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Ó Máille



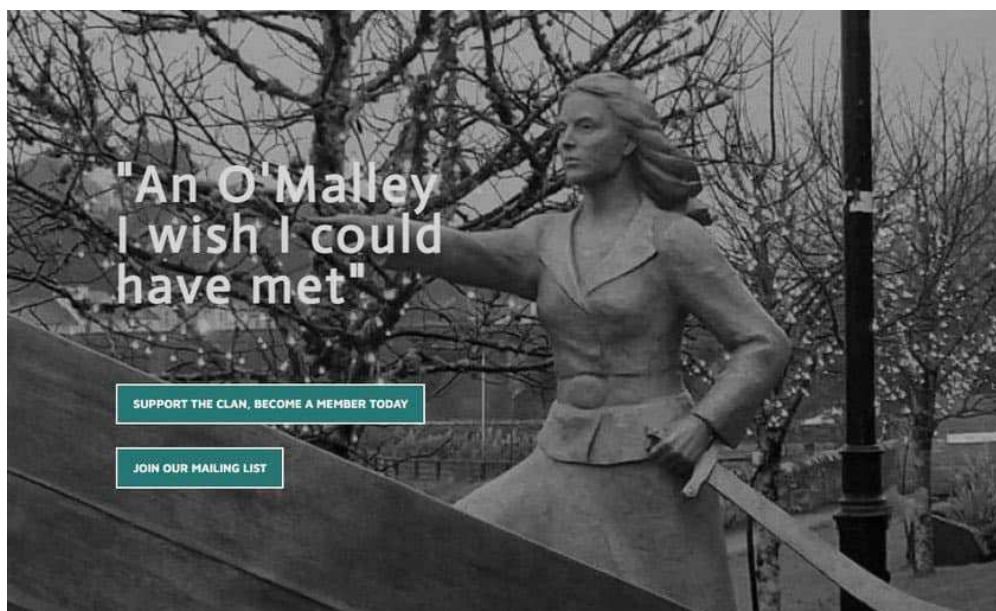
O'Malley Clan Association Monthly Newsletter

This month's highlights....

- Tell us your story!
- Statelessness and migration—Alanna O'Malley
- The O'Malley Collection at The Butler Gallery
- Isabella O'Malley—Are lab grown diamonds best?
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- The O'Malley Clan Association Needs You!

Tell us "Your Story" of an O'Malley you'd like to have met

As part of the Annual Clan Gathering in June we want to hear your stories, whether it's an ancestor of yours that you'd love to have met, or a more famous O'Malley from history that you'd love to have been able to have a sit down with. There have been hundreds of thousands of O'Malleys throughout history, so there's lots to choose from. Check out the details on pages 16 and 17 inside. Deadline for submissions 1st June, so don't delay, email story@omalleyclan.ie



Limerick 2024. Get Planning Your Trip! (Click image)



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Statelessness and Migration—Alanna O'Malley

An Article from 2015 by Alanna O'Malley. Has anything changed?



Statelessness: A Responsibility to Protect?

The sight of numerous over-packed boats landing on the shores of Europe in recent weeks signals not just a looming debate on migration policy among the member states of the European Union, but raises again questions of the responsibility to protect of both states and the international community at large, albeit this time in a different form. In the midst of the rhetoric about universal human rights and the framing of the discussion about migrants in these terms, the question of statelessness arises. The most important legal status of any individual is nationality, determined by a passport or identity card. This status not only outlines what social benefits and protections an individual is entitled to, it also affects the extent of their freedom to travel. However, many of the migrants seeking refuge and asylum have no identity papers or passports, rendering them 'de jure stateless' (according to Article 1 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons), and meaning that their protection falls under the 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) mandate. Others may have a passport from a failed state, rendering them 'de facto stateless'. In either case, the protection of migrants calls for another look at how the issue of statelessness should be brought under the mantle of R2P.

The issue of who is responsible for the welfare of the migrants highlights again the plight of both sets of stateless peoples. Article 1 of the 1954 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, defines a stateless person as "a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law." A person can be born stateless or can become stateless during their lives, either due to migration from a dysfunctional state, or even when they remain within the territory where they were born, they may be rendered stateless when problems arise around the implementation of nationality laws in their country of origin. The UNHCR estimates that there are currently 670,000 stateless people in

Statelessness and Migration—Alanna O'Malley

Europe and 10 million worldwide. Statelessness is a key issue in the current crisis facing the European Union regarding migration questions as many of the migrants who try to cross the Mediterranean to come to Europe, or who actually make it, hail from countries with weak rule of law or so called 'failed states'. With the ongoing conflicts in Libya, Egypt and growing insurgency in Iraq, Yemen, and Sudan, the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees have a high likelihood of being rendered stateless. When we consider that migrants from these countries also often hail originally from Somalia, Eritrea and Democratic Republic of Congo, where civil conflicts are ongoing and there is little or no functioning government, the problem becomes even more pronounced.

In September 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner Refugees (UNHCR), in association with the Statelessness Programme of Tilburg University in the Netherlands, hosted the first ever global forum on statelessness in The Hague. The forum brought together policymakers, government officials, academics and civil society actors to discuss the issue of statelessness in three categories: Stateless Children, Statelessness and Security and Responses to Statelessness. It aimed not just to debate new approaches to the problem but crucially, also to 'provide a platform for the voices of stateless persons in the development of new research and policy directions.' The conference came at a pertinent moment, in fact foreshadowing the resurgence of this problem for European states. The question that arises is why the UNHCR has decided to highlight this issue so explicitly, even before the current crisis, and what has been the record of action on this problem?

