

GAA Oral History Project

Interview Report Form

Name of Interviewer	Seán Kearns
Date of Interview	18th Aug 2009
Location	Interviewee's home, near New Hyde Park, Long Island, NY
Name of Interviewee (Maiden name / Nickname)	Michael McMahon
<u>Biographical Summary of Interviewee</u>	
Gender	Male
Born	Year Born: 1926 Home County: Clare
Education	Primary: Kilmurray McMahon NS Secondary: Kilrush CBS
Family	Siblings: Oldest of 9 children Current Family if Different: Married with 6 Children
Club(s)	Kilmurray Shannon Gaels [Clare]; Clare New York [America]
Occupation	Longshoreman and Manager in Port of New York
Parents' Occupation	Farmer, Shopkeeper
Religion	Roman Catholic
Political Affiliation / Membership	None

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Date of Report	25 th Aug 2009
Period Covered	1935 – 2009
Counties/Countries Covered	Clare, New York, Americas
Key Themes Covered	Grounds, Facilities, Playing, Officials, Administration, Emigration, Involvement in GAA abroad, GAA Abroad, Identity, Rivalries, Earliest Memories, Family Involvement, Childhood, Impact on Life, Relationship with the Association, Professionalism
Interview Summary	<p>Michael McMahon is among the longest-serving GAA personnel in New York. He served as a delegate from the Clare club to the NY GAA board for more than 50 years (1952-2005) and only retired in 2005. The interview has very interesting points on the GAA in Clare where he grew up and his father's negative attitude to football. He gave a very open account of the GAA in New York in his time and gives an excellent insight into the ins and outs of keeping a club going in New York, and the various ruses clubs got up to. He also remembers many of the great footballers who played in new York during his time here. He has been a little disillusioned with some of the developments in NY GAA in recent years.</p> <p>00.35 Earliest GAA memory is from 1935, when John Burke who was a Clare man won an All-Ireland with Galway (This may actually have been 1938). He also remembers start of WW II, with British planes going overhead.</p> <p>1.15 Learned to play GAA out in the fields. In the country there was no such thing as trainers, like they have now.</p> <p>"We didn't even have football shoes – just common hob nail shoes. Parents wouldn't go for it – either they didn't have the money, or if they had the money they certainly weren't going to spend it on, as they would say, a waste of money."</p> <p>1.45 If you got hurt you went to the bonesetter – "A witchcraft man". A group from the village would go in a car, 20 miles, to the bonesetter – When they arrived the bonesetter said send me in the fellow who got hurt playing football last Sunday.</p> <p>3.00 Used to be three clubs in Kilmuray McMahon. Amalgamated around 1941 to form a Senior club – some</p>

