



## O'Malley Clan Association Monthly Newsletter

### This month's highlights

- A Happy New Year from The O'Malley Clan
- NZ Historian Vincent O'Malley on The New Zealand Wars
- The passing of Terence O'Malley
- The Preliminary Programme of Events for the 2022 O'Malley Clan Gathering
- About the O'Malley Clan Association
- New Membership structure for the O'Malley Clan Association!

### A Very Happy New Year from The O'Malley Clan!

A Very Happy New Year to all of our friends around the globe, from Chieftain Tom, and all of us here in The O'Malley Clan Association

Hopefully 2022 will be a safe, healthy, and prosperous year for you all. 2022 will be the year when We finally get to meet up again, in person, at The O'Malley Clan Gathering in Newport, County Mayo, at the end of June. Time to start planning that trip!



Clew Bay from the summit of Croagh Patrick



### Get in touch and share your O'Malley Heritage!

Have you got an article or old photographs that you'd like to submit for future editions of "Ó Máille" The O'Malley Clan Association Newsletter.

We'd love to hear from you wherever you're based around the world. Old photographs and stories to go with them, old letters, family trees or just an article

that you'd like to share with the rest of the clan. Drop us a line and We'll get right to it!



## The New Zealand Wars—Vincent O’Malley

### Remembering raupatu: A forgotten anniversary



From left: Te Wairoa Piripi, Hekiera Te Rangai, Huihi Pou-Patate, Te Huia Raureti, Mahu Te Mona and Te Wharerangi Parekawa all fought in the Waikato War (Photo: James Cowan, c.1914, Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/1-017975-g)

**Passed on December 3 1863, the New Zealand Settlements Act may sound innocuous – but as Vincent O’Malley explains, for Māori communities it had devastating, lasting consequences.**

Friday December 3, 2021 was the 158th anniversary of the passing of the New Zealand Settlements Act – the primary legislative mechanism for raupatu, the sweeping land confiscations that punished Māori for defending their lives and their homes.

It was accompanied by the Suppression of Rebellion Act, passed that same day, and a strong candidate for the most draconian piece of legislation ever passed in New Zealand, including as it did provision for summary execution of New Zealand citizens tried by courts martial for aiding or assisting in acts of “rebellion”.

Governor George Grey and his ministers had drawn up their confiscation plans before invading Waikato in July 1863 and, by August, had begun recruiting military settlers who were to be offered a portion of the seized lands in return for their services.

## The New Zealand Wars—Vincent O’Malley

Planting military settlers on some of the confiscated lands would ensure the conquest was permanent, while the sale of the remainder on the open market would pay for the whole scheme. Māori would effectively underwrite the costs of their own suppression.

But the confiscations were not without Pākehā critics. Former Chief Justice Sir William Martin pointed to the example of Ireland – where there had been a long history of land seizures – predicting that the subsequent “brooding sense of wrong” amongst the Irish, passed down from one generation to the next, would be replicated with Māori if confiscation was employed in New Zealand.



*In 1861 George Grey ordered the construction of the Great South Road between Auckland and the Waikato River. The road made an overland invasion of the Waikato entirely possible. (Photo: William Temple, c. 1863, Alexander Turnbull Library, PA1-q-250-48)*

Canterbury politician and lawyer Henry Sewell was another critic. Writing in his private journal during the 1863 parliamentary session when these measures were being devised and debated, Sewell observed that the policy was corrupt, and advanced for the personal enrichment of various Auckland land speculators and politicians, notably Frederick Whitaker and Thomas Russell. Sewell’s forceful account, written by a political insider and member of the colonial elite, exposes the official rationale for the confiscation policy as (in his words) “a gigantic lie” – highlighting the value of the many first-hand accounts from Māori and Pākehā that appear in “Voices from the New Zealand Wars/He Reo nō ngā Pakanga o Aotearoa” The following excerpts are taken from the full journal entries published for the first time in the book.