Statelessness in its modern form emerged as an international dilemma following the First World War. The movement of peoples during the war, and displacement of many ethnic groups from their countries of origin



Statelessness and Migration—Alanna O'Malley

produced a refugee crisis unlike anything with which international law had previously been confronted. The problem was recognized internationally by the League of Nations which founded an office for refugees and created the Nansen passport, an internationally recognized travel document which was granted to stateless refugees from Russia, Armenia, Assyria and Turkey between 1922-1933. The establishment of the UN in 1945, with its constituent agency the UNHCR formed five years later, led to a cohesive effort to address the plight of stateless people. The 1954 Convention which recognized, legally for the first time, the status of statelessness was quickly followed in 1961 by the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As Laura Van Waas has previously argued, the Convention drew little support from states, rendering policy on statelessness an area of underdevelopment, in comparison with the related fields of refugee law and human rights. As the process of decolonization wound down during the late 1960s and into the 1970s, international cooperation in these areas became focused on fortifying new nation-states and consolidating borders, leaving stateless peoples without much recourse to action, and rendering thousands of others newly stateless.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the massive displacement and migration processes that occurred in Eastern Europe in the 1990s exposed to the world again the problem of dealing with statelessness and the associated challenges of human rights abuses. Despite the humanitarian and moralistic discourse which pervaded international relations during these years, little further empowerment of the UNHCR took place to address this issue. In 1995 and 1996, although the mandate of the office was expanded, the General Assembly referred the problem back to the member states in a resolution which “call[ed] upon States to adopt nationality legislation with a view to reducing statelessness, consistent with fundamental principles of international law, in particular by preventing arbitrary deprivation of nationality and by eliminating provisions which permit the renunciation of a nationality without the prior possession or acquisition of another nationality.”

Between 1996 and 2012, the UNHCR continued to emphasize the responsibility of member states to reform nationality laws to tackle statelessness, which was recognized in 2002 as being a root cause of displacement and refugee crises. Promoting reform in 71 states and providing technical advice to 41 others, the message from the UNHCR is clear: the solution to the statelessness problem lies with national legal regimes, rather than the international legal system. However, why the organization has not sought to use the language and the moralist discourse of responsibility to protect in addressing this problem is debatable. Although the responsibility to protect doctrine has met with criticism in terms of its success in resolving international security dilemmas, what it has achieved, is keeping the international focus on issues of human security. Statelessness falls directly into that category and is a problem which should be addressed primarily through invoking the responsibility of states towards the people within their borders, whether they are citizens or not. Given the clear mandate of the UNHCR in activating and reinvigorating the agency of states in tackling this issue, and the technical assistance they provide to do so, the debate around inaction on statelessness would benefit from an injection of moralism, especially as the problem rears its head again on European soil. For its part, R2P is currently blind towards the passports that those in this situation may or may not hold.

Statelessness and Migration—Alanna O'Malley

The most obvious role for European states is greater participation in and commitment to the UNHCR and its decrees. However, the problem goes beyond a humanitarian appeal, striking as it does at both domestic and foreign policies of European states. The damaging political rhetoric that has emanated from certain European states on tougher immigration laws and consolidation of borders seems to indicate that nationality laws are likely to become tougher, which does not bode well for those in a legal identity vacuum. However, the looming crisis also presents an opportunity to bring national and European policies and laws closer in line with the international agreements in this area. Moreover, the institution of the first global forum on statelessness points to the agenda-setting ability of the UN on humanitarian issues and provides a pathway towards cooperation between the various actors concerned with this problem. While the agency of the UNHCR appears to be growing, this may also now be the moment to make statelessness a humanitarian question which can be confronted most effectively by raising the discourse of responsibility to protect around this issue. If pictures of over-crowded boats filled with desperate migrants result only in disquiet and plans in European capitals to strengthen borders, then invoking the legal obligations and the moral discourse of an internationally accepted policy may be the best way forward. In the process it should serve to highlight the often under-played agency of UN bodies at the forefront of the human security agenda.

For more on 'failed states', see (among others) Noam Chomsky, *Failed States, The Abuse of Power and the Assault on Democracy* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 2006). Herbst, J. and Joseph R. 1997. Responding to State Failure in Africa, *International Security* 22(2) 175-184. Robert I. Rotberg, *When States Fail, Causes and Consequences* (Princeton NJ.; Princeton University Press, 2004).

Alanna O'Malley is Associate Professor at the Leiden University Institute for History.



The O'Malley Collection at The Butler Gallery

The O'Malley Collection

The Kilkenny-born artist Tony O'Malley holds an important and distinguished position in the history of twentieth-century Irish art. His works are represented in the most significant Irish public and private collections, and in important international collections of Irish art.

The Butler Gallery is honoured to have been entrusted to caretake the artworks of Irish artist Tony O'Malley, donated to us by his wife Jane O'Malley upon our move to Evans' Home. In addition to her own life as an artist, Jane O'Malley worked tirelessly preserving the legacy of the work of her husband. Butler Gallery honours her work and dedicates this wing to the work of both artists.

Tony O'Malley (1913 - 2003)

Tony O'Malley is a highly respected and much-loved artist and a 'Freeman of the City' of Kilkenny. Self-taught, his artistic career took off in 1960 when a disability pension enabled him to retire from work as a bank official. This was the start of a most prolific career.