	<p>history of success at various times.</p> <p>3.35 Came to New York in 1947.</p> <p>3.45 No family involvement in GAA before him. His father didn't like it at all- saw it as a waste of money and time – He was a big farmer and shopkeeper with horses and when Michael got hurt playing football he couldn't work.</p> <p>4.09 "We'd go into a neighbours field [to play football] and the guy would come after us with a hay fork to get out of the field and go play in your own father's land."</p> <p>4.30 Tells story of taking local boys to play on family land before a Confirmation and his father appearing with a hay fork and them all having to disappear and run back into the church. "but we still went playing football."</p> <p>5.00 Used to see the bonfires across in Kerry when Kerry won All-Irelands. "The whole mountain was gone on fire."</p> <p>5.25 Eight or nine people would gather round the acid radio to hear the All-Ireland – very few cars went up to Dublin for it so they didn't go. Only two or three cars and two or three good jobs around at that time – civil service, police and teachers. "The police had a baton and you respected the law..but things have changed."</p> <p>6.25 Change in type of football being played: "Years ago, including in Gaelic Park here, half the people went to see certain people hitting one another hard – hard football. I wound up with a broken collar bone, but that's my fault, because I was no angel either - and the other half wanted a clean game."</p> <p>6.45 GAA now have catered too much to soccer rules and Goalkeepers protected too much.</p> <p>"Years ago the goalkeepers would be buried in the back of the net, especially when you played the Kerry team in Ireland.</p> <p>7.15 "They have ruined the game today – it's all frees back and forth, back and forth." Jackie Hughes would thrive today as he could slot 50 and 60 yard frees over all day.</p> <p>7.46 Linesmen and Umpires have too much to say today. They used to keep quiet. Tells story of guy in a game back in</p>
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	<p>Clare in 1930s who was blocked running out with the ball, so he ran back through his own goal and out the side and umpires didn't say anything.</p> <p>8.20 Most of the footballers in Clare when he was there were farmers' sons, outside of the towns. No football boots and sweaters might be washed twice a year.</p> <p>8.40 For their teams the team was picked spur of the moment "it was put-in and put-out" - there wasn't much training or organisation before games. Sometimes they didn't know who they were playing. They got beat by the teams that had more experience.</p> <p>9.30 He played Minor and Junior before he left for America. He played once for Shannon Gaels aged 18. He and 3 others found out at Mass on Sunday there was a game against Cooraclare and went along to watch. When they got there they were put in to play as Shannon Gaels were short of men.</p> <p>10.13 Shannon Gaels were suspended in 1945 and he played with Kildysart under his own name but under a pretence that he was working there. It was 13 miles from home and his parents didn't know he was doing it.</p> <p>10.25 "If you got hurt years ago it was too bad. There was no such thing as clubs having money for hospitalisation; there were no funds in the club. "You were on your own – you either went to a doctor and your parents had to pay for it. There was no compensation – no way."</p> <p>11.00 Did play a little football in school with the Christian Brothers but not very competitive.</p> <p>"Whenever we played the likes of St Flannan's or a team from Kerry, forget about it, you got beat anyway – you kind of knew that before you went out."</p> <p>11.45 He would have been a fan of the Clare County side but limited chances of actually seeing them. If they were playing in Ennis you couldn't go. "Nobody had the money to hire a car – half the footballers from West Clare, if they were playing, cycled to Ennis.</p> <p>12.00 Sometimes a Kerry team would come across to Cooraclare to play a challenge with the Clare team and you</p>
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	<p>could go to see that.</p> <p>12.20 Found out about team from the <i>Clare Champion</i>. In the Winter everyone passed it around, but not in Summer – too busy with hay.</p> <p>13.00 Tom “Gega” O’Connor of Kerry was a hero in Michael’s childhood – free taker – he was a friend later. Peter Daly of Clare was also a great player – a Doctor’s son. He was tall, college man, good way of winning a ball. He went to Australia and nobody heard of him since.</p> <p>13.46 Came to NY in Sept 1947. Irish then didn’t have the same pull in getting jobs as they did later and he had to look hard for work. Describes rising up from a longshoreman on the docks to a good job in the Port of Newark.</p> <p>15.55 His own children didn’t get interested in GAA. Tells story of one son put off going to Gaelic Park after seeing a serious, bloody, injury in a hurling game.</p> <p>16.40 At that stage if you played in Gaelic Park, you had to wear long sleeves as the pitch was hard and would cut you badly if you fell.</p> <p>“There were bits of iron sticking up, mattresses, bits of wood, it was like a quarry. And if the bad weather came, there was holes of water there.”</p> <p>17.00 Talks about how good Gaelic Park is now and who funded it.</p> <p>17.40 Contrasts attitude of players today with the old players for New York – all county men like Bill Carlos.</p> <p>18.00 He was only in New York about a month before he was involved in the GAA there. Got subway to Gaelic Park for 5c.</p> <p>18.50 There was no Clare team when he arrived in NY, because of the lack of immigration around WW II.</p> <p>19.00 Refers to the Clare team in existence prior to WW II (before he arrived) and it being blackguarded out of Championships. When they played Tipp, they would draw a huge crowd to the old Celtic Park in Woodside in Queens. There would be mounted police on standby who’d hit the supporters.</p>
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	<p>19.22 But that Clare team, like all the teams faded away when the immigration dried up. At that time, even the Kerry team was just a Junior team – John Kerry O’Donnell was a junior on that team. The best teams then were Wexford, Kildare, Mayo, Tipperary and Clare, and the rest were all Junior teams.</p> <p>20.00 Talks about different teams in NY that fell apart at different times. Clare dropped out for a while in 2000 because</p> <p>“You would need a bank to keep it going. They were calling Ireland, calling fellas to come over for the 90 days...and in October the bills would come to me, the Treasurer. All this was done behind our back. We weren’t notified of anything. They got too much freedom. Clubs here would have a lot to be ashamed of – they catered too much to these young people from Ireland.”</p> <p>20.55 Kerry brought a lot of guys over to play from Ireland, but Clare brought over guys as well – guys from Kildare.</p> <p>“But you were winning a \$15 medal and that time bringing a player over cost \$150. Now it’s probably \$800. And you have to meet them at the airport, wine and dine them, and then take them back the next evening.”</p> <p>21.40 Mentions several teams in NY that were Junior a few years ago and now senior. The people who run these teams are putting their own money into them. They own bars, they own construction companies and whatever little bit of profit they’re making, they’re giving it to the players- catering to them, kissing their tush.</p> <p>22.20 Wasn’t the same with players in his day, although he did used to bring tea in to Gaelic Park specially, as the players didn’t like the tea there.</p> <p>22.45 It used to be a dollar to get into Gaelic Park, and you got four games including senior football and senior hurling, plus Mickey Cotton’s band – a free dance till 10pm.</p> <p>23.30 “There was more Irish people got engaged at Gaelic Park facilities than were created at any dance hall in Ireland I think.” His wedding was at Gaelic Park in February 1958.</p> <p>23.45 He had disagreements with Kerry O’Donnell but still thinks O’Donnell was right in some of the things he did. He</p>
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would give the Clare Footballers the field for a field day once a year – they might share with the IRA or Louth GAA – and you could make a little money - \$200.