November 8th [1863]

*I am horrified by two Bills brought in by Government worse than anything I could have imagined. One for authorizing the Governor to take Native Lands anywhere for purposes of settlement, a distinct violation of our treaty with the natives and of every principle which has hitherto governed our relations with them. And this not merely as affecting those in arms against us, but throughout the Colony including friendly as well as unfriendly. It is an atrocious proposal, which will if acted on probably involve a general rising of the natives throughout the Colony, and compel Great Britain to send a dozen more Regiments. The other measure [the Suppression of Rebellion Bill] is equally insane. It suspends all law throughout the Colony and authorizes the Governor to try by Court Martial any person suspected of favouring the Rebellion (as it is called) and to punish the suspected person by death, penal servitude or otherwise. The Habeus Corpus Act is to be suspended and there is to be no appeal from the decision of Military Courts. It is the production of*

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madmen, but the Bills will be carried and the Governor will assent to them and there may be atrocities committed under them worthy of Judge Jefferys and the Bloody Assize. And there will be a faint echo of them heard in England, but nobody will trouble themselves about them; and these unhappy natives will be exterminated such at least is the power – and there is real danger of its abuse.



ANNO VICESIMO SEPTIMO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.  
No. 8.

ANALYSIS.

<p>Title. Preamble. 1. Short Title. 2. Governor in Council may proscribe Districts. 3. Governor in Council may set apart sites for settlements. 4. Governor in Council may take land for each settlement. 5. Compensation to be granted. 6. Persons not admitting depraved of compensation. 7. Compensation to be granted according to the nature of the Title of the party claiming. 8. Compensation Courts to be established. 9. The Governor in Council to appoint Judges. 10. Judges to take oath.</p>	<p>11. Causes of Disobedience. 12. Power of Judges to exempt attendance of Witnesses &amp;c. 13. Colonial Secretary to transmit claims and Judges to hear them. 14. Certificates to be granted. 15. Greater of Certificate entitled to amount from Colonial Treasury. 16. Towns &amp;c. to be laid out on land subject to this Act for Military Settlements. 17. Governor in Council may cause remaining land to be laid out in Towns &amp;c. 18. And to be disposed of according to regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. 19. Disposal of proceeds of sale. 20. Act may apply to land obtained by purchase &amp;c.</p>
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**AN ACT to enable the Governor to establish Settlements for Colonization in the Northern Island of New Zealand.**  
[3rd December 1863.]

WHEREAS the Northern Island of the Colony of New Zealand has from time to time been subject to insurrections amongst the evil-disposed persons of the Native race to the great injury alarm and intimidation of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects of both races and involving great losses of life and expenditure of money in their suppression And Whereas many outrages upon lives and property have recently been committed and such outrages are still threatened and of almost daily occurrence And Whereas a large number of the Inhabitants of several districts of the Colony have entered into combinations and taken up arms with the object of attempting the extermination or expulsion of the European settlers and are now engaged in open rebellion against Her Majesty's authority And Whereas it is necessary that some adequate provision should be made for the permanent protection and security of the well-disposed Inhabitants of both races for the prevention of future insurrection or rebel-

Henry Sewell and the first page of the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863 (Photo of Sewell: Swan and Wigglesworth, c.1872, Alexander Turnbull Library, PA1-o-735-07-2)

November 15th [1863]

*[The Suppression of Rebellion Bill] establishes in short a machine for tyranny and oppression borrowed from the worst days of Irish History, from which the precedent is drawn. And this is to be used against a people to whom the Crown solemnly engaged that they should enjoy the privileges of British subjects – a people who are unrepresented in the Legislature and who understand nothing of our language or laws. The thing is a horrible invention of [Frederick] Whitaker, the Attorney General. It went through the House of Representatives with strong opposition, but the House submitted to it upon [William] Fox's repeated assurance that the Bill was taken from an English precedent. The Suppression of Disturbances Act of 1833. Need I say that the statement is untrue? No man would have dared to propose such a measure to a British House of Commons. But here there is no lawyer in the House of Representatives, except those who are in the Government (there are four of them in the Ministry) and so private members were obliged to swallow the shameful misstatements of Fox and the others. I sicken when I think of these things. No doubt, as they say, they mean to use these powers mildly. Tyrants always do, until something rouses them, panic, or some other passion and then of course such a seed produces its natural fruit. I am filled with horror, I cannot express my sense of indignation at the wrong done to this unhappy people whose doom may now be said to be sealed, for of course they will resist and resistance will be treated as rebellion, and bring with it confiscation of their*