Tony met the Canadian painter Jane Harris in St Ives in Cornwall in 1970 and they married in 1973. Regular visits to the Scilly Isles, the Bahamas, St. Lucia and to Lanzarote inspired a range of colour and lush brushwork which married well with his observations of medieval and contemporary Kilkenny. Perhaps because he was self-taught O'Malley was remarkably open to experimenting with new forms of expression and the use of unusual materials.

While he found recognition among his peers during his thirty years among the artistic community of St Ives, Cornwall in the 1960s, 70s and 80s, the serious attention he deserved only came to him following his return to Ireland. In 1990, he settled in Physicianstown in Callan, Co Kilkenny with his wife Jane, and lived and worked there until his death at the age of eighty-nine in 2003.

Jane O'Malley (1944 - 2023)

Jane O'Malley was born in Montréal, Canada, in 1944. From 1969 to 1990 she lived and worked as part of the artists' community in St. Ives, Cornwall. Jane and Tony worked side by side throughout their life together. Just as she devoted herself to his health care during his lifetime, Jane O'Malley has been hugely responsible for preserving the legacy of her late husband's work, and has donated this estate to the Butler Gallery. Her own importance as a champion of Tony's life work often meant that she did not promote her own paintings and prints as she might otherwise have done. Much of her work documents their shared life and the wonderful garden she created around their home in Physicianstown, where she lived until her death at the age of seventy-nine in 2023.

Jane O'Malley has shown widely in the UK and Ireland, with solo exhibitions at Taylor Galleries, Dublin; Riverrun Gallery, Limerick; Montpelier Studio, London; Stour Gallery, Warwickshire; as well as Plymouth Arts Centre, the Salt House Gallery and Penwith Gallery in St. Ives.. Her work has been included in group exhibitions at the Stour Gallery, Warwickshire; Dyehouse Gallery, Waterford; Black Church Print Studio, Dublin; and the RHA Gallagher Gallery. O'Malley's work is part of private collections in Ireland, America and Europe, and features in the public collections of AIB, Bank of Ireland, the OPW, Dublin City University, the Arts Council of Ireland, Prudential Life Assurance and Kelly's Strand Hotel, Co. Wexford.

The O'Malley Collection at The Butler Gallery

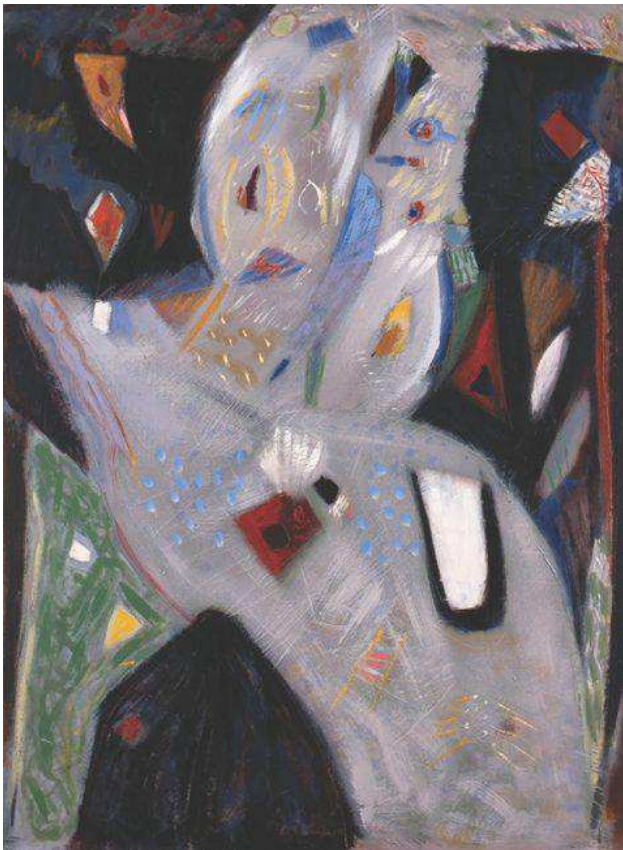


"Atlantic Studio with mask"

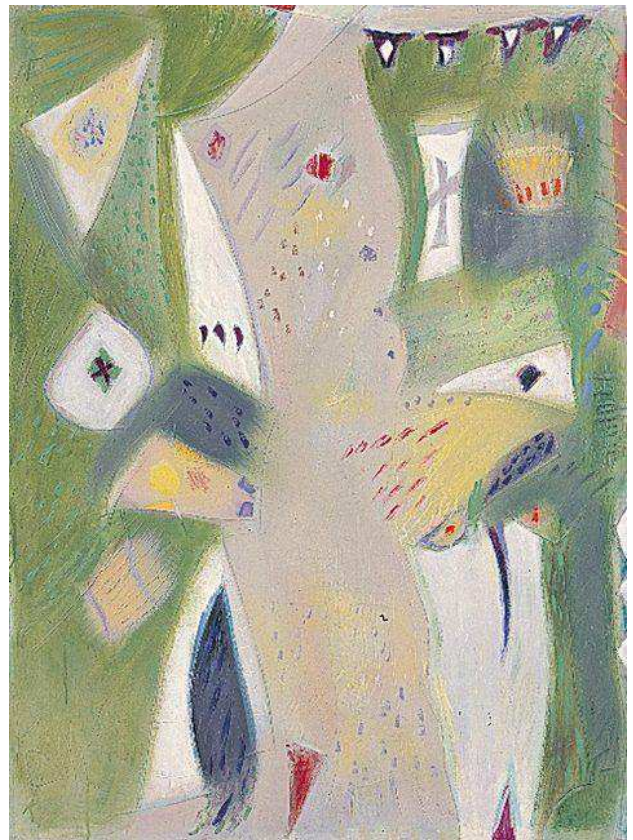
The O'Malley Collection at The Butler Gallery