24.40 Problems arose in distributing money to players when he was in charge of money for Clare. You got money from the GAA in NY to pay for tickets for players. Players then demanded that money for themselves –maybe €10 per player- so it cost you €10 if you put on a sub.

26.00 He once told the President of the GAA that “GAA means one thing – Grab All Association”. That made him enemies but it was told to him by two All-Ireland winning footballers.

27.00 Lists hurling teams in NY that have failed. Lack of emigration has hurt the hurling. Players coming over today, before they leave want to know how much are they going to get. “They auction themselves off. They’re kind of prostituting themselves. But the New York teams let them do it.

28.10 Feels NY playing in the Connacht championship is just an outing for the people from Connacht.

28.30 “They have no hurlers here and it’s very hard to get the young Irish-American kids to do it, especially if they get hurt. Parents can’t say to them ‘Do what your father did’ – Them days are gone.”

29.20 Standard of football in NY was low when he arrived because it was just after the war. But in late 1940s and early 1950s lots of really good players arrived – lists a number of these players.

“There’ll never be a team like that team from 1950 that beat Cavan 2-08 to 12 points.”

30.40 Talks about photo of New York football team of 1950 including Roscommon’s Bill Carlos (Won 1943 and 44 All-Ireland medals).

“He was a war-horse. He would get that ball even if there were six of them around him.”

31.00 Mentions other inter-county players from Ireland on that team.

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31.30 “We didn’t appreciate that team when we had it and we’ll never see the like of them again. That team could beat most of the teams back in Ireland and the Irish GAA were afraid of that team. That’s why the relationship broke down for ten years.”

32.00 That team were decent guys and they had to get their own jobs over here. They trained hard in Gaelic Park.

32.20 Sometimes when they trained in Gaelic Park, they would be joined by the famous boxer, Sugar Ray Robinson, who also trained there.

32.40 Almost all of the 1950s footballers came to America on their own strength – not brought over to play football.

33.00 “They came here on their own, ‘twas their own choice, nobody brought them here, nobody paid their way – and they were the best type of people you could meet.”

33.20 They didn’t need any of the water bottles and rub down that today’s player need – here and in Ireland the players are pets and sissies.

33.30 When he played for Kilkenny when he came over, one man on the line had a glass bottle of water but nobody would drink out of it because the guy smoked a pipe.

34.05 Football in New York was rougher than at home and stayed that way up until the 1980s, when the Umpires and linesmen got involved.

34.30 Referees, including himself, didn’t blow their whistles much, let things go more. Refs today blow too much and it ruins the game and means old-timers don’t go to see the games.

35.00 Mentions more quality players from the 1950s.

36.00 His playing days in New York were limited by injury and he ended up more involved on the sideline and management. He would be the ‘bottle man’ and also brought a hammer to drive cogs into the football boots.

36.20 “You had to be a shoemaker, you had to be a repairman, you had to have a knife to cut shoelaces. That time the guys didn’t even have togs, some of them – you had

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to supply them with togs.” Then they’d want a new pair three weeks later.

36.45 Played with Kilkenny and was a proxy delegate for them, but they started Clare team in 1952 and was delegate for them until 2005 – 53 years in all.

37.00 He won some battles for Clare as a delegate and lost some – objections over names etc. Sometimes the NY Board made good decisions – sometimes it was politics.