## The New Zealand Wars—Vincent O'Malley

*lands, and final extermination. O that Great Britain would interfere! but I take for granted that she will look on patiently, leaving the Colonists to take care of themselves, and the natives. I write all this with shame and remorse as having been instrumental in placing power in the hands of men, whose first act is thus grossly to abuse it. Sir George Grey sits quietly at home, contented, if he can shift responsibility from his own shoulders.*



It has been suggested that this group, on the military road at Pōkeno, might have been protesting against the construction of the Great South Road (Photo: William Temple, 1861–63, Alexander Turnbull Library, PA1-q-250-27-2)

November 17th [1863]

*Under pretence of equity it is said that European as well as Native land is to be subjected to the same rule! but as the object is to plant European settlements upon Native Lands of course the inclusion of European Lands in the scheme is a flimsy pretext only intended to palliate the flagrant monstrosity of the proceeding. Friend and Foe are to be treated alike – Pas, Cultivations, Burying Grounds, all are to be swept into one great scheme of confiscation... And by way of insuring the utmost possible amount of danger this is to be done by forcibly expelling the natives and driving them to desperation... No doubt the Auckland Lawyers who have invented this scheme for driving the Natives to desperation have counted, not without good ground on being able to by means of it to exasperate them throughout the whole Colony and then applying to them the confiscation law, the whole country will be swept clear. First to drive the Natives to desperation, then to confiscate their Lands, is the obvious chain in this Auckland Policy.*

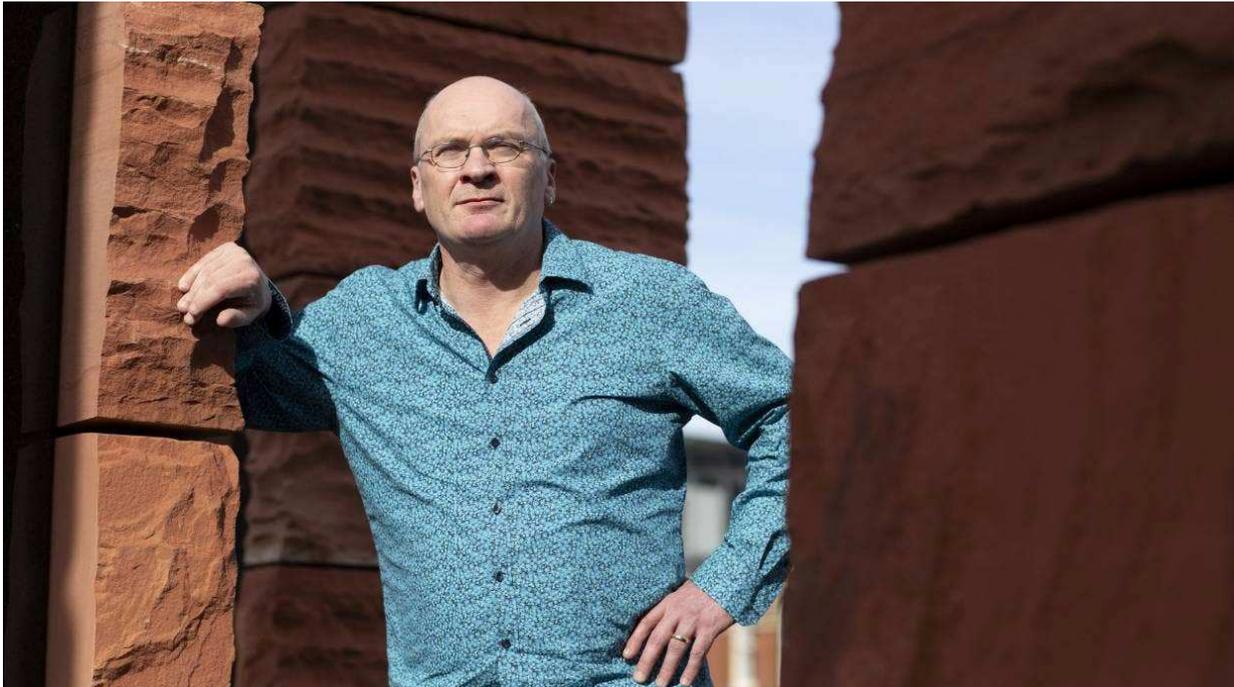
*The gigantic wickedness of this plot against Native Rights is attempted to be supported by an equally gigantic lie. The preambles of these Bills alledge in fact, that the Natives, the whole body of the Waikato Natives, and generally the Natives as a whole have been engaged in a conspiracy to exterminate the white settlers. It is a shameful falsehood contradicted by every paper which has been set before us.*