"The Watching Windhover"



"The Colour of Portacille"



"Kings River Inscape with Ghosts"

The O'Malley Collection at The Butler Gallery



"Montanas Del Fuego"



"Tony at the worktable, Paradise Island, Bahamas"

Isabella O'Malley—Natural v Lab grown diamonds

Gen Z and millennials proudly wear 'lab-grown' diamonds, oblivious to the fact they're made from burning coal in China and India

The muted sounds of hammering and sanding drift down to the first floor of Bario Neal, a jewelry store in Philadelphia, where rustic artwork that mimics nature hangs on warmly-lit walls.

Waiting for one of those rings is Haley Farlow, a 28-year-old second grade teacher who has been designing her three-stone engagement ring with her boyfriend. They care about price and also don't want jewelry that takes a toll on the Earth, or exploits people in mining. So they're planning on buying diamonds grown in a laboratory.

"Most of my friends all have lab-grown. And I think it just fits our lifestyle and, you know, the economy and what we're living through," said Farlow.

In the U.S., lab-grown diamond sales jumped 16% in 2023 from 2022, according to Edahn Golan, an industry analyst. They cost a fraction of the stones formed naturally underground.

Social media posts show millennials and Generation Zs proudly explaining the purchase of their lab-grown diamonds for sustainability and ethical reasons. But how sustainable they are is questionable, since making a diamond requires an enormous amount of energy and many major manufacturers are not transparent about their operations.

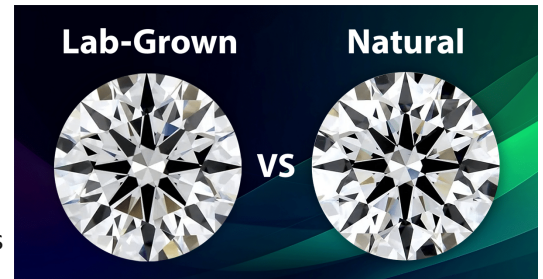
Farlow said the choice of lab-grown makes her ring "more special and fulfilling" because the materials are sourced from reputable companies. All of the lab diamonds at Bario Neal are either made with renewable energy or have the emissions that go into making them countered with carbon credits, which pay for activities like planting trees, which capture carbon.

But that's not the norm for lab-grown diamonds.

Many companies are based in India, where about 75% of electricity comes from burning coal. They use words like "sustainable" and "environmentally-friendly" on their websites, but don't post their environmental impact reports and aren't certified by third parties. Cupid Diamonds, for example, says on its website that it produces diamonds in "an environmentally friendly manner," but did not respond to questions about what makes its diamonds sustainable. Solar energy is rapidly expanding in India and there are some companies, such as Greenlab Diamonds, that utilize renewables in their manufacturing processes.

China is the other major diamond manufacturing country. Henan Huanghe Whirlwind, Zhuhai Zhong Na Diamond, HeNan LiLiang Diamond, Starsgem Co. and Ningbo Crysdiam are among the largest producers. None returned requests for comment nor post details about where it gets its electricity. More than half of China's electricity came from coal in 2023.

In the United States, one company, VRAI, whose parent company is Diamond Foundry, operates what it says is a zero-emissions foundry in Wenatchee, Washington, running on hydropower from the Columbia River. Martin Roscheisen, CEO and founder of Diamond Foundry, said via email the power VRAI uses to grow a diamond is "about one tenth of the energy required for mining." But Paul Zimnisky, a diamond industry expert, said companies that are transparent about their supply chain and use renewable energy like this "represent a very small portion of production."



Isabella O'Malley—Natural v Lab grown diamonds

"It seems like there are a lot of companies that are riding on this coattail that it's an environmentally-friendly product when they aren't really doing anything that's environmentally friendly," said Zimnisky.

HOW IT'S DONE

Lab diamonds are often made over several weeks, subjecting carbon to high pressure and high temperature that mimic natural conditions that form diamonds beneath the Earth's surface.

The technology has been around since the 1950's, but the diamonds produced were mostly used in industries like stone cutting, mining and dentistry tools.

Over time the laboratories, or foundries, have gotten better at growing stones with minimal flaws. Production costs have dropped as technology improves.

That means diamond growers can manufacture as many stones as they want and choose their size and quality, which is causing prices to fall rapidly. Natural diamonds take billions of years to form and are difficult to find, making their price more stable.

Diamonds, whether lab-grown or natural, are chemically identical and entirely made out of carbon. But experts can distinguish between the two, using lasers to pinpoint telltale signs in atomic structure. The Gemological Institute of America grades millions of diamonds annually.

MARKETING COMPETITION

With lower prices for lab-grown and young people increasingly preferring them, the new diamonds have cut into the market share for natural stones. Globally, lab-grown diamonds are now 5-6% of the market and the traditional industry is not taking it sitting down. The marketing battle is on. The mined diamond industry and some analysts warn lab-grown diamonds won't hold value over time. "Five to ten years into the future, I think there's going to be very few customers that are willing to spend thousands of dollars for a lab diamond. I think almost all of it's going to sell in the \$100 price point or even below," said Zimnisky. He predicts that natural diamonds will continue to sell in the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars for engagement rings.

