

25 bliain ríanna fáil 1926—1951



RETURN OF THE PORTS

Eamon de Valera and Ministers setting out in motor launch to Spike Island for the formal taking over of Ports, 11th July, 1938.

ARTICLE 7 OF FREE STATE "TREATY", 1921.

The Government of the Irish Free State shall afford to His Majesty's Imperial Forces :—

(a) In time of peace, such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the Annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State; and

(b) In time of war or of strained relations with a Foreign Power such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purpose of such defence as aforesaid.

Cancelled 25th April, 1938.

iuðaitle fíanna fáil



ÓRÁID

ó

Éamon de Valéra

uaétarán fíanna fáil

in Amharclainn an Chaitoil

21ú Deire fómhair, 1951

AR A 3 p.m.

mar comórad ar iuðaitle fíanna fáil
a bunaíod san amharclainn seo ar 16ú
bealtaine cúis bliana rícead ó soin

— maitle le —

Cuirim Céoil



Éamon de Valéra, T.D.
uaétarán fíanna fáil, 1926-1951.

An Céad Árd-Cómhairle

1926

Uachtarán:

Éamon de Valera, T.D.

Leas-Uachtarán:

P. J. Rutledge, T.D. Seán T. O'Kelly, T.D.

Rúnaíthe Oinigh:

Seán F. Lemass, T.D. Gearóid Ó Beoláin, T.D.

Cisteóirí Oinigh:

Dr. Séamus Ó Riain, T.D. Seán MacEntee, T.D.

Coiste an Chúigir Déag:

Frank Aiken, T.D.	P. J. Little
Tomás Derrig	Mrs. Tom Clarke
Rev. E. Coyle, P.P.	Dr. Conn Murphy
M. Kilroy, T.D.	Prof. E. Mullen
Dan Breen, T.D.	Prof. P. Caffrey
Mrs. Margaret Pearse	Miss Dorothy McArdle
Madame Markievicz, T.D.	Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington
Miss Linda Kearns	

Baill a có-toghadh:

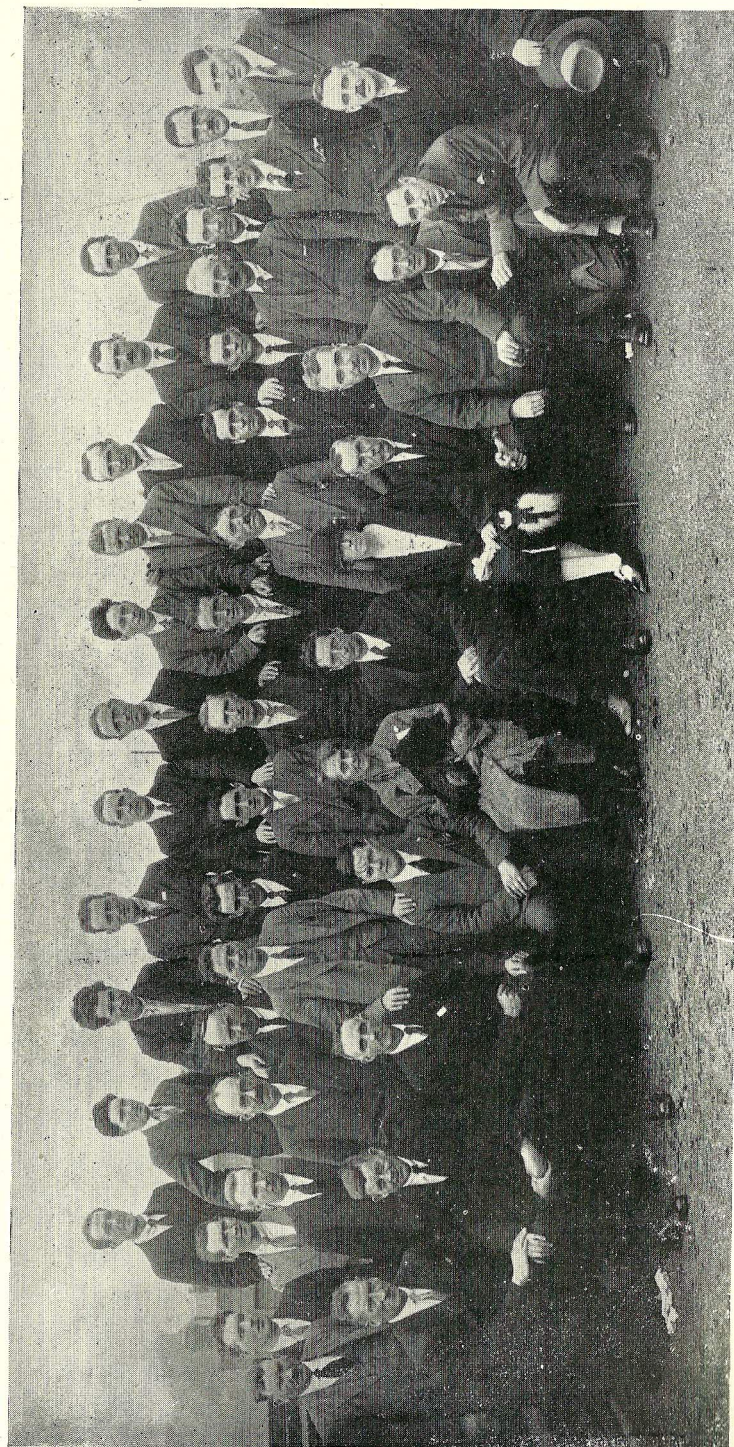
Robert Brennan	Seán O'Donovan
Eamon Cooney	Eoin O Caoimh
Eamon Donnelly	Seán Moynihan