Although the 1863 Settlements Act was clear that lands could only be confiscated if they were eligible sites for settlement, whole mountains, hills, lakes, swamps and other lands were taken across Waikato, Taranaki, Tauranga, eastern Bay of Plenty, and Mohaka-Waikare. In all, it added up to more than 3.4 million acres.

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And despite repeated and unambiguous promises that Māori who did not take up arms against the Crown would have their lands guaranteed to them in full, confiscation was applied indiscriminately, even taking in areas owned by those who had fought on the government side.

A few Pākehā got very rich off the back of the confiscated land as New Zealand's pastoral economy boomed. Other, often large areas were never sold or settled, and remain in Crown ownership to this day.



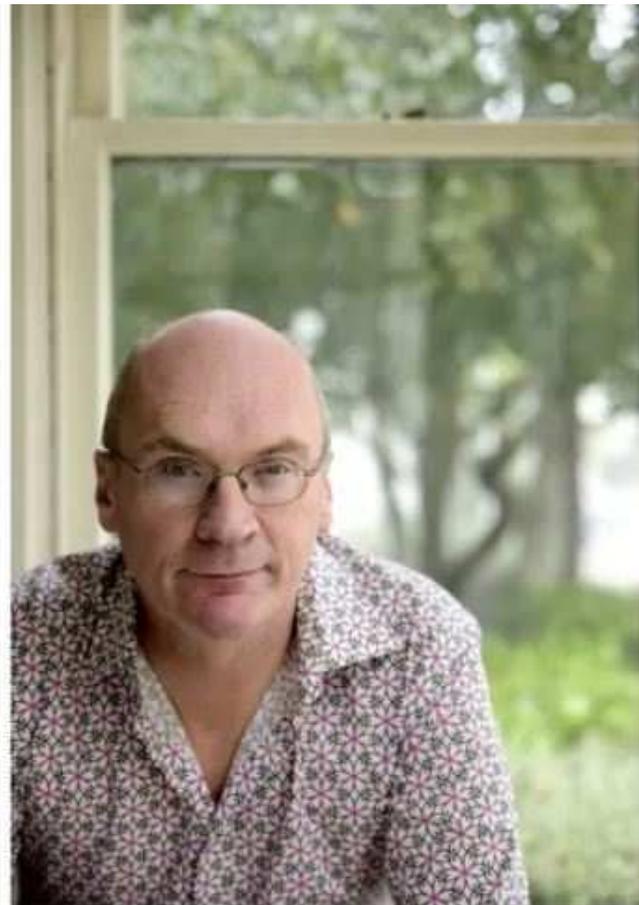
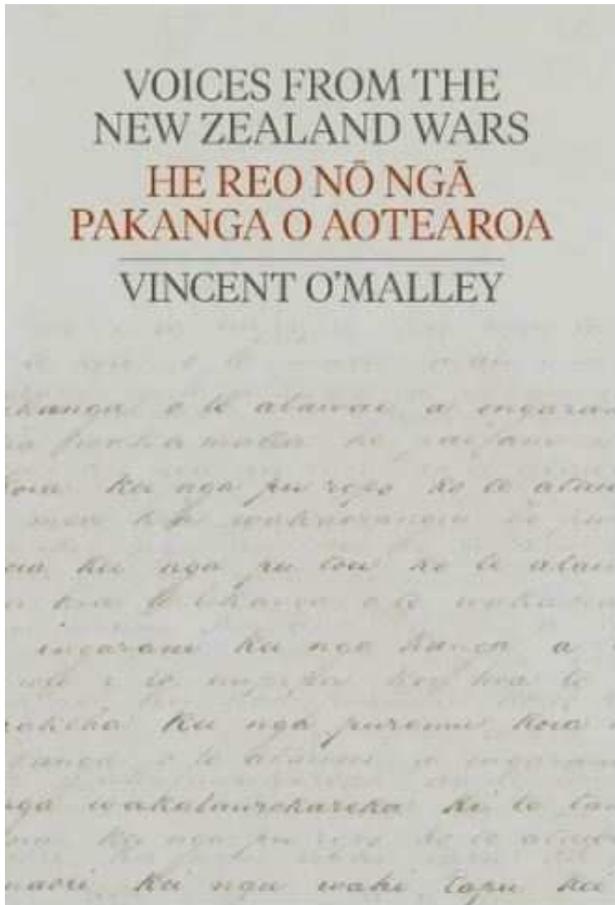
For Māori, the results of raupatu were shattering. In the two preceding decades, Māori had emerged as major drivers of New Zealand's economy through the production of food for both local and international markets.