37.30 Being on the board could get you in trouble – people might say something in the bar to you after a meeting.

38.20 “Sometimes you might not be speaking to a delegate for a month. Sometimes you’d be ready to hit him or he’d be ready to hit you. I even had an argument with a priest from Tyrone on the sideline one day, and I think he was ready to swing.”

38.50 There was always politics going on in terms of the power over the board. Fellas from the Bronx had the bright idea of giving the Junior clubs the same representation as the Senior clubs and now there are only 7 or so Senior Clubs and loads of Junior ones. The Junior clubs could elect who they want. “That was a wrong decision”

40.00 There were great men on the New York Board in his day – Sean Maxwell –“A beautiful man”, Jim Sweeney, Paddy McMahon, the Lacys of Wexford. They’re all gone now.

41.00 Not a lot of talk about American politics within GAA circles in his experience. You could get in trouble in America for talking about politics, which he did sometimes. The Unions could be the same.

44.00 “Anything I did, it was probably coming to me, even when I broke the collar bone – it was probably coming to me as my wife said. I gave and I took, but I took more abuse than most people did, both on the floor as a delegate, and that was why I was glad to get away from it in the finish.”

44.40 Big difference between running a club in NY and one back home in his day. In NY, you had to be on the phone to these guys getting them out to train.

44.55 “First of all, back home we didn’t have a field. We’d go

into Daly's field and there'd be cow manure in the field. If the ball went into cow dung everyone stepped back from the ball wondering who'd be the first clown to go in and get it."

45.20 In Ny they trained in Van Cortlandt Park, The Bronx, or in Flushing Meadows Park, Queens, where the World's Fair was.

45.50 You also had to give out tickets to the players.

Delegates used to stand outside Gaelic Park and give the tickets to the players to get in to the park. Then wives and girlfriends starting taking these tickets. Now the players have to pay in themselves – even the visiting Connacht players –

"but when they rush the gate and say they're from the Connacht Council – what are you going to do – handcuff them as they go in?"

46.20 At first they didn't have much pull in getting jobs for people in the club – the Irish back then didn't want to stick their neck out to get people jobs.

47.40 Irish got more confident in claiming jobs as the years went on. Now the young people coming over are almost too confident. Story about a young player asked where did he learn carpentry, who replied, "I learned it on the plane coming over."

48.45 "They hand feed them – they cater too much to the crowd coming over now. This crowd today think this country owes them something. This country don't owe them nothing. The owe us, if anything, the people who came over in the late 40s and early 50s – we had it hard – I spent a lot of time on the street."

49.40 Problems of bringing players over from Ireland.

Example of a final Clare versus Westmeath. Westmeath had seven men over, Clare had four but won. But if you brought men over you had to drop men who'd trained twice a week for you.

"The guy from Ireland isn't going to sell tickets for you, he's not going to your dinner dance later on once a year, he's not going to support your club. The guy from around the parishes might sell 20 tickets or bring four to the diner dance – the guy from Ireland is costing you money from the word go. And