Some cultures view engagement rings as investments and choose natural diamonds for their value over the long term. That's particularly true in China and India, Zimnisky said. It's also still true in more rural areas of the United States, while lab-grown diamonds have taken off more in the cities. Paying thousands of dollars for something that drops most of its value in just a few years can leave the buyer feeling cheated, which Golan said is an element that is currently working against the lab-grown sector.

"When you buy a natural diamond, there's a story that it is three billion years in the making by Mother Earth. This wondrous creation of nature ... you cannot tell that story with a lab-grown," said Golan. "You very quickly make the connection between forever and the longevity of the love." "If we really want to get technical here, the greenest diamond is a repurposed or recycled diamond because that uses no energy," Zimnisky said.

Page Neal said she co-founded Barrio Neal in 2008 to "create jewelry of lasting value that would have a positive impact on people and the planet." All of the materials in her jewelry can be traced throughout their supply chain. The store offers both lab-grown and natural diamonds.

"Jewelry is a powerful symbol ... it's a keeper of memories," she said. "But when we're using materials that have caused harm to other people and the environment to create a symbol of love and commitment or identity, to me it feels at odds. We want to only work with materials that we feel like our clients would be proud to own."

Walter O'Malley—A Giant of Baseball

In his first week on the job as the president and principal owner of the storied Dodgers franchise, Walter O'Malley declared his philosophy in eight words: "We are going to concentrate on winning pennants." When asked to elaborate, he explained that he intended to build an organization to match the New York Yankees of the American League as a perennial powerhouse.

Until that moment, O'Malley had been known as the youngest and least visible member of an ownership group that had brought some stability and success to a long-troubled franchise. But as of autumn 1950, the job was not yet finished. The team had won just six pennants – and not a single World Series – in 50 years and talk of a dynasty seemed overreaching. It was at bit of blarney, some thought, from the warm and lively son of an Irish-American New Yorker.

But while he was quick with a joke and arm around the shoulder, O'Malley was, in fact, a happy and determined warrior. Anyone acquainted with the story of O'Malley's life leading up to the day he assumed control of the Dodgers understood that if the new chief knew anything, it was how to win.

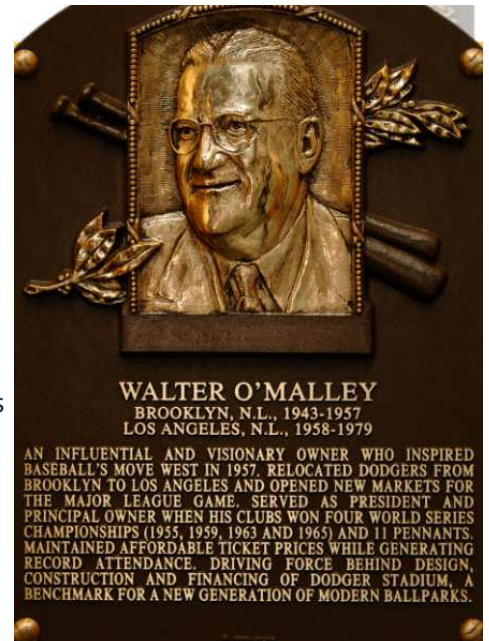
Born in the Bronx in 1903 and raised in Queens when it was still largely rural, O'Malley came of age at a time when boys were schooled in fierce, but fair, competition. Theodore Roosevelt's "Man in the Arena" narrative was the role model for young men. O'Malley, with his love of the outdoors and spirited approach to life, fit the bill. He showed he was a leader early, rising in the ranks of a new organization called the Boy Scouts. As a teenager, he left home for Culver Military Academy in Indiana.

At Culver, where strength and discipline were the order of every day, O'Malley's career as a bespectacled first baseman ended with a smashed nose. But he distinguished himself among his peers, winning election to a battalion office and becoming editor of the school newspaper. Later, at the University of Pennsylvania, he was the first student to be president of both the junior and senior classes. He was a dapper, constantly smiling young man with twinkling eyes and a quick mind. In a sign of things to come, he helped manage the school sports program and was honored as the most popular fellow in his class.

After earning a law degree at Fordham University in the midst of the Great Depression, O'Malley built the fortune that would lead to an owner's box at Ebbets Field. O'Malley, though, would say that his future happiness was set with his marriage to Kay Hanson. Literally the girl next door at the O'Malley family summer home on Long Island, Kay was a bright and beautiful young woman who tried to talk Walter out of loving her because she had been treated for cancer and worried about being a burden to him. With all the certainty he later displayed in business, Walter refused to be dissuaded. Irving Berlin's "Always" became their song and the marriage would last a lifetime. He playfully nicknamed her, "My Manager."

A Dodgers fan long before her husband acquired a piece of the team in 1944, Kay O'Malley became a fixture at Ebbets Field, where she always kept score and knew everything about the players, including their children's birthdays. She may have known the game better than her husband. But Walter O'Malley understood what made people and organizations tick.

To make the Dodgers win, O'Malley named executives who would enjoy extraordinary authority and longevity. The two men most responsible for putting a team on the field, Lafayette Fresco Thompson and Emil "Buzzie" Bavasi, would each spend more than 20 years with the team, most of it working for O'Mal-



Walter O'Malley—A Giant of Baseball

ley. "Walter let you do your job, and that was the key," Bavasi said. That went for managers, too. O'Malley hired only two managers in the time he ran the franchise. His first, Charlie Dressen, led the team to pennants in 1952 and 1953. His second, Walter Alston, would serve for 23 years, winning seven pennants and four World Series titles.