That economy was delivered a near fatal blow as cattle and crops were seized or destroyed, flour mills and homes torched, and the lands that had been key to this wealth confiscated. Generations of Māori were condemned to lives of landlessness and poverty as a consequence.

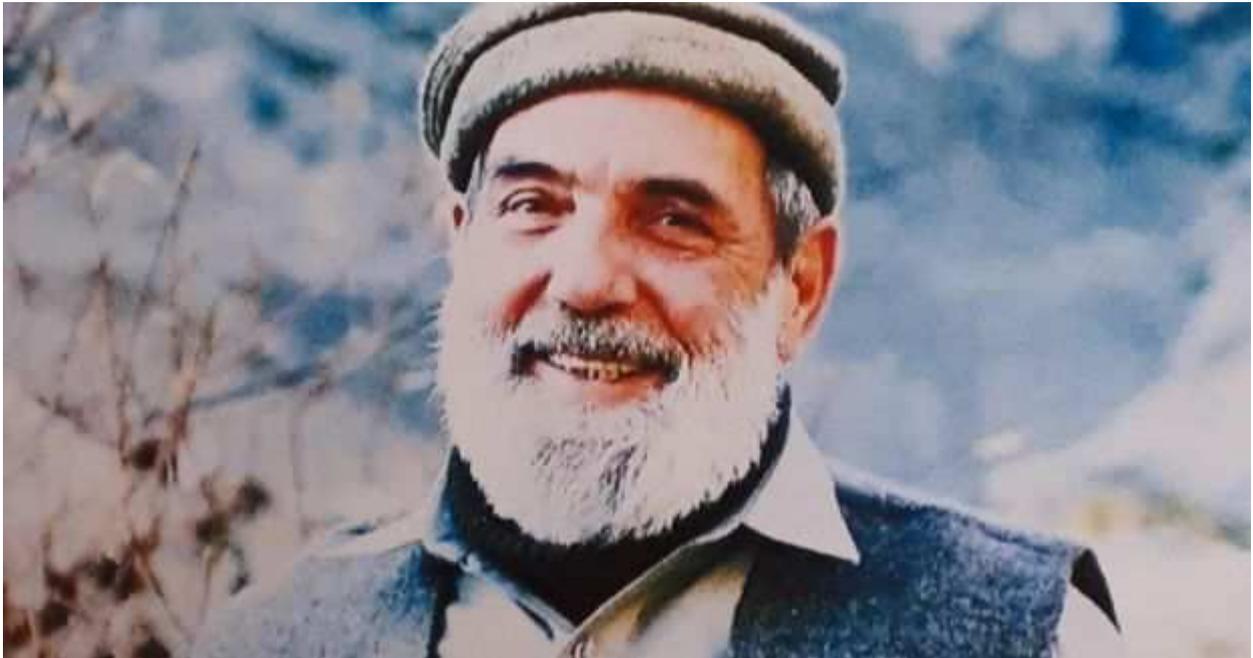
Passed nearly 160 years ago and largely unknown to most New Zealanders, the New Zealand Settlements Act left a devastating legacy that endures for many Māori communities today.

**Voices from the New Zealand Wars/He Reo nō ngā Pakanga o Aotearoa by Vincent O'Malley (Bridget Williams Books, \$49.99) is available from Unity Books [Auckland](#) and [Wellington](#).**

## The New Zealand Wars—Vincent O'Malley



## The passing of Terence O'Malley



### Terence O'Malley obituary: Irish educator who founded Afghan charity

His eclectic professional life in Ireland provided good training for his charitable work

Terence O'Malley, who has died aged 79, gave early notice of his life-long ability to think outside the box, the principal characteristic of a remarkable life spent between Ireland, India and, most significantly, Afghanistan.