Teachtaí ós na Dáil-Cheannair:

Carlow	Maurice Ryan	Leitrim	D. S. Drumm
Cavan	Patrick Smith, T.D.	Limerick	Doreen de Cnoc
Clare	T. V. Honan	Lonsford	J. J. Killane
Cork Boro	Thomas Daly	Louth	Kevin O'Reilly
Cork East	Martin J. Corry	Mayo	J. J. Honan
Cork North	Paid O'Donoghue	Meath	Matt O'Reilly
Cork West	Thomas L. Mullins	Monaghan	Dr. Con Ward
Donegal	Joseph Hannigan	Offaly	Patrick Boland
Dublin County	Thomas McGann	Roscommon	Rev. M. Keane, P.P.
Dublin City N.	Matt Stafford	Sligo	Frank Carty, T.D.
Dublin City S.	Thomas Darcy	Tipperary	Patrick Flynn
Galway	Thomas Mac Giolla Poil	Waterford	William Doyle
Kerry	Sean Kearns	Wexford	John Cummins
Kildare	Thomas Harris	Westmeath	M. J. Kennedy
Kilkenny	J. J. Dunne	Wicklow	David L. Robinson
Laois	Patrick J. Gorry		

Árd-Rúnaí: Liam Pedlar

Na Céad Teachtaí



PAIRTÍ FIANNA FÁIL a toghadh Meitheamh, 1927—FIANNA FÁIL PARTY elected June, 1927.

An tsraith thiar: T. Powell, T. MacEllistrim, S. Hayes, M. Kennedy, S. MacEntee, G. Boland, F. Carney, P. O'Dowd, W. O'Leary, M. Corry, S. French.
I lár: D. Corkery, T. Derrig, M. Kililea, J. Colbert, S. Moore, A. Fogarty, J. Ryan, P. Boland, P. McCarthy, N. Blancy, P. Smith, T. O'Reilly, P. Belton, M. Kilroy, T. Tynan, P. J. Rutledge, S. Lemass, F. Aiken, P. Houlihan.
An tsraith tosaigh: S. Holt, M. O'Reilly, J. Victory, T. Mullins, Ccuntess Markievicz, E. de Valera, Mrs. T. Clarke, D. Buckley, F. Carty, T. Crowley, J. Tubridy, P. J. Little. (S. T. O'Kelly, F. Fahy and E. Mullen were members, but do not appear in this picture).

The Promise

*Eamon de Valéra speaking at the
Inaugural Meeting of Fianna Fáil
in La Scala (Capitol) Theatre, Dublin,
16th May, 1926.*

THE duty of Republicans to my mind is clear. They must do their part to secure common action by getting into position along the most likely line of the nation's advance. If you want to know what the direction of that line of advance at this moment is, ask yourselves what line a young man would be likely to take—a young man, let us say, with strong national feelings, honest and courageous, but without set prejudices or any commitments of his past to hamper him—who aimed solely at serving the national cause and bringing it to a successful issue.