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	<p>what do you get when it's all said and done – you get a big fifteen dollar medal.”</p> <p>51.00 Tells story of Clare Junior hurling team in NY who asked the board for 54 medals, prompting John Kerry O'Donnell to say “My dogs were happy all week – my dogs probably are getting a medal too.” O'Donnell had great spirit and a sense of humour.</p> <p>52.50 With Clare in NY, the difficult things were that it was hard to get the lads out training. Then later it was finding jobs for guys coming out to play on the 90 day visa. Later still it was money for guys out for the weekend. They paid a Kerry guy \$500 dollars for one B final, but played him out of position and they still lost.</p> <p>53.50 They also had Eoin Liston and Jack O'Connor out from Kerry, but that just cost them the price of the fare – they were two gentlemen. Liston only stayed a short time as he was called home to play for Kerry.</p> <p>54.40 Clubs sold raffle tickets, took contributions from individuals, membership fees and a dinner dance to raise money to fund all of this.</p> <p>55.00 Lots of effort into the dinner dance for not huge profits.</p> <p>55.30 For the big clubs in NY today there's individuals – bar owners etc – kicking in money to keep the team competitive.</p> <p>56.40 Mid 1950s to around 1975 was the best time for GAA in New York, especially for the big crowds. Great County players coming over then. Most of the counties tried to play their own county men, but some played for other counties if jobs were involved which caused some friction. Now some of the big counties don't even have a team.</p> <p>58.00 There were about 4 Irish-American clubs when he arrived in New York. The Irish American clubs today – like St Barnabas – aren't as good as they were. The Korean War and Vietnam 'cleaned out' those old teams.</p> <p>59.00 He was umpire the day that Tyrone played Mayo at the Polo Grounds in Manhattan. He was also there for games between New York and Mayo, and New York and Tyrone. There was serious injury to Eddie Carroll in one of the games.</p>
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	<p>59.50 The NY Clubs paid for their players' shoes, socks and shorts, so when the NY representative side lined out they were all wearing different socks and shorts. Eddie Carroll, who was knocked out at the Polo Grounds, had his gear taken off and thrown in garbage at the hospital. His parents at home in Ireland had to hear about his injury live from the radio broadcast.</p> <p>1.01.00 Now even the women's teams have nice kits,. He's seen women's games in NY. The one thing he doesn't like about it is the lifting of the ball straight from the ground.</p> <p>1.01.30 He had no interest in soccer or rugby and too old now to learn. He did try basketball but wasn't good.</p> <p>1.02.20 His family couldn't understand why he kept going to the meetings as they weren't interested in GAA. The NY board meetings used to be on Monday in Manhattan in Kelly's at 405 Central Park, and there would be drinking afterwards.</p> <p>1.02.40 People would pull fast ones at the meetings. A certain party distracted him during one meeting with a fake phone call so the party could get a guy from his team onto a travelling party to Ireland rather than one from Clare.</p> <p>1.03.00 "There was a lot of finagling going. Years ago you could get away with wrong names on lists."</p> <p>You could win an objection sometimes but if you lost it was \$5.</p> <p>1.04.00 With a few exceptions - Fr Sean O'Riordan of Kilkenny was President - priests didn't get involved with the GAA in NY too much.</p> <p>1.05.00 It's been hard times for the GAA in NY since 1982.</p> <p>1.05.40 Relationship between NY GAA and Croke Park seems pretty good now but it wasn't always that way. When NY was strong in the 1950s the GAA in Ireland didn't want to play New York. Teams did come from Ireland in the 1960s when NY was weaker because of lack of emigration.</p> <p>1.06.30 New York playing in the Connacht championship is a political joke – NY only has a few proper Senior clubs to choose from. New York haven't a hope of competing – A</p>
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	<p>County Club championship team from Ireland could beat NY</p> <p>1.08.25 When County sides came to play New York in the 1960s it could be a big occasion, especially for the people from that County. They might have a ball.</p> <p>1.09.00 More people nearly come from Ireland to watch the Connacht championship games than come from NY because old-timers know the NY team aren't competitive. Might be better if NY played Boston and Chicago.</p> <p>1.09.40 The current chairman, Larry McCarthy and board are doing their best but you can't get blood from a turnip.</p> <p>1.10.00 You can't approach County Boards back home because they don't want to see their players leaving.</p> <p>1.10.45 He came home in 1970 to see his Club in Clare, Shannon Gaels, win the final and in 1972 when they missed out on 3 in row.</p> <p>1.11.30 He was home for the All-Ireland final in 1960 when Down beat Kerry and the following year. He hasn't been in Croke Park for a decade and probably couldn't handle it now.</p> <p>1.12.50 He keeps in touch with the games back home and (correctly) predicts Cork and Kerry will be in the All-Ireland football final. Also Tipp to beat Kilkenny in hurling final.</p> <p>1.14.11 "It's a money racket today – both for the GAA and for the players."</p> <p>1.14.30 They had insurance in their day run by John O'Donnell and others, but even that was misused. People added zeroes to their doctor's bill before submitting it for refund.</p> <p>1.15.00 He spend a week in hospital with a broken collarbone. It was \$15 a day in hospital in Yonkers. "Today \$15 would hardly buy you a band aid."</p> <p>1.15.20 "I have no ideas to improve it. They had a good thing but in their anxiousness to make a quick dollar they ruined it."</p> <p>Although at least now most clubs in Ireland have their own field, which they didn't.</p> <p>1.16.00 He thinks payment for players will come 8 or 10 years</p>