As a teenage boarding pupil at Midleton College, in Co Cork, he decided that he wanted to be home in his native Monkstown, Co Dublin, and persuaded his parents to allow him to complete his post-primary education at High School, Dublin, before reading natural science at Trinity College Dublin.

In an eclectic professional life, he worked firstly on a tea plantation in Assam, northeast India, eventually running the farm of more than 2,000 acres. The plantation was equipped with its own rudimentary hospital and school, and O'Malley became adept as a general maintenance man, including as a road builder.

These skills were to come into great use 30 years later in Afghanistan where, starting in 1991, he became firstly a trustee and later chairman of the charity Support for Afghan Further Education (Safe), which saw him visiting the war-afflicted nation every year from 1992 until his final visit in 2015, when the then deteriorating security situation rendered his visits untenable.

Before this even more remarkable phase of his life, however, O'Malley had made his mark in another typically distinctive way, as a teacher first, from 1969, and then as headmaster, of Aravon School near Bray, Co Wicklow. This followed his marriage in India to Patricia Daybell, a graduate in English from TCD, and a teacher herself.

At Aravon, and once in charge of the school's first XI hockey and cricket teams, he raised eyebrows with his novel policy of selecting the best players to represent the school, whether or not they were boys or girls. A practice now widely acceptable among all kinds of sporting clubs today in Ireland, at least at underage level, in 1970s Ireland it was highly unusual. After becoming headmaster in 1977, he also widened the school's curriculum with a stronger emphasis on science and music.

## The passing of Terence O'Malley

O'Malley's teaching style and substance were fondly recalled this week by former parents of pupils he had taught, including RTÉ broadcaster Éamonn Lawlor, who wrote that "it was as though the idea of a 'problem child' had never occurred to Terry. He saw children, not problems." Another former pupil said that O'Malley "always encouraged me to have guts, use common sense and trust my instincts", something O'Malley had certainly learned to do for himself in India.

O'Malley continued teaching at Aravon until 1997, but after 1992 his energy was increasingly taken up with Afghanistan, a country he visited yearly until 2015. His visits were always accompanied by real and terrible dangers: in an interview with the Gorey Guardian newspaper in 2011 (O'Malley and his wife, Patricia, had moved to Ballyfad, Co Wexford, after leaving Aravon in 1997) he remarked that when he first visited the Asian country in 1992 "there were always people armed with rocket launchers and heavy machine guns within several yards of me".

O'Malley had a different view of the Taliban than most westerners, expressing the view that "Some of the bad points [of the Taliban] were blown out of all proportion ... In 1999, after the earthquake, the Taliban sent medical teams up to the mountains, often with women. When fighting broke out because of the inequalities of aid allocations by at least two international agencies, it was the Taliban that eventually sorted that out."

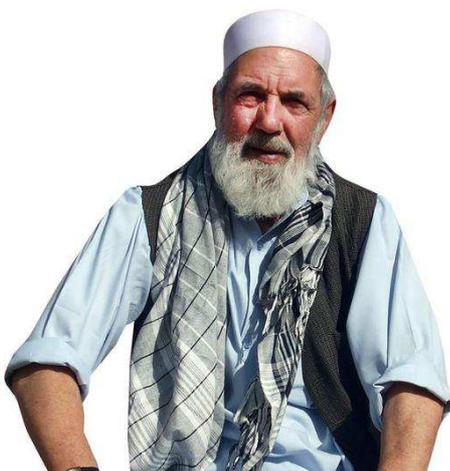
He was also critical of western governments' attitudes, telling David Shanks of this newspaper in 2000, following the earthquake in Afghanistan the previous year, that sanctions against the country, because it was then still controlled by the Taliban, were preventing much-needed aid from reaching huge numbers of people in need there.

O'Malley also criticised the modus operandi of international aid agencies. In an interview with the international global philanthropy magazine Alliance in 2002, he said that he "was appalled at the way UN and the international aid agencies were poaching staff from national Afghan agencies" by paying drivers and other vital local staff far more than the local NGOs could afford.