Such a young man, examining the situation, would see, to begin with, the country partitioned—North separated from South. . . . Here in the Twenty-six Counties he would see an assembly of elected representatives in control of the actual powers of Government and claiming to rule by the authority and with the sanction of the majority of the people. Yet he would know that nearly one-half of the electorate was shut out from having an effective voice in determining its rulers, and that fully two-thirds was opposed in spirit to the existing regime. He would have no difficulty in tracing the anomaly to its source; the Oath of Allegiance to a foreign power, acquiesced in by the majority under the duress of an external threat of war. . . . He would see that by isolating the Oath for attack, the whole situation, and England's ultimate control, would be exposed. He could scarcely doubt that, the real feeling of the people, being what it is, the Oath would fall before a determined assault, and he would set out to attack it as being the

most vital, and at the same time, the part most easily destroyed, of the entire entrenchments of the foreign enemy. He could see ahead, once the Oath was destroyed, promising lines for a further advance, with the nation moving as a whole, cutting the bonds of foreign interference, one by one, until the full internal sovereignty of the Twenty-six Counties was established beyond question. Finally, with a united sovereign Twenty-six Counties, the position would be reached in which the solution of the problem of successfully bringing in the North could be confidently undertaken.

Achievement

- 1932** Formation of first Fianna Fáil Government.
Retention of Land Annuities and stand against British Economic Sanctions.
Commencement of Industrial Drive and beginning of new Agricultural Policy.
- 1933** Removal of Oath of Allegiance.
Abolition of Governor-General's Veto on legislation and of right of appeal to British Privy Council.
- 1935** Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act; creation of Irish citizenship for international purposes.
- 1936** Abolition of Office of Governor-General; removal of British King from Free State Constitution.
- 1937** New Constitution enacted by Plebiscite. (July 1).
Constitution of Ireland came into operation. (Dec. 29).
- 1938** Agreement for return of Ports, cancellation of war-time facilities' Articles of "Treaty" and successful termination of Economic War and of Annuities dispute.
Election of first President of Ireland.
- 1939-45** Declaration and maintenance of neutrality.

AN CLÁN

Orchestra : Echoes of Ireland *Lange*
 Conductor : FRANK DOHERTY

Donnchaí Mac Coitig : Boolavogue *McCall*
 Twenty Men from Dublin Town *Griffith*

Máire ní Scotaíde : Eibhlín a Rúin *Ní Scolaíde-Morrison*
 Seán Buíde *Arr. Larchet*
 Easter Time *O Buachalla-O'Callaghan*

Seán Dempsey : píob uileann *A Rogha Féin*

Frank Ryan : Ireland Mother Ireland *Loughborough*
 Bard of Armagh *Arr. Larchet*

Choir : An tAscaire mear *Arr. Robertson*
 O, Lovely Heart *Joseph M. Plunkett*
 Who Fears to Speak of '98? *Arr. Ó Gallchobhair*
 A Nation Once Again *Davis*

Choir and Orchestra : The Legion of the Rearguard *J. O'Sheehan*
 Soloist : LEO MAGUIRE
 Conductor : DIARMUID Ó hAilín

Sos.

Orchestra : Boys of Tipperary *Amers.*

Óráid : Éamon de Valéra, T.D.
 Cártaoirleac : Pádraig Ruicléis, T.D.

Donnchaí Mac Coitig : Bánn Buada *Arr. Ó Gallchobhair*
 Dear Land *Sliabh Cuilinn*

Orchestra : Let him go, let him tarry *Arr. S. O'Brien*

Seán Dempsey : píob uileann *A Rogha Féin*

Frank Ryan : The Lark in the Clear Air *Esposito*
 The Bold Fenian Men *Scanlon*

Amhrán na bPíann

Accompanist : KITTY O'CALLAGHAN

Ceann Siamsa : SEARÓID Ó CAĐAIN

Vision of Nobler Ending

CERTAIN newspapers have been very persistent in looking for my answer to Mr. Churchill's recent broadcast. I know the kind of answer I am expected to make. I know the answer that first springs to the lips of every man of Irish blood who heard or read that speech, no matter in what circumstances or in what part of the world he found himself.

I know the reply I would have given a quarter of a century ago. But I have deliberately decided that that is not the reply I shall make to-night. I shall strive not to be guilty of adding any fuel to the flames of hatred and passion which, if continued to be fed, promise to burn up whatever is left by the war of decent human feeling in Europe.

