraderie. The Washington Irish Rugby Team claims to have the best partyers in the country. These post-game activities no doubt lead to those incredible rugby tales, which are as much a part of the sport as the rugby ball itself. Rugby yarns are best told over some brew, so buy a rugby player a beer and hear for yourself!

Despite the increasing professionalism of sporting activities, rugby has maintained its essential amateur character. While there are millions of ruggers across the world, only a few professional teams exist. The D.C. Irish Rugby Team, representing the finest in rugby sporting tradition, was founded in 1980 by a group of former American University students, most of whom had Irish surnames. The team presently hails members from nine different countries. Because D.C. is a transient city, the club attracts many players who have recently moved here from another city or country in which they played the game. While the team maintains an amateur status—its players are comprised of a wide cross section

of careers—this is a team that takes its sport seriously. The sixty active players practice twice a week and play league games on weekends. The club maintains four separate "sides" of 15 players each, playing each weekend. The club also has a high school "side" from three northern Virginia high schools.

During its relatively short existence, the group has become a formidable club, thanks in part to the help of their team captain and distinguished player, Greg Irish. Greg was one of the top four rugby players in England in his position (wing-forward) when he moved to the U.S. three years ago. In England, Greg was accustomed to playing in front of crowds of 50,000 people, but he still finds pleasure playing in D.C. before the joggers of Potomac Park. He takes particular enjoyment in working

with lads here who, while technically less experienced than European players, are equally as enthusiastic. Last year, the club was Division II champions, and is now playing in Division I, the highest league in the area. This year, the club will play tournaments in San Diego, Boston and New York. Most important, the club will be going back to its roots in a two-week tour of Ireland, where team members will play two to three games per day. And, of course, the team hopes to enjoy some post-game celebration in an Irish pub or two.

The Washington Irish Rugby Team always welcomes new players and fans—no experience necessary, just enthusiasm. To join, or find out about the team schedule, call Bill Hardy at (202) 941-5617. And stop by the tournament on St. Patrick's Day!

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The Washington Gaels — Gaelic Football At Its Finest

By Mary Anne Gibbons



Front row, left to right: Ray Boyle, Galway; Peadar McCormill, Monaghan; Val Little, Galway; Ray Oglin, Clare; Tony Keillher, Kerry (Coach); Robert Carol, Meath; Martin McCarrick, Sligo; Noel Carol, Meath; Dan McSweeney, Kerry. Back row, left to right: Willie Hendrickson, Carlow; Sean Bell, Down; David Hoyne, Kilkenny; Damien Bell, Down; Andrew J.C. Healy, Kerry; Mike Galway, Kilkenny; Austin Waldron, Roscommon; Tommy Boyle, Galway.

You don't have to travel to Ireland to see Gaelic football. You can watch a practice session or a game of Gaelic football when the Washington Gaels are playing right here on American soil. This local team was founded in November 1988 and had their first playing season in 1989. There are four classes (divisions) of Gaelic football, Minor (for players under age 18), Junior, Intermediate and Senior. These divisions play under the sponsorship of the Gaelic Athletic Association, a body formed over one hundred five years ago. The Washington Gaels played their first season in the Junior Division of the North American County Board League. There are nine Divisions in the North American Board, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Florida, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. The Washington Gaels are members of the Philadelphia Division.

Andrew Healy, who works as Executive Chef at

the Powerscourt Hotel Restaurant, is the founder and President of the Washington Gaels and plays the position of Goalkeeper. Most of the twenty-five members of the team are from Ireland, both North and South and, like Healy, grew up playing Gaelic football. In their inaugural season, which ran from March to September 1989, the Washington Gaels were instant stars. Before the cheers of 1,000 fans who traveled to Philadelphia to support the team, the Gaels won the Philadelphia Junior Division championship and advanced to the semi-finals of the North American County Board League, where they were defeated.

The success of this team during their first season was no small feat. Like all players of Gaelic football, the members of the Washington Gaels are amateurs without the financial backing of professional sports associations. Because 1989 was their first playing season, the Gaels had no reserve funds

and had to raise about \$15,000 to fund their equipment and travel during their 21-game season. The Gaels raised money by forming the Washington Gaels Club, which currently has about 200 paid members. The Gaels also sought donations from other friends and supporters, held fundraisers and paid many expenses out of their own pockets. Despite the demands of their full time jobs, the Gaels practiced three to four times a week for two hours each session and traveled to many cities on the East Coast to play games on weekends. They also met regularly with the Washington Gaels Club.

The coach of the Washington Gaels is Tony Kelliher, who many know better as a local Irish musician. Kelliher plays and sings at Murphy's Pubs in Alexandria and the District and at the Dubliner. Kelliher hails from County Kerry in Ireland. Although he had never coached before leading the Washington Gaels to their first victorious season, Kelliher played Gaelic football in his youth in Ireland in the County Kerry Minor Team.

As Andrew Healy describes the playing of Gaelic football, it is not a game for the faint of heart. Unlike players of American football, Gaelic football players wear no protective gear, except for mouth guards. Their green and white "uniform" includes only rubber-soled football boots, shorts, shirts and socks. Their playing field, which is 140 yards by 120 yards, requires a lot of running. The game consists of two thirty-minute periods, with only a ten-minute break between periods. While there are fifteen players per side during play in Ireland, there are only thirteen players per side during games in the United States and Canada. Only three substitutes are allowed per game per team. There are no

breaks within a period unless a player suffers a serious injury. There is one referee per game, two linesmen, and two umpires per goal.

The Washington Gaels are looking forward to their second season in the Junior Division, which will begin in March. Players must be signed up with the team by March 1, in order to be eligible to play during the season. Anyone interested in playing Gaelic football with the Washington Gaels or in supporting the team should contact Andrew Healy, President, 1710 Dogwood Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302, or (703) 820-5961. The annual membership fee for the Washington Gaels Club is \$20. Interested supporters can also contact one of the other Club officers, John Colgan, Vice President, Vicky Curtin, Secretary, Isabelle Gallagher, Treasurer, John Barry, Public Relations officer, or Jim Carmody, Register of Players. The club meets at the Irish Times Pub, every Wednesday evening during the playing season and every second Sunday during the off-season. Team and Club news and activities are announced through a monthly newsletter, which is sent to all Club members. The Gaels would welcome more players, more fans, and more financial support.