In O'Malley's first season as Dodgers president, only Bobby Thomson's famous playoff home run for the Giants kept the team from going to the World Series. But with the likes of Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Duke Snider and Carl Furillo on the field, the Dodgers grabbed the flag the next two years, establishing themselves as Yankees-style winners, except for one thing – they kept losing the Series to the Bronx Bombers. Finally, with Alston in the dugout, the Dodgers won the Fall Classic in 1955. O'Malley's team had done what no Dodgers owner had ever done: They brought home a championship.

Unfortunately, O'Malley had trouble matching the team's victory in the tougher game of stadium politics. From the moment he became involved with the Dodgers, O'Malley knew that Ebbets Field was running out of time. Expensive repairs kept the place open, but with fewer than 800 parking spots, it wasn't suited to the coming age of suburbs and automobiles.

Faced with leaving Brooklyn one way or another, he chose to be a pioneer and, along with New York Giants owner Horace Stoneham, made the big league game truly national. The choice ended an era in Brooklyn and began one in Los Angeles, where O'Malley would make his vision of major baseball a reality. The stadium was the key, and by 1957, O'Malley had already been working on it for a dozen years. He had consulted with legendary architect Buckminster Fuller, who imagined a geodesic dome for the Dodgers and experimented with engineer Emil Praeger on a small park nestled into the landscape at the famous Dodgertown Spring Training complex in Florida.

O'Malley envisioned a 56,000-seat, privately-owned ballpark in Los Angeles that would represent near perfection for players and fans. Dodger Stadium was designed to be a classic of California modern architecture with pastel colors and gracefully curved lines. The terraced and landscaped site would allow fans to leave their cars at nearly the same level as their seats. Once inside they would get their baseball framed with spectacular views of mountains and palm trees.



Walter O'Malley—A Giant of Baseball

Of course it would take a few years to build Dodger Stadium. In the meantime, the team would play at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, a football facility. But Los Angeles was baseball crazy, and O'Malley was welcomed with a parade and enormous crowds – more than 78,000 for the first game.

Dodger fans had to endure a rough first season as the 1958 team finished next to last. But the city that had waited nearly 60 years for Major League Baseball was rewarded the next season with a first-place finish, a playoff series victory over the Milwaukee Braves and a World Series championship. The Dodgers set a Series game attendance record – 92,706 in Game 5 – and in the regular season hosted two million fans for the first time.

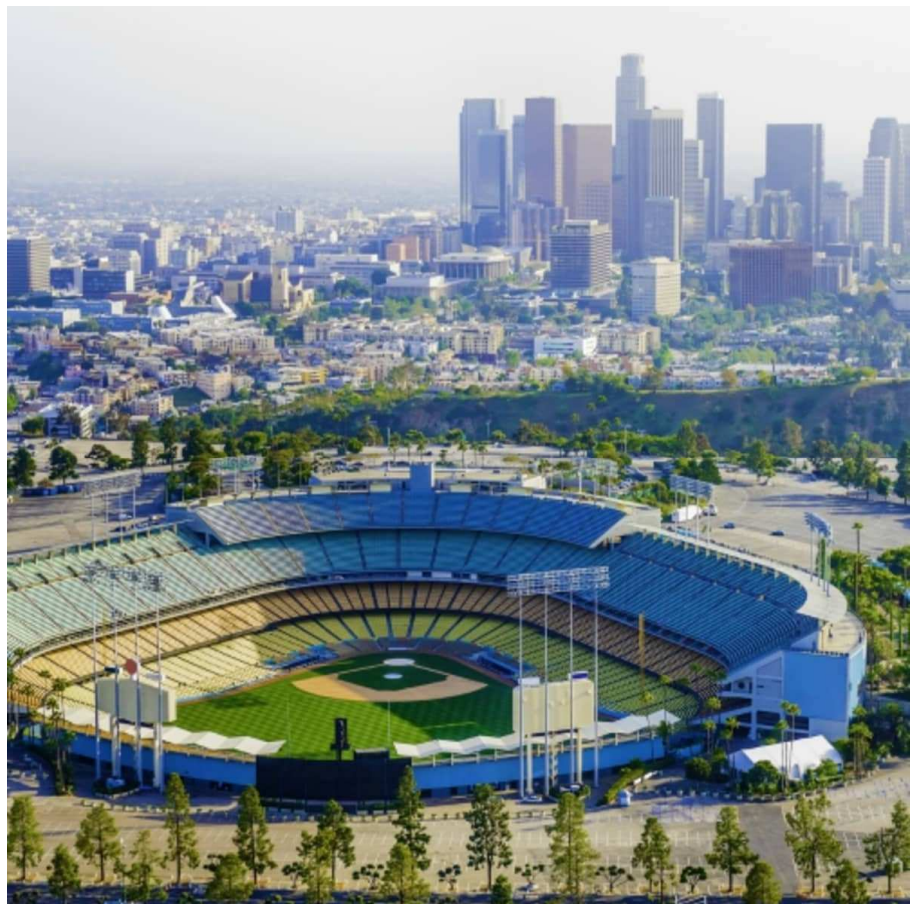
Dodger Stadium opened to rave reviews in 1962. At the house that O'Malley built, the Dodgers would win three more pennants and two more championships before he retired as president in 1969. During his tenure as president, O'Malley posted a record unequaled in the National League. No other team would win more games, pennants and World Series or draw more fans. Along the way, he and Stoneham proved that Major League Baseball could thrive on a national basis and opened the door for the game to expand to 13 more American cities over the next 50 years.

After transferring the Dodgers presidency to his son, Peter, O'Malley would serve as chairman of the board. He spent a record 28 years on the Executive Council of Major League Baseball and advised owners as they adapted to the arrival of a players union and free agency. He worked on baseball internationally, beginning with a team tour of Japan in 1956. Before his death in 1979, which came just a few weeks after Kay passed away, O'Malley would spread his gospel of fan-friendly management to university training programs and other sports. In

1978, he saw the team run by his son set a record for attendance of more than 3.3 million home fans.

Before he was elected to the Hall of Fame, O'Malley was recognized by the national media as one of the last century's most powerful sports figures. But when asked about the great owner, broadcaster Vin Scully focused on the man, not the accomplishments. "He had a personality that was welcoming. It was his nature to reach out to people," Scully said. "And I never, ever saw him discouraged."

O'Malley passed away on Aug. 9, 1979. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 2008.



Nominate our next Tánaiste!



O'Malley Clan Association

Nomination of Tánaiste (Chieftain elect) for 2024 -2025

I, _____ (name), _____ (Membership No.)
 _____ (address)
 _____ (e-mail)
 _____ (phone)

AND

I, _____ (name), _____ (Membership No.)
 _____ (address)
 _____ (e-mail)
 _____ (phone)

hereby nominate

_____ (name), _____ (Membership No.)
 _____ (address)
 _____ (e-mail)
 _____ (phone)

For the position of Tánaiste of the O'Malley Clan and confirm that my candidate has agreed to be nominated.

Signed _____ Date _____

Signed _____ Date _____

Please return completed forms (hard copy) to:

Ellen O'Malley Dunlop, Guardian Chieftain
 33 Springfield Road
 Templeogue
 Dublin 6W, Ireland

OR

Photo or scan of signed form by e-mail
 to: ellenomalleydunlop@gmail.com

Tell us your O'Malley Stories—What O'Malley would you love to have met?

We want to put together something very special for the O'Malley Clan Gathering coming up in June. There'll be various great events over the weekend, including Irish Dancing, and Irish Music, but something we want to include too, is the great Irish tradition of storytelling.

What we're looking for is your stories. We want you to tell us about an O'Malley that you would have loved to have met. on a single A4 sheet, with no more than 500 words, (please include an image too),

It could be artist and freedom fighter Ernie O'Malley, it could be Grace O'Malley, the Pirate Queen herself, or maybe Lord Sligo, one of the men that ended the slave trade. It could be someone from your own family history. A great grandad that sailed the seas of the world and would have lots of stories to share with you. It could be a grandad that dropped into Normandy by parachute in June 1944, or maybe a great great grandmother that sailed to the new world in the 1800's to find a new life for herself. It'll be your story, so you tell us who it is that you would have loved to meet and have a chat with. To hear all about their life, their adventures, their triumphs and tragedies.

What we plan to do with these single sheet stories is to create display boards with multiple sheets on each, and to have these on display at the Gathering in June. So, even if you can't wing your way over to Ireland to be at the Gathering in Limerick, you can still be present in this small way, and share a little bit of your O'Malley story with us all.

Who knows, if we were to get enough of these single sheet stories, we could put them together into a booklet too, and make that available.

We'll need you to get on board and put your stories together though. A single A4 sheet, so no need to go into forensic detail. There won't be space for that. If you do end up writing a book about your ancestors, we can promote that for you in the newsletter too, but for this we're looking for a short extract, a small window into their story, a snippet of the bigger story.

We have an example of what we might be looking for on the next page, but this is only a suggestion, lets get our thinking hats on, and see what we can come up with.

Please forward all submissions to story@omalleyclan.ie before 1st June, and we can go through all of them then and get those displays put together.

It'd be fantastic to have input for the Gathering from everyone around the world, including those that can't make it to Limerick, so here's your opportunity!

Thanks for your efforts, in advance.

Don O'Malley

O'Malley Clan Association

Tell us your O'Malley Stories—What O'Malley would you love to have met?

Dr. Austin O'Malley: Polymath, poisoning victim and O'Malley genealogist.

Austin O'Malley of Philadelphia was by any account a remarkable man. As a writer and lecturer in both the arts and the sciences, he was widely respected. He was a university professor, physician, author of books on a range of subjects, lecturer to learned societies all over the USA, a linguist of note and an authority on the poet Dante. He also researched his descent from the O'Malley Chieftains of Co Mayo, compiling an extensive family tree in the process.



O'Malley circa 1915

Born in 1858 in Pittston, Pennsylvania to an Irish immigrant from Westport, he entered Fordham University aged only 14 and graduated at the top of his class. He studied philosophy and languages in Rome and then undertook a medical career, studying at Georgetown University, the university of Berlin and medical schools in Paris and Vienna, specialising in bacteriology.

He returned to the US in 1893 and worked initially as a bacteriologist and pathologist in Georgetown. However, his writings led in a different direction and he was appointed Professor of English Literature at Notre Dame University in Indiana in 1895, a position he held until his health forced his resignation in 1902.

In March 1902, he married Ailene Ellis and shortly afterwards became seriously ill with food poisoning, initially attributed to accidental consumption of infected canned goods. His brother Joseph, also a doctor, brought him to Philadelphia for treatment. While there, Joseph became suspicious of Ailene's relationship with a former boyfriend and managed to tip off police who arrested the young couple attempting to catch a train west with several diamond rings stolen from Dr Joseph's wife. This led to speculation that Dr Austin's poisoning was not accidental after all! Austin made a slow recovery during which he divorced his errant wife and never married again.

He began to specialise in the study of the eye at the University of Pennsylvania and became an oculist in Philadelphia, which was his principal occupation for the next thirty years. Nonetheless, he continued writing and lecturing extensively on literary and medical subjects.

It is not clear when he first became interested in his O'Malley ancestry. The papers of Professor Conor O'Malley of Galway, Middleton Moore O'Malley of Ross House, Newport, Co Mayo and Sir Owen O'Malley all contain correspondence with and references to him, from the 1890s to his death in 1932. He visited Ireland on several occasions during his research. A slim volume entitled *The O'Malleys of the Owles* by him is available in the National Library in Dublin. An accompanying family tree has been the basis for many other O'Malley genealogical articles and correspondence, leading to several disputed claims relating to the Chieftains of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and their descendants.

I would be fascinated to discover the sources he used in his Irish researches, particularly his first hand interactions with various elderly O'Malleys and others. It would be even more amazing to get to know such an extraordinarily talented and intelligent man.

Brendan O'Malley

O'Malley Clan Gathering 2024—Programme of events

Friday 28th June



Tinnatarriff National School Complex, Cappamore

2pm “The O’Malley Olympics” We’ll kick off a mighty weekend for all O’Malleys and our friends with lots of fun and games for kids of all ages in Cappamore, with treats for the kids, and a great time to be had by all. For O’Malleys **and all of our friends too!** A nice informal, fun start to the weekend in Limerick!



Hayes' Bar & Sliabh Feilim Room, Cappamore

5pm: Chieftain’s Reception, followed by a historical presentation on Ireland and the US, and our intertwined history over the hundred years since the Irish State was recognised by the USA, on the 28th June 1924. 100 years to the day. Professor Bernadette Whelan will examine the rituals of Irish emigration to the USA, from decision, to packing, to departure, and the intense impact on the social, psychological and emotional lives of those who left and those who stayed behind

O'Malley Clan Gathering 2024—Programme of events

St John's Church, Abington, Murroe

8pm Concert by The Sliabh Feilim Singers with special guests, in aid of Cappamore Day Care Centre and Milford Hospice, Limerick.

Hayes' Bar & Sliabh Feilim Room, Cappamore

10pm Drinks and nibbles back at Hayes' with Irish music and dancing, exhibits of family trees and family photographs. A great night in Cappamore!



Saturday 29th June

Bus Tour

11:00am Bus Tour will take us to a Guided tour of Ardnacrusha Hydroelectric Power Station, built in the late 1920's with O'Malley Engineers to the fore, then on to 1pm Lunch in Limerick.

2:30pm A combination of walking tours around Limerick City finishing at the Round House with a special cocktail for everyone, to round off the afternoon.



O'Malley Clan Gathering 2024—Programme of events

Saturday 29th June

Evening Events

7pm Pre-dinner drinks at the pub in Bunratty Castle Folk Park.

We'll meet up at the pub in Bunratty Folk Village for a little tippie before we head over to Bunratty Castle.



8:30pm till late, Medieval Banquet in Bunratty Castle.

What a night this will be! A medieval banquet in Bunratty Castle with the O'Malley Clan. This is an event that you won't want to miss.



O'Malley Clan Gathering 2024—Programme of events

Sunday 30th June

St Munchin's Catholic Church, Limerick

11:30am Annual Clan Mass

We'll pause and reflect on the year that has passed, and those we've lost in the past 12 months, with Canon Donough O'Malley celebrating mass.



Strand Hotel, Limerick

1pm O'Malley Clan Annual General Meeting. Time to look at the admin side of things, see how we're doing and see what can be done better. Time to have your say as a member of the O'Malley Clan.

2pm Annual Clan Luncheon

3:30pm Inauguration of New Clan Chieftain Grace O'Malley



We' have the booking link up on the O'Malley Clan Association website [here](#), where you can secure your spots at the various events.

If you've any queries at all, please drop us a line by email to omalleyclanireland@gmail.com Get your trip planned and we'll see you in Limerick, June 28th to 30th 2024!

Events are, at this early stage, subject to change



The O'Malley Clan
Association
Unit 11, Abington Enterprise Centre
Murroe
Co Limerick
Ireland V94 XFD3

Email: omalleyclanireland@gmail.com

Website: www.omalleyclan.ie



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Facebook

www.facebook.com/omalleyclan



@clanomalley



o_malley_clan_association

The O'Malley Clan Association aims to reach out to O'Malleys from all around the world and foster links between the O'Malleys around the globe and the clan at home here in Ireland.

The Clan Association formed in 1953 has been connecting O'Malleys around the world in The US and Canada, Britain, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, South America, and anywhere else you can think of for 70 years now.

We hope with our website, and newsletter, that We can go from strength to strength in our aim to connect all the O'Malleys around the world.

The O'Malley Clan Association NEEDS YOUR HELP, Join Today!



**Support
the Clan,
Be a part
of it**

**The O'Malley Clan
Association Needs You!**

Join Today.....www.omalleyclan.ie