Allowances can be made for Mr. Churchill's statement, however unworthy, in the first flush of his victory. No such excuse could be found for me in this quieter atmosphere. There are, however, some things which it is my duty to say, some things which it is essential to say. I shall try to say them as dispassionately as I can.

OUR NEUTRALITY

Mr. Churchill makes it clear that, in certain circumstances, he would have violated our neutrality and that he would justify his action by Britain's necessity. It seems strange to me that Mr. Churchill does not see that this, if accepted, would mean that Britain's necessity would become a moral code and that when this necessity became sufficiently great, other people's rights were not to count.

It is quite true that other great Powers believe in this same code—in their own regard—and have behaved in accordance with it. That is precisely why we have the disastrous succession of wars—world war No. 1 and world war No. 2—and shall it be world war No. 3?

Surely Mr. Churchill must see that if his contention be admitted in our regard, a like justification can be framed for similar acts of aggression elsewhere and no small nation adjoining a great Power could ever hope to be permitted to go its own way in peace.

It is, indeed, fortunate that Britain's necessity did not reach the point when Mr. Churchill would have acted. All credit to him that he successfully resisted the temptation which, I have no doubt, many times assailed him in his difficulties and to which I freely admit many leaders might have easily succumbed. It is, indeed, hard for the strong to be just to the weak but acting justly always has its rewards.

By resisting his temptation in this instance, Mr. Churchill, instead of adding another horrid chapter to the already bloodstained record of the relations between England and this country, has advanced the cause of international morality an important step—one of the most important, indeed, that can be taken on the road to the establishment of any sure basis for peace. . . .

LONE, LONG STAND

Mr. Churchill is proud of Britain's stand alone, after France had fallen and before America entered the war.

Could he not find in his heart the generosity to acknowledge that there is a small nation that stood alone not for one year or two, but for several hundred years against aggression; that endured spoliations, famines, massacres in endless succession; that was clubbed many times into insensibility, but that each time on returning consciousness took up the fight anew; a small nation that could never be got to accept defeat and has never surrendered her soul?

Mr. Churchill is justly proud of his nation's perseverance against heavy odds. But we in this island are still prouder of our people's perseverance for freedom through all the centuries. We of our time have played our part in that perseverance, and we have pledged ourselves to the dead generations who have preserved intact for us this glorious heritage, that we too will strive to be faithful to the end, and pass on this tradition unblemished.

Many a time in the past there appeared little hope except that hope to which Mr. Churchill referred, that by standing fast a time would come when, to quote his own words, "the tyrant would make some ghastly mistake which would alter the whole balance of the struggle."

OUR ULTIMATE UNITY

I sincerely trust, however, that it is not thus our ultimate unity and freedom will be achieved, though as a younger man I confess I prayed even for that, and indeed at times saw no other.

In latter years, I have had a vision of a nobler and better ending, better for both our people and for the future of mankind. For that I have now been long working. I regret that it is not to this nobler purpose that Mr. Churchill is lending his hand rather than, by the abuse of a people who have done him no wrong, trying to find in a crisis like the present excuse for continuing the injustice of the mutilation of our country.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Churchill has not deliberately chosen the latter course but, if he has, however regretfully we may say it, we can only say, be it so.

Meanwhile, even as a partitioned small nation, we shall go on and strive to play our part in the world, continuing unswervingly to work for the cause of true freedom and for peace and understanding between all nations.

As a community which has been mercifully spared from all the major sufferings as well as from the blinding hates and rancours engendered by the present war, we shall endeavour to render thanks to God by playing a Christian part in helping, so far as a small nation can, to bind up some of the gaping wounds of suffering humanity.

Agus anois, caithfidh mé slán a fhágáil agaih. Nuair a bhíos ag caint libh i dtús an chogaidh, chuireas an tír agus a muintir faoi choimirce Dé agus a Mháthar Muire, agus isé mo ghuide anocht: Go raibh an choimrí chumhachtach chéanna oraibh san aimsir atá romhainn!

Extract from the Taoiseach Eamon de Valera's broadcast to nation, 17th May 1945, in reply to broadcast of British Premier Mr. Winston Churchill on 13th May 1945, at conclusion of European war.