The Washington Gaels have not only introduced a uniquely Irish sport to the Washington area, but have served as a focal point for Irish immigrants through their social and athletic activities. The St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee and the Washington, D.C. Irish community salute the talented and spirited members of the Washington Gaels and wish them even greater success in their 1990 season.

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IN MEMORIAM

William F. Bolger 1923-1989

William F. Bolger, the nation's 65th postmaster general, died at age 66 on Aug. 21. He suffered a heart attack on July 28 in Omaha, Neb., where he was to attend the opening ceremony of the Leon Myers Stamp Center in Boys Town's Visitor Center. He had been in a coma since that time.

Mr. Bolger rose through the ranks of the United States Postal Service until he served as the postmaster general from March 1978 to his retirement in 1984.

He began as a finance clerk for the Post Office Department in 1941. In 1955, he became the administrative assistant to the POD's district manager in Maine. In 1956 and 1957, he served as the assistant district manager for New Hampshire.

Mr. Bolger was the New England regional director in Boston from 1957 to 1972. He was then transferred to Philadelphia, where he was the acting assistant postmaster general for mail processing for the eastern region.

The next step in his Postal Service career took him to New York. He served as the regional postmaster general for the eastern region.

Mr. Bolger spent two and a half years as the deputy postmaster general in Washington before he was appointed postmaster general.

While he was in this position, the USPS had its first operating surplus in 34 years in 1979. In 1982, there was a surplus of \$1.08 billion.

In a statement given on Aug. 21, Postmaster General Anthony M. Frank said, "Bill Bolger leaves an indelible imprint on the United States Postal Service and the American public he faithfully served for 43 years."

A resident of Alexandria, Mr. Bolger was born in Waterbury, Conn.

He is survived by his wife, Majorie Tilton Bolger, and two daughters, Catherine and Margaret.

Bill Bolger was a Parade Honoree in 1986.

Robert James Curtin

Robert James Curtin, who lived in Vienna, was a native Washingtonian. He served in the Navy in the Pacific during World War II. His mother was from Derry and his father came from Kerry. He was a part of the St. Patrick's Day Parade from its early beginning, serving first as a marshal and then as a Committee Member for many years.

He was very proud of his Irish heritage and always tried to be a credit to his parents. He was an officer of the Irish-American Club, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, The Washington Gaels, Knights of Columbus, and The D.C. Fire Department's Emerald Isle Club. He was very active in the Irish Immigration Support Committee, and his home was always open with a warm welcome to all the "New Irish" in the area.

Gaelic Football has a special meaning for him since his father and uncle were members of the first Washington Gaelic Football teams. As a tribute to him, The Washington Gaels First Annual Irish Play was dedicated to his memory.

He is remembered best for his quick smile and his willingness to always help out. He truly was a man who couldn't say "NO."

He is survived by his wife of 46 years, Victoria A. Curtin, two children, Victoria A. Curtin of Vienna and Robert J. Curtin of Clarksville, Tenn., four grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.



Richard H. Clement

Washington's St. Patrick's Day Parade had no more loyal supporter than Richard H. Clement (Dick), who died January 7, 1990, at the age of 57. He was a Parade Marshal, a member of the Police Emerald Society, and the Fraternal Order of Police, and a participant in the many fund-raising events for the Parade. Dick's enthusiasm was contagious, and he was responsible for recruiting many of his friends to work in the Parade, most of whom are still with us.

Dick came to Washington in the 1950's after two hitches in the Marine Corps. He had served in combat in the Korean War and was engaged in the bitter fighting that accompanied the retreat from the Chosin Reservoir.

For many years Dick worked as a bartender in such gathering places of Washington's Irish community as Matt Kane's, the Cold Duck, Murphy's Pub, and the Brickskeller. For the two years of its existence, Dick managed the Irish Connection on DeSales Street.

When the Willard Hotel reopened in 1986, Dick joined the Security Staff, becoming a supervisor. Dick loved his job, and though gravely ill with cancer, had gone to work the day before he died.

He was proud to be an Irishman, a Marine, and an American!

Raise a glass for him and say a prayer. We miss him.



REQUIESCAT IN PACE



COVER ARTIST—BRENDAN SHERIDAN

The cover of the 1990 St. Patrick's Day Parade Magazine was designed by local artist, musician, and writer, Brendan Sheridan. Brendan hails from Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, and has lived in the United States since 1971.

Brendan has worked as a graphic artist in New York City and has delighted many an eye in the Washington, D.C. area with his paintings, drawings, and stained glass creations at local Irish pubs. Brendan is also well known as a member of the Irish Breakdown, a popular Irish singing group. Along with Brad Heyford and David Teeple, Brendan performs regularly at Murphy's of Alexandria and occasionally at the other Irish pubs in the area. In 1987, Brendan was honored by the Washington, D.C. St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee as Gael of the Year for his many contributions to Irish culture in the metropolitan area.

Thank you, Brendan, for continuing to help and support the St. Patrick's Day Parade.



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Shamrocks on the Diamond: The Irish in Baseball

By Eric Klotting

From the beginning, the Irish have left their mark on America's national pastime — baseball. The very first hit in what are now the major leagues was garnered in 1876 by Jim "Orator" O'Rourke, playing for the Boston Red Stockings against Philadelphia. The saga of O'Rourke illustrates, however, some of what the early Irish ballplayers were up against. When acquired by Boston 3 years earlier, the manager requested that Jim drop the "O" from his name in an effort to de-emphasize the Irish heritage that might antagonize bigoted Boston fans. O'Rourke's reply was both memorable and eloquent:

Mr. Wright, I would rather die than give up my father's name. A million dollars would not tempt me.