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	<p>from now.</p> <p>1.17.00 About 15 years ago he was asked to throw in the ball for a game while he was home in Clare. He threw it over his head, the old-fashioned way, which everyone laughed at.</p> <p>1.17.40 Explains how Mike Moloney of NY came up with the innovation of having only four men in for the throw-up to start the game. Before that it was a much larger number and lead to a scramble. A delegation from Ireland saw how well this worked and brought the idea back with them.</p> <p>1.19.00 Years ago in Celtic Park there'd be ten guys in centre-field for the throw. "Helter-skelter – by the time the ball went anywhere there was maybe 2 or 3 guys laying on the ground flattened.</p> <p>1.19.25 "Hurling, I don't know too much about. The ball was too small. I was too lazy to bend down for it."</p> <p>1.19.40 He refereed football in NY –</p> <p>"\$10 for a junior game, \$20 for a senior – but there was a lot of abuse going. There was one team would tell you 'We'll be waiting for you at the gate' and you took your time, you wouldn't go out the gate without having somebody with you."</p> <p>1.20.00 Even as an Umpire you got abuse. Once two team managers came to him at half-time to give out for a point he didn't give.</p> <p>1.20.35 "So, you get abuse no matter what you do – whether you do the right thing or the wrong thing. You're still going to get abuse in the GAA. It was for free – we took it and we gave it."</p> <p>1.21.00 His one GAA memory to keep would be from the 1960 All-Ireland Football final: James McCartan of Down dummieing a ball by stepping over it to fool the Kerry defender. Led to a great goal.</p> <p>1.22.20 Also remembers the Tyrone backs in 2008 All-Ireland final – keeping the ball in defence and passing it around to keep possession and win.</p> <p>1.23.00 His worst memory might be breaking his collar bone in 1956. Also when his Clare team lost to Connemara. They</p>
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	<p>had brought 3 County men from Ireland for the game, but Gaelic Park was closed that weekend because of a row between Kerry O'Donnell and Oliver O'Donnell, and the men went home without getting a game. Connemara brought in loads of players the next week and won.</p> <p>1.25.00 Describes different times Clare did well in competition and players brought over to play.</p> <p>1.26.50 NY has a fair share of medal seekers – players who play on different teams at different levels just to get medals.</p> <p>1.27.45 Best game he ever saw was probably those 1960 and 1961 games when Down beat Kerry and Offaly in successive All-Ireland finals. He also saw good games in the Polo Grounds.</p> <p>1.28.20 Most of the time when he went to see Clare at home, they were a flash in the pan, and got beat</p> <p>1.28.50 In terms of best teams – he saw very good Kerry teams, also the Louth team of the 1950s who played in the Polo Grounds were good.</p> <p>1.29.40 Christy Ring might be his hurling hero. In football, Jimmy Murray of Roscommon. Pat Spillane and Ogie Moran were good.</p> <p>1.31.00 On whether the GAA made him proud:</p> <p>“Yes, it did its trick for the time being – you’d be proud at the GAA dinner dances. You’d be proud until the next argument on the floor when you’d have a run-in with somebody and tell him he was this or that.”</p> <p>1.31.30 He tried to be honest, tell people what he thought. There was a lot of trickery in his time – phony names on lists. He did it himself. Tells story of using a fake name for a player who was sent off and sending on the same player under a different name with a hat on the next week.</p> <p>1.36.30 Good that GAA are now giving training to kids – at home and in USA – but in USA very hard to keep Irish – Americans involved when they grow up.</p> <p>1.36.50 On what the GAA means to him:</p> <p>“All in all, the things I did I’m not sorry for. I’ve no apologies to</p>
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	nobody and they don't have to apologise to me. And, all in all, I'm glad I belonged to it, because at that time, in my time, you looked upon GAA football players, both parish and county, as good people, and they were good human beings. They were hard workers. I've the same respect for them today, but it's a different programme. Today the almighty dollar and the almighty euro have taken over sportsmanship."
Involvement in GAA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supporter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Player <input type="checkbox"/> Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Steward <input type="checkbox"/> Chairperson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Committee Member <input type="checkbox"/> Grounds-person <input type="checkbox"/> Caterer <input type="checkbox"/> Jersey Washer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Referee <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____
Record as a Player (Titles won; Length of time played)	Played Senior football for Kilkenny and Clare in New York.
Record as an Administrator (Positions held; how long for)	Fulfilled most of the Board roles for Clare Football in New York and Clare delegate to the New York board 1952-2005
Format	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audio <input type="checkbox"/> Audio-Visual
Duration	Length of Interview: 01:37:00
Language	English

To be filled in by Interviewer:

I hereby assign the copyright of the content of the above to the GAA Oral History Project on the understanding that the content will not be used in a derogatory manner. I understand that I am giving the GAA Oral History Project the right to use and make available to the public the content of this interview.

Signed: Seán Kearns

Date: 28th Oct 2009