An Áirí-Ómáirle

1951

Uachtarán :

Éamon de Valéra, T.D. :

Leas-Uachtarán :

P. J. Rutledge, T.D. Dr. Séamus Ó Riain, T.D.

Rúnaithe Oinigh :

Gearóid Ó Beoláin, T.D. Senator William Quirke

Cisteóirí Oinigh :

Senator Margaret Pearse Senator Éamon Ó Ciosáin

Coiste an Chluigir Déag :

Seán F. Lemass, T.D. Senator Michael B. Yeats, B.L.
Seán MacEntee, T.D. Joseph Groome
Senator A. Clarkin Noel Lemass
Neal Blaney, T.D. Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh, S.C.
Lt.-Col. M. Feehan Matt Long
Erskine H. Childers, T.D. Éamonn Cooney, T.C.
Rev. Dr. J. A. H. Irwin Mrs. Linda Kearns-MacWhinney
John J. Phelan, T.C.

Baill a có-toghadh :

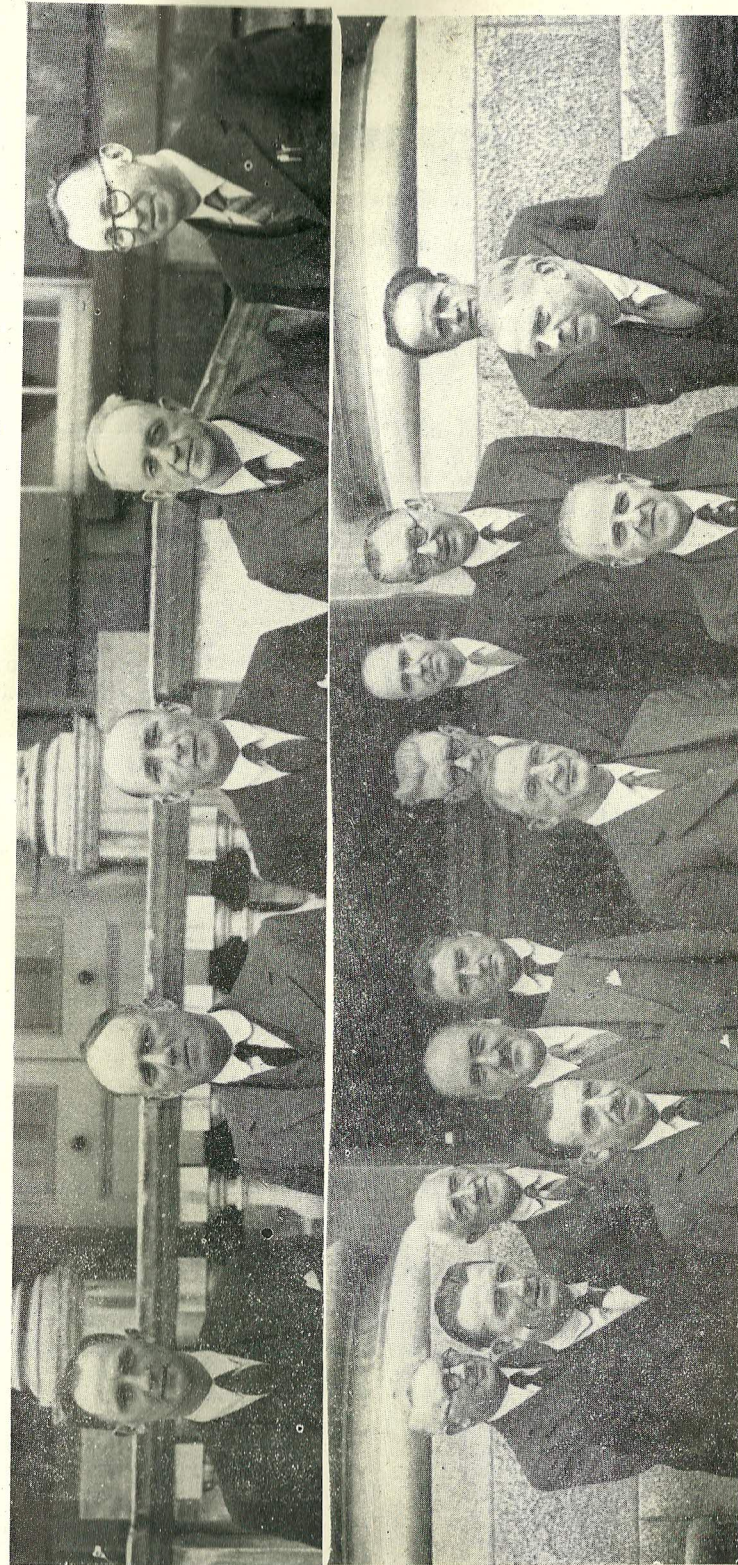
Oscar Traynor, T.D. Senator Seán O'Donovan
Seán Moylan, T.D. Alec O'Shea
Dr. T. J. O'Reilly