(At the time, of course, a million dollars was an incomprehensible sum of money, and not, alas, the apparently standard salary of today's mediocre player.) Similar eloquence in other situations eventually earned O'Rourke the "Orator" sobriquet.

While the prejudice faced by the Irish was undeniable, equally undeniable was the fact that they were able to overcome it. By the 1890's, between one-third and one-half of major league ballplayers were of Irish extraction. The vast majority of these men were second-generation — born in America of parents who had left Ireland, many during the famine years, seeking a better life in the new world. Many of their sons took like docks to water to the game that in early years was concentrated most heavily in the same areas of the country as Irish immigrants, the large and small cities of the Northeast and Midwest. As is often the case with recent arrivals emerging from the lower ranks of the social structure, the Irish presence in baseball peaked in the years in which other avenues of social mobility were closed to them. Thus, while the Irish presence in baseball continues to this day, the Irish have never regained the preeminent role they played during the turn-of-the-century era.

Nevertheless, by virtue of the fact that the years of Irish dominance constituted in many respects the most critical formative period of the game, baseball as played today owes much to the early legions of Irish players and managers. In part, this is also because many of the most successful Irish players tended to excel at the more cerebral elements of the game — the strategy and innovations that have fascinated and delighted baseball fans from the beginning.

Most notorious for this "inside game" was the Baltimore Orioles team of the 1890's, a team dominated by Irishmen. Managed by Ned Hanlon, the Orioles excelled in adjusting their defense to any situation that might develop. Shifting fielders, backing up plays, hitting the cut-off man, faking throws to lure runners off base — all were skills perfected, if not invented, by the Orioles. Unfortunately, the Orioles apparently never felt compelled to limit their creative energies to totally legal maneuvers. Opposing runners, for example, were grabbed by the belt as they attempted to make their way past Oriole basemen, who invariably made every effort to block the basepath. At the time, the single umpire working the game was stationed behind home plate, and faced a hopeless task of keeping track of events in all parts of the ballpark. Extra balls were routinely hidden in the long grass of the outfield for ready access in case of emergency. On at least one memorable occasion, however, this trick backfired, when a failure of communication between outfielders led to the embarrassing result of two balls simultaneously arriving at second base in response to one ball hit to deep center field. The foremost proponents of such defensive tactics, both fair and foul, were Irishmen such as John McGraw, Hughie Jennings, Joe Kelley, "Dirty Jack" Doyle, and others.

Offensively, the Orioles were just as innovative, scratching out runs in ways no team had ever imagined. Their only bona fide power hitter was Dennis "Dan" Brouthers. The real key to Oriole scoring was strategy — bunting (especially on a home field carefully cultivated to facilitate this art), the hit-and-run, stolen bases — anything to advance the runner. Perhaps the most famous practitioner of this approach was an Irishman known as "Wee Willie" Keeler. Wee Willie, holder of the fifth highest lifetime batting average (.345) but never a power hitter due to his diminutive stature, coined a famous baseball expression in a modest effort to explain his success — "I just hit 'em where they ain't." Keeler and his teammates also capitalized on an infield kept, at manager Hanlon's instructions, rock hard. Hitting the ball straight down, the speedy Orioles could usually hoof it over to first before the high bouncing ball could be corralled. This so-called "Baltimore chop" has been resurrected in recent years by teams playing on the equally-dense artificial turf of many modern stadiums.



The Orioles were certainly the prototypical Irish baseball team. Playing hard-driving ball, they granted no quarter, and expected none. Often accused of intimidation tactics, the Orioles were tough on opposing players, managers, fans, and, worst of all, umpires. The abuse of umpires was not always confined to the verbal variety either, as a temperamental stomp of the foot could "accidentally" drive a spike through the hapless umpire's shoe and into the flesh. The viciousness of the game became legendary. At one time, heavyweight boxing champion "Gentleman Jim" Corbett supposedly urged his younger brother Joe, then a pitcher for the Orioles, to give up baseball, as the game was "growing too rough!" If the Orioles were keen to apply their brains to the game of baseball, they certainly were not loathe to apply their fists as well.

The Orioles, however, had no monopoly on either the Irish, or their innovative thinking. Boston in that era had a heavily Irish team that also introduced many strategic elements into the game. In fact, at least one source is convinced that the hit-and-run was invented in Boston by Irishman Tommy McCarthy, picked up by Willie Keeler, and brought with him to Baltimore when traded to the Orioles. Tommy McCarthy is also credited with introducing the practice of using innocent gestures to carry concealed messages as signals between players and managers, allowing on-field players to communicate surreptitiously and off-field managers and coaches to exercise additional control over the game. As an outfielder, by routinely juggling fly balls without actually catching them as he advanced toward the infield, thereby holding all runners on base, McCarthy also forced the rule change that today allows the runner to leave the base as soon as a fly ball is touched by the fielder. His Irish teammates included Hugh Duffy, who in 1894 had the highest batting average (.438) ever recorded for a single season in the majors, and Jimmie Collins, credited with being the first third baseman to play off the bag and reputed to be one of the best fielding players ever at that position.

Other Irish players starred with other teams. Hall-of-Famer James "Pud" Galvin, also known as "The Little Steam Engine," pitched for Buffalo. Playing for several teams, Cork-born Tony "the Count" Mullane was baseball's first and only switch-pitcher — alternating arms for his delivery depending on the side from which his opponent was batting. History does not relate what type of glove, if any, Mr. Mullane employed while engaging in this practice, but he still ranks high on the all-time

"career wins" list.

The Giants, still in New York at the time, of course, had a right-handed pitcher called "Sir Timothy" Lincecum, whose nickname was based on his kind disposition and soft-spoken demeanor. Accidentally hitting an opposing batter in the head with a pitch in 1887 caused Sir Timothy such anxiety that he missed the next several weeks of the season. The Giants also featured one of the first great power hitters of baseball, Roger Connor, another Irishman, and a tall southpaw pitcher, Michael "Smiling Mickey" Welch.

