FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

PART 1 OF 7
Section 1
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

the afternoon of September 11th that

(610)

(620)

RECORDED
Very truly yours,

P. E. FORBES
Special Agent in Charge.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REQUESTED AND CONFIDENTIAL
DECLASSIFIED BY SP: 001-000
ON 6-2-81

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES:
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of
September 12, 1939, in the above entitled matter.

called me this afternoon and stated that

The further information was furnished

This is being submitted for the
completion of the Bureau files.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.
September 20, 1939

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES;
Subversive Activities.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your personal and confidential letter of September 12, 1939, in the above entitled matter. It is noted that you obtained information that the actual leader of this group is Joe Mearsty of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is a principal in an indictment returned in the Southern District of New York in connection with the distribution and sale of Irish sweepstake tickets. It is believed desirable to ascertain from various newspaper morgue sources additional details concerning his activities so that more complete information may be contained in the files of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Communications Section
Mailed
* SEP 20, 1939 *

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolman
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tomm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Caffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Cress
Mr. Haas
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lauder
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Knox
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinlan
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While in telephonic communication with Mr. Foxworth at New York, Mr. Rosen was informed of an article appearing in the New York papers indicating that the Irish-Republican Army is giving a banquet in honor of Pen Russell, the leader of the group.

(1) called Mr. Foxworth on another matter and at that time Mr. Foxworth informed him of the article.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

NEW YORK, N. Y.
September 15, 1939.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of September 12, 1939, advising you that the Irish Republican Army in New York City was holding a dinner at the New Yorker Hotel for Sean (not Shaw) Russell, on September 16, 1939. In order to ascertain what transpired at this banquet, I talked with...

In connection with this matter I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of an anonymous letter, together with a notice which appeared in the Irish Echo, a New York City newspaper, concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.

Encls.

I ENCL. 0

61-7406
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-4
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF: MT

New York, N. Y.
September 20, 1939.


director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Irish activities in the United States
subversive activities.

Dear Sir:

This is being referred for the Bureau's
information only at this time.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.
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☐ For your information:

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-6
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA;

The information contained in this report deals primarily with Irish activities in the City and County of San Francisco, and same was compiled by the following Special Agents, in addition to reporting Agents:

POPULATION

The following information was obtained from a booklet published by the Research Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, entitled "1939 SAN FRANCISCO ECONOMIC SURVEY", and also from a distribution chart showing the distribution of foreign born population in San Francisco, prepared by the SAN FRANCISCO MENS in 1934 or 1935, on the basis of information furnished by Major O. J. COLLINS, Registrar of Voters in the City and County of San Francisco, assisted by his deputies and statisticians.

The information regarding the Irish population in San Francisco is based on the 1930 census figures published by the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. The total foreign born white population in San Francisco is 155,886, or approximately 24.2 per cent of the entire population (654,934). The total foreign born Irish population is 16,582, or 2.6 per cent of the entire population. This is broken down as follows:

| Irish Free State | 12,902 | 2.2 % |
| North Ireland   | 2,680  | .4   |
|                | 15,582 | 2.6  |

Through the courtesy of it was ascertained from the records in the Office of CHARLES J. COLLINS, Registrar of voters in the City and County of San Francisco, that there were 8,823 registered voters of Irish birth in San Francisco, as of June 1, 1937.

The Irish population in San Francisco is scattered throughout various sections of the city. They predominate among the foreign born and foreign parentage white population in what is known as Visitacion Valley, and in the Southern portion of San Francisco to the West of Visitacion Valley, and also in the Potrero District. They are among the predominant foreign born and foreign parentage white population with other racial elements in the Inglewood, Mission and Sunset Districts and northeast of Twin Peaks. There is also a colony of old Irish families in the section directly to the East of Golden Gate Park and West of Van Ness Avenue, and a few in the Richmond and Sunset districts.
There are also a few Irish west of Twin Peaks, and a few in the downtown and south of Market sections.

**IRISH CONSUL**

The Irish Consulate in San Francisco is located at 661 Market Street, telephone Exbrook 4578. The Irish Consul is MATTHEW MURPHY, who resides at San Francisco, California, residence telephone number

**SHIPPING LINES**

An examination of the San Francisco Directory of Shipping, published by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and distributed by the MARITIME EXCHANGE OF THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, failed to disclose any Irish shipping lines operating in and out of San Francisco. However, Belfast, Ireland is one of the ports of call of vessels of the ISTITUION STEAMSHIP LINES, 25 Broadway, New York City, New York, and the KNUTSEN LINE of Haugesund, Norway, which call at the Port of San Francisco.

The vessels of the ISTITUION STEAMSHIP LINES visit Irish ports only occasionally, whereas the KNUTSEN LINE has monthly service from this port to Belfast Ireland.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7606-7

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☐ FOR THIS PAGE

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FBI/DOJ
The following information concerning Irish newspapers published in the City of San Francisco was obtained from the records of the San Francisco Post Office Department, as furnished by the Ferry Post Office Annex. This information is furnished the Post Office Department annually, as of October 1, by each individual publisher on notarized form, entitled "Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933." This record must be filed with the Post Office Department by the individual publisher prior to the acceptance by the Post Office Department of the publication for second class mailing matter.

"THE LEADER" - 123 - 9th Street, San Francisco; a weekly publication, printed in English. Stated that this was a Catholic paper and very anti-British. Following is information regarding its management:

Alice Press Company, Inc. - Publisher
J. L. CONSIDINE - Editor
J. T. HARRINGTON - Business Manager; address, Oakland, California.

The following are its owners:

T. J. MELLOTT
J. E. MELLOTT
J. T. HARRINGTON - Oakland, California
E. MULLEN - 305 Elizabeth, San Francisco, California.
IRISH LODGES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The following list of Irish lodges and organizations was obtained by Special Agent , San Francisco Public Library:

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, Irish American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.
CELTIC ATHLETIC CLUB, 44 Page Street, San Francisco.
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF IRISH AMERICAN CLUBS, 1133 Mission.
CLARE MENS ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street.
CONNAUGHT LADIES SOCIETY & BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 454 Valen-
cia St.
CONNAUGHT MENS SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 454 Valen-
cia Street.
CONNAUGHT ROOFERS, 454 Valencia Street.
CORK ATHLETIC CLUB, 454 Valencia Street.
DAUGHTERS OF CLARA, 454 Valencia Street.
GALWAY IRISH AMERICAN CLUB, 454 Valencia Street.
IRISH AMERICAN DANCING CLUB, 454 Valencia Street.
MAYO MENS ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street.
REBEL CORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 3009 - 16th Street.
REBEL CORK, LADIES ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS:

From newspaper accounts, it was ascertained that the fifty-third annual State convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS was held at San Francisco from September 17th to September 19, 1939, inclusive, and the business meetings were held in the Irish American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, which was also the headquarters for various committees.

A full three-day program of religious, fraternal and civic factions was arranged by THOMAS F. GILLIGAN, Committee Board Vice-President of the organization. State President TERENCE MULLIGAN of Sacramento presided at the sessions of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, and Mrs. SHEILA CONNED presided over the meetings of the Ladies Auxiliary.
In his opening statement, President TERRENCE MULLIGAN urged a relentless fight to rid this nation of all subversive influences and to retain the present neutral policy, and Mrs. SHEILA CORN, President of the Ladies Auxiliary echoed MULLIGAN's words when she spoke to the Women's Board.

On the last day of the three-day convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS the following resolution was adopted, commending WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and his newspapers for the ideals of patriotism and Americanism which they had long upheld:

"WHEREAS the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, personally and through the powerful influence of his newspapers, consistently and militantly has supported the American ideals of government and of individualism, and has fought for the integrity of the Constitution of the United States, which is our national charter of freedom, and has valiantly battled against those alien and subversive influences and atheistic concepts which seek to undermine the American principles of government and belief in God;

"And WHEREAS the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and his newspapers have stood solidly against America entering into entangling alliances with alien nations, whose every move is antagonistic to the American ideals of international justice;

"WHEREAS the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and his newspapers have stood unqualifiedly for an American principle of true neutrality, which means peace for our Nation, and safety from the horrors of war, be it therefore

"RESOLVED: by the California State Convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, that we commend the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and his newspapers for their patriotism, their loyalty and their Americanism, and again pledge our support to those ideals, which are the ideals of our Order."

In further action the group adopted a declaration of principles, pledging unqualifiedly its loyalty to the United States, its government and institutions, in peace and in war. They joined with their fellow Americans in condemning the barbarism inflicted upon Jews in Germany, and condemned the tactics of the German government in oppressing the
Catholics and Protestants of that nation by depriving them of their religious freedom.

They expressed sympathy for the Christians of Russia and Mexico, who have received cruel treatment at the hands of those governments, which deprived them of every vestige of human right by totalitarian and Communist dictators. They also expressed sympathy for those minorities in Europe who have been torn apart and transferred from one government to another "as though they were mere chattels."

They further condemned the "pernicious propaganda which is being disseminated to the effect that the territorial integrity of our nation can only be maintained by entangling its destiny with the fortunes of a European power."

The new officers of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, installed at their three-day convention at San Francisco, were as follows:

President: JEREMIAH J. MULVIHILL, San Francisco;
Vice-President: State Senator JOHN FOLEY of San Jose;
Secretaries: ALEXANDER MCDONALD, San Francisco;
CHARLES HORAN, JR., Los Angeles.

Mrs. FRANCES KLEEM of San Francisco was elected President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS for the coming year, and Mrs. JOSEPHINE MCKLEM was elected Vice-President. Mrs. ELLA FITZGERALD, of San Francisco, was elected Recording Secretary.

It was announced at the convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS that their next year's convention would be held at San Jose, California.

CONNAUGHT SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION:

An article appeared in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE under date of September 19, 1939, indicating that a grand ball and reception of the CONNAUGHT SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION would be held at the Irish American Auditorium, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California, on the evening of Saturday, September 23, 1939. This article indicated that JOSEPH McCARTLAND and Miss AGNES TIERNEY were co-chairmen of this reception.
UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES:

A whole page is devoted to the St. Patrick's Day activities of the UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES in San Francisco in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE for March 16, 1939. This article indicated that DANIEL DERRHY was President of the UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES, and that MICHAEL J. DEVERS was Chairman of the Day. FRANK T. DEASY, Judge of the superior Court for the State of California at San Francisco, was orator of the Day. SEAMUS O'BRENNAN was to deliver an address in Gaelic.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

IRISH AMERICAN HALL ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California, Telephone Underhill 9149;

This is the meeting place of the various Irish and Irish American societies in San Francisco.

RESTAURANTS

THE IRISH PUB: 282 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California. Telephone number Sutter 7940.

The Irish Pub is listed under restaurants in the classified section of the current San Francisco Telephone Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS

MATTHEW MURPHY, Irish consul in San Francisco, is also President of the Consular Society, which is a society composed of the various foreign consuls at San Francisco. The Secretary of this organization is JORGE RAMIREZ, Consul General, of El Salvador.

PENDING
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INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO 9 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-7
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☐ For your information:


☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-8

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FBI/DOJ
It was very thoughtful and cooperative of you to transmit this information to me and I desire to again assure you of my hope that the excellent cooperation existing will continue.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Assistant SAC Donovan at New York and advised him of further information received in regard to which infor-

RECORDED & INDEXED
I advised Mr. Donegan. I advised him, however, that I discovered, by reviewing the file on an old espionage case, the fact that there was [redacted], which should have [redacted]. I advised him that the Washington Field Office is checking this angle, but suggested that he get whatever information possible on [redacted] in New York.

Mr. Donegan advised that, according to the above-mentioned file, [redacted] is supposed to have a bank account in Boston, and inquired whether the Bureau will request a check of this account. I advised him to make the request for a check of that account. I also requested Mr. Donegan to submit a teletype summary some time today advising what work has been done so far on this case.

Respectfully,

E. A. Term
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-10
October 16, 1939

Dear [Name]

Acknowledging receipt of your letter dated October 5, 1939, I desire to advise you that I have read with interest the observations contained therein.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/16/39 BY 56355498

cc-Washington

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 16 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IRE-Gov't Raids—Arrests Opens Drive on I.R.A.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14 (UP).—The government of Eire today opened a determined campaign to suppress the outlawed Irish Republican Army with raids on 20 houses in Dublin and arrest of a number of alleged terrorist leaders.

Among those seized, it was understood, were three Irishmen recently deported from England under the British government's new public order act giving authorities widespread authority to deal with I.R.A. bombers and terrorists.

The Dublin raids were under the Eire Public Safety Act passed at the initiative of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Scores of suspects were questioned in addition to those arrested.

One of the houses raided was that of George Plunkett, a signer of the recent I.R.A. manifesto containing a "declaration of war" against Great Britain. Plunkett was not at home.
December 10, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 25A USA
DATE WRITTEN BY 9:1456 12/13/39
2:15-11/17

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter dated September 26, 1939, requesting that the Bureau files be reviewed regarding the above named individual, and the Detroit Office furnished pertinent data contained therein.

Please be advised that the Bureau files indicate that in 1928 a report was received to the effect that

[Redacted]

It is noted in the report of Special Agent that

[Redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

October 4, 1939

RE: Irish Activities in the United States - Irish Activities

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that information concerning the activities mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] on October 10, 1939 at New York City, is:

Very yours,
[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
It is also noted in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, October 10, 1931, submitted to the case entitled [redacted] that a confidential informant has stated that

It is believed advisable for the Detroit office to make a discreet and guarded investigation as to [redacted] activities at the present time, in order that the Bureau may be more fully advised concerning this individual.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Information received that [redacted]

Press despatches reveal that McCARRITY, a prominent resident of the latter city as reported in the British White Paper, published by the British Government in January 1921, concerning Pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the late World War, was recommended by the German General Staff in Berlin in a cable dated January 26, 1915 to the German Military Attache in Washington, D.C., as an individual who could secure persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States. McCARRITY also reported engaged in the shipment of arms to the I.R.A. in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1921 and 1923. McCARRITY accompanied SEAN RUSSELL, Chief of Staff of the I.R.A. in Ireland, at the time of latter's arrest by immigration authorities at request of British Government, in Detroit, Michigan, June 6, 1939, during visit of King and Queen of England, at which time RUSSELL referred to McCARRITY as chief organizer in the United States of CLAN NA GAEL activities in the United States for the assistance of the I.R.A. in England. McCARRITY visited Ireland in August 1939, and was questioned by the Belfast Police as to whereabouts of SEAN RUSSELL, believed to have departed from United States in September 1939. Latter had been in the United States collecting funds on behalf of the I.R.A. McCARRITY was indicted in the Southern District of New York in June 1939.
December 1938 for smuggling lottery tickets, and at a Commissioner's removal hearing in Philadelphia in April 1939, was discharged for lack of identification. The Irish Republican Army, composed of the more radical Irish Nationalists, has embarked upon a campaign of terrorism in England, consisting of a series of bombings, to force British recognition for claims of united Irish Republic. The I.R.A. has been legally outlawed by the Irish Free State Government. The CLAN NA GAEL, an Irish Patriotic society, is regarded as affiliated with I.R.A. activities in the United States, and with the organization known as the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC., shared Headquarters at 537 West 125th Street, New York City. In March 1939, these two organizations formed the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS, of which MICHAEL QUILL, New York City Councilman, and head of the TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, New York City, is a leading figure. QUILL recently identified at DIES COMMITTEE hearing, September 1939, as member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Secessionist group in CLAN NA GAEL organized in 1920, a group called "THE RE-ORGANIZED CLAN NA GAEL", which association is the one now identified with the I.R.A. VETERANS, INC. above.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to the New York Field Division, dated September 20, 1939.

DETAILS: Information from a confidential source, set out in New York Field Division Personal and Confidential letter to the Bureau of September 12, 1939. Indicated that
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐  For your information:

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61-7606-13
Unless otherwise indicated, the following information was developed from the following sources:

THE NEW YORK TIMES MORGUE

THE NEW YORK SUN MORGUE

With reference to the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, the New York Times of July 16, 1939 traced its origin through an anonymous writer claimed to have been a former member of the I.R.A. Prior to the World War in 1914, men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming. This group was called the IRISH VOLUNTEERS, which covered the entire country, and another group confined to an area approximating the present boundaries of Northern Ireland, called THE ULRIST VOLUNTEERS. Their sole aim was to achieve Home Government for the entire Irish nation.

It was contemplated that JOHN REDMOND, then the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had already passed both houses of the British Parliament, be made operative. However, at the outbreak of the World War, Premier ASQUITH of England demanded of REDMOND that the volunteers should either declare themselves for REDMOND'S Parliamentary Party, or declare what their ultimate aims were so far as the future of the Irish movement was concerned. As a result, the volunteer force was split, the majority siding with REDMOND'S Party, and about 25% for the original principles of the body which were for an Irish republic. This latter group became known as SIND FEINERS.

During the Easter Week Rebellion of 1916, the armed force of the Rebellion became known as the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. The men who fought in the Rebellion from 1916 through 1922, and those who sided with DeVALELA are now known as the Old I.R.A., and are loyal supporters of the IRISH FREE STATE Government, the present ruling body in Ireland. The die-hards kept the name of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, which is presently barred by law in Ireland.

This press account stated that the I.R.A. is better organized in Northern Ireland than in the Free State, and that the Adjutant General of the I.R.A., JAMES J. KILMENNY, is presently imprisoned in Belfast, Ireland, and that MAURICE T. OWSLEY of Dublin, was formerly Chief of Staff of this organization, a post which is now held by SEAN RUSSELL. All I.R.A. activities are presently confined to
England itself, and the Association seeks a united Ireland of the North and the South, and demands evacuation of English soldiers from the North of Ireland. Some I.R.A. members go further and demand an independent Irish Republic completely outside of the British Commonwealth of nations.

This press despatch further stated that in some quarters of Europe, it was openly stated that a certain European power is at the back of the I.R.A. bombings in England, and that funds are supplied to I.R.A. leaders for that purpose.

In connection with the I.R.A., the New York Sun on June 27, 28 and 29, 1939, reported interviews had with unidentified members of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, which in substance stated that the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY had formally declared war on England and was carrying on that war with an expeditionary force of secret agents in London and other English cities. This information came from a group of four men who were engaged in this country in raising funds for the prosecution of this war, and had embarked upon a campaign to bomb the public service utilities of the English cities.

Press clippings reveal that since January 1939, 132 bombings have occurred which have been attributed to I.R.A. activities in England. Other press despatches estimate that there existed in England 3,000 I.R.A. agents, and that DeVALERA, the President of the IRISH FREE STATE scored such activities and called upon the organization to cease, since DeVALERA'S policy was to achieve the same result by non-violent means, and disapproved thoroughly the campaign of violence.

I.R.A. activities in the United States are generally identified with the CLAN NA GAEL, an Irish patriotic society. The CLAN NA GAEL was organized in the United States around 1860, and gave practical and financial support to the men of Ireland in the Rebellion of Easter Week, 1916, and CLAN NA GAEL officers and members and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in 1922 to help the Republicans in Ireland in the Rebellion against England.

In 1920, individuals in New York City and elsewhere seceded from the CLAN NA GAEL and organized "THE RE-ORGANIZED CLAN NA GAEL".

-6-
The Old Clan Na Gael, as outlined in the GAELIC-AMERICAN of March 11, 1939, regarded as the authoritative spokesman for the CLAN NA GAEL in America, disclaims any responsibility for the present terroristic campaign in England, nor has it promised to support such.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922 carried an account of the death of HARRY J. BOLAND, representative of the SINC FEIN in the United States, from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the British Army. This despatch relates that the CLAN NA GAEL RE-ORGANIZED, was formed in August of 1920, and was composed of members of the old organization who sought a more radical policy. BOLAND, mentioned above, while in the United States previously, had caused a break between the regular organization and the IRISH REVOLUTIONARY BROTHERHOOD in Ireland, and the latter organization had severed all connection with the organization here. As a result, the divided CLAN NA GAEL exists in this country, and both organizations hold annual conventions. McGARRITY, who will be referred to at greater length subsequently in this report, is identified with the re-organized CLAN NA GAEL.

The New York Sun of October 28, 1920 revealed that HARRY BOLAND, then Secretary of EALON DEVALERA, advised that the IRISH REPUBLICAN (REVOLUTIONARY) BROTHERHOOD would drop the CLAN NA GAEL unless it freed itself from the domination of Supreme Court Justice DANIEL F. COHALAN of New York City, then prominently identified with the CLAN NA GAEL in New York.

This despatch revealed that the GAELIC-AMERICAN was the official organ of the CLAN NA GAEL, of which JOHN DEVOT was then editor and designated as the Chief Aide to Justice COHALAN in this factional dispute. This statement was given out by BOLAND at the office of the American Commission for Irish Independence at 415 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The New York Herald of April 2, 1923 reported a meeting of the CLAN NA GAEL at the Hotel Astor, New York City on April 1st of that year, at which the following persons spoke:

DANIEL F. COHALAN.
THOMAS F. COONEY,
President of the Friends of Irish Freedom
RICHARD F. DALTON.
The New York Sun of November 30, 1931 reported another meeting at the Astor Hotel, at which the CIAN NA GAEL pledged unalterable allegiance to the principle of an independent Irish Republic, and refused to accept the Irish Free State as the final settlement of the Irish question.

The World Telegram of March 1, 1939 reported the formation by the CIAN NA GAEL and the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC. of the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS at a meeting at Clan Headquarters at 537 West 125th Street, New York City. There were 350 people reported to be present at this meeting, and it was hoped that this latter organization would be the biggest movement in the United States for Irish unity since 1921. The report further stated that circulars contained the following letterhead:

"IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY -
AMERICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU
537 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY"

The headquarters of the new organization was to be at the same address, and at this meeting MICHAEL QUILL, New York City Councilman and President of the TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, was the principal speaker. (It will be recalled that at a DIES COMMITTEE hearing in September of 1939, QUILL was designated by a witness as a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY).

This report further stated that the new group would be composed of the CIAN and I.R.A. VETS together with other Irish labor, religious and county organizations. The new organization would function separately from these, and no officers were picked as yet. At this meeting, QUILL is quoted as predicting that the movement would at least equal the peak of strength obtained in 1921 by Irish sympathizers in this country, who raised the millions of dollars for the struggle in 1922. A periodical was to be published to report the organization's activities and the events in the struggle to make Ireland an independent nation. QUILL attributed the resurgence of the movement, marked by bombings in Europe recently, in part to "MR. CHAMBER-
LAING'S selling out the minorities in Munich", nor did QUILL eliminate the possibility of armed conflict in this movement.

The same press despatch reported an excerpt from "The Week", a London political left wing news letter, which saw in the I.R.A. bombings "an obvious parallel with Fascist axis activities among the Arabs. Whatever the extent of NAZI influence in the affair, it is certain that Berlin is profoundly interested, and equally as certain that every effort will be made to establish directive control".

The New York Sun of July 24, 1939 reported EOGIN McKEIRNAN, designated as public relations representative of the CLAN NA GAEL in New York, as ridiculing the assertion that activities of the I.R.A. were being stimulated by foreign organizations.

In connection with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC., inquiry at the New York County Clerk's Office revealed that the certificate of incorporation of this association was filed on April 13, 1938, by attorney ALFRED A. MCCOWAN, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City. The certificate recited that the purpose of the organization was first, the cultivation of social intercourse among members; second, establishment of a social center for benevolent and educational interest for members; third, the providing of facilities for the physical and mental recreation of members, and fourth, providing funds for disabled veterans. The association was to operate principally in New York City, and the directors appointed until the first annual meeting were:

JAMES CONANT
318 West 155th Street
New York City

JAMES BRISLANE
1494 Lexington Avenue
New York City

TADY ARSINAN
551 West 17th Street
New York City

The certificate of incorporation was subscribed to by PATRICK CLARK; THOMAS McGRATH; MICHAEL BERGIN; JOSEPH CAMPBELL; PATRICK O'CONNOR, and was notarized by GERALD J. McCOWAN.
With reference to the CLAN NA GAEL and the IRISH REPUBLICAN VETERANS, INC. located at the above New York address, the IRISH WORLD, a newspaper, of June 10, 1939, referred to an outing arranged by this group, to Roton Point, by the S.S. CITY OF WESTCHESTER, which was held on June 3, 1939. The officers of the CLAN NA GAEL were given as follows:

District Officer: CON TWOMEY
Assistant District Officer: PATRICK SMITH
Secretary: CHARLES DRISCOLL
Financial Secretary: HARRY SHORT
Treasurer: JOE CAMPBELL (indicated as associated with the BOYLAN STEAMSHIP AGENCY at 3 Columbus Avenue, New York City)

The outing committee was designated as:

SEAN HAYES
JACK HEALY
BARNIE McGOWAN
T. BROSHAN
P. O'CONNOR
W. FAYDEN

With reference to SEAN HAYES, this individual, as will be commented upon more fully later in this report, was active in banquet plans for a reception to SEAN RUSSELL to be held at the New Yorker Hotel on the night of September 16, 1939.

The IRISH WORLD of June 10, 1939 reports that on May 5, 1939, one MARTIN QUIGLEY, an I.R.A. veteran was buried at Newark, New Jersey, and SEAN HAYES of Harrison, New Jersey, delivered the funeral eulogy. It was indicated that QUIGLEY was buried with full military honors, and was escorted by former members of the Third Western and First Southern Division of the I.R.A., QUIGLEY having died of wounds received in 1921 during the Rebellion in Ireland.

The IRISH WORLD of the same date reported the organization in Brooklyn of the "OLD I.R.A. CLUB, Bay Ridge Unit, Brooklyn". Its officers were:
Chairman: SEAN O'WARA
675 - 60th Street,
Brooklyn, New York

Treasurer: DANIS O'BRIEN
Honorary Secretaries: PATRICK SULLIVAN
MICHAEL KELLY.

In a letter to the WORLD, O'WARA stated that such was
organised to facilitate the presentation of pension claims under the
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY ACT of 1934. It is not known whether this associa-
tion is engaged in any other activities.

The IRISH WORLD also revealed that Irish Republican Army
Vets in Philadelphia sponsored a ball on April 14, 1939 at Mercantile
Hall. The members sponsoring this ball were:

JAMES DIGNAN
JOSEPH O'CONNOR
JOHN DONAHER
TOM ROWAN, 4400 Lancaster Avenue

The WORLD also reported that on June 9, 1939, at Phila-
delphia, a protest meeting was held at the Irish American Club, 1428
North Broad Street, to protest the arrest of SEAN RUSSELL, and JOHN A.
McCARNEY of the Philadelphia CLAN NA GAEL was Chairman of this meeting.

The latest New York City directory published in 1935
lists the CLAN NA GAEL and I.R.A. CLUBS at 147 Columbus Avenue, New
York City, and JOSEPH McGARRITY is also listed at the same address.

With reference to McGARRITY, the New York Sun of Jan-
uary 12, 1920 reflects that E. DEVALERA was in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-
vania on January 11, 1920 in order to be present as godfather at the
christening of the four weeks old son of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH McGARRITY,
and that the boy was christened EAMON DEVALERA McGARRITY.

The New York Times of January 11, January 30, 1921, and
October 11, 1921, reflected that on January 10th, the British Govern-
ment published a British White Paper concerning Pro-German activities
on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted, purporting to show how SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count VON BERNSTOFF, then German Ambassador to the United States. This British White Paper mentions the organisation known as the FRIENDS OF PEACE, which was established in February of 1915, at 150 Nassau Street, New York City, by ALBERT SANDER, a German spy. This organization was affiliated with the CLAN NA GAEL, the SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW YORK, and with a German-Irish Association called the AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY. ALBERT SANDER was convicted in New York in February of 1917 for espionage activities, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. 

This White Paper states that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915 sent to the German Military Attaché in Washington, D.C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from first, JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia; second, JOHN P. KEATING, Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois, and third, JEREMIAH O'LEARY, 16 Park Row, New York City, and indicated that McGARRITY and KEATING were considered absolutely reliable but rather indiscreet.

The White Paper continued that in 1915, Irish-Americans organized "THE FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM", the officers of which were all members of the CLAN NA GAEL. Of the Friends of Irish Freedom, Judge CHALON was a member of the board of directors, and JEREMIAH O'LEARY and JOSEPH McGARRITY were on the executive committee. JOHN DEVOY was also interested in this society.

This JOHN DEVOY was mentioned in the White Paper as the author of a letter dated July 20, 1916, written to LAWRENCE DELACY in San Francisco, California, this letter referring to the loss of CASEMENT'S enterprise, and criticizing him for his visionary tactics. DEVOY attributed the failure of CASEMENT'S venture to the fact that just prior to the Easter Rebellion, the United States Government had raided the offices of WOLF VAUGHN IGEL at 60 Wall Street, and had seized certain documents located there. This latter individual was a German agent posing as an advertising man, and DEVOY indicated that the documents referring to CASEMENT'S venture were seized and the information reported to the British Government.
The White Paper further reports that on January 18, 1917 an official SINF FEIN organization in America was launched at the office of THE FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM, located at 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City. Among the officers of this new organization were:

JEREMIAH O'LEARY
JOHN J. O'LEARY
PETER GOLDEN
CAPTAIN MONTEITH
STEPHEN W. JOHNSON
DENNIS SPELISSEY
JOHN D. MOORE
JAMES LARKIN

The White Paper characterized JOHN DEVOY as the chief agent in America for communications between Germany and the SINF FEIN activities in America. JAMES LARKIN was an Irish labor leader long active in England, present (1921) serving a sentence in the United States for violation of one of the several laws enacted when the United States declared war on Germany. JOHN P. KEATING, it was indicated, was connected in some way with the United States Emargo Conference in 1915, headquarters in Chicago, during the early days of the war.

The New York Sun of March 3 and March 4, 1921, reported that a mass meeting was to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to protest the occupation of German territory by French-African troops. The lease for this meeting was cancelled after protest by various patriotic societies. This lease had been obtained by JOSEPH McGARRITY, Philadelphia leader of the Irish Republican movement. He was also reported as publisher of the IRISH PRESS.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carried an Associated Press dispatch from Dublin, which reported the death of HARRY J. BOLAND, former representative of the SINF FEIN in the United States, from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the National British Army. BOLAND was reported as a leader in the Irish Irregulars. The documents had previously been seized in the home of JOHN T. O'KELLY, former Dail Envoy to Paris. Among these documents was a letter from BOLAND to O'KELLY, intimating that JOE McGARRITY of New York had asked BOLAND to send a man from Ireland to a CLAN NA GAEL convention which was to be held on August 7th of that year, and BOLAND had suggested that O'KELLY should also go this con-
vention, and that McGARRITY would postpone the convention until their arrival. This letter goes on, "This fight is likely to be one drawn out, and we will require money, etc. You could also organize a campaign in the United States. I cannot imagine another man for the job. Joe promises full support of the Clan. You can bring back all the available money and arrange with the Clan to supply Thompson revolvers, etc. Joe's letter only reached me last night via Cork. DeVALERA read it enroute. He added a note that someone must go."

This New York Sun account reflects that New York CLAN NA GAEL members said that JOE McGARRITY was a prominent member of the CLAN NA GAEL RE-ORGANIZED, a secessionist body in Philadelphia, and indicated that Supreme Court Justice DANIEL F. COHALAN and JOHN DEVOY, editor of the GAELIC AMERICAN, prominent Clan members, could not be reached for comments on the above report. McGARRITY was indicated as a former wholesale liquor dealer then in the real estate business in Philadelphia. He was a leader in the movement which caused the split between DeVALERA and the COHALAN organization sponsoring the DeVALERA side.

This New York Sun clipping stated that the reference to Thompson revolvers concerned a supply of Thompson high powered automatic pistols. Four hundred ninety-five of these weapons were seized by Customs Officials on the Steamer EAST SIDE at Hoboken, New Jersey, in the summer of 1921. This steamer allegedly was chartered by the SNN FEIN to carry coal to Ireland, but burlap packages in the coal bins were found to contain guns.

In connection with this gun running case, the New York World of January 22, 1923, reflects that indictments were returned against the following individuals for conspiracy to transport arms and ammunition to Ireland in 1921:

Colonel MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON, son-in-law of Colonel GEORGE HARVEY, Ambassador to England in that year

FRANK B. OCHSENREITER of Washington, formerly Manager of the Washington Office of the Auto Ordnance Corp.

GEORGE J. RORKE, of Washington, D. C.

LAWRENCE DeLACEY, also known as FRANK WILLIAMS and LAWRENCE PIERCE

EDWARD DeLACEY, brother of LAWRENCE DeLACEY
FRANK J. WERKING, former Secretary of the Auto Ordnance Corporation

JOHN CULHANE

An individual named ABEROPHY

The New York World indicated that these indictments were to be dismissed in January of 1923.

The New York Sun of March 21, 1923 reported in a Dublin despatch, that the Government Publicity Department had published certain letters seized in the recent arrest of certain Irish Irregulars. Among them was a letter from LILIAL LYNCH, Chief of the Irregulars Staff, to JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia, referring to certain plans for the shipment of arms from the United States, and referring also to a shipment of artillery which was badly needed at that time.

The New York Sun of March 30, 1926 reported that a delegation representing Irish Republic Bond Certificate Holders in the United States, requested the State Department to intervene with the Irish Free State on their behalf in certain legal actions being taken by the Free State Government with reference to money subscribed as a result of the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in the United States during previous years. The delegation included JOSEPH McGARRITY of New York City, and other individuals as follows:

JOHN MARTIN
Rey. LAWRENCE FLANAGAN
AUSTIN FORD
FRANK P. WALSH
HENRY WOOLMAN
JOHN T. RYAN

Other clippings indicate that on July 1, 1930, JOSEPH McGARRITY purchased a seat on the New York Curb Exchange from ALFRED E. WATERS, deceased, and that on December 18, 1932, the Board of Governors of the New York Curb announced the expulsion from regular membership, of McGARRITY, the only floor member of the firm of McGARRITY & COMPANY, 2 Wall Street, New York City. On December 22, 1932, McGARRITY tendered in his resignation of membership in the New York Produce Exchange.
The New York Times reported that in 1934, McGARRITY had filed a suit in the New York Supreme Court against W. F. KENNEY and his son, T. A. KENNEY. W. F. KENNEY was designated as former Democratic politician and friend of former Governor ALFRED E. SMITH. In his suit McGARRITY alleged that the younger KENNEY, formerly his partner, and the older KENNEY had caused certain improper entries to be made on the firm's books, as a result of which false financial statements were issued, which resulted in his being ousted from the New York Curb in December of 1932, his firm was dissolved, and his seats on the Curb and Produce Exchange sold at a loss. McGARRITY and T. A. KENNEY formed the firm of McGARRITY & COMPANY on June 11, 1930, to deal in securities and commodities.

The New York Times of June 4, 1937 indicated that a private settlement was made in this suit. THOMAS J. O'NEILL, attorney, represented McGARRITY, and the case was heard before Justice AARON STEUER.

McGARRITY next appears in the New York Sun on December 1, 1938, under a special Philadelphia despatch to the Sun. McGARRITY, on behalf of the CLAN NA GAEL, represented as the American wing of the IRISH REPUBLICAN BROTHERHOOD, distributed copies of a proclamation to the Irish people. McGARRITY asserted that the documents had been widely distributed that week both in Ireland and Britain. The proclamation declared that "The hour has come for the supreme effort" to make effective the 1916 declaration of nationhood and the declaration of Irish independence which followed in 1919. The proclamation then calls "upon England to withdraw her armed forces, civilian officials and institutions", and also calls upon "the people of all Ireland**** to assist us in the effort we are about to make in God's name to compel the evacuation and to enthrone the Republic of Ireland". It is issued in the name merely, "The Executive of the Irish Republican Army".

McGARRITY explained that it had been broadcast by mail and other means to the Irish people in Ireland and England, and that he had received orders from Dublin only last night to issue it here. He is quoted: "It portends a fight, although I don't know how many days it will be before the outbreak. I have no authority to say so, but I feel that action is going on right now in England and in Northern Ireland. You will recall that the Easter Week uprising of 1916 began on a Monday, but it was not till Wednesday that the American newspapers got word of it. That may be the situation today. We have no desire for Civil War in Ireland. We are not fighting DeVALERA or DeVALERA'S
Government. DeValera is a past patriot. He is today what John Redmond was in 1916. We shall simply ignore him as we ignored Redmond. We are after the real enemy, and the only enemy, and that enemy is England. The fight therefore, will be wholly in the occupied counties of Northern Ireland and in England."

This despatch states that McGarrity was the principal figure back of the preparations made in this country for the uprising of 1916. Sir Roger Casement was his guest in Philadelphia just prior to entering Germany on his ill-fated attempt to organize an Irish brigade among Irishmen who had fought in the British Army and had been taken prisoners by the Germans. Born of a well-to-do Irish family, McGarrity made a fortune in Philadelphia real estate, and was once heavily interested in property in the Grand Central area in New York City.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939 reported the arrest of Sean Russell in Detroit, Michigan by Federal Agents, and reported that he was accompanied by Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia. The New York Sun of August 2, 1939 reflects an Associated Press despatch from Belfast, Ireland, stating that Joseph McGarrity was questioned by Belfast Police, in an effort to learn of the whereabouts of Sean Russell. McGarrity was vacationing in County Tyrone when the police found him, and had arrived in Northern Ireland approximately two weeks previously. It was reported that Scotland Yard was investigating the rumor that Russell had reached Ireland on a freighter.

With reference to the information previously reported to the effect that McGarrity had been indicted in the Southern District of New York for a violation of the lottery statutes, the criminal docket in the Southern District of New York, #C-104-68, reflects that on December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed against Joseph McGarrity and the following individuals:

- Gerald Kelly
- John W. Kelly
- William Head alias David Jackson
- Conne Neenan alias Mrs. C.
- John W. Kelly, 2nd
- John R. Kelly
- Clifford Burgett

for a violation of Title 18, Section 88 and Section 387 - "Smuggling."
into the United States and distributing in interstate commerce tickets purporting to be lottery tickets. "Conspiracy".

On January 23, 1939, all defendants pleaded not guilty, with the exception of NEENAN and McGARRITY, for whom bench warrants were issued and returned non est, on March 28, 1939. On May 15, 1939, GERALD and JOHN W. KELLY, together with WILLIAM MAID, entered pleas of guilty, and on May 19, 1939, all three were sentenced to serve one year and one day, sentence suspended and placed on probation and fined $1,000. each. Bail was discharged as to the remaining defendants, on the motion of the Government, with the exception of defendants NEENAN and McGARRITY.

The file in the United States Attorney's Office relative to this case reflected that the investigation was conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, New York City, and that at a Commissioner's hearing for the removal of McGARRITY from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 19, 1939, Commissioner JAMES H. MALLOY discharged McGARRITY since the only witness on behalf of the Government, Post Office Inspector E. T. LOVERN, failed to identify McGARRITY.

The file further reflects that the United States Attorney's Office in the Southern District of New York, contemplated a nolle prosse against JOHN W. KELLY, 2nd, who was the son of GERALD KELLY, and JOHN R. KELLY, son of JOHN W. KELLY, and CLIFFORD BURGETT, ward of JOHN W. KELLY, all of whom were around 20 years of age.

From an examination of the file, it appeared that McGARRITY was engaged in setting up agents for the distribution of Irish Sweepstake lottery tickets in the Philadelphia section, and it appears that McGARRITY either resides there, or can be reached at 4909 Wynnewood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and either is interested in, or operates the saloon located at 1308 Drury Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It was noted that a copy of the indictment in this lottery case had been furnished to the State Department, for the attention of Special Agent. It is probable that the State Department was interested in McGARRITY at the time of the visit of the King and Queen of England, and this was the reason for the interest of this latter department in this lottery case.

In view of the fact that it may be desirable at a later
time to secure further information regarding McGARRITY, the following information concerning the connection of subjects in this case to this lottery enterprise is being set out:
With reference to SEAN RUSSELL, the New York Sun and the New York Times of September 16 and August 16, 1936 respectively, stated that RUSSELL, then Quartermaster General of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, was registered at the Hotel Seville, New York City, and announced to the press that he was about to start a campaign to obtain support for the I.R.A. The New York Sun of August 12, 1936 stated that RUSSELL'S lecture tour through the United States was financed by the American CLAN NA GAEL and various Irish county societies, and indicated that RUSSELL'S first lecture was to be given
at Cleveland, Ohio during the week of August 16, 1936. A prior des-
patch as reported in the Herald Tribune on November 20, 1925, indi-
cated the arrest in Dublin, Ireland, by the Irish Free State, of SEAN
RUSSELL on charges of treason.

The Daily News of August 15, 1936 reported RUSSELL as
saying that the I.R.A. in Ireland had airplanes hidden there, manned
by skilled pilots, and had large supplies of ammunition concealed in
both England and Ireland.

The New York Times of November 14, 1927 reported the
arrest in Dublin, of SEAN RUSSELL, together with MICHAEL PRINCE, for
violation of the Free State Treason Act.

The New York Sun of August 23, 1937 indicated that SEAN
RUSSELL was then in San Francisco, and was engaged in touring the
United States to rally Irish-Americans to his CLAN NA GAEL.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939 reflected the ar-
rest of RUSSELL, reputed leader of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, in De-
troit, by Federal Agents on June 5, 1939. RUSSELL was accompanied by
JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia, known as an I.R.A. leader in the
United States, who was not held by the authorities. RUSSELL was arres-
ted in front of the Michigan Central Railway station, and was said to
have been touring the United States making speeches. McGARRITY, who
was registered at a hotel in Detroit, expressed surprise at the ar-
rest, and stated that he and RUSSELL had come from Chicago to Detroit
to see some friends, and said that he was an old friend of RUSSELL who
had been here for about six weeks on a valid passport.

RUSSELL was held at Detention Headquarters in Detroit,
Michigan, and THOMAS F. CHAWKE and FRANK KANE, attorneys, were re-
ported to have been engaged to represent RUSSELL. The State Depart-
ment was reported as denying receipt of any request for RUSSELL'S ex-
tradition, and this New York Times report indicated that J. BAGAS,
FBI official in charge of the Detroit Office had declined to discuss
the case.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939 indicated that RUS-
SELL was held at Immigration Detention Quarters as a Federal prisoner
pending deportation proceedings. RUSSELL described himself as head
man of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, and is reported to state that he
had intended going from Chicago to New York City, and thence to Ire-
land, but decided to stop in Detroit to see some friends. J. L. ZURBRICK, Immigration Service District Director at Detroit, was reported as saying that he, RUSSELL, would be held until his passport was received from Washington. RUSSELL was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. RUSSELL was quoted as saying: "McGARRITY was chief organizer in the United States of the CLAN NA GAEL, a group of friends of the Irish patriots who are fighting for Irish liberty*****". RUSSELL denied any intent to visit Windsor, Ontario, where the King and Queen of England were due to disembark at the time of RUSSELL's arrest, and RUSSELL indicated that he had been on a speaking tour of the United States for five weeks. The British War Office was quoted as denying that they had made the request for RUSSELL's detention, and no receipt of any request for extradition was known of.

The New York Times of June 8, 1939 reflected that RUSSELL was released by District Director ZURBRICK after notification from Washington, D. C. that a $5,000. bond for RUSSELL had been approved. RUSSELL, according to this press item, was to have a hearing in Detroit on the following Saturday on a deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed a thirty day visitor's permit.

Previously, the New York Times of June 1, 1939 was reported to be considering an attempt to extradite RUSSELL reported to be in California for prosecution for the bombings in England.

The New York Sun of May 31, 1939 reported that as representative of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY in the United States, JOSEPH McGARRITY of 4909 Wynnewood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had forwarded to President ROOSEVELT, the text of a resolution of the CUMANN NA MBAN, an Irish Women's Nationalist Organization, protesting against the cooperation of the American Police in the RUSSELL affair. McGARRITY indicated that he was concerned by reports that British authorities offered free round trips from Los Angeles to London, to any two American citizens who had heard RUSSELL declare in Los Angeles that he personally was responsible for the acts of warfare carried out in England by members of the I.R.A. It was stated that THOMAS DEVLIN, a reporter of the Los Angeles Examiner, and Patrolman J. S. KOEHR of the Los Angeles Police Department, had accepted this offer.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939 reported that Chief Constable ALBERT CANNING of Scotland Yard had disclosed that it was
at his request that American authorities arrested RUSSELL, and that
RUSSELL had come to the United States in May of 1939, after the King
and Queen of England had landed in Quebec, and that RUSSELL'S trail
was picked up in Butte, Montana.

RUSSELL'S activities are next reported in the New York
Sun of June 16, 1939, where RUSSELL is reported as speaking to an
audience of 1200 people in the main auditorium of the Transport House,
153 West 64th Street, New York City, at a mass meeting sponsored by
the CLAN NA GAEL and IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY Clubs of Greater New York.
Another speaker was SHANUS BRISLANE, member of the CLAN NA GAEL. RUS-
SELL requested financial support for the I.R.A., and in this speech re-
ferred to the expeditionary force of this organization in England en-
gaged in the campaign of bombing.

This report reflected that RUSSELL had been in Los An-
geles on May 31, 1939, and entered the United States at New York City
on April 15, 1939 with a temporary visitor's visa issued by the Amer-
ican Consul at Dublin on April 6, 1939. RUSSELL had an Irish passport
and obtained the visitor's permit to visit a relative in The Bronx,
New York City. He was described as 40 years of age, Director of Mun-
itons in the Anglo-Irish War ending in 1922, and as one of two old-
timers who signed a proclamation signaling the start of a wave of
anti-British terrorism in England and Ireland beginning in February
1938. He, together with GEORGE PLUNKETT, had been condemned to death
after the Easter Rebellion of 1916, but were later freed. Their or-
ganization began flourishing in 1932, and was declared illegal in
1935, and on March 30, 1939, the Irish Parliament passed a bill making
treason punishable by death, it apparently being considered an act of
treason to belong to this organization.

The New York Sun of August 3, 1939 indicated that RUS-
SELL was to be refused entry to Great Britain, and was unofficially
reported as having then entered the country secretly and his arrest
ordered.

The New York Sun of August 8, 1939 reflected that the
Labor Department had advised that RUSSELL agreed to leave the United
States, and that his $5,000 bond would be cancelled upon his reporting
to an American Consul in a foreign port. His whereabouts at the time
was unknown, but he was believed still to be in the United States.

The New York Times of August 13, 1939 reflected that
RUSSELL was then in Chicago, Illinois, and was to speak on that evening to the Irish American National Alliance in Chicago on one of his stops on a trans-continental tour which had already taken him to the west coast, seeking financial and moral support for the I.R.A. movement, and that on that date the State Department was looking for him in order to return his passport to him.

An anonymous communication received at the New York Office on September 12, 1939 indicated that there was to be given at the Hotel New Yorker on the evening of September 16, 1939, a banquet to honor RUSSELL, but this banquet was cancelled.
At the General Post Office, advised the Sean Russell Banquet Committee used lock box 607, and the application for same was filed by

The IRISH WORLD of September 23, 1939 reflected that the Committee in charge of the Sean Russell Banquet published the cancellation of the banquet, which they stated was due to RUSSELL'S departure for Ireland. This notification was published by the Chairman, PETER McSWINEY.
Of interest is the fact that the New York Times of May 31, 1939 reported experts in England as saying that bombs which had exploded in the Liverpool Theatre on May 28, 1939 were of American origin and consisted of metal cylinders nine inches long and three inches wide, of the type used by police in the United States. They were believed to have been part of a large store smuggled from the United States into England by the I.R.A., and a despatch from London carried in the New York Times of September 20, 1939 indicated the report of the arrest of four I.R.A. members. Of them, two were found to be in possession of $8,000, in United States money. These individuals were designated as PETER O'FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE GROGAN, PATRICK MCGRAH and WILLIAM McGUINNESS.
No leads are being set out in this report. However, it is suggested to the Bureau that more complete information regarding McGARRITY can be secured through the State Department, and through inquiry by the Detroit and Philadelphia Field Divisions. The State Department is also believed to be in possession of one or more copies of the British White Paper published by the British Government in 1921 regarding the Pro-German activities of McGARRITY and other Irish nationalist societies in the World War.

The New York Office will conduct further investigation in an effort to discreetly secure the membership and officers of the CLAN NA GAEL identified with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY activities in New York City.
Detroit - Michigan
September 29, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: ROBERT MONTIETH
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir,

By letter dated August 9, 1939, Commander J.A. GREGORY, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois, requested the Detroit Office to review its "military" file for information regarding ROBERT MONTIETH, reported to be connected with a German spy ring in Detroit in 1917. Commander GREGORY further requested that if no information was contained in the Detroit files, investigation be made and newspaper files be reviewed for information.

A search of the files of the Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan, by Special Agent [redacted] produced an item in that paper on June 17, 1939, pertaining to ROBERT MONTIETH, who is undoubtedly identical with the ROBERT MONTIETH referred to by Commander GREGORY. This item stated that MONTIETH had been connected with the Irish Republican Army and that he was suspected of being a spy upon his arrival in this country from Ireland in 1917.

During the recent emigration school attended by [redacted], Special Agent [redacted] referred to by ROBERT MONTIETH who was connected with the Irish Republican Army.

It is requested that the files of the bureau be searched for information regarding MONTIETH and that pertinent data contained therein be furnished the Detroit Office so that same can be transmitted to Lieutenant Commander DOUGLAS, Naval Reserve, Detroit, Michigan, who I trust will furnish the information to Commander GREGORY.

Very truly yours,

John S. Page
Special Agent in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6/7006-P
**JOURNAL MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** January 4, 1923  
**OFFICE:** New York

**TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:**

*Alleged Recruit* for Irish Republican Army - Passed Viol Sec 10-13 58.*

**Origin of Case:**

*Local Office No.* 4264  
*Bureau No.* 658-4476  
*Other Office No.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assigned to Special Agent</th>
<th>Date: January 4, 1923</th>
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</table>

**STATUS OF CASE**

- **Referred to U.S. Attorney:** Date:  
- **U.S. Comm. Warrants Issued:** (Name of complainant) Date:  
- **Preliminary Hearing:** Date:  
- **Continued Hearings:** Date:  
- **Presented to Grand Jury:** Date:  
- **Indictment Returned:** Date:  
- **Arraignment and Plea:** Date:  
- **Set for Trial:** (Name of judge, court, and place) Date:  
- **Court Verdict:** Date:  

**Remarks:**

*All information contained herein is unclassified.

**DATE CERTIFIED:** 9/19/77

**ARCHIVIST:**  

**COPIES DESTROYED:**  

**NOTE:** This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P.E.F.H.T

New York, N. Y.,
October 13, 1929.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

BY ORDER OF PAUL ROBERTS

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.
New York, New York

October 16, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. SABOTAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent in the above entitled matter dated October 16, 1939, at New York City.

In connection with that report, please be advised that the confidential informant mentioned therein is

Very truly yours,

F. H. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY

DATE WHEN MADE 10/16/39

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19-25/39

REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE SABOTAGE

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Freight already aboard ship at the time this complaint was received was carefully examined. Thorough search of ship made, freight being loaded carefully checked. Investigation conducted here in effort to locate [Redacted] and subjects unproductive so far. Precautionary measures taken by New York Police Department. Preliminary investigation conducted in connection I. R. A. officers and activities here. Inasmuch as there is a general investigation in the I. R. A. being conducted in another case in this office, this case is being closed. This investigation will be conducted as a part of the general I. R. A. investigation.

-- C --

Classified by

Declassify by:

NATIONAL SECURITY

DEPARTMENT

DETAILS:

Copies of this report:

5 Bureau
3 New York (1 file #65-555)
Special Agent in Charge P. E. FOXWORTH immediately conferred with the Director of Customs, New York, who referred him to the Chief of Customs of the Fort of New York. He immediately indicated a desire to communicate with the owner of the vessel and inform him of the information and also offer to make available customs inspectors for the purpose of conducting a search.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

On September 20, 1939, [redacted] was contacted and arrangements were made to meet the captain of the "Aquitania" so that agents of this office might maintain contact with him.

On the same day, [redacted], U. S. Customs Inspector, in charge of Pier 90, North River, was also contacted. He advised that the loading of the vessel started about 2 p.m. on September 19, 1939. At the conclusion of that day only about 12 tons of general cargo had been loaded aboard the ship.

[redacted] pointed out that he was not in charge of the search that was made at the ship. That was conducted by another man under the supervision of [redacted], Deputy in Charge of Searches.

[redacted] had some 30 men under his supervision.

They were conducting a close inspection of all the freight being loaded aboard the ship. They started this inspection on the morning of September 20, 1939. [redacted] pointed out that not all cases were being opened as that would be impractical; only those that appeared to be suspicious were being opened for inspection. He pointed out, however, that all shipments were being weighed to determine whether or not the weight of the actual shipment corresponded to that of the manifest.

The principal cargo being loaded at that time was aluminum. [redacted] stated that this strict inspection would continue until the ship left.

[redacted] was contacted by phone later in the day at Whitehall 4-4300. He is assigned to the Enforcement Division of the U. S. Customs office. [redacted] stated that he went
aboard the ship at about 8 o'clock in the morning of September 20, 1939, with a specially selected squad of men. They searched the entire ship, including the gas tanks and oil supplies. They even took samples of the oil to determine whether there had been any tampering with it. They examined the mail sacks and carefully checked the cargo which appeared to be mostly apples. They opened only selected cases and found nothing suspicious.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

__________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-16
In view of the improbability of being involved in this situation, no further investigation was conducted into his background. It will also be noted that when inquiries were conducted at Pier 90 on September 20, 1939, the New York Police Department had a strong protective cordon around the pier. No one was permitted on the pier unless he could explain his business there. Pedestrians and cars were not permitted to loiter near the pier on West Street.

In accordance with this information, the two Academy telephone exchanges were checked for the number 9793. Academy 4-9793 is a blank line, and Academy 2-9793 was listed to the Columbia Floor Covering Company, 831 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

Special Agent conducted some investigation in connection with this company. The result of his efforts will be set out later in this report. At the same time, it might be well to mention that there is no such location in Manhattan as 17th and Columbus Avenues. It will be further noted that Columbus Avenue does not run as far south as 17th Street.
A Horseshoe Bar and Grill was located at 2474 Seventh Avenue, which is near 100th Street, Telephone Audubon 3-8729. Then there is a Horseshoe Tavern, Inc. at 159 Washington Street, which is located near Liberty Street. The telephone listed to this bar is Worth 2-8529. Neither of these places is near Columbus Avenue. Investigation was conducted by Special Agent [illegible] in connection with the liquor licenses issued to these places. That, too, met with negative results. The information obtained is being set out elsewhere in this report.

The files of the New York office were also checked for [illegible] and [illegible] with negative results. No [illegible] was found in the Manhattan directory or in the latest New York City directory. A [illegible] was found in the Manhattan telephone directory, residing at [illegible].

His phone number is [illegible]. Special Agent called that number under a pretext and learned that this was not in any way interested in any saloon. He is employed by [illegible].

Investigation disclosed that the premises are occupied by the Columbia Storage Warehouse, of which [illegible] is president. It was also noted that at 143-5 Columbus Avenue was the LAWLER BROTHERS BILLIARD PARLOR. Special Agent conducted a neighborhood investigation in connection with these addresses, the results of which are being set forth later in this report.

It will be noted that the confidential informant of this office received his information from [illegible].
On September 22, 1939, the above mentioned confidential informant was interviewed in the New York office by Special Agents. He advised that...

The informant went on to say that...

According to the informant...

The informant also mentioned...

An examination of the records on file in the office of the Clerk of Court for the Southern District of New York disclosed that JOSEPH MC GORITY, 5905 Wynnfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, operates a saloon at 1308 Drury Street, Philadelphia. He was charged with violation of the lottery laws. Post Office Inspector handled the case. MC GORITY, however, was discharged at a commissioner's hearing when he fought removal from Philadelphia in April 1939. Involved in this case with MC GORITY were WILLIAM WEADE, who has an office at 47 West 34th Street, New York City and...
who resides at \[\text{redacted}\] and
FRANK O'BIRNE, who can be reached through

In connection with the same case, JOHN W. KELLY of \[\text{redacted}\] and GERALD KELLY were also involved. The two
KELLYS and MEAD were placed on probation as a result of the case.

At this point it might be well to note that no further
investigation was conducted into the angle of this case
inasmuch as

has never been in a supervisory capacity and has never
had anything to do with the assignment of stevedores. It will also
be noted that all searches made by customs inspectors and others
met with negative results.

It was learned that EDMUND GILLIGAN wrote a series of
articles in the New York "SUN" on June 27, 28, and 29, 1939 in
connection with the L. E. A.
and some time ago wrote a novel on that subject entitled, "Boundary Against Night" (1938). This book is published by Farrar & Rinehart, 232 Madison Avenue, Ashland 4-0170. He is also said to have translated the Dutch book entitled, "The House of Tavelinck" by AMBER-THULLER.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [Redacted]

Concerning the telephone number ACademy 2-9393 which is listed to the Columbia Floor Covering Company located at 831 Columbus Avenue, New York City, agent, under pretext, called at this address and ascertained that it is apparently a small neighborhood linoleum and floor covering store run by people apparently of Jewish extraction. In view of the nature of this establishment, no further investigation was conducted and the names of the proprietors were not obtained, the purpose of the call being to more or less verify the location of this telephone number and also to ascertain the nature of the business conducted there.

At 147 Columbus Avenue, agent made a personal call in this building and ascertained that the upper floor of this building is rented by the LAWLOR BROTHERS BILLIARD PARLOR. Discreet investigation at this address revealed that there is no connected here, and it is further noted that the name of the establishment is spelled LAWLOR, whereas the original information furnished by the Bureau indicated that [Redacted] was involved in this case.

On the street entrance to 147 Columbus Avenue, MUNDAY'S CAFE, which is a bar and grill, is located, and it was ascertained that [Redacted] is the proprietor of this establishment, using the trade name of St. Nicholas Tavern. It was further ascertained that at 147 Columbus Avenue an organization known as the Centro-Galicia Welfare Association maintains offices.
Some additional investigation into the organization, activities, and personnel of the Irish Republican Army was conducted in connection with this case. Since the information received is of a general nature, however, it is not being set out in this report but rather it will be found in the report of Special Agent (b2c) in the case entitled Irish Subversive Activities in the United States, New York file No. 61-555.

The "Aquitania" sailed from New York City on the afternoon of Saturday, September 23, 1939, without reporting any irregularities or difficulties whatever.

In view of that fact, this case is being closed.

A copy of this report is being designated for the general Irish Subversive Activities file so that appropriate investigation of the leads uncovered here can be conducted in that case.

An attempt also will be made in connection with that investigation to locate and question the subjects in this case. At the present time no descriptions of them are available.

Most of the information in this report was furnished the bureau by teletype dated September 22, 1939.
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a report which was mailed to this office by [redacted] who stated that [redacted]

Very truly yours,

P. E. FORDWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) \( (670) \) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\( 61-7606-17 \)
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAFT

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

Classified by  
Declassify on 2-8-37
November 7, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: [Redacted]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the teletype of October 23, 1939, addressed to you by the New York City Field Office concerning

You are instructed to advise the Bureau of the progress of this investigation and submit an investigative report at an early date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CG New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 12-27 BY SPYB SS a/P

61-7606-19
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION
FEB' 1940
R. COLEMAN, JR. F.B.I.
OFFICE OF JUSTICE

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☐ For your information:

____________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7666-19
SECRET

January 13, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: IRELAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephonic conversation had with you on January 3, 1940, by Inspector A. Rosen of the bureau concerning the above matter.

I am transmitting herewith for your information copies of a communication received by the bureau.

The above is being furnished for your information in connection with the investigation being conducted by your Division concerning the matter in question.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. CAIN

I requested that a check be made on the above information and that the results thereof be furnished the Bureau by teletype summary so as to permit [redacted] being advised this afternoon.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

Classified by [redacted]
Declassified on [redacted]
January 3, 1940

I thought you might be interested in knowing that the New York City Office of this Bureau is presently conducting an investigation based upon the information which you furnished to me over the telephone this morning. I shall be pleased to forward to you any developments which occur.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
IN COMPLIANCE WITH TELEPHONIC REQUEST OF MR. ROSEN TODAY FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING FOUR TEN FOURTH STREET, NYC, INVESTIGATION REFLECTS NO SUCH NUMBER AS FOUR TEN EITHER EAST OR WEST SIDE, MANHATTAN. ONE BUILDING, NUMBER FOUR NAUGHT SIX AND FOUR TWENTY J, TWENTY, ON EAST SIDE, IS SERVICE GARAGE, OCCUPYING ONE OPEN FLOOR FOR STORAGE AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS. HIGHEST NUMBER ON WEST SIDE THREE FORTY. FOUR TEN FOURTH STREET, BROOKLYN NY, THREE STORY RESIDENCE IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION, OCCUPIED BY FOUR TEN FOURTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN NY, OCCUPIED BY THE WINDSOR MOTOR SALES CORP., AND IS PONTIAC SHOWROOM, NO FOUR TEN FOURTH AVENUE MANHATTAN. NEAREST NUMBERS FOUR NAUGHT FOUR, WHICH IS SIXTEEN STORY OFFICE BUILDING. FOUR FOURTEEN FOURTH AVENUE, MANHATTAN, IS FOUR STORY BUILDING, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS VACANT, SECOND FLOOR OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, AND GROUND FLOOR OCCUPIED BY RED CABIN SANDWICH SHOP. ADVISE ANY FURTHER INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

RECORDED

FOXWORTH

INTL AND HOLD PLS
OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC
office building occupies the premises at 404 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, New York. Other buildings in the vicinity are occupied by business establishments.

I shall be pleased to continue inquiries concerning the organization to which you have referred in the event you obtain additional data.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
Mr. Foxworth mentioned that in the Pearson and Allen radio program some mention was made of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Yellow lift attacked until frequent
scheduled feed

1 446, 2 1940
be pulled 21-40

L8
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Mr. Rosen of the Bureau regarding the address of 410 Fourth Street, New York City, the following investigation was conducted in New York and Brooklyn:

There is no 410 Fourth Street, East or West side. The nearest addresses to 410 East Fourth Street is a large service garage with the address of 406 and 420 East Fourth Street. This is a large garage which houses automobiles and trucks and is known as SERVICE GARAGE.

It is a one story brick building opposite a junk yard. The entire neighborhood consists of warehouses and garages. This particular building has 225 feet frontage in the middle of the block on the south side of the Avenue. It has a furnished room on the ground floor and a small office over the furnished room.

The highest number on West Fourth Street is 350 which is a large warehouse. There is no 410 Fourth Avenue, New York City, however, 404 Fourth Avenue is a 16-story office building. The next number which is 414 Fourth Avenue is a 4-story brick building with the third and fourth floors vacant. The ground floor is occupied by the RED CABIN SANDWICH SHOP and the second floor is occupied by the AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, which appears to be the meeting rooms and recreation rooms for hoodlums who are continuously playing cards therein. It consists of one large room with a pool table and a table for card playing, and a small room which looks like an office. It is operated by a foreigner who appears to be a Russian Jew.
410 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, is the WINSOR MOTOR SALES CORPORATION. It is a two-story brick building in a business section used for the Pontiac automobile showroom.

410 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, is a residential section and is a three-story house attached to two other residences. It is occupied by seven individuals.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter until notified to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: ARDM

JANUARY 6, 1940

SAC - NEW YORK

CONCERNING FOUR TEN FOURTH STREET. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION DESIRED AT THIS TIME

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1.2.31 BY 28800/51

RECORDED 61-7606-22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 9 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 6 1940
POSTAL

1372
P E FOXWORTH FED JUSTICE
601, U S COURT HOUSE TOWER 36
NEW YORK N Y

CONCERNING YOUR TEN FOURTH STREET NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
DEUXXX DESIRED AT THIS TIME

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS INCORRECT
DATE 122-37 BY SP LITZMAR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-23
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61-7606-26
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______________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

______________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\(61-7606-24\)
January 25, 1940

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

No action is being taken by this office in connection with any of the above information, and it is merely being made a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.
Dear [Redacted]

I desire to thank you for your letter of January 17, 1940, together with the enclosure attached thereto.

Please be assured the information submitted by you will be made a matter of official record for any attention which may appear appropriate in the future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-23-1939 BY [Redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 1940

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
February 3, 1940

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to Bureau letter dated November 10, 1939, wherein you were instructed to make a discreet and guarded investigation as to the subject's activities at that time.

In view of the fact that this investigation is now almost three months outstanding, you are instructed to place the matter in line for appropriate investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/28/39 26/7197
61-7606 12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 7 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

New York, N. Y.
February 14, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Ref. IRISH EXTREMISTS:
Sabotage.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of February 7, 1940, requesting information in cases pending in this office wherein such information has not already been furnished to the Bureau.

It is believed desirable to conduct some investigation regarding the individuals named in the above information and as soon as this is done a report will be submitted to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 15, 1940
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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-29
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-30
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMA

At 9:10 P.M., on March 8, 1940, a long distance telephone call was received from [redacted]. He stated that [redacted].

Respectfully,

J. R. Ruggles
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith which was forwarded to this office by

It is noted that

It is believed that the Bureau may desire to refer this matter to the Department. No action is being taken by this office.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-33
607 U.S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N.Y.

March 30, 1940

Re: (67C)

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29, 1940, wherein you enclose a copy of a letter received by you from one written on the letterhead of

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth  
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS U. CLASSIFIED
DATE 12.2.81 BY 5P81513158
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 30, 1940, with which you transmitted information from...

and which contains information relative to...

Prior to submitting this matter to the Department, it is requested that your office interview...

and obtain more detailed information relative to the allegations...

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
May 25, 1940

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI

United States Department of Justice

607 6th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Re: German Activities in the
United States

Dear Mr. Smith:

Reference is made to your letter of April 6, 1940, in which you mentioned [redacted] being employed by [redacted].

It is noted that the informant states that [redacted].

In view of the fact that [redacted] suggest that you institute a preliminary inquiry to determine further details regarding the identity and background of this individual.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY

35610
April 6, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JEWISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

During an investigation of the activities of
the Christian Mobilizers, Special Agent
arrangements to use the service of
as a confidential informant.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-35

XXXXXXX

XXXXXXX

XXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
A check of the indices of the New York Office indicates that the files contain considerable miscellaneous information concerning individuals mentioned in this letter.

Enclosures (7).

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge
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☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-35
61-7606

Section 2
SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

DATE WHEN MADE

4/27/40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

4/25/40

REPORT MADE BY

(67C)

CHARACTER OF CASE

SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No such address as 410 Fourth Avenue. The building at 404 Fourth Avenue, which is undoubtedly the one indicated, is not the center of any activities indicating sabotage plots. A review of the file fails to indicate sabotage activities.

REFERENCE: (67C)

Report of Special Agent

dated at New York City, 10/4/39.

Bureau letter dated April 17, 1940,

Bureau File #61-7606.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK CITY

6:20 a.m.

CLASSIFIED

SECRET

MAY 2 1940

SECRET 8:30 A.M.
Investigation disclosed the fact that there is no such address as 410 Fourth Avenue, the numbers running from 404 to 414. The building, however, which is located at 404 Fourth Avenue is a sixteen story loft building and occupies the ground area which would normally receive the number 410.

The building which adjoins the premises at 404 Fourth Avenue is a three story store and loft building and in passing it was observed that the second floor tenants used the designation, "American Democratic Club". However, inquiry in the neighborhood revealed the fact that this is a group of Armenians who are quiet and behave themselves and have no Irish members.
A review of the file indicates that considerable information has been set forth concerning Irish activities generally in New York City but there is no indication that these activities are concerned with actual sabotage. It is observed that although frequent reports have been received concerning plots to sabotage various vessels, these plots have never materialized and there is no indication of any sabotage whatever in connection with ships at the Port of New York.

Accordingly no further investigation is warranted and the case is being closed at this time.

-CLOSED-
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

No action is being taken in the premises, this simply being made a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc: New York (Enclosure)
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For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\(61 \cdot 7606 \cdot 37\)
61-7606-37

CHANGED TO

97-430-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated at SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FILE NO. 61-102

REPORT MADE AT          DATE WHEN MADE     PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
SAN FRANCISCO           5/9/40              4/24/40

REPORT MADE BY          CHARACTER OF CASE
(b7c)                    MJD

C. IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Irish organizations, San Francisco, have anti-British tendencies and receive publicity in Henry F. Ludde publications, which are pro-German in policy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/2/40 BY 665757

Reference: (b7c) Report of Special Agent (A) San Francisco, 9/22/39.

Details:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Newspaper items in San Francisco indicate that the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, which hold meetings in the Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, have definite anti-British tendencies, although no violence has been directed against British shipping organizations or individuals in the San Francisco Bay area. The current outstanding leaders among the Irish, according to press releases in San Francisco are:

MICHAEL MCDONAGH, General Chairman of the St. Patrick's Day celebration;

JOHN J. TAHENY, President, 1940 St. Patrick's Day convention, President of the United Irish Societies;

APPROVED AND FORWARD

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

10 1

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

1 - San Francisco

MAY 13 P.M.

BUREAU

MAY 17 1940

5 COPIES DESTROYED

8-171 MAY 23 1941
JOHN R. REILLY, member of the State Board of
Equalization;

State Senator JOHN P. SHELLY;

MAY. BLAKE, representative of Northern California
Irish Women's organizations;

THOMAS F. GILLIGAN, Ancient Order of Hibernians;

Archbishop JOHN J. MITTY;

REV. FRANCIS J. ROCK, S.S., Ph.D.

These last two named individuals are the outstanding Irish
clergyman in the San Francisco Bay area.

Irish activity, such as meetings of organizations and speeches
against the continued British rule of North Ireland, are given con-
siderable publicity by the HENRY F. BUDDE publications, which consist
of throw-away newspapers printed in the English language, covering
practically every district of San Francisco. BUDDE likewise publishes
a German language newspaper, with a definite pro-German and anti-British
editorial policy. The closeness between German and Irish elements
in San Francisco is illustrated by information developed in the case
entitled "WHITE SPIONAGE", in which it is shown that

Inasmuch as any activity concerning Irish residents of San
Francisco which would appear to be in violation of the laws pertaining
to the national defense of the United States will be considered in
separate cases, this case is being closed on the authority of the
Special Agent in Charge.

- CLOSED -
May 21, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 2-27-40 BY 285330

It is obvious from the information thus far furnished that there is no violation of an existing Federal statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau and, therefore, the above information is not receiving any investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Devereaux,
Special Agent in Charge.

WSD:MC

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-1606-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAY 23 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7666-41
May 23, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PRELIMINARY AND UNCLASSIFIED.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. YAPP

GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

With reference to the letter from the New York office dated April 4, 1940, enclosing photostatic copies of reports submitted by

[Redacted]

I am setting forth herein a summarization of the information which appears to be of prime importance to the Bureau which has been found in the reports in question.

Mr. Tulee
Mr. Nagera
Mr. E. A. Yapp
Mr. Clegh
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Ezzu
Mr. Giovan
Mr. Nicola
Mr. Riggion
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

INVESTIGATION

JUL 1 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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61-7606-43
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7606-44

☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☑
☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☑
☐ FOR THIS PAGE ☑
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX

FBI/DOJ
June 28, 1940

Dear [Name],

I have your letter dated June 11, 1940, transmitting...

I am most appreciative of your courtesy in making this information available to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,
June 28, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

[Blacked out text]

It is suggested that the Boston office have an agent call upon [Blacked out text] for such information as he may have in his possession on the next occasion when an agent is in the vicinity of [Blacked out text].

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Communications Section
Mailed: Jun 29, 1940
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Articles by GEORGE BRITT, Columnist,
New York World Telegram, June 12 and
19, 1940.

Dear Sir:

General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. has submitted the enclosed newspaper clippings of articles by GEORGE BRITT, a Columnist of the New York World Telegram, and published on June 12 and 19, 1940.

Very truly yours,

GUY BOTTLE
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (2)
Irish Hostility

To British Used
By Nazis in U. S.

Hitler's Agents Try
To Capitalize It in
Fifth Column Work

The "fifth column," as a phrase, has become
familiar to every American, and hence a
threat to the nation. It is true that the
British, who are the leader of the Western
Allies, have always been careful to
prevent it from being used against them.

The British are now using the phrase in
another way. They are using it to describe
the German Fifth Columnists in this country.

The British have been able to get some of
the Fifth Columnists to work for them in
their war against the British. They have
been able to get some of the Fifth Columnists
to work for them in their war against the British.

The British are now using the phrase in
another way. They are using it to describe
the German Fifth Columnists in this country.

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the German Fifth Columnists in this country.

The British have been able to get some of
the Fifth Columnists to work for them in
their war against the British. They have
been able to get some of the Fifth Columnists
to work for them in their war against the British.
The Bund propaganda agency in Hamburg.

Max was a faithful exponent of the late Dr. Anna Spreckelsen, one of the leading German propagandists in America. He wrote to her on March 21, 1939: "It would be splendid if you would be in a position to put the in touch with some interesting people in New York. I intend to come to the States for the main purpose of studying Irish-American folklore. Consequently, I would be glad if you'd be able to get me acquainted with some influential Irish-Americans."

Even after war started, in another letter dated Nov. 2, he kept up his talk about Irish folklore. He was an ardent student of it, he said. He continued:

"As far as the Irish-Americans are concerned, I regard them as one of the most important elements in the United States. Personally, I have many friends among the Irish, and it is my greatest pleasure to get an opportunity to correspond with them... I'd appreciate it immensely if someone would send me the addresses of Irishmen interested in truth and justice."

A year ago, on June 26, Max wrote to a young Irishman in New York: "Due to my tireless work, it is finally realized that the Irish element in the United States is of the utmost importance. The Irish in America are a real American element, and one which has the trust of all others. Personally, I like the Irish immensely, and I may say that I always got along fine with them..."

"If you have any information about Irish organizations in favor of supporting Eire against their oppressors please do let me have the data. It is very useful for the things I am writing. By the way, how is the sentiment of the average Irish-American toward Eire, Germany and Great Britain?"
61-7606-46

CHANGED TO

65-27276-1
Washington, D. C.,
July 6, 1940

MEMORANDUM R. C. THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Re: Irish Republican Army;

Please be advised that at about 1:15 this afternoon (redacted) called to advise that

Very truly yours,

cc: Bureau

(67c) Special Agent

INDEXED 61-7606: 46x
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 9 19
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-41
August 7, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-28-41 BY SE8373

Dear [Name]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 4, 1940, enclosing [Redacted].

It was indeed kind of you to bring this information to my attention, and your courtesy and interest in so doing are sincerely appreciated. Should you obtain any further information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with Mr. A. C. Butson, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1306 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 6, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith, copies of a memorandum dated July 6, 1940 submitted in the above entitled case by Special Agent and covering his interview with who were referred to this Bureau by

Very truly yours,

Guy B. Holley
Special Agent in Charge

C/O New York
Philadelphia

Encl.

7/11/40
Memo. Mr. Clegg

CHC

RECORDED & INDEXED
1-7606-47X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JUL 25 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C.
July 6, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN AGENT:
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Last night, at about 9:30 P.M., Assistant Director R. H. Cleck called and stated that we were sending to his office a man who
Mr. Cleck requested that an agent be sent to interview this man. The
writer went to Mr. Cleck's Office and met and brought them to the Washington Field
Office where they were interviewed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-47 11:55 AM
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☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-47X
July 23, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Re: Irish Republican Army
Sabotage.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 6, 1940, with which were transmitted copies of a memorandum prepared by Special Agent [REDACTED] in connection with an interview had by Agent [REDACTED] with [REDACTED].

As you were telephonically instructed by the Bureau on July 11, 1940, it is desired that further investigation be conducted concerning this matter in the most expeditious manner possible. The Bureau has not to date received additional information from your office with respect to this matter, particularly with regard to the individual referred to as [REDACTED]. You are instructed to advise immediately as to what additional information has been obtained relative to this individual.

You were previously instructed that further interview with [REDACTED] might prove advantageous, and it is desired that you advise what action has been taken by your division in the latter regard.

Copies of this communication are being furnished the Philadelphia office, in view of investigation pending in that district, and the Bureau wishes to be informed immediately by the Philadelphia division with regard to the information obtained to date concerning this matter.

All interested offices are informed that the Bureau desires the conduct of no future acts in the future to be reflected as indicated in the above caption, rather than as "Subversive Activities."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten note: "Cleve [illegible] 1940"]

[Handwritten note: "U.S. Department of Justice"]
July 10, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Res: Irish Republican Army
Subversive Activities

The attached is a Washington Field office copy of the memorandum prepared on the night of July 9th as a result of an interview with [redacted]. An effort is being made to locate the copies of this communication which were sent to the Bureau in an effort to determine what action has been taken upon it.

Respectfully,

[Name]

CC: Mrs. Doolan
Mrs. Clancy
Mrs. Asworth

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
RECORDED & INDEXED

1 AUG 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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5

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO PAGES 1-5 OF 61-7606-47X

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-47X

☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☑️

☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☐️

☒ FOR THIS PAGE ☑️

XXXXXXX

XXXXXXX

XXXXXXX

XXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Irish Republican Army Subversive Activities

The attached is a Washington Field Office copy of the memorandum prepared on the night of July 5th as a result of an interview with [redacted]. An effort is being made to locate the copies of this communication which were sent to the Bureau in an effort to determine what action has been taken upon it.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

CC - Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 7-5-40
RECORDED
INDEXED
61-7606-472

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 DEC 14 1940

U S. SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

M. J. McGee

Tolson

Palm
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>7-16-40</td>
<td>7-11,12-40</td>
<td>(574)</td>
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</tbody>
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CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
JOSEPH McGARRITY, well known Philadelphian, has been associated with Irish activities in Philadelphia for a number of years. Formerly considered outstanding champion for the efforts to make Ireland independent. Presently nearing death from ailment believed to be cancer. Veterans of the Irish Republican Army only known organization of this type existing in Philadelphia.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:
Letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated July 6, 1940.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The file in the Philadelphia Office reflects that JOSEPH McGARRITY had been in difficulty with the United States Government relative to the Irish Sweepstakes, and for this reason of the Post Office Inspectors, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, was contacted relative to any information he might have regarding JOSEPH McGARRITY, who was prominently

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Scannell

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

AUG 5 - 1940

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 Washington Field
2 Philadelphia

COPIES DESTROYED
8 171 MAY 23 1981

D. A. INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION OFFICE 7-2024
Philadelphia file 65-370.

mentioned in the memo for the Special Agent in Charge dated July 6, 1940, by Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office.

[Redacted] advised that the only identifying data he had regarding McGARRITY were his former business addresses; 1308 Drury Street, where he operated as McGARRITY & VINCENT; and 276 South Second Street, where he operated a cafe as McGARRITY & VINCENT, this information being as of December 31, 1937. His home address as reflected in [redacted] file was 4909 Wynnewfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[Redacted] stated there was no other information of value to be obtained from his file. He was unable to give the names and addresses of any relatives or whether McGARRITY had been arrested in connection with the charge brought by the Post Office Department.

The address directory for the City of Philadelphia indicates that 4909 Wynnewfield Avenue has an unpublished phone in the name of M. J. McGARRITY.

[Redacted] was contacted relative to any information he might have regarding JOSEPH McGARRITY. It is noted that [redacted] advised that...
Philadelphia file 65-370.

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
Philadelphia file 65-370.

[Redacted text]

a personal friend of the writer's, known to be thoroughly acquainted with Irish activities in the City of Philadelphia, is likewise known to be trustworthy and one in whom confidence can be placed. When interviewed relative to McGARRITY, he advised...
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- [x] Deleted under exemption(s) (67C) (620) with no segregable material available for release to you.

- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- [ ] Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- [ ] For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-48
Philadelphia file 65-370.

was contacted by telephone under the pretext that

Pending receipt of additional instructions from the Bureau regarding additional investigation into general or specific Irish organizations in the City of Philadelphia, no further investigation is being conducted, and this case is Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter to the Bureau dated July 6, 1940 which transmitted copies of a memorandum dated July 6, 1940 submitted in the above entitled case by Special Agent covering his interview with .

As reflected in this memorandum, the informant had advised that Special Agent was contacted .

In an effort to obtain more complete and more definite information was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 13, 1940 by Special Agent .

It should be pointed out at the time of this interview .

Upon interview, he advised the interviewing agent .

"RE: ILLICIT REPUBLICAN ARMY: ESPIONAGE"

"ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED"

DATE 2-4-41 BY SP 95313098"

"C

MAY 23 1961"
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) □ (670) □ (670) __________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: __________________________

________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-49

☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☑ FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX
Director
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
July 23, 1940

During the dictation of this letter, Agent [redacted] was telephonically contacted by [redacted] who stated [redacted].

It is the opinion of Agent [redacted] that [redacted].

No further investigation in this case is being made unless specifically requested by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

GUY HOTTE
Special Agent in Charge

65-1258
CC: New York
Philadelphia
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

July 11, 1940
1:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: *IRISH-REPUBLICAN ARMY: SABOTAGE.*

Reference is made to the letter dated July 6, 1940, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, which enclosed copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent reflecting his interview with . It will be recalled the last named individual has furnished information that .

The above information has previously been furnished the New York and Philadelphia offices.

I called Philadelphia in order to ascertain what has been done with regard to locating the Irish Republican Army leader mentioned as John McGarrity. Special Agent in Charge Sears advised that McGarrity is a well-known Irish leader in Philadelphia and has been known for a considerable period of time to the Philadelphia office. He formerly ran a saloon, although he is reported to have sold it several days ago .

Mr. Sears advised that the latter is not and is not believed to be identical with the mentioned by , but that this is being checked. Mr. Sears stated that Agent received information today indicating McGarrity is sick and confined to bed. This is being presently checked, and a surveillance will be placed on McGarrity as soon as he leaves his home. Mr. Sears stated that the Philadelphia office is attempting to locate the meeting place.

Copies destroyed

171 May 23 1961

Recorded

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 AUG 1991
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CLASSIFIED FIVE
Memorandum for Mr. Clegg

July 11, 1940

Special Agent in Charge Hottel of the Washington Field Office was called and told to try to locate immediately. Mr. Hottel was told to check immediately at [redacted] and, in the event, he is not now at that hotel and past registration records there do not reflect his address, to arrange a reinterview with [redacted] at once in an effort to obtain more specific information, especially relative to his employment. A surveillance will be placed upon [redacted] in the event he can be located and investigated. Mr. Hottel has stated that in view of the fact when interviewed by Agent [redacted] he is having [redacted] reinterviewed in an effort to obtain more specific information, especially relative to his [redacted]. It will be noted that [redacted] has indicated that additional efforts will be made to obtain more specific data in the latter regard.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

G. H. Carson
New York, New York

June 16, 1940

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 1-4-40

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter from this office to the Bureau (New York file 61-498) dated October 16, 1939, and bearing the title SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY, part of which letter was devoted to an interview had with [redacted] by Special Agent of this office at that time.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(5) (b)(6) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-57
The Bureau is respectfully requested to inform this office at the earliest opportunity whether

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 24, 1940, in which you suggest the possibility of [redacted] in connection with matters pertaining to the Irish Republican Army.

It is pointed out that the Bureau has not been greatly concerned in the past with the activities of the Irish Republican Army except on specific occasions. There is no desire, however, on the part of the Bureau to overlook the possibility of developing an informant in a field of activities which might prove insignificant to the best interests of the United States at some future time.

For this reason it is suggested that you arrange to ascertain the type of information [redacted] may be able to develop which would be of interest to this Bureau. You should also determine the amount of money [redacted] would want to receive for his services.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

[X] Deleted under exemption(s) (b) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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□ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

□ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-52
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to Mr. Tamm's Memorandum dated July 10, 1940, in the above entitled matter. It will be recalled that furnished information to the Washington Field Office relative to

Efforts by the Washington Field Office to locate were unsuccessful.

Investigation at Philadelphia in connection with this case has reflected that Joseph McGarrity, Irish leader and foremost United States exponent of Irish freedom, died at his home in Philadelphia on August 5, 1940.

was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 23, 1940, at which time he

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-4-40 BY 501 617 470

WCH:ACK 61-7606-4
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☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(c) (b)(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7660-54
Memorandum for the Director

Investigation is still being conducted in Philadelphia and New York in an attempt to verify the information furnished by

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Re: S. H. Russell;
Joe McGarrity.
Information Concerning.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter dated May 18, 1939 from the Los Angeles Office to the Bureau entitled as above.

Pending instructions from the Bureau, no action will be taken in this matter, but all information received will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Drayton
Special Agent in Charge.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s)  (b1) ____________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-56
CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
   SABOTAGE.

Dear Sir:

In the course of an investigation of the above entitled matter Special Agent [redacted] ascertained that one
[redacted] was a member of the Irish Republican Army.
Agent [redacted] visited this man and had several conversations with
him. During these conversations Agent [redacted] ascertained an interest
in the activities of the Irish Republican Army and succeeded in
convincing [redacted] that he was sympathetic with their cause
and a possible recipient. Through [redacted] Agent [redacted] was
successful in having himself placed on the mailing list of the
Irish Republican Army paper "The Irish Republic".

Three copies of this paper have been received
by Agent [redacted] in the mail for the months of August, September
and October, 1940, and are enclosed with this letter. One of these
copies was mailed in an envelope of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco
Co., Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and this envelope is
also being forwarded to the Bureau with this letter. The other
two copies of the paper came in an envelope bearing the rubber
stamp return address 1617 Kennelworth Place, Bronx, New York,
which is the headquarters of this paper.

Agent [redacted] has also received a letter dated
September 13, 1940 signed by HARRY SHORT, 80 West 82nd St., New
York, N. Y., regarding the Irish Republican newspaper. A selfaddressed return envelope addressed to Harry Short was also received
and the letter and self-addressed envelope are enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]
At the time Agent [redacted] had the conversations with [redacted] he was advised that the newspaper could only be secured by subscription on the recommendation of a subscriber, and at that time Agent [redacted] furnished [redacted] with fifty cents for an early subscription for which he received a receipt, the original of which is enclosed. He also purchased a pamphlet which sold him for fifteen cents, giving details regarding the growth of the Irish Republican Army movement in Ireland. This is also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 2.
Aug. 8, 1940.

50¢

for one year's subscription to

Irish Republic

(67c)

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL. DATE: 12-31-51 BY 61-7606-56X
The IRISH REPUBLIC

Helen Landreth Attacks "Free" State Dictatorship
Author of Irish Best-Seller Hits

Harsh Treatment of Prisoners

HELEN LANDRETH, author of
"Dear Darkest Ireland," and well known in literary circles in
America, delivered the following
speech at the "Free" State Govern-
ment in a public meeting in
Dublin last year. Because this
speech has never been repub-
lished, and some quarters
thereout, for instance, we present
her speech in its entirety. Since her
arrival, the nature laws of which she speaks
have increased in number and severity.
It is forbidden now in the "Free" State
to hold any sort of public meeting for
any purpose unless approved by the
"Government." Men have been hanged,
stripped, shot and burned in Ireland since
this speech was delivered in Dublin. What
might this fore-warned Author have to
say NOW if her lips were not sealed
by the dictatorial ownership of the
"Free" State? The following is her
speech delivered from the platform
with Mrs. Calista Brugh.

"When I came to Ireland, I did not intend to take
any part in politics. I thought it was not the part for
outside to take. And in matters of pure
party interest, of partisan politics, I
should never have changed my mind.

"But the introduction of the new
Constitution Bills into the Dail have
changed matters. They are not matters of
party politics only. They are a matter of
right and wrong. They are an indication that
England and Ireland are fighting for the
same cause. There is the strong possi-
bility that these Bills would be used
by any Irish nationalists who, in
the event that England was engaged in
war, would set England's success as the
measure of their own. This is the wish
of the Dail, but in Dublin, the" Free"
State herself has been seized by the
impeachment of her Premier and Minis-
ters. The spirit of the people is
with the people against oppression.

"The spirit of the people is with the people against oppression.

"The people who lose their liberty
for "Freedom against the State" will
liberate the whole spirit of the Irish
people. In 1798, Under-Secretary of
Dublin Castle, wrote to his superior,
Mr. Wakeman, in London:
"The spirit
of the people has never been
more strongly expressed by any Irish nationalist who, in
the event that England was engaged in
war, would set England's success as the
measure of their own. This is the wish
of the Dail, but in Dublin, the
"Free" State herself has been seized by the
impeachment of her Premier and
Ministers. The spirit of the people is
with the people against oppression.

"The government should not under-
estimate the importance of this move.
"They may be deceived by the fact
that they had more people at it's
political task. But the truth is that,
they have been subjected to wrong
times of the times when numbers do not count. Ireland has always had her
freedom in its hearts and its pride in its
liberty. They have cherished in
their hearts the words of Joy, and
from small islands of desire have
triumphed mighty things. Against them the laws of
England are as innumerable and the
armies of nations against which
they fight in their great resistance
are too great for them. For this, they
are never defeated.

"I warn the government of the
wrong of these Bills. As an outsider I
protect against them."

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph F. Fitzgerald
1874 - 1940

McCarthy! Dynamic and poised!
A man and a man who would appeal
With Easter Week! Accept as commonplace
The promise of an England on her knees.
Who promised much to Naismith.
When promised had to mean none.
Lender and friend! Why should my blood strike as soon
And take away my one and greatest love.
Why should the sun of hope go down at noon
And leave me weeping in the wondrous dawn?

With deep and buried in, the name of Joe
Through Time's eternal chords will glow!

— Patricia Logan

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN IRELAND

LONDON.—General Sir H. H. Perowne has been appointed to
command the British troops in Ireland.

The War Office is paying more attention
recently to the British forces in
Ireland. It is felt that after Germany
regains her losses in annihilating
English defenses, a strong English base
in Ireland could be used to counter
attack the Germans. The War Office is

[Continued on page 2]

22nd Month of the War for IRISH Freedom!!
IRELAND'S JOE

BY P.A.

Terence's pleasant home is laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery. Sleep ease among the beads, treated grumpy in the woolen ground. A sitting sheep beneath the ground.

McCarrol, Ireland's Champion, Danless Joe, his strength, his skill, his wealth, his love and native health... With never a sad thought, Beautiful Joe... Our thoughts and prayers are with you, Painless Joe! Our men will all miss you, Scandal Joe! The brave who fight for Ireland... Your grand and glorious island... Gain forgiveness from having known you, Painful Joe! Your bed will be cared for by Irish hands... As tenderly as you paid them. The Free Land of America stands guard over your shrine... To witness the equations which come... They'll hover over you always, you'll never be alone... While you commune with your brethren from MacNeela to Templemore...

The Girls in your Ireland will remember you, Joe. When feeling the strain, the Resemblance... They'll keep on singing, each one extra loud... In memory of McCarrol, Ireland's Joe.

AMERICAN DEFENSE WEAKENS

OTTAWA—The defense program of the United States has been further weakened by the death of President Coolidge. Public protest to Congress against the stripping of our naval defenses is expected to rise after this becomes known, particularly when the citizens recall how the troops in training at Flintshire and other camps this summer were supplied by the companies who supplied the troops in the same areas because of the supposed "shortage" of trucks. The trucks were delivered to Camp Gordon and commissioned by the Canadian Col. F. F. Washington.

STANHOPE'S BOOK BANNED

CORK, IRELAND—On June 3rd of this year an armed force of Free State military broke into the home of one of their own Dail Representatives—Mr. J. Murphy of Mt. Pleasant Road, Cork. A rigorous search was carried out at 2 a.m. forcing the people out of their bed. The only information given by the Free State Representative was that his home was being searched in accordance with the O'Connell Act of 1921. It's clear from this incident among others, that all is not peace and harmony in Ireland. Not everyone apparently is in agreement with Dail Representatives who have to the Irish government to have the aid of the press to keep the people in line. One doesn't have to be a supporter of the protagonists who were opposed to bring in a new "Consitution" to see the effect it has on the people. Public protest to Congress against the stripping of our naval defenses is expected to rise after this becomes known, particularly when the citizens recall how the troops in training at Flintshire and other camps this summer were supplied by the companies who supplied the troops in the same areas because of the supposed "shortage" of trucks. The trucks were delivered to Camp Gordon and commissioned by the Canadian Col. F. F. Washington.

JAMES STEPHENS KILLS OUT

DELBUR—James Stephen, once well-known Irish writer, has passed on his last night in the old of England "for the duration." This sad piece of news has not been well received amongst the Irish people generally, though it is reported that certain people in the Dublin government are pleased.

Stephen has signed a five minutes over the E.B.C. novel program. Food of using "we" when speaking of the English.

"Speaking Foreign Tongues"
FLYING COLUMN

If war were serious in fighting "spiritual ideals," "freedom," or any other ideal, she would probably know what she was doing by tying Ford and other denominations with the United Kingdom, as was the case of the "Peace Movement" of the 19th and 20th centuries. Mr. Wilson, in his recent address to the British Parliament, declared that "the war is fought to the end of the Kingdom."

Archbishop Seebohm of Ireland, who had previously stated that he was against the war, declared in a recent broadcast that the "war is fought to the end of the Kingdom."

British supremacy in the world is threatened by the "war is fought to the end of the Kingdom."

**PRISONER'S DEPENDENTS' SOCIAL**

The exact proceedings of the social event as well as the activities of the prisoners' families in England have been thoroughly investigated. The war has thrown concentration camps into the lives of all prisoners and has made the German government the enemy of England.

**PIKE COLUMN**

The Staff of the Irish Republican has found the American prisoners to be very kind and helpful. The war has given them a great deal of sympathy. The American prisoners have been given freedom of movement, and are allowed to talk freely with any person who wishes to do so.

**NEW DRIVE AGAINST P-A A. LONDON.-Due to the efforts of the British Secret Service, many of these industries are being shut down by the Home Office.**

- - - - - - - - - - - -

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE

THE IRISH TRADITION

The Irish tradition is a rich and unique culture that has shaped the identity of the Irish people. The language is an integral part of this tradition, with words and phrases passed down through generations. Learning Irish can be a rewarding experience, allowing you to connect with this rich cultural heritage.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

BOYCOTT English goods and services!

Every dollar spent on English goods helps to suppress the Irish Republic.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS BANNED IN IRELAND

Mail yours to:

Ireland
England's Greatest Defeat in the War

By Captain Francis McMullen

(Continued from the front page)

England's greatest defeat in the present war has never been recorded. It did not take place in Norway or in Belgium or in France. It did not take place on land or sea or in the air. It took place in the minds of men, and it is immediate, practical, tremendous importance. American newspapers have given us long and harrowing accounts of the sinking of the Lusitania and other events of minor importance, but they have not seen or written about the great and the collapse of the English prestige in Europe. In the Near East, in Asia, in the New World, we have witnessed the most dramatic and invidious demonstration of unpredictability which enabled Great Britain to hold the prestige which it has. The gulf created by the loss of prestige is vast. Now that the Americans have taken the Pacific, the Near East, the summit of its power, the news of a British defeat, no matter how slight, will cause as much consternation and speculation as a large New York Stock Exchange would, and the newspapers would publish the proceedings of committees in the congress, the collapse of the East India Company and the collapse of the British crown. This is the collapse of the British Empire.

It would be incorrect, however, to say that the defeat was an overwhelming one. It failed only in one respect, and that is in the loss of prestige. The defeated country was still able to make a stand in the Near East and in Asia, and to exert a powerful influence in these areas.

The defeat of the British Empire in England is a result of the collapse of its prestige. It is not simply a matter of military defeat, but of the loss of respect and influence in the eyes of other nations. The British have been unable to maintain their position as the leading power in the world, and this has led to a decline in their prestige.

The defeat of the British Empire in England is a result of the collapse of its prestige. It is not simply a matter of military defeat, but of the loss of respect and influence in the eyes of other nations. The British have been unable to maintain their position as the leading power in the world, and this has led to a decline in their prestige.
Is the "Free" State FREE?

Read the following official proof from the U.S. Government that she is not. Note how Ireland can send a representative to America only if the King of England gives his permission.

SUPPORT THE I.R.A. IN THE WAR TO RESTORE THE IRISH REPUBLIC

---

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1939

My dear Mr. McCarthy:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 25, 1939, in which you inquire whether the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries is effected through His Britannic Majesty.

In reply to this question you are informed that the Irish Minister in the United States bears letters of credence from His Majesty, which are countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ireland.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Joseph McCarthy,
4909 Wymerfield Avenue,
Is the "Free" State FREE?

Read the following official proof from the U.S. Government that she is not. Note how Ireland can send a representative to America only if the King of England gives his permission.

SUPPORT THE I.R.A. IN THE WAR TO RESTORE THE IRISH REPUBLIC

---

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1939

My dear Mr. McCarthy:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 26, 1939, in further reference to the subject of the relations between the United States and Ireland, in which you inquire whether the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries is effected through His Britannic Majesty.

In reply to this question you are informed that the Irish Minister to the United States bears letters of credence from His Majesty, which are countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ireland.

In sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Joseph McCarthy,
4909 Wynnewood Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
STEPPEGS- 
STONEKS

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By SCEILG

I.—ON THE ASCENT TO THE REPUBLIC.

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign, Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare and of its exaltation among the nations.

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland, and elected by the suffrages of all men and women, the Provisional Government hereby constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour, the Irish nation must by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called."

So closes the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, Easter Week, 1916, inaugurating the struggle for national liberty, a later phase of which—culminating in the execution of the Four Martyrs of Mountjoy—we commemorate this evening. Temporary surrender came in Dublin that memorable Easter after a week's fighting which won the admiration of friend and foe and aroused anew the waning pride of our scattered race. The execution of the signatories followed, as of other leaders, young and old, and the death in action of some of the more valiant of their comrades: their names will remain forever on Ireland's martyr-roll. Despite his twenty-three wounds one of the Dublin officers survived. Yet, stricken though he was, to his initiative and his resolve will was it mainly due that the continuity of the fight was maintained; and, almost before the blood of the martyrs had grown cold, a conference was held in Banba Hall, Dublin, to consider ways and means for a new rally.

May 3rd furnished news from Cork of the heroic fight by the Kent brothers at Castlelyons, encouraged by their aged mother with a valour worthy of the mother of the Macchabees. From May 4th to May 12th the brutal executions ordered by Gen. Maxwell shocked the nation. For nine days Dublin had been without news, except that it saw hundreds of Republican prisoners deported daily to England's dungeons. When, at last, the newspapers, dated April 26th—May 6th, were published in one issue, they carried the announcement that

"the following communiqué was issued yesterday: Three signatories of the notice proclaiming the Irish Republic: P. H. Pearse, T. MacDonagh and T. J. Clarke, have been tried by Field General Court Martial and sentenced to death. The sentence having been duly confirmed, the three above-mentioned men were shot this morning."

The same day we read: "the following further results of the trial of Sinn Féin rebels were announced yesterday:

Convicted and sentenced to death: Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse. The above were shot this morning after confirmation of the sentences by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

And "the dead body of the O'Rahilly was found in Moore Lane." The following day came the intelligence: "The death sentence on John MacBride was carried out this morning."

On Tuesday, May 9th, came the further announcement:

"Sentenced to death, the sentences being carried out yesterday morning: Cornelia Colbert, Edmond Kent, Michael Mallin and J. J. Houston."

Friday morning, May 12th, Premier Asquith arrived in Dublin and was taken straight to the Viceregal Lodge, where he conferred with Gen. Maxwell and other British instruments of despotism. That evening came the

*A Lecture delivered by J. J. O'Kelly in the City Hall, Cork, December 9th, 1938, in commemoration of the Four Martyrs of Mountjoy.
announcement of the execution of James Connolly and Sean MacDermott as Asquith landed in the morning. On Saturday he went with Butcher Maxwell to Dublin Castle, inspected some officers in Trinity College, even visited Republican prisoners locked in Richmond Barracks, and on Monday he appeared out of nowhere in Belfast, and had a full and frank discussion of the situation with leading citizens. Tuesday he again spent in conference with Maxwell in Dublin, and next day he was sworn in as a member of another Privy Council. On Thursday he mysteriously presented himself in Cork, interviewed the Mayor, the Assistant Bishop and others under an adequate guard, and proceeded thereafter by the Admiralty launch to Cobh, whence, that night, he went like a hero "by a sea route to Fishguard."

Back at Westminster, he unwittingly admitted the breakdown of alien governments in Ireland. Thereupon the Home Secretary commissioned a "settlement of difference between the different Irish parties," and within three days had given Sir Edward Carson a secret letter urging Ulster not to merge in the rest of Ireland. On the strength of promises of another kind—those of John Redmond, a Nationalist Convention in Belfast agreed to temporary Partition and the suspension of the Home Rule Act then on the British Statute Book. Gradually the Welsh attorney declared openly for permanent Partition, ingeniously placing the responsibility on Premier Asquith, whom he soon ousted, and succeeded. John Redmond and John Dillon, though enraged by the betrayal, pledged their unwavering support to England during the War; and the new Premier, became the architect in turn, of an Irish Convention—to deceive the United States—of the Partition Act of 1920, the Black-and-Tan reign of terror, the Treaty so-called, and the Irish Boundary Commission.

Two organisations seeking aid for the dependents of those executed, killed, wounded, imprisoned, or deported for their part in the East of Ireland rising, had been federated under the title of the Irish National Aid and Volunteer Dependents' Fund in the summer of 1916, the Irish race responded most generously to the Appeal issued by the new body. Meanwhile the Irish National League, organised in the North to resist Partition, was bringing to a very useful and a very practical platform. Its objects included the release of all Republican prisoners, resistance to Conscription, the preservation of the national language, traditions and ideals. Its Constitution provided that no member of Parliament should be eligible for its Supreme Council or for a Divisional Council; and, if a member of the Supreme Council was elected to Parliament, he ceased to be a member of the Council. Further, every Member of Parliament was to place all payments received by the British Treasury in the hands of the Council, which would pay him back such sums as it might fix. Moreover, no Member of Council or of Parliament was to seek for himself or for others any position or favour from the British Government.

The bulk of the deportees in English gaols having been released by Christmas, 1916, the Irish National League and Sinn Féin were drawn more closely together. On my way home with Arthur Griffith from one of the preliminary meetings which eventuated in the National League becoming merged in Sinn Féin, I was arrested in February, 1917, when prominent Republicans from all parts of Ireland—including the Mayors of Cork, later martyred—were rounded up and deported to various centres in England. Count Plunkett had just been selected to contest a Roscommon constituency, where he was the least striking victory. Forthwith he became the special target of the Parliamentary Party, and a National Conference which he organised met with the envenomed opposition of the Party machine.

In March, the Australian Senate, by 28 votes to 2, carried a motion demanding Home Rule for Ireland; later, an Australian Labour Conference recommended it. Pre-Irish feeling in the United States was also very pronounced, and citizens of the eminence of Cardinal Gibbons and Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft identified themselves with it. From most of the great cities of the world, indeed, lively expressions of sympathy with Ireland came on the occasion of the National Festival. Hosts of able-bodied English slackers were whippet-racing in Ireland by this time, but public meetings and processions were prohibited here by Sir Bryan Mahon. Yet, Republican graves were decorated in Glasnevin, and the tricolour floated over the Dublin G.P.O. to celebrate the first anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic. In April, too, some 200 American Congressmen, including the speaker, called "a settlement now of the Irish Question." Arthur Balfour visited America where, the following month, in addressing the American Congress, he professed a great friendship for Ireland. Bloody Balfour! About the same time, Canada declared the Irish Question to be settled.

At home, a protest against Partition was signed by 18 Catholic and 3 Protestant prelates, others adding their signatures later; and a letter by Archbishop Walsh of Belfast to Balfour, denouncing Partition and expressing the fear that the country was already sold, contributed to win the Longford election for Sinn Féin, by a majority of 37. Lloyd George now proposed a scheme involving the exclusion of Six Ulster Counties for five years, and a Council of Ireland; or, alternatively, an Irish Convention. Five days later he announced that the Convention would be summoned immediately. The Convention was rejected by Sinn Féin, an attitude in which they were soon joined by the Gaelic League; but the Catholic Hierarchy accepted the invitation to appoint delegates. We next find Lloyd George ostentatiously awaiting at Wootton Heath the echo of the explosion which was to signalise a new Allied offensive in Flanders. Major William Redmond, M.P., lost his life in that onset, leaving a Parliamentary vacancy in Clare, while Capt. James Craig and the loquacious bigots of Ulster remained comfortably at home.

On Sunday, June 16th, Inspector Mills met his death through a blow of a hurry at a Republican meeting in Beresford Place, Dublin, and Count Plunkett, Cathal Bruga and others were arrested. Arthur Balfour returned from the United States and was replaced there by Lord Northcliffe, who had made symptomatic references to Ireland and the independent Irish America. T. J. Flanagan and Richard Hazelton also crossed the Atlantic, incidentally to advocate the cause of the Allies. On June 18th, the Irish Republican prisoners arrived home from England, in response to their persistent clamour for the end of their imprisonment in Cork towards the close of the month the military were called out. Already there was excitement over the Clare election, with Eamonn de Valera as the Republican candidate.

At Scariff on the 1st July, Mr. de Valera demanded "complete and absolute separation, a free and independent Irish Republic." Later, at a rally in Killaloe, the Republican candidate firmly repeated that "the Sinn Féin claim was for complete independence and separation from England. It was supported by nine-tenths of the Irish people, and, if Unionists did not come in on their own side, they would have to go under."

The Freeman's Journal next complained of efforts to wreck the Irish Convention which, it admitted, "Sinn Féin honestly declared to the Irish people that if it was elected on manhood suffrage, it was fair to deal with the question of setting up an independent Republic totally separate from the British Empire, and was given a pledge by the British Government that the minority would be compelled, by force, if necessary, to accept the decision of the majority of such a Convention."

In a few days the Freeman added, editorially: "East Clare has declared for revolution by an overwhelming majority—of 2,795. The successful candidate on returning from his triumph in Clare said, in reply to Orange-men hypocritically calling for compromise—as they again pretended to do at the outbreak of the present war: "We are not going to fight for the blood-stained Union Jack; we are not going to fight so that we might help England to crush other nations; we are not going to fight so that we might put England in the way of crushing her fellow countrymen."

William T. Cosgrave, chosen as Republican candidate. In the course of the election campaign
the annual Oireachtas of the Gaelic League, held this time in Waterford, afforded the opportunity for a joyous reunion of released prisoners and old comrades, who overflowed at its close into song and song, to the glory of O'Connell.  

"Kilkenny has followed Clare in repudiating the policy of a constitutional settlement of our secular quarrels with Great Britain and in declaring uncompromisingly for an Irish Republic," said the Freeman, 1st August, 1887.  "We will fight against England until we have the same government as other free nations have," declared the successful candidate. "Holding up the Sinn Féin flag, Mr. de Valera called for "three cheers for the Irish Republic," and they were heartily given.

Eoin MacNeill, speaking in Kerry in September, said Gen. Maxwell had visited him at Arbour Hill and asked him to make a statement, which he declined to do. Major Price then visited him, and said his life would be spared on condition that he made a statement implicating John Dillon and Joseph Devlin. The following Sunday at Omagh, Eamonn de Valera said:

"If Orangemen are Irishmen they will move in with us. All of them will still be the people of England and the English power in Ireland, and we must make them a present to the people of England. We are ready to listen to them now. The English stole our country's movement as your fathers did in '98. As they are part of the English nation, and, though you have been cheated out of it, we are ready to make friends with them. We are ready to take them over, and the great Irish people, we are ready to forget that and, if you are men, you won't ask us to forget any more.

Towards the end of September the 26th session of the Irish Convention was held in Cork, and Sir Horace Plunkett, excusing the scarcity of its working proceedings, hypocritically said:

"I assure the Convention made me hope as I never hoped before that I should live to see that the change of heart out of which a real new Ireland can be born. At the worst, we shall have gradually narrowed the differences which keep Irishmen apart. At the best, over the wide lake of our labours, Irishmen of the North and of the South will continue to meet and, in the larger patriotism, say to one another: 'My country is thy country and, in the larger charity: 'My God is thy God.'"

That morning, news of the tragic death of Thomas Ashe had shocked the nation. Next day the Irish Convention adjourned in Cork to have a lamentation at 6 p.m. to an American ship as escort, and there Plunkett renewed his nauseating platitudes. As the remains of Thomas Ashe were being removed that night from the Mater Hospital to the pro-Cathedral, British military lorries burst into the vast cortège at Dorset Street, affording a pitiless spectacle of aristocratic Black-and-Tans. No Rev. Dr. Fogarty sent a public protest against the killing of the young patriot and the slow dying to death of his comrades.

"But their deaths will sanctify them in the eyes of Ireland and surround their heartless torturers with unalterable hatred and ignominy." His Lordship added that "the system of treating Irish political prisoners was a disgrace to civilization."

The Ashe funeral was as impressive as any of the historic funerals of Ireland's patriots. In a long and detailed letter, Dr. Sigerson threw the whole blame for the Mountain tragedy on the judges who sentenced the prisoners and on the jailors.

A proposed Redistribution of Seats Bill involving the manipulation of constituency boundaries was resisted by the Irish Party about this time as a kind of anti-climax to the Irish Convention. Unceasing efforts were being made also to drive a wedge between the Gaelic League and the Republican movement. The Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis towards the end of October repudiated the right of England to rule or to exercise authority in Ireland, and declared its aim to be to secure the international recognition of Ireland as an Irish Republic. "Having secured that status, the Irish people might by referendum freely choose their own form of government," the bill being an ill-advised concession to the vacillating Arthur Griffith and of the most ignominious. But Cathal Brugha in proposing a Constitution for the organisation firmly said:

"What we seek is the sovereign independence of Ireland. A challenge has been thrown out by Lloyd George who is reported to have said that the sovereign independence of Ireland could not be tolerated. These are the people who, we are told, are out for the destruction of the whites. This is the gentleman who has proclaimed to the world that he has left it to the Irish people to devise a system for their own government. And this man comes forward and says the sovereign independence of Ireland cannot be tolerated. Are you going to allow a gentleman who has been referred to as a Welsh adventurer to suggest that we are to remain a slave nation for all time? I rather fancy not, or ye would not be here to-day."

"This suggested Constitution has been passed unanimously by the Provisional Committee of Sinn Féin. It took three nights to agree on it finally. There is no denying that in this Sinn Féin movement there is a similarity to all others; there are different denominations, but underlying that, we are united on this point—that we stand hand-in-hand for an Irish Republic. And we believe that the Republic can be achieved by the weapons of the suggested Constitution."

Eamon de Valera, in acknowledging his election as President of the organisation, said yesterday:

"The Constitution of the new movement which you have adopted says this organisation of Sinn Féin aims at securing the international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. That is the objective. I said in East Clare that my election was a vote of confidence. I regard my unanimous election here as a monument to the heroic dead, and this is the factum that they were right in the last time."

Speaking of the clauses of the proposed Constitution which reserved to the people the right—after the status of a Republic had been achieved—to choose their own form of government, Mr. de Valera said further:

"There is no contemplation in it of having a Monarchy, in which the Monarch would be the House of Widdrington as written. If we could have the house of Widdrington, you can be assured that every man would have his own little palace and every man would be king."

"We know that the modern idea of the Monarch can never be realised in actual fact. It is the flag that represents the Irish Republic. We have nailed that flag to the mast; we shall never lower it. I ask you to salute that flag and at the mast, which we can never lower. I doubt the flag and, in Grattan's words, to say: Esto perpetua!"

Within a couple of days came further significant reference to an Irish Boundary Commission for the Redistribution of Parliamentary constituencies, while England took control of £225,000,000 of Irish money through a "Banking Inversion." Preaching in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin, the last Sunday in October, Fr. Donovan, S.J., said that to make a revolution justifiable, the following conditions are necessary:

1. That the Government is so oppressive that men of conscience and level-headed men will not admit to it as tolerable.
2. That, before resisting, you must see that the condition under which you are suffering are worse than those you will experience in another condition.
3. That there are no other means of redress except by force of arms.
4. That there is a well-grounded hope of success.

The sermon clearly indicated the problem of the hour. The Redistribution of Seats Bill before the British Parliament continued to create unrest in Ireland as likely to be less fair to Ulster Nationalists, and to prejudice the findings of the Irish Convention, whose proceedings were still private. Speaking at the ensuing Manchester Martyrs' Commemoration in the Mansion House, Dublin, Eamonn de Valera, now recognised as leading spokesman of the Republic, asked:

"Were it not for England, would it be necessary to defend this country? England succeeded in getting a large number of Irishmen to believe that they were fighting for the freedom of Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. If this country is a military necessity to England, can it as well be claimed that Belgium is a military necessity to her? Aye, and say the Voyages Mountains in Alsace-Lorraine are necessary to Germany. We do not want to see Belgium enslaved; we want to see Belgium as free as we wish Ireland to be."

Speaking at Dundalk, Sunday, December 2nd, 1917, he said further:

"I have here the first Constitution of the Irish Volunteers, adopted at the 26th October, 1914, at their first Convention; and one of the paragraphs of the Declaration of Policy says: The object of the Volunteers is to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of the Irish Volunteers, and it is because it is the policy of the Irish Volunteers that I say I would have no hesitation whatever in signing that document if necessary."

In a long letter to the Freeman's Journal three days later, he referred to John Dillon's speeches as "farcical" and to the military measures of Midleton, he said, as reported, December 18th: "The policy of Sinn Féin is to secure for Ireland international recognition as an Irish Republic—a nation as independent as France or Germany."

Early in 1918 the Pope noted President Wilson's plan for Open Diplomacy with special approval; the British Command was held at fault for Italy's failure; Russia was completely out of the war; Sinn Féin was taking steps to conserve Ireland, and, though the food supplies of the North were extended to cope with the war work arising out of the wholesale sinking of British shipping—even England took to the building of concrete ships in her dire need, and so Lloyd George told England's Trade Unionists
that the people must now go on or go under. Speaking in the Dublin Mansion House, in support of the National Aid Fund on January 19th, 1918, Eamon de Valera quoted John Redmond as having said in Chicago in 1886:

"The principle embodied in the Irish movement is the same principle which was the salt of every Irish movement for the last seven centuries, the principle which established the rule of the principle which Roger O‘Neill vindicated at Benburb, which animated Tresca and Fitzgerald, and which the Fenians fought to the last. The principle which Redmond in the past believed he meant these things. He was not John Redmond if the hundred surrender that is not a necessary condition to his success. . . . The people who are at present standing by John Redmond did not want to be regarded as turncoats by deserting their leader. Let them remember they are not deserting their leader; the leader has deserted them!"

Three days later he wrote in a long public letter: "We have no enemy but England, and England will be our enemy until she renounces her usurpation." At this time Sir Edward Carson, manifestly in obedience to the Ulster Unionist Council, resigned his seat in the British Cabinet so as to take an independent stand on the findings of the Irish Convention. Towards the end of the month Eamon de Valera, speaking at Bessbrook in the course of the armagh election, said:

"The Ulsterists of the North must make up their minds as to whether they will be the British goyverness or the Irishmen. If they are to be the British goyverness, we have only one thing to do, and that is to try and conciliate them. You have seen the effect of conciliation in Ulster's attitude towards the Convention. The Ulsterists are a rock on the road. We must make up our minds not to be peddling with the rock. We must, if necessary, blast it out of our path."

The collapse of Russia enabled the Germans to transfer 75 new Divisions to the Western Front that juncture, and the Allies' great problem now was: "Where will the German blow fall?" Devastating air raids fairly terrorised London. Lloyd George appealed to the Colonies for aid, but it was pointed out that Australia's casualties, for example, amounted to 43,290 killed and 11,160 wounded. The Redistribution of Seats' Bill passed the Lords early in February. Speaking at Letterkenny on the 9th of that month, Mr de Valera said:

"Ulster's case was the case of a rubber coming into another man's house and taking a room in it as his own. If John Redmond had come a Unionist of the Unionists, and the Ulster Orangemen were a banded eight more Sinn Feiners than Mr. Redmond was." Countless Allied ships were being sunk, and the aerial bombardment of London continued. Diarmuid Lynch commandeered a trainload of fat pigs on their way to the North West for export on the 22nd; and by the end of the month Germany attacked the whole Allied line, American and Portuguese troops suffering severely.

John Redmond was reported seriously ill, March 6th; next day his death was announced; within a week John Dillon was chosen to succeed him. Air raids on London towards the middle of the month, which followed by a series of raids on Paris, which, by the 25th, was bombarded by the famous gun, Big Bertha, at a range of 72 miles. At this stage Germany, with half-a-million men on the British front, took 16,000 prisoners and 43,290 wounded; next drove the wretched Allied line far back, the British still losing 45,000 prisoners, and the Irish fighting rearguard actions to cover the British retreat. On the 27th, British, French and American troops are reported fighting side by side, the first substantial evidence that the American troops, who were "at sight," could take up a defensive line. In France, in February, 1917, were cooperating in France, although war had been declared since the middle of the previous April—practically for twelve months. With the Germans only 11 miles from Amiens, Marshal Haig shrunk; and Lloyd George was in a message to the United States on the end of the month:

"French and British are buoyed up with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will nego effort which can hasten its ships and troops to Europe, the cause."

Not long subsequently, some 20,000 British prisoners and 200 guns were taken by the Germans, apart from 50 British officers and 3,000 men who, like true Boys of the Bulldog Breed, laid down their arms, and so Haig reported:

"With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The only objects are to separate us from the French, take the Channel ports and destroy the British army." He might have added: "Every English ship is under orders to stand ready, steam up, to bring our fighting troops back from the ports of France."

April 1st, the application of conscription to Ireland was considered by the British Cabinet, and Lloyd George again appealed to the Dominions: anti-conscription riots in Quebec were Canada's answer. Next day Gen. Hubert Gough, noted in connection with the Curragh Race, was appointed of his command on the Western front in connection with the German breakthrough. British troops were said to have withstood the German battering-ram. Dublin and Waterford now led in the protest against compulsory military service, which, it was intimated, Lloyd George proposed to introduce without delay.

April 10th, the Catholic Church issued a protest against this threat to the Irish Cabinet, and Lloyd George again appealed to the Dominions: anti-conscription riots in Quebec were Canada's answer. Next day Gen. Hubert Gough, noted in connection with the Curragh Race, was appointed of his command on the Western front in connection with the German breakthrough. British troops were said to have withstood the German battering-ram. Dublin and Waterford now led in the protest against compulsory military service, which, it was intimated, Lloyd George proposed to introduce without delay.

April 15th, the Lord Mayor of Dublin summoned a 'Conference representing the different political parties, and delegates from Sinn Fein, Labour and the supporters of J. Dillon and W. O'Brien respectively, met three days later, in the Mansion House. "It was unanimously decided to open a National Fund and submit Ireland's case to the nations. The following national pledge was taken at every church door in the land:"

"Denying the right of the British Government to enforce Conscription on this country, we solemnly pledge ourselves, one to another, to resist Conscription by the most effective means at our disposal."

Forthwith the country was united as never before to meet this menace, and the enemy was quite alive to the people's determination by the end of the month.

On May Day came the Chief Secretary's resignation. In a week the Viceroy, Lord Wimborne, was replaced by Lord Londonderry, and Lord Shortt became Chief Secretary, but Walter Long, the bigoted ex-Chief Secretary, was to direct Irish policy. Almost immediately a proclamation was issued by Lord French on the plea that "certain subjects of His Majesty the King, domiciled in Ireland, have conspired to enter into, and to have entered into, treasonable communications with the German enemy." Forthwith, a hundred leading Republicans were rounded up and deported to England. They included Count Plunkett, Eamon de Valera, Joe MacGuinness and William Conriche, elected representatives of the people—Arthur Griffith, just selected to contest a vacancy in Cavan, Mrs. Clarke, Madame Gonne MacBride and Countess Markievicz. A German air raid on England, causing 200 casualties in London alone, was answered by the British, who never could have entered into treasonable communications with the German enemy. At this crisis, the whole people, particularly the plain people, stood up to Conscription, as the heroic men and women, now fighting in England have done. To them it is due that the British people, the British Dominions and the whole world see clearly that there is a drank Britain, in the heart of the Empire, and hence do the Dominions repudiate British conscription.
Early in June, Sir James Campbell, later Lord Glenavy, became Lord Chancellor. The alien machine seemed again complete; but Lord French, faced by an unflinching people's will, fortieth issued such a relatively tame appeal for voluntary Irish recruits that even the "Freeman's Journal" declared conscription was already dead. Soon afterwards seven prominent Irish Republicans were arrested in Australia, because "they planned to organise volunteers to fight for Irish liberty." Arthur Griffith, despite unworthy positions on the part of the Dail, was elected for Cavan by a majority of 1,204. Dublin Castle continued to exercise its despotism against a people growing more resolute every day. But Germany, which at the beginning of the depositions showed considerable enthusiasm for the War, now evinced growing signs of exhaustion as the United States sent division after division of its promised three million men to the rescue of the quaking Allies. And so, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month came the Armistice, duly followed by a crushing peace for the Central Powers. The General Election at the end of the year eliminated the Irish Parliamentary Party from the national life, and gave the Republicans a representation exceeding 70 per cent. of all Ireland's Deputies—a grateful country's appreciation of the resolute men who had defeated conscription.

II.—ON THE ROCK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The newly-elected representatives of the Irish people, as far as they were free, assembled in the Mansion House, Dublin, January 21st, 1919, at what was one of the most inspiring gatherings in Ireland's history. The Declaration of Independence, unanimously adopted by Dail Eireann at that inaugural meeting, had these two clauses:

"Whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Party, on behalf of the Irish people: Now, therefore, we, the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people in National Parliament assembled, do hereby declare the establishment of the Irish Republic, and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command."

The document, having been approved, Cathal Brugha, who presided, and spoke entirely in Irish, said:

"You understand from what has been asserted in this Declaration that we are now done with England. Let the world know it, and let those who are concerned bear it seriously in mind."

In the beginning of February, Eamon de Valera was rescued from Lincoln Gaol, and remained for some time out of reach of the sleuth-hounds in England. March 6th, Fiaras MacCana, T.D., died a deportee in Gloucester Gaol. That night it was announced at Westminster that Irish deportees and Irish political prisoners in England would be released forthwith. It was decided then to give Eamon de Valera a public welcome at the city gates in Dublin. But all meetings were instantly proclaimed, and armed forces were drafted into the city; so the public reception was cancelled at Mr. de Valera's request. He was present at the second session of Dail Eireann, April 1st, and elected Priorhom-Aire. A week later, at the Sinn Fein Ard-Fheis, the following pledge was unanimously adopted for local elections:

"I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Irish Republic and I promise to work for its universal recognition."

Early in May a special session of Dail Eireann publicly welcomed three delegates from "the United States who came to press on President Wilson Ireland's claim to representation at the Peace Conference. The Greater Ireland beyond the Seas was wide awake. On June 8th, the United States Senate, with one dissentient, passed the following resolution:

"The Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endeavor to secure for Eamon de Valera, Arthur Griffith and George Noble Count Plunkett a hearing before the Peace Conference in order that they may present the case of Ireland. And further, the Senate of the United States expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a Government of their own choice."

In the second week of June, 1919, President de Valera unexpectedly landed in the United States, having nominated Arthur Griffith as President-Substitute in his absence. At the ensuing session of the Dail, June 17th, it was decided to establish Arbitration Courts, a Consular Service, and a Commission of Inquiry into Ireland's industrial resources. Two days later three trustees were appointed for a Dail Eireann National Loan, among them being the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Kilaloe. On the 19th, by an act of August 19th, a scheme was submitted for a Land Bank, which was soon inaugurated. Next day, Cathal Brugha, in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, brought forward a motion to the effect that every Deputy, every officer of the Dail, and every member of the army must swear the following Oath of Allegiance:

"I hereby swear (or affirm) that I do not and shall not yield any voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority or power within Ireland hostile to the National cause and the Irish Republic, but will support and defend the Government of the Irish Republic, which is Dail Eireann, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me, God."

Terence MacSwiney seconded the motion; it was strongly supported by Arthur Griffith, and adopted. In due course, the Irish Volunteers became the Army of the Republic, and decided to take the Oath, though not without protest from certain sources.

Meanwhile Eamon de Valera had inaugurated his campaign in the United States. "From to-day," he stated, June 23rd, "I am in America as the official head of the Republic established by the will of the Irish people in accordance with the principles of self-determination." Soon it was officially announced that:

"The Republic of Ireland has decided to raise a Loan of which the American quota is 10 million dollars. President de Valera will issue in the name of Ireland an engraved signed bond, exchangeable for one Gold Coupon of the Republic of Ireland, upon the international recognition of the Republic."

Public boards in all parts of the country soon decided to give allegiance to Dail Eireann, Government of the Republic. The following resolution, promptly transmitted by the Dublin Corporation, was one of the earliest:

"That this Council of the elected representatives of the City of Dublin hereby acknowledges the authority of Dail Eireann as the duly elected Government of the Irish people, and undertakes to give allegiance to Dail Eireann for so long as it continues to exist in accordance with the Declaration of Independence. And that copies of the resolution be transmitted to the Governments of Europe and to the President and Chairman of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

It is hardly necessary to emphasise here that no one, friend or foe, entertained the slightest doubt at this stage that the Republic was not merely the ideal, but the recognised governmental system of the overwhelming majority of the people. So frequently had this been repeated without qualification by the authorised spokesmen of the national organisation that the exercise of the choice suggested by the Sinn Fein Constitution of setting up some other form of government after the international recognition of the Irish Republic—seemed as remote as Tibb's Eve, and had practically passed out of the public memory. Then, suddenly, and without authority from the Government at home—entirely without their knowledge even—President de Valera, on the 20th February, 1920, gave an interview to the New York correspondent of the Westminster Gazette in which he referred to what is known as the Platt Amendment—at whose instigation it would be very interesting to know if:

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine," he said, "made provision for its security without depriving the Latin Republics of the South of their independence and their life. The United States has no right to sit in judgment on the possible use of the high duties they collect as a basis for an American protective tariff."

"Why does not Britain make a stipulation like this to safeguard herself against foreign attacks and European wars—an attack on Cuba? Why doesn't the United States do the same for the two neighbouring islands? The people of Ireland, so far from objecting, would co-operate with their whole heart."
prisoners, and that peace was at hand. As I walked down Whitworth Road at the back of Mountjoy four Black-and-Tans lorry came sweeping up. Despite the weather the third stopped to scrutinise me, and the fourth; but, I was not a harmless old man, they soon proceeded but they had no doubt, that I was a harmless old man. They soon proceeded on their way.

I presided at the Cabinet meeting; but, so little did we heed such rumors at the time that I didn’t even mention to my wife that I had heard from Mountjoy. The Secretary produced a letter brought from the prison by the Arthur Griffin solicitor. In it he informed Substituted-President Cathal Brugha that in all the prisoners had been nomminated, Cathal Brugha to fill his place; in the third and the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Cathal Brugha to fill the place of the third place by Arthur Griffin, and an additional 50,000 Roman Catholics was the third nomination. Catha
President, Michael Collins, who came in a little late, and Kevin O'Higgins; next them, along the other side of the table but well back also, were Ernest Blythe, whose figure alone has become somewhat of a legend with my vision, William Cosgrave and Count Plunkett, between whom and the President sat the Secretary, Diarmuid O'Hegarty.

Great part of the President's opening discourse referred to my own attitude at Madame O'Rahilly's, which evidently had been fully reported to him. He then asked the Secretary to read the Lloyd George proposals and the draft reply thereto. That done, he said he would ask everyone's opinion individually in the order in which they were seated, and so called upon Arthur Griffith—"though indeed," he added, "the draft is largely your own."

"It represents my views fully," Arthur returned.

Joseph MacDonagh "could not, of course, give a considered opinion"; but his criticism, as far as it went, was keen.

Austin Stack, evidently displeased that he had gone to London, said he was dissatisfied with the whole situation, and more than anxious that we could get back to the old position.

Robert Barton repeated objections he had expressed in London, where he had said the President could not be the bearer of such proposals to Ireland: his dissatisfaction was very manifest and his criticism searching.

Erskine Childers discussed the matter at considerable length in close detail, and was very hostile to the offer.

John MacNeill, on the other hand, welcomed it as a far better offer than he had ever hoped for: it would be short-sighted and unwise not to give it the most sympathetic consideration.

I, when my turn came, could not help feeling that the President's opening remarks referred in great part to myself. I objected at Madame O'Rahilly's, I explained at the conference that I was not disposed to attend, and Arthur Griffith would come in his stead! Arthur Griffith pencilled a few lines more to say they found he could not attend either. Asking for an explanation of the departure from the earlier unanimous decision not to attend a conference in the enemy's house in London—to which the Mansion House Conference seemed a preliminary—and getting no satisfactory answer, I, although expected automatically to preside, protested very emphatically and walked away from the meeting.

The delegation went to London, July 14th, a truce having been arranged in the meantime. Mr. de Valera repeated note: Lloyd George's proposals proved so unsatisfactory that the conference all but broke down. On returning to Dublin President de Valera, addressing a multitude from the Mansion House said: "As the Lord Mayor has told you, this is not a time for talk. We have learned one lesson in Ireland for the last couple of years, and that is that it is by acts and not by talk a nation will achieve its freedom. I don't want, therefore, to set a bad example by starting speech-making. If we act in the future as we have acted for the last couple of years, we will never have to talk about freedom, for we will have it." Lloyd George's proposals were sent later to Dublin Castle, and thence to the Mansion House, where a full meeting of the executive was held the following Sunday afternoon. It was a simple, informal meeting held on the lawn of the country house, with Arthur Griffith, Erskine Childers and Robert Barton and Co. present; the President sat at the head of a long table looking out on Dawson Street, Cathal Brugha at its foot. On the President's left, at the head of the table, Arthur Griffith and Joe MacDonagh; along the side of the table, sitting well back on a long lounge, Austin Stack, Robert Barton and Erskine Childers; at the end of that lounge, on a seat partly facing the President, John MacNeill, who was joined later by Richard Mulcahy, the defeatist note in due time. It was a quiet, friendly meeting, myself and Countess Markievicz directly facing the President; on the left of the Countess on another seat, partly facing the
Count Plunkett excelled himself. He put his whole cause on an exalted plane, and handled the matter in a really statesmanlike way. It was edifying and most thrilling.

"I have left you to the last, Cathal, because of the position you have taken at the table," the President then remarked.

"I haven't much to add," Cathal Brugha replied, "except to say how glad I am that it has been suggested that we circulate these documents and consider them fully before we meet again, if for no other reason than to give you the great masters of English you keep at your elbow an opportunity of extirpating from us the morass in which you have landed us."

"We have done our best, half-sobbed the President, "and I have never undertaken to do more than my best."

"We have proclaimed a Republic in arms," Cathal returned, "it has been ratified by the votes of the people, and we have sworn to defend it with our lives."

"The oath never conveyed any more to me than to do my best in whatever circumstances might arise."

"You have accepted a position of authority and responsibility in the Government of the Republic," Cathal replied, striking the table, "and you will discharge the duties of that office as they have been defined. I do not want ever again to hear anything else from you."

"I think I can promise, Cathal, that you won't have to complain again."

The documents were circulated, and it was a much altered draft that emerged from the next meeting. Later drafts were discussed also, and forwarded only when they expressed the considered views of the whole Ministry. I had sworn to be familiar with their terms, for I had to put practically the whole range of them into Irish under difficulties which I have no desire to detail now.

The Second Dáil met in public, August 16th, 1921, and it is significant that Miss Macardle quotes Mr. de Valera—evidently with his approval—as having said there of the mandate given by the elections of 1921:

"Arthur Griffith in his closing address said that every member's ambition was to work for the independence of the country, and no body of men had ever been brought together for the task, who had worked in such complete harmony. The Ministry was acting in a bond of brotherhood without the slightest friction. They were all absolutely united in their efforts to secure a sovereign republic. Ireland was ready, he said, to negotiate on the basis of these principles."

I cannot recollect that statement by Arthur Griffith. If made, it will be obvious from what I have already said—and from a whole host of other sources—that it was not a faithful reflection of conditions in high places in the Republican movement. What is more pertinent to my theme is that when the Dáil met in public on the 26th August, Sean McKeon said:

"The honour has fallen on me to put before the Dáil the names of Eamon de Valera as President of the Irish Republic. Richard Macoby, in seconding, asked the Dáil to elect as President of the Republic a man who had done so much for the nation."

Acknowledging his election, the President said, the election of the Dáil.

"I have been chosen to be a leader. . . . There has been no necessity for leadership. . . . amongst us. We know our minds; we know we have a straight road to travel, with no by-paths to lead us astray; and it is a very easy task to lead on a straight road."
Mr. de Valera's resolution states that once the Admission Oath of the Twenty-six County and the Six-County Assembly is removed, it becomes a question not of principle, but of policy, whether or not Republican representatives should attend these Assembly meetings. Mr. O'Flanagan's amendment was as follows: It is incompatible with the fundamental principles of Sinn Féin, as it is injurious to the honour of Ireland, to send representatives into any usurping legislature set up by English law in Ireland.

The amendment was carried by 223 votes to 218, but—so averesthe delegates to a further split—it received but 177 votes as against 179. As The President moved the adoption of the amendment of Mr. O'Flanagan as a substantive motion, and instead of abiding by majority rule, helped to establish Fianna Fáil. When the matter came up at Dáil Eireann subsequently he was put in a minority also. Refusing to accept the adverse vote as a vote of censure on the President, as his deposition, as President of the Republic, was formally moved by Miss McSwiney with much reluctance, and carried.

Despite this disregard of majority rule, repeated again and again, Mr. de Valera said at the inaugural meeting of Fianna Fáil, May, 1928—

in an address of which I have only recently read an 'abridged' report:

"Further delay on our part would be useless. Some who oppose the policy I suggest say that it is a serious deficiency that the Sinn Féin to get a dissertation from the English Parliament for the recognition of the position of the Irish people. To the Sinn Féin there is no substitute policy. A dozen commands of the English Parliament for the recognition of the position of the Irish people is the crux of the matter. For supporting that my proposals would have a more valuable reception at an earlier period? As far as I see, there is no such Council. I want to see the Sinn Féin put on the same basis as the Convention put the Sinn Féin at the Convention. I ask what hope of success is there in that direction, seeing that the objection that is being made is that the proposals are contrary to the principles. He holds that his familiar old amnesia about a man and his brother being deprived of a farm, the brother getting it back on conditions not honourable, and the right of the other to still cultivate, is no use in arguing with a person who professes to see a parallel between a man deprived of land held jointly with an unprincipled brother and getting back to it somehow under the unprinciples brother's shield, and the Republicans who regard the House of Commons as an edifice they never owned and are determined not to enter. To refer to any Deputy there as a representative of a sovereign people—as he boldly did—is like trifling with the public intelligence. I quote the passage almost verbatim as the statement that Sinn Féin had no substitute policy, a statement brazenly repeated for some reason on the eve of the recent projected visit to the United States. Not only had it a policy, as I have shown, but Mr. de Valera at that inaugural meeting, Fianna Fáil took and presented essential parts of the Sinn Féin policy as his own. For example, he said:

"I am in 1911 when the negotiations in London were going on, and I believe there might be a success to these negotiations in a Treaty which we could accept, I set out, naturally, to plan for the future. The most urgent need obviously was to secure immediate employment for the large number of young men who had obeyed the call to remain in the home. This led to the proposal towards the winning of freedom. There was no lack of useful national work to be done. Organization and propaganda were required to be tackled comprehensively, and water, road and roadways co-ordinated and improved so as to serve the needs of the community. The re-making of the roads along the coast was given to the men made to return from the east, and the housing problem could be faced for a great national scheme. Then, too, there were the ranches to be dealt with. The capital for all this, and the hard cash, the man of wealth, the man of wealth, the man of freedom, to be able to live largely and not to be seized. Past deposits are being held in our banks, and these deposits are being used chiefly to build up foreign countries."
If he had been planning a National Policy since 1921, it is not strange that he did not say so, and indicate what it was, when the Rathmines' motion came before the Ard-Fheis in 1925. Why did he let a sub-committee of men, whom he had contempt for, write 18 months on a National Policy, while he studiously ignored it—preferring to devote his time to interviewing influential members of the organisation individually in what came to be known as his "Confessional" at Republican headquarters, and his personal policy of entering House of Commons as a minority? And what have himself and his Ministry done since to co-ordinate water, rail and roadways services except to let them drift since the partial confiscation of the shareholders' property, and to further that for re-afforestation, reclamation, drainage, development or the distribution of neglected or derelict holdings? What for the fisheries—our "mine under water"—about which they know as much as a Dublin plumber would about a Desmond seine-boat; what for the Tariff and the sham problem in Dublin? What has he done about the banks? What, may I ask further, has he done to redeem his promise to bring the people some relief from grinding taxation when he said in his address inaugurating Fianna Fáil:

"The time is at present growing under taxation. The cost of the Free State Army is one of their burdens. For what purpose is that large army kept? Is it to defend the country against any agitators? You all know it is kept at its present strength to hold in subjection that section of the people who are determined that no foreign power shall rule them. Were it not for this freedom is denied, would there be need of an Irish army to overawe any section? Could it not be replaced at once by a Volunteer force, which is really the only type of force that can hope to defend us against an outside power? Another of the people's burdens is the cost of an immense police force. Relatively, that force is as great as when the British were here—and the police were an armed Imperial Guard. Do you think such a force would be necessary if we had again the popular feeling we had in 1918 when a right civic spirit provided all the protection that was necessary? Consider next the laundery administration and all the secretaries to secretaries to secretaries that we know to be over-burdening the country with officialdom. Are not the positions that were created the spoils given as bribes by those who had to secure support for their policy as a post?"

The Fianna Fáil policy ever since—which is a blind adoption of the policy he thus condemned, where is it not an aggravation of it—is the all-sufficient answer to these petulant questions, which it has become all too true to repeat or for newspapers to repeat or for newspapers to repeat. Even to those who have always held the party, it still seems to risk let us ask finally what has he done to redeem the promise he made in regard to emigration—"with the example before him that the Republican Government has committed in 1921"?

"The best of our people—the young men of vigour and enterprise, the foundation on which the whole future should be built—are being taken from us daily. We are being bled by an emigration worse to-day than at almost any time since the great exodus that followed the Famine. That must be stopped."

Who may ask, has since done anything to stop emigration except the word he has exhibited it in 1920. I must not detain you further with the rainbow-chasing used as the justification for the founding of Fianna Fáil, or the empty promises which have brought that Party to passing power and patronage, except to add that, again, my leader reveals in his tortuous way that so far as he was concerned, the prime object of the 1922 Pact, of the 1923 Cease Fire Order as of Fianna Fáil itself, was to enable him to lead his followers into the Free State Parliament as a minority, and when all seemed sure, got control of it. At the lecture in the Gresham Hotel some time ago, to which reference has been made already, Mr. de Valera renewed his laudation of the "Republican" Constitution, made by the people themselves! discarded again by the "Association"; exulted the wisdom of entering into the League of Nations which has proved itself by universal admission the greatest farce of history; 'tried to justify his Party's giving up the name Poblacht na hÉireann while still exploiting the Republican flag. It is, one might be excusable to recall that, despite the Nationalist party's persistent appeals, only 38.6 per cent. of the voters of the Free State supported the Constitution. If it had not formed an element in the ballot paper at the General Election, the Free State would have had trouble, or more. Had it not had its proud author gone manfully to the hustings with it and said frankly: 'This is the Constitution'; then explained fully the pensions and sicsures it embodied: that it provided for a President whose duties would be to play golf, give an occasional tea, and cancel one periodically by way of variety; present a Government cup to somebody once in a blue moon to afford an opportunity to pose before the camera—while nominally having other onerous duties to discharge, and actually enjoying an income of thousands more. I had heard of all this, how would be and it have been received?"

Had the author of the Constitution added that—when he was safely returned to power, and had ensured an increase of 33½ per cent. in the salaries of clerical Deputies, with something much handsomer for the Ministers, and fat pensions for the pawns—it was his intention to call the "Association" shamefully and the smaller—"twins of the gathering" to be named Trespass Bill and, let us say, Execution Bill, what would have been its fate, and his? For such constitutional methods it is difficult to find any more appropriate name than political assassination."

"What if I do not desire that?" Another not the Constitution would not have had to show that neither the Constitutions nor the Trespass Bills sponsored by successive Free State Governments ever had, either within Leinster House or outside it, more than a modicum of the public approval that would have been accorded to the Treaty?

Only 80 per cent. of the members of the Senate voted on the Death Penalty clause of the Offences Against the State Bill; of these, only 17 as against 13 voted in its favour and, of the 17, many voted, not according to their convictions or their judgment in Buchanan's Government. Manifestly, legislation so carried has neither public approval nor moral sanction, and every conscientious Christian will see something more than poetic justice in the recent ignominious breakdown of this instrument of tyranny masquerading under a Christian mantle. The repetition, these days, of England's old pretence that Irish juries cannot be trusted to give verdicts in accordance with the evidence—that is, of course, the verdicts desired by tyranny—is beneath contempt.

This brings me to the reference to External Association. Regarding that, let me say at once that no member of Dáil Éireann, Government of the Republic of 1921, had ever heard of Document No. 2 or its External Association until the crisis in the debate at University Buildings, Dublin; and that the temporary powers ever have enjoyed, exercise, or been entertained, by them, except in a desperate effort to get out of the morass in which successive visits to London had landed us. It had been stated previously from the same source that Cathal Brugha said that the Irish Republicans said after the "Treaty", but wrong the Irish language Cathal Brugha who, at the debate on that instrument, challenged its advocates to accompany him to the North and there deal with Partition and the Foreign Power. Brugha who, in his deathless speech in opposition to the "Treaty" and to entering the Empire—gave this vivid forecast of the manner of his own heroic death:

"Here," he said, "where we are in so strong a position and England as weak, and with so many enemies as she has we are asked to do such a thing as this. Why, if instead of being so strong, our last cartridge had been fired, our last shelling spent, our last man lying on the ground, his enemies bowing around him, and their bayonets ready to plunge into his body, that man say, true to the traditions handed down to us—if they should put it to him: "Now, will you serve the Empire? He should answer, no, and he would not. Why, it is the spirit that has lasted all through the centuries, and you people in favour of the Treaty" know that the British Government and the British Empire will have gone down for ever before that spirit dies out in Ireland.""

There is a complete answer to the pretence repeated some time ago in the Gresham Hotel that the "Republican Government" of 1920, as one man, that form of association such as we have at present would be tolerable"—in other words, that external association, or any association, with the British Commonwealth of Nations was voluntarily accepted by Cathal Brugha, whose dominating thought was that the British guns already trained on the Four Courts' garrison could be spiked or taken as he and I and Eamonn de Valera parted at Republican head-quarters after midnight, June 28th, 1922.

How can any red-blooded Irishman harbour the idea of association with England when this has its Black-and-Tans and its bombing planes in the Holy Land to convert it into a permanent stepping-stone to Iraq and Afghanistan, where her bombing planes are still more active, while she foments recurrent racial discord between Moslem and Hindu in India as a countermove to the universal demand for self-government there, as she has been
fomenting discord all over Europe in her own interest for three centuries and more, as she has been doing in Ireland, for a like end, since her first coming.

If England is so concerned about a home for the Hebrews that she must send them into a shambles, through the friendship of Australasia— an almost virgin country of the extent and resources of the United States—with a population under seven millions and a territorial area in the United States? They would have endless possibilities of sport in keeping eternally at bay the menacing Japanese, who were permitted to make war with the white coast line of the world in this country. The opportunity to realize that the Treaty of Versailles nine different areas were cut off from Germany's frontiers, apart from her colonies, aggregating a million and a quarter square miles. Of the seven frontsiers, some had been won back without bloodshed when England had signed a treaty with the Allies and the Russian and the French. The Treaty of Saint Germain was a new spirit of patriotism inspired all her children, under a gifted leader whose phenomenal uplift of his trampled people has earned him the confidence to a degree, perhaps, unexampled in the world, and no conscription. Let us not forget that, while the Allied sharks at Versailles allocated whole regions to themselves in accordance with the notorious London Secret Treaties which sought to ostracize the Pope, she left the greater part of Europe in turmoil and deprived that partnership on the White Sea to the Black, savored the presents of the present inevitable conflict.

President Wilson who made a slogan of "open covenants openly arrived at," but let England exploit his country in order to shackle Germany, was compelled to lead his League of Nations to the discard by the American people.

The treatment of Clemenceau and Briand by the French people was hardly dissimilar. England entered the World War to destroy her commercial rival, Germany; insatiable England manipulated the present mock war in the hope of binding against Germany a number of small states already conquered by the British. But single-handed would not have to fight "the Hun" for the German colonies which he wants permanently to retain with all his other ill-gotten possessions. And we are sent another Alfred Cope to keep Ireland in train.

Like Satan revproving sin, Neville Chamberlain had the brass some weeks ago to state as England's main war aim:

"The defeat of that aggressive bullying mentality which seeks to dominate other peoples by force, and finds a brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of ineffective citizens and, in the name of the State, justifies the repudiation of its own pledged word whenever it finds it convenient."

As if the Treaty of Limerick had never been violated by England; as if Asquith and Lloyd George had not made conflicting promises to Redmond and Dillon on the one hand and to Carson and Craig on the other, as Arthur Balfour and Sir Stanley Maude made conflicting promises to Jews and Arabs; as if Stanley Baldwin had not declared later that England would denounce any Treaty that proved inconvenient to her; as if every one of British misrule in India and Egypt was not made up of bullying, persecution, confiscation, broken promises! England's Peace aim, Chamberlain added: "It is on a new and higher scale."

But from a European standpoint it would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal government, so long as that government was not warlike and international policy injurious to its neighbors. And such adjustment of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms in some future Assembly, with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired. Finally, "in such a European Parliament there would be a voice for the people."

England, before leading Poland into a suicidal war, as she now leads Finland, as she tried to lead Czechoslovakia, and essays to lead the Baltic States, the Balkans, to the entire world for that matter, professes a desire that Poland should always have full access to the Baltic, the same England whose nightmare once was that Russia might get unfettered access to the Mediterranean,—get a lung there! as England’s jingoism used to say—then go on to the Mediterranean and to the Indian Ocean, with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired.

The suggestion of disarmament comes nicely from the spokesmen of England that, at the League of Nations, if my memory serves me, defeated Russia’s proposals that there should be no aerial bombing of open towns, on the plea that England wanted bombing planes for "police operations" abroad, so much, I think, in contempt, of course, why contempt is the Chamberlain clap-trap about the adjustment of boundaries being thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms in some future Assembly, with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired. Finally, "in such a European Parliament there would be a voice for the people."
Venezelos, pitchforked into power. The ship that then bore King Constantine away—like the ships in the Shannon at the Black Famine—met one having Venezelos on board. "But the popular leader," as the British press then said, "does not propose to enter Athens for the present"—for he could not rely even on the Allies who were exploiting him: many in Greece wanted a Republic, it was admitted; but Westminster wanted a sympathetic monarchy there, as they now want a Bavarian prince on the German throne—the British royal family, meantime, having changed its Hanoverian name to Windsor. What self-respecting race, let me ask again, could remain associated with a people so selfish, so avaricious, so unscrupulous, so hypocritical, so unchristian, so callously brutal?

Let me submit, before concluding, that it is time for everyone who has reached the age of responsibility in Ireland to reflect that there has always been an abundance of red blood in this land to ensure that alien reformers can never substitute lasting despotism for the deathless spirit of pure democracy which the Almighty has sustained our Island of Saints and Scholars since time was young, while dowering her children with the perseverance to ensure that, as the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against Holy Church, the rule of wolves in sheep's clothing shall never prevail against holy Ireland. And so, let me publicly protest against, first, the recent arbitrary arrest of Miss Mary McSwiney in Galway, next, against the suppression of all reference to the Sinn Féin Ard-Phéis held some weeks ago in Dublin. Those who ordered this suppression keep telling us hypocritically that all political organisations are free to seek the endorsement of their policy by the Irish people. Yet, not only is the organisation that was most instrumental in defeating conscription and establishing Dáil Éireann contrived by the heavy arm of "the Law," under a vaunted Christian Constitution, but its funds, to a minimum of £16,000 are either drafted into Free State Loans or growing mouldy in the Chancery Court. Eighteen years ago, some £8,000 from the Sinn Féin Treasury was lodged in Chancery without authority. At 4 per cent., which represents the average dividend on such Loans, as any schoolboy here may calculate, that money would have more than renewed itself by now, and hence do I say the minimum amount so retained must be £16,000. I have just read, of course, that no less exalted an authority than the new Minister of Finance has stated that Fianna Fáil brought the entire Sinn Féin policy with it into Leinster House, and I wonder whether the next contention will not be that the assets go with the policy so claimed.

I need hardly add that it is anything but a pleasure to trace those stepping-stones as I have done—ascending until we were invited to look up, salute the flag of the Republic, and give allegiance to it; then descending in the midst of peace—to the conception of Coercion that began among the Cecils. It is, I suppose, automatic that anybody disturbing the prospects of life-long luxury which the political parties have spread before themselves is guilty of sedition, as those rebels were guilty of felony in the past who challenged the despoilers of the comfortable Constantinople at our midst to perpetuate England’s imperial sway. The patriot Gael will survive them all.

I am glad that commenoration lectures like this are being made a feature of their activities by the young men who have to risk their lives in every serious struggle for our liberty, and whose right and duty it is to study the ambitions and the tendencies of would-be leaders, and so guard themselves against being exploited. I trust the young people who have paid me the compliment of coming to hear me will keep in close contact with the tried and loyal men who become the elders of the movement with the passing of the years, and seek in association with them to raise your cause to the high, unselfish, noble plane on which only men and women of true courage and steadfast character can live—to the plane, in a word, on which all that was sincere and truly patriotic in the Republican movement stood before the betrayal. Need I urge the Republican youth of Cork to remember the services and the sacrifices of the Four Martyrs we commemorate to-day: need I ask them to adhere loyally to the Principles of Freedom that animated their own Martyrs and all the Martyrs who have given their lives in the cause of Irish liberty, as precious lives will continue to be given until they have smashed the last link binding us to England. 

Through the Irish Free State, the Irish Republic, the Irish Party, the Irish Citizen Army, the Irish Volunteers and the Sinn Féin we stand in the breach between England and Ireland as the custodians of Ireland’s hope and Ireland’s future. We shall be an example of what the Republic can achieve when it has the backing of the people. We shall be the bulwark against the forces of reaction which are always at work to undermine our revolution. We shall be the guarantor of the gains we have made and the watchman of the future. We shall be the guardians of the Republic and the defenders of liberty.
December 6, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-6-40 BY 232275

MEMORANDUM FOR Mgr. A. A. YAM

RS: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY Sabotage

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Field Division of November 2, 1940, with which they forwarded several copies of the publication, "The Irish Republic."

At the request of Mr. Traynor, I contacted Division of Controls, State Department, on December 2, 1940, and ascertained that this publication is not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration Act of 1939.

It was noted that the name of the Editor of this publication did not appear on the masthead, but the name of the publication manager was listed as Harry Short, 80 West 82nd Street, New York, New York. Advised same that Short had not registered with the State Department as an Agent of a Foreign Principal.

Respectfully,

A. N. Thurston

RECORDED 61-7606-66x1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 24-87 BY 855168
DEC 30 1940

61-7606-57
CHANGED TO
97-430-2
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (6) ______________________________________________________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ For your information: _______________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-57X
Dear Sirs:

For your information, the Bureau has been advised by a reliable confidential informant that...

In the event additional information pertaining to [redacted] is received by your office, the Bureau desires to be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Reference is made to the letter of the Seattle Field Division dated August 31, 1940, addressed to the Bureau, copies of which were furnished your office in the matter entitled "Sam Russell: Joe Llebarry: Information Concerning," wherein it was indicated that Sam Russell was then in San Francisco, California.

Information has been received from (b70)

You are instructed to conduct an immediate discreet investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Russell is presently in San Francisco, and if it is found that he has left the city, appropriate discreet inquiry should be made for the purpose of determining