Teachtaí ós na Dáil-Cheanntair :

<i>Cavan</i>	G. M. Lovett	<i>Wicklow</i>	C. M. Byrne, Co. C.
<i>Monaghan</i>	Sean C. O'Carroll	<i>Clare</i>	Senator T. V. Honan
<i>Donegal East</i>	Hugh McLean, N.T.	<i>Cork Borough</i>	Martin A. Harvey
<i>Donegal West</i>	Joseph Brennan, T.D.	<i>Cork East</i>	John O'Callaghan
<i>Carlow</i>	Dr. Francis Humphries, T.D.	<i>Cork North</i>	Daniel Corkery
<i>Kilkenny</i>	Senator Patrick Teehan	<i>Cork South</i>	Sean O Seaghdha
<i>Dublin N.E.</i>	Eugene Timmins, T.C.	<i>Cork West</i>	Dr. P. J. Burke
<i>Dublin N.C.</i>	Colm Gallagher, T.D.	<i>Kerry North</i>	Denis R. Shanahan
<i>Dublin N.W.</i>	Richard P. Gogan	<i>Kerry South</i>	Batt O'Connor
<i>Dublin S.C.</i>	Joseph O'Neill	<i>Limerick E.</i>	Senator Martin O'Dwyer
<i>Dublin S.E.</i>	Stephen Ennis	<i>Limerick W.</i>	Senator Sean Hartney
<i>Dublin S.W.</i>	Thomas Reynolds	<i>Tipperary N.</i>	Patrick McGrath
<i>Dublin County</i>	David Byrne, Co. C.	<i>Tipperary S.</i>	Senator Frank Loughman
<i>D/L & R'down</i>	R. C. Ryder	<i>Waterford</i>	Ald. William Kenneally
<i>Kildare</i>	Seosamh MacCormaic, N.T.	<i>Galway North</i>	Sean Glynn, Co. C.
<i>Laois</i>	Gerard Harkin, Co. C.	<i>Galway South</i>	James J. Ruane, Co. C.
<i>Offaly</i>	Christopher Cowen, Co. C.	<i>Galway West</i>	John Canning
<i>Longford</i>	Micheal O Finn	<i>Leitrim</i>	Michael Kilrane, Co. C.
<i>Westmeath</i>	J. O'Callaghan, Co. C.	<i>Sligo</i>	E. G. Boles, Co. C.
<i>Louth</i>	Seamus O Haire, Co. C.	<i>Mayo North</i>	P. A. Calleary, B.E.
<i>Meath</i>	Senator Patrick Fitzsimons	<i>Mayo South</i>	Patrick Gibbons, N.T.
<i>Wexford</i>	Miss N. O'Ryan, Co. C.	<i>Roscommon</i>	Gerald O'Connor, N.T.

Árd-Rúnaí : Thomas L. Mullins

Rialtas Fianna Fáil, 1951



Front Row : P. Smith (Local Government), S. Lemass (Tánaiste and Minister for Industry and Commerce), An Taoiseach, S. MacEntee (Finance),
Second Row : T. Ó Deirg (Lands), G. Boland (Justice), F. Aiken (External Affairs), T. Walsh (Agriculture), S. Moylan (Education), C. Ó Dálaigh
(Attorney General), O. Traynor (Defence), E. Childers (Posts and Telegraphs).
Top Row (Parliamentary Secretaries) : J. Lynch (Government), M. J. Kennedy (Social Welfare), G. Bartley (Agriculture), P. Beegan (Finance),
D. Ó Brian (Taoiseach).

CÓRÚ FIANNA FÁIL

Cuireann Fianna Fáil rómpa mar cuspóirí:—

1. Aonúacht agus Saoirse na hÉireann do dháint amac mar poblaect.
2. An Gaeilg d'aébhunú mar ghnáthurlabhra na n-daoine agus saol náisiúnta ar leithligh do cur ar aghaidh oréir gnás agus barr-saínta ár sinnsear.
3. Fustal agus saibhreas na tíre do cur chun leasa agus chun tairbe don pobal uile.
4. Éire do déanamh nea-splead agus féin-chothaictead inni fém ó taob na heaconamaíoceta có fada agus is féidir é.
5. An oiread teaghlac agus is féidir oréir cor an tsaoil do bhunú ar an dtalamh.
6. Na tionntscail is riachtanac do bhonn beaeta an stáit do suirdeam ar an dtuait tré cómaect leictreacais do cur ar fáil in áit a gcarrao ar a céile istig i gcaetaraeta.
7. An Clár Dáonflatac leis an gCéad Dáil do cur i gcion.