For several years, the Giants were managed by a true Irish superstar, John Montgomery "Monte" Ward. Earlier a prominent pitcher — only the second to throw a perfect game — infielder, and outfielder for Providence, Ward finished his career playing for and managing the Giants. A highly intelligent man, Ward devised both the pitcher's mound and the intentional walk. He was also a graduate of Columbia University Law School, and eventually left baseball for a successful legal career. Both during his playing days and afterward, Ward worked diligently on behalf of the players, seeking to insure just treatment from the baseball establishment. In many respects, Ward's upward mobility foreshadowed the forces that eventually reduced the role of the Irish in baseball, but his accomplishments certainly stand as prime counterexamples to those of his era who might have thought of all Irish ballplayers as ignorant hooligans.

Yet another Irishman who played the dual roles of player and manager was Charles Comiskey. Comiskey starred for and managed the St. Louis Browns of the 1880's, considered by some to be the best team of the 19th century. Other Irish Browns included Charlie Sweeney, one of the hardest-throwing pitchers of all time, and James "Tip" O'Neill, surely the inspiration for the nickname most recently borne by the former Speaker of the House. Comiskey went on to become the manager and owner of the Chicago White Sox, whose ballpark the oldest in baseball still bears his name. One of Comiskey's later White Sox pitchers was a tall Irishman named Ed Walsh, of whom a former adversary said:

He threw a spitball — I think the ball disintegrated on the way to the plate and the catcher put it back together again. I swear when it went past the plate it was just the spit went by.

Without a doubt, though, the most notorious player of the early era — Irish or otherwise — was Mike "King" Kelly. The "King" played in the 1870's, 1880's, and



1890's, primarily with Chicago and Boston. On the field, Kelly was a hitter without peer and ran both hard and fast. Off the field, he drank, played the ponies, occasionally took off-season acting role's, and had an envious reputation as a lady's man. Although Kelly's lifestyle left him perpetually strapped for cash, he once declined a very considerable sum of money, offered by the National League owners in an attempt to lure the superstar away from a rival league started by a fledgling players' association, with the simple explanation that "I can't go back on the boys." A king in every way, some identify Kelly as the closest thing to, if not the actual inspiration for, "Casey at the Bat." The handsome and glamorous Kelly did it all.

Perhaps even more renowned than his hitting was his baserunning. An aggressive base stealer, he perfected the art of sliding, inspiring a hit song, "Slide, Kelly, Slide." Another art he perfected, in advancing around the diamond was to observe whether the umpire's attention was focused elsewhere and, if so, take a short-cut from first to third. This feat was guaranteed to thrill home-town fans and leave opponents apoplectic.

Apparently no game was ever dull with Kelly around. When playing as catcher, for example, Kelly learned to discard his mask when the ball was hit in such a fashion that it often became entangled with the feet of the batter trying to head for first base. Probably his most famous stunt, though, occurred during the period when the rules allowed free substitution upon oral notification. Sitting on the bench late in the game with his team playing the field, Kelly observed that a foul ball heading in his direction was beyond the reach of the White Sox catcher. Kelly stood up, shouted that he was now catching for Chicago, and made the catch. Bedlam ensued, quite naturally; and while accounts vary as to whether umpire Mike Gaffney allowed the out, there is no dispute that Kelly's quick thinking prompted an appropriate rule change immediately thereafter.

In almost melodramatic fashion, "King" Kelly's last living apparently caught up with him. At age thirty-six, he caught pneumonia, and died shortly thereafter. Always a charmer, though, he maintained a sense of humor to the end. Terminally ill and being carried into the Boston hospital where he died, Kelly slipped to the floor when his attendants mishandled the stretcher. The two young men were mortified, but Kelly consoled them with a weak smile and a shrug: "That's my last slide." It was.

Another outstanding Irish ballplayer whose lifestyle

precipitated tragedy was Ed Delahanty. Ed was one of six Delahanty brothers from Cleveland, five of whom became major leaguers. Ed was the best, a power hitting outfielder, once slamming four inside-the-park home runs in a single game. He gained Hall-of-Fame status on the basis of a productive 16-year career, but is perhaps most well-known for his untimely demise. Suspended from the Washington Senators for abusive drinking and sent home on a train, he was still drunk enough to disturb other passengers. Because of his unruly behavior, the conductor put him off the train in the middle of the night near Niagara, Ontario. Probably not thinking too clearly, Ed apparently decided to follow the train, and, while trying to cross an open drawbridge, fell into the Niagara river, was swept over Niagara Falls, and drowned.

One facet of the game in which the contribution of the Irish should not be overlooked is that of the men in blue — the umpires. Early umpires were just as cantankerous as the players they had to police, and often just as famous. Well-known Irish umpires included Michael Gaffney, "Honest John" Kelley, Hank O'Day, and Thomas Connolly, one of the few umpires in the Hall of Fame. Another renowned umpire, and certainly one of the most fearless, was Timothy Hurst. Although a small man, Hurst once challenged three players to meet him outside the stadium after a game in Washington to settle their differences. When the league president chanced upon this altercation as he was leaving the grounds, Hurst explained that someone had dropped a dollar, and the men were just discussing to whom it belonged.

With the turn of the century, even as the Irish presence on the field subsided from the remarkable overrepresentation of the 1890's, a new era began in which the Irish dominated the managerial ranks. Two men stand out in this regard — John McGraw and Connie Mack. The flamboyant McGraw, formerly one of the legendary Baltimore Orioles, managed the New York Giants from 1902 until 1932, winning 10 pennants and 3 World Series. High-profile and controversial, even belligerent, McGraw was loved by some and hated by others, but his intensity and innovation were never questioned. He never outgrew the succinct philosophy of the game that he had first postulated as a young oriole: "The main idea is to win." Off the field, however, McGraw was a loyal friend, and it is reported that his charity "knew neither restraint nor publicity."

Mack, born as Cornelius McGillicuddy, shepherded his beloved Philadelphia A's for nearly 50 years — 1901



until 1950. The antithesis of McGraw in many respects, Mack, was low-keyed, but as astute a baseball man as ever lived. Mack's teams won 9 pennants and 5 World Series. Without question, both McGraw and Mack helped shape the game of baseball as played today. Another famous Irish manager was Joe McCarthy, leading the Yankees in the 1930's and 1940's to 8 pennants and 7 world championships.

McGraw's New York ballclub in particular continued to feature some spectacular Irish players, many with equally spectacular nicknames. McGraw himself was called "Mugsy," though never to his face. Roger "The Duke of Irlaee" Bresnahan was a fine catcher and hitter, and contributed both shinguards and padded masks to the panoply of equipment employed by modern catchers. (Bresnahan was the unusual Irish ballplayer actually born in the Emerald Isle, as was another Kerryman, "Dirty Jack" Doyle of Oriole fame, born down the road in Killoeglin.) "Turkey Mike" Donlin was a tremendous outfielder, a throwback to "King" Kelly both on and off the field, before eventually marrying a movie star and retiring to Hollywood. "Laughing Larry" Doyle was an outstanding offensive and defensive second-baseman, while Joe "Iron Man" McGinnity was a pitcher known for his strength and endurance — three times pitching and winning both games of a double-header. Although "Laughing Larry" was generally the genial type, he once climbed into the stands in response to persistent heckling and knocked out John "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald — then the Mayor of Boston, and later grandfather of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. First-baseman George "High Pockets" Kelly joined several of his teammates in the Hall of Fame.

Two Californians highlight the West Coast Irish's contributions to baseball. Joe Cronin, playing for several clubs, was one of the best shortstops ever. As a player-manager, he led the Washington Senators to their very last pennant in 1933. He later led the Red Sox to another pennant, and eventually became president of the American League. Lefty O'Doul led the National League in hitting for several years, and later played a key role in the introduction of baseball to Japan. O'Doul's last hit in professional baseball came as a pinch-hitter in a minor league game at age 59 — a triple he attributed to clean living and facing "a pitcher who's laughing so hard he can hardly throw the ball."

In more recent years, with the significant expansion in the number of major league teams, it is not surprising

that many Irish names have appeared on the rosters. Among the multitude that come to mind are pitchers Mike Flanagan, Denny McLain, and Mike McCormick, catchers Tim McCarver, Rick Dempsey, and Terry Kennedy, and fielders Mike Shannon, Mark McGwire, Brian Dowling, and Steve Garvey. Similarly, baseball executives have included general managers like Frank Cashen of the Mets, field managers like John McNamara of Boston, and club owners like the O'Malleys, who in another venue may yet have to answer for moving the Dodgers from Brooklyn. Also surprisingly famous in his own right was long-time Yankee equipment man, Pete Sheehy. While undoubtedly many of these gentlemen and their colleagues are proud of their Irish heritage, one must nonetheless confess that it is difficult to identify any distinctly Irish influence on the game of baseball today, compared to a century ago.

If one were to try to pick an Alltime All-Irish All-Star team, the truth is that most contemporary fans would recognize few if any of the names selected. Virtually every position, however, would be filled by a member of the Hall of Fame. First base could be handled by Roger Connor, Dan Brouthers, or George Kelly. At third base would be either John McGraw or Jimmy Collins. Short-stop duties would have to go to Joe Cronin, although Hugh Jennings had excellent skills at that position as well. The catcher would be Roger Bresnahan, or "King" Kelly if he weren't in the outfield. Other contestants for the outfield corps would include Ed Delahanty, Hugh Duffy, Wee Willie Keeler, Jim O'Rourke, and Joe Kelley. Available as pitchers would be Monte Ward, Ed Walsh, Pud Galvin, Tim Lincecum, Mickey Welch, and Joe McGinnity. Although considered deserving by some, our second baseman, "Laughing Larry" Doyle, would be the only player never inducted at Cooperstown.

What has been the Irish contribution to baseball? Although the question obviously lends itself to no simple answer, attention must inevitably focus on the spirit of the game, rather than on particular skill, or equipment, or plays. The early Irish ballplayers apparently surpassed their contemporaries in the fervent conviction that baseball was both a necessary and sufficient condition for the sustenance of life. The Irish unstintingly brought their energy to bear on every task that presented itself — from running the bases and playing the field, to planning future strategy and reliving past glories. The pace of baseball was probably never quite the same after the first Irishman laced up his spikes.

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The Irish Contribution To Boxing In the United States

By Donald C. Coventry

The history of the United States, from the earliest colonial days, is the story of immigrants and their innumerable contributions to this country. Although there were most certainly some representatives of nearly every European nationality resident in the United States by the middle of the nineteenth century, the massive influx of famine-driven Irish which began to arrive here in the late 1840's was like nothing that had been experienced earlier.

The men and women who were arriving at America's eastern seaboard ports in such huge numbers were, as a group, more desperately impoverished than any previous arrivals. Many of them, perhaps a majority of them, were unable to speak the English language. Gaelic was the language of the common people in the west and southwest of Ireland right up until the time of the Famine, and it was precisely these regions where the inhabitants had been most heavily dependent on the blighted potatoes for their survival. Arriving in a nation where the indigenous population was overwhelmingly Protestant, these refugees from starvation were, equally overwhelmingly, Roman Catholic. Although there was certainly widespread sympathy for the plight of the newcomers, their sheer numbers, in addition to the other factors mentioned, ensured that they would often be regarded with suspicion, fear, and hatred by some elements of the native population.

As the first ethnic group to arrive in America en masse, the Irish were also the first to be subjected to the process of ghettoization and economic exploitation which was to become a virtual rite of passage in the assimilation of each subsequent immigrant group. Although the famine conditions in Ireland had abated considerably by the early 1850's, the emigration did not stop. Spurred by continuing poverty, political oppression, and, during the American Civil War, the Federal army's need for recruits, the flow of Irish immigrants into the United States stayed at a high level for more than twenty years. The tenements and shanty towns of America's eastern cities teemed with thousands of these people; living a brutalizing existence in conditions of wretched squalor.

Those of the new arrivals who were fortunate enough to possess an adequate education, and who were fluent in English, quite often managed to break out of this ghetto environment and achieve a comfortable standard of living within their lifetimes. For most, however, hard work at the most menial of jobs was the best that the future held. It would be the next generation — the first born in America — who would benefit materially from the opportunities the new country offered. Despite the disadvantaged circumstances in which the bulk of the Irish immigrants found themselves there were several fields of endeavor in which individual Irish-

men were able to achieve a level of success and notoriety which made them nationally known figures. Among these were the entertainment business and sports. Although it might seem that the success of a relatively small number of people, in fields which conveyed no power to improve the lot of their countrymen directly, could be of no great significance, it was, in fact, important in many ways. The emergence of popular public figures of Irish ancestry helped in the overall process of Americanization of all Irish people. The familiarity of these figures to all Americans was significant in diminishing the prejudice directed at Irish-Americans, and a precedent had been set which has been followed by all large immigrant groups who subsequently arrived in this country.

The world of professional sports was, by comparison to what it would become in later years, virtually nonexistent in the mid-nineteenth century. The arrival of large numbers of Irish people in the United States brought with it the introduction of what had, by the early 1800's, emerged as the most popular spectator sport among working class people in the British Isles: boxing. Although organized bare knuckles bouts had been held in the United States as early as 1816, and interest in boxing was on the increase by mid-century, the sport had not really captured the imagination of the general public.

Although contests between men fighting with their fists can be traced back to Ancient times, it is universally acknowledged that the modern sport of boxing had its earliest origins in late seventeenth and early eighteenth century England. Individual fighters traveled the circuit of county fairs and village market days throughout the country, throwing out their challenge to all comers. The only pay these men received came from side bets — if they won. The fighting was no-holds-barred, and many suffered disabling, if not fatal, injuries. By the middle of the 1700's the rules which were to govern the sport for more than a century had begun to emerge: the rules of the 'London Prize Ring'. These all but eliminated the use of wrestling techniques in boxing — a fighter was still permitted to throw his opponent to the ground if he could — and clearly defined a 'round'. A round ended when one fighter's knee touched the ground. When this happened the referee drew a line, or 'scratch', in the dust where the knee had been. The opponents then had one minute to return to the line to commence another round. From this rule the phrase 'to come up to scratch' entered the language. Often an exhausted fighter would deliberately drop a knee to

the ground to gain a minute's breather. Bouts conducted under the rules of the London Prize Ring tended to be brutal, time-consuming, and shuffling affairs, where the ability to slog it out counted for much more than any talent for maneuver.

As boxing had become the 'poor man's sport' in the British Isles, so the arrival of hundreds of thousands of Irish immigrants helped it to become the same in the United States. The increased interest in the sport, in conjunction with the strong Irish element which had been added to it, led to a growing rivalry between the United States and Great Britain: the beginning of 'World Championships'. The first such contest took place at Farnborough, England, on April 17, 1860. America's heavyweight champion, John Heenan — born in Troy, New York of Irish immigrant parents — battled Britain's Tom Sayers to a draw in a fight lasting 42 rounds (2 hours, 20 minutes). The violent partisanship of the crowd had caused the referee to flee the scene at the end of round 37, and the fight was called a draw by mutual consent. Heenan was forced to run for the train back to London pursued by a mob of disgruntled British fans. So ended the first international championship boxing match.

The final quarter of the nineteenth century was to see the rise of the first boxer who attained what would now be regarded as international superstardom. This was, of course, John Lawrence Sullivan — the 'Boston Strong Boy' — a genuine American national hero, and the prototype of the legendary 'Irish Heavyweight'. Sullivan was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, of Irish parents, in 1858. He started his boxing career in the Boston area in 1878 and, by the early 1880's, had become nationally known. Sullivan was the first major boxer to support the adoption of the Marquess of Queensberry Rules, the rules under which present day boxing is conducted. These specified a gloved contest with each three minute round followed by a minute of rest. The use of wrestling techniques was completely banned under the new rules. Although Sullivan won the World Heavyweight title from Paddy Ryan in 1882 in a bare knuckles fight, he encouraged the use of gloves whenever he could. Sullivan's fame grew through the 1880's, as he defended his title in cities all over the United States. His flamboyant personality, fierce boxing style, and outspoken patriotism won him many fans among people who would never have considered attending a boxing match in earlier years. In 1885 Sullivan also became the Marquess of Queensberry World Champion, taking the title from Dominick McCaffrey in a 6 round fight at Cincinnati.

Sullivan's successful defense of his bare knuckles title against Jake Kilrain in July 1889 was the last ungloved world heavyweight championship fight, and the only such bout of which photographs are known to exist. Fought under a broiling sun in Richburg, Mississippi, the champion took 75 rounds (2 hours, 16 minutes) to dispatch Kilrain. Sullivan did not defend his title for more than three years after the Kilrain fight: he fought only three exhibition bouts totalling 10 rounds during this period. Much of his time was spent travelling around the country with a vaudeville troupe, a pursuit which ultimately earned him far more than had his ring career.

John L. Sullivan's loss of his title to James J. ("Gentleman Jim") Corbett in September 1892 is often regarded as the first modern heavyweight

championship bout. Fighting with gloves, under the Marquess of Queensberry rules, the badly out-of-condition Sullivan was beaten in 21 rounds by the 26-year-old Corbett. Except for two exhibition bouts years later, Sullivan never fought again. The remainder of his career — he lived until 1918 — was devoted to sports journalism and the theater.

Although Sullivan was by far the most famous Irish-American boxer, and the one most widely remembered today, his career was paralleled by many others. Their combined contribution to the popularization of the sport of boxing in the United States was immense. Of perhaps greater importance was that the stature they gained in the eyes of the American public helped all Irish people to merge into the society of their new country.



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Irish Runners—A Hare Couldn't Catch Them

by Eddie Cuyler

How does a small country like Ireland produce so many world-class distance runners? We tossed that question at the great miler, Marcus O'Sullivan, a native of Cork City and the top Irish runner at the moment. Marcus recently won the prestigious Wanamaker Mile at New York's Millrose Games for the fourth straight year. "It's like asking why there are so many good baseball players in the United States," he said with a smile. "It's the national game in the states. The same is true in Ireland and Great Britain, where track and field is a major sport and there is a bigger pool to draw from. In Cork City, we have a population of about 100,000 and there are a dozen running clubs. When we have our club championships, they are major events."

O'Sullivan, who lives in Havertown, Pennsylvania, plans to move up to 5000 meters when he competes for Ireland in the European Championships in August. He also has committed himself for this summer's New York Games. His long-range goal: the 1992 Olympic Games, where he expects to run the 5000 meters. "A lot of milers move up to 5000 meters," he explains, "because they think it will be easier. But that's not always the case." Whether he will concentrate on the mile, the 1500 meters or the 5000 meters "will depend on what I do this year," Marcus says. How much mileage does O'Sullivan do? "When I'm training, about 90 a week. When I'm racing steadily, about 50 a week—there's a lot of resting and travelling then."

The trickle of Irish runners to the United States began in the early 1900's. Before the end of this century's first decade, it had widened to a steady stream and the Gaels had become major factors in track and field here. There were many reasons for this.

It was a period of heavy immigration from the old country. Most of the newcomers tried to settle in communities that were not only Irish-American but were also populated with relatives and friends from their home countries. Running was a prelude of sorts to the married men's/single men's picnicking and softball games, right down to the kegs of beer. Life had been rugged in Ireland and many of the new Irish-Americans did physical work in this country, often walking to and from the work site. They were physical people and sports provided a week-end of recreation and relaxation. Like Gaelic football, footracing was a popular pastime. At every picnic, there would be races, some between counties and some between different age groups as is popular today. The com-

petition was keen. But unlike football, which was a team sport and more selective, anyone could run. Many youngsters found they had speed which they didn't know they had and became competitive on the track. In addition, many of the sons of earlier immigrants started running on school and college teams. A number of them eventually became national class competitors.

Early in the first decade of this century, the New York-based Irish-American Athletic Club (IAC) was formed and became a factor in track and field. This club, with a shamrock silhouetted on its white singlet, attracted not only native-born Irish-Americans and newer immigrants, but had some outstanding runners of other ethnic backgrounds. A great runner who sported the IAC shamrock was the Finn, Hannes Kolehmainen, a top long-distance runner and Olympic medalist of the time.

In a fine ecumenical touch, Abel Kiviat, a top Jewish runner of that era, also wore the IAC colors. Kiviat, who recently celebrated his 95th birthday with a jog down 5th Avenue in Manhattan, won a silver medal in the 1500 meters at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. Asked recently to what he attributes his longevity, he said: "No salt, no fried food and one drink of Scotch a day." What, no Old Bushmills or John Jameson? Still a salty old character despite his disavowal of the salt shaker, Kiviat was posing for photos on his 5th Avenue jog and was asked by a photographer if he could lift his head a little so he could get a better face shot. "What do you want, I'm 95. This is as far as I can lift it," he snapped.

The beginning of the first decade of this century was also the period of the famous Irish "whales." They were the strong men who trained by lifting weights and schooners of beer. Their specialties were the hammer throw, the shotput and the javelin, one of the most famous was Pat McGrath, a huge man (thus the name "the Whales") who was a New York City traffic cop. Legend has it that he was such a striking figure with his powerful build, blaring whistle and white gloves, which he waved majestically as he patrolled the crosswalk, that people would stop at the curb watching in awe the magnificence with which he directed traffic. Were he alive today, there would probably be a TV series based on McGrath.

The heavy immigration from Ireland slowed somewhat, but a number of Irish-Americans still starred on the cinder and on the indoor boards—the Joe McCluskeys, Eddie O'Briens, O'Learys, Conklins and a host of others. McCluskey, a Fordham Alumnus who was an Olympic

medalist at 10,000 meters in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles and at 3000 meters in the 1936 games at Berlin, competes today at the age of 80 in masters field events—javelin, discus and shotput. He also coached the New York Athletic Club track team for many years.

Shortly after the end of World War II, a new wave of Irish runner-scholar-immigrants came to the United States. Most of them competed for Villanova, a Catholic college in the Philadelphia suburbs. George Guida (an Italian-American who ran for the Villanova Wildcats and competed for the U.S. team in the 1948 Olympics at London) and Browning Ross (another Villanova runner who competed for the U.S. in the 3000 meter steeplechase) were the catalysts who started the post-World War II surge of Hibernian runners to the United States.

George Thompson, who is now 64 and a top-age group competitor in the New York Road Runners Club races in New York, ran for Villanova in the late 1940's and early 1950's. George recalls the dawn of the era of Irish runners coming to Villanova: "Guida and Ross met Jimmy Reardon, captain of the Irish team who was competing in the 400 meters at London. They hit it off with him and talked him into coming to Villanova. That started the post-war tradition of Irish athletes coming to the U.S. After Reardon," Thompson continues, "Cummin Clancy, a discus thrower who won the event at the British Empire Games, and John Joe Barry, the Ballincurry hare who was to win the IC4A and AAU miles, came to Villanova." Speaking of his Irish teammates at Villanova, Thompson says: "They were very strong runners and well-built. When I'd talk to one of them, I felt like a boy talking to a man. Those guys could have a few drinks and still knock off a 1:50 half."

An Irish runner of note who was in his 30's when he came to the United States and was too old for an athletic scholarship was Pete McArdle. Pete electrified Madison Square Garden crowds in the 1960's with his indoor track exploits. Pete, a native of Offaly, was prematurely bald which made him look like an underdog for certain against his younger-looking rivals. This, along with his waves to the crowds, made him one of their favorites. He ran everything from 2 miles on the track to the marathon. In 1964, he won the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials at the age of 35.

Pete retired from running after the 1964 Olympics. Nineteen years later, at the age of 54, he returned to the roads and consistently finished in the top 10 in races, beating excellent runners half his age. Tragically, his comeback was to be shortlived. Pete complained of chest pains from time to time, but they seemed to pass. One day, he was on a training run over the cross-country route at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx, Pete's favorite course. He was 56 at the time. Running with him was a younger friend, Willie Kay, a top notch runner and his neighbor at Inwood. They duelled all the way and at the finish, Willie said to Pete, "Do you always run this hard in training runs?" Pete smiled: "When I feel good, I do." Pete then clasped his chest and gasped: "Oh, my God!" Pete collapsed and attempts to revive him were to no avail. In Pete's memory, a plaque has been placed at the finish line of the Van Cortlandt Park course, which has

been named "The Pete McArdle Finish Line." The wording on his memorial reads: "Pete McArdle—1931-1985—U.S. Olympic marathoner, world-class runner from 2 miles to the marathon—friend of elite and back-of-the-pack runners. His spirit is still with us in the Van Cortlandt hills he loved so much."

Later, such Irish greats as Noel Carroll, half mile winner in the Garden, Ron Delaney, who won 3 Wanamaker Miles at the Millrose Games and was indoor-mile world record holder, Eamonn Coghlan, winner of 7 Wanamaker Miles and current indoor-mile world record holder, and Marcus O'Sullivan, this year's winner of the Wanamaker Mile (his fourth straight), followed the long green line to Villanova. Coghlan, one of the most popular figures ever in track and a native of Dublin now living in Rye, New York, reeled off the names and exploits of some of his immediate Irish predecessors at Villanova in the late 1960's as well as his contemporaries in the 1970's as if he had just completed a training run with them. "There was Frank Murphy, a 3:57 miler who won all sorts of races and took a silver medal at the European Games in Athens in 1969 . . . Des McCormack, IC4A steeplechaser, Donal Walsh, 10,000-meter runner who ran a great cross-country race against Steve Prefontaine (U.S. Olympic gold medalist at 5000 meters) in 1971 and was just ripped at the tape, and John Hartnett, 5000-meter cross-country champ who shocked everyone when he moved down to the mile and ran a 3:54:7 (an Irish record). Hartnett broke Murphy's Irish record and then I broke Hartnett's record."

One of the more promising young emigres, Eamonn notes, is half-miler Aden O'Regan. And, "Oh yes," he adds, "we have Sonya O'Sullivan of Cork, the first Irish woman to come here and run for Villanova. She's a top miler and 3000-meter runner." Coghlan also recalls how John Treacy (Irish silver medalist in the 1984 Olympic Marathon and third-place finisher in the 1989 Boston Marathon) was almost recruited for Villanova. The late Jumbo Elliot, the Villanova Wildcat coach who started the "Irish Connection," went on only one recruiting trip to Ireland. While there, Jumbo went to Waterford to talk to John Treacy about going to Villanova. Ironically, Treacy went to Providence, Rhode Island, instead.

Not all of the transplanted Gaels lived up to their promise. Eamon remembers Tom Grogan: "Tom came up with me and was more famous in high school where he ran a 4:01 mile. A Dubliner, he won some IC4A titles but never lived up to earlier expectations. Then there was another, Frank Murphy. He stayed for one year, got homesick and went back to Dublin."

In addition to the many world famous Irish runners, there are thousands of Irish-Americans of all ages and all abilities competing in hundreds of races around the United States every weekend. On the New York scene, which is the hub of road running (as opposed to track and field), there are three "young" oldtimers whom they call the Irish Mafia: Tom Gibbons, 68 (a native of Wexford), John McManus, 66; and Gene McCormick, 65—all fine boozers of lads.

Wherever you are, watch out for these famous and not-so-famous Irish runners. A hare couldn't catch them!



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Try Some Irish Favorites

By Patricia McBride

For those of us who fondly remember embibing at a favorite Irish pub, castle, or home (Tom and Anne Sexton's in Dublin is our first choice—it is the only place we know where you can enjoy instant friendship, delicious brown bread and sherry, step-dancing lessons by Sarah, age 3, and private instructions on making right turns from the left side of the road), but find ourselves on the "wrong" side of the Atlantic, we present the following:

Annie Murphy, mother of Shaun Murphy, (John Riggins' buddy) shares her favorite Irish soda bread recipe:

- 3 cups all purpose flour
- 3 heaping teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 ounces butter
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 and ½ cups buttermilk
- 1 and ½ cups seedless raisins

Mix all dry ingredients together. Add butter and raisins until evenly distributed. Add beaten egg and buttermilk and mix to even consistency. Knead for 3 to 5 minutes with extra flour as needed until dough mixture is well blended. Place dough in greased, 8-inch baking pan. Slash a cross in dough (optional). Bake at 350 F. for one hour. Remove from oven and cool on cake rack for ½ hour before slicing.

Mrs. Agnes Early, Shaun's grandmother, sends her Irish cream recipe:

- 3 extra large eggs
- 1 14-ounce can sweetened condensed milk
- ½ pint heavy cream
- 2 tablespoons instant coffee
- 1 cup Irish whiskey

Beat eggs until light and fluffy. Add milk and beat well. Add cream and mix gently. Dissolve coffee in the Irish whiskey and then add to mixture. Mix well, bottle, and place in refrigerator to cool. Will last for one week if you are lucky!

Greg Davis, bartender at Murphy's Pub in Alexandria, Virginia, reveals his popular Irish coffee recipe:

- Mix together in Irish coffee glass:
- 1 teaspoon fine brown sugar
- 1 shot of Jameson's Irish whiskey
- 1 cup of good, hot coffee
- Add a splash of Kahlua
- Cover with fresh whipped cream

And slowly, pour ½ of a shot of Irish Mist over the whipped cream and onto the insides of the glass. (Final step mandatory when serving to Stephen P. Lynch)

The magazine editors would like to publish other favorite Irish recipes in the 1991 edition, so if you have a favorite(s) you'd like to share, please let us know.

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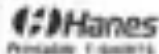


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