He preferred to deal directly with the Afghan NGOs. Safe, working with the Central Afghan Welfare Committee, initiated schemes for computer training for both boys' and girls' high schools, despite the resistance of local fundamentalist clergy, for the installation of solar panels, trained women as community health workers, and installed local water schemes in some of the most remote parts of the country, including areas inhabited by the Hazara people, a minority viewed with hostility by many of the Taliban.

Details of Safe's support for many, and ongoing, projects in Afghanistan can be found on the charity's website, [safeafghanistan.ie](http://safeafghanistan.ie).

Terence O'Malley was born in Manchester, where his father, George, worked for the chemical firm ICI. The family moved to Ireland after the second World War when he was still a small child. He is survived by Patricia; their children, Kate, Clare, Lucy and Jamie; and by his sister Barbara. He was predeceased by his other sister, Kay, earlier this year. *Eamonn Lawlor, The Guardian.*



## The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2022 (Preliminary Programme)



### PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY June 24 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Launch, Townhall Westport</b>
	2:30pm	Updates on Clan projects, Clare Island Castle restoration, O'Malley DNA project and Genealogy
	3:30pm	Screening of 'The Peacemaker' An award winning documentary directed by James Demo about Irish peacemaker and Author Padraig O'Malley who had a prominent role in the Northern Ireland Peace Process. He was born in Dublin and has family in Kilmeena and Newport area.
	5:00pm	Official launch Chieftain Tom O'Malley Professor Padraig O'Malley (John Joseph Moakley Distinguished Professor of Peace and Reconciliation, University of Massachusetts, Boston) will talk to us about his soon to be published book 'Perils of a United Ireland'
SATURDAY June 25 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Day Tours and Entertainment</b>
	10:00am	Bus tour to Ballintubber Abbey and National Museum of Country life Turlough Castlebar(collection Westport and Newport)
	4:00pm 5:30 pm	Family tree presentations Newport Hotel Chieftains Reception and Dinner Hotel Newport Music by renowned singer Sean Keane and Doherty, Doocey brothers from Foxford. Céilí Sean nos dancing and poetry reading by Mary Madec Newport
SUNDAY June 26 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Day Tours and Entertainment</b>
	11 am	Traditional Clan Mass Burrishoole Abbey Newport Photoshoot at Grace O'Malley Rockfleet Castle enroute to lunch
	1:00pm	Lunch Nevins Newfield Inn Tiernaur Presentations Inauguration of new Chieftain

## The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2022 (Preliminary Programme)



Some of the magnificent Locations We'll be visiting during the O'Malley Clan Gathering in June





@clanomalley

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[o\\_malley\\_clan\\_association](https://www.instagram.com/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 over 60 years now.*

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

## O'Malley Clan Association Membership Restructure

Firstly Thank you to our valued Newsletter Subscribers for your support for Ó Máille, the newsletter of the O'Malley Clan. Your subscriptions have helped to fund the ongoing efforts of The O'Malley Clan Association to forge links with The O'Malley Clan throughout the world, by helping us host The O'Malley Clan Association website [omalleyclan.ie](http://omalleyclan.ie). For the past 7 years, we've been sending this publication exclusively to our valued Newsletter subscribers, every month.

As part of our drive to expand the O'Malley online community, we'd like to make it available to a wider audience, so the Council of Chieftains have decided to send it free of charge to everyone on our wider mailing list, starting with the December 2021 issue. Of course our Subscribers are on that mailing list too! So you'll still receive your monthly issue of Ó Máille into your email inbox.

We're also announcing a new approach to formal membership of the Clan. In appreciation for the support of our Newsletter Subscribers up to now, we have awarded our existing Newsletter Subscribers formal membership of the O'Malley Clan Association until the expiry date of their current subscriptions to the newsletter. At that point, we'll send an email to the Subscriber inviting them to renew their membership. We hope all of our current Newsletter Subscribers will do so and will continue to be valued members of the O'Malley Clan Association for many years to come.

If you've any queries in relation to the newsletter or your clan membership, please don't hesitate to drop me a line by email to [omalleyclanireland@gmail.com](mailto:omalleyclanireland@gmail.com)

Regards

Don O'Malley

O'Malley Clan Association