CONSTITUTION OF FIANNA FÁIL

The aims of Fianna Fáil shall be:—

1. To secure the Unity and Independence of Ireland as a Republic.
2. To restore the Irish Language as the spoken language of the people, and to develop a distinctive national life in accordance with Irish traditions and ideals.
3. To make the resources and wealth of Ireland subservient to the needs and welfare of all the people of Ireland.
4. To make Ireland, as far as possible, economically self-contained and self-sufficing.
5. To establish as many families as practicable on the land.
6. By suitable distribution of power, to promote the ruralisation of industries essential to the lives of the people as opposed to their concentration in cities.
7. To carry out the Democratic Programme of the First Dáil.

buíocas

Tá an Coiste Stiúrta buíoc ó éiríde do gac tuine a éabruig có fial san leo leis an gcomórado so do cur ar siúl, agus go háirithe le stiúrtóirí na hAmharclainne, le Máighréad Uasail ní Phiosóio, B.Mus., agus leis na ceoltóirí go léir; le Stiúrtóirí 'Scéala Éireann' ar son an pictiúra breá atá mar brollac ar an gclár so.

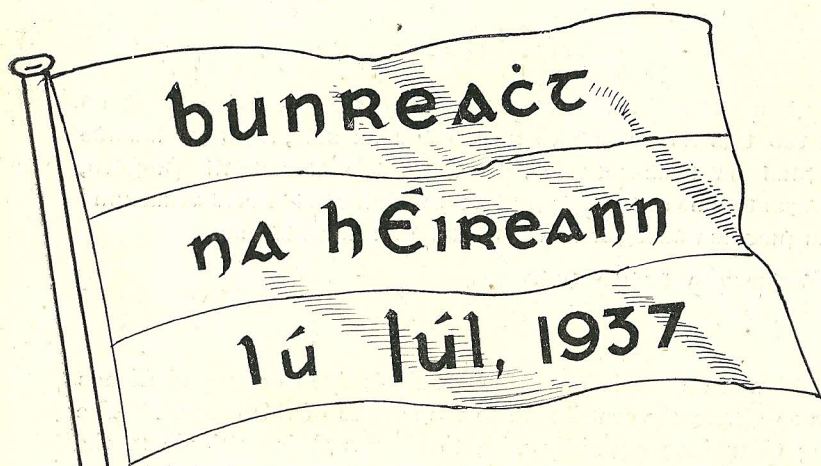
Go gcuítear a bpeite leo.

A word of warm appreciation and of thanks is due to our good friends who have so generously contributed to the success of this concert. The Organising Committee especially wish to express their gratitude to the proprietors of the Capitol Theatre, which, as the former La Scala Theatre, was the historic scene of the Inaugural Meeting of Fianna Fáil in May, 1926.

We also wish to thank Máighréad Ní Phiogóid, B.Mus., for her very generous assistance in organising the concert, and the artistes who are helping by their distinguished and accomplished performances.

We also thank the *Irish Press* for permission to use the photograph on the cover of this programme.





AIRTEAGAL 1

Déanfaidh na náisiúin na hÉireann leis seo a sceart do-shannata do-éilaoite ceannasac éin cibé cineál Rialtais is rogha leo féin do bhunú éin a sgaróireadh le náisiúnaib eile do cinneadh agus éin a saol polaitiúcta is seilteasam is saiocta do éin ar aghaid do réir d'úcta is shás a sinsear.

AIRTEAGAL 2

Is é oileán na hÉireann go hiomlán, maille lena oileáin agus a farrasí teorann, na críocha náisiúnta.

AIRTEAGAL 5

Is Stát ceannasac, neamhspleac, daonplacac éire.

AIRTEAGAL 8

Os i an tsailte an teanga náisiúnta is i an príom-teanga oifisiúil i.

AIRTEAGAL 12

Beidh Uachtarán ar Éirinn (.i. Uachtarán na hÉireann...;) beidh tosac aise ar sac uile duine ins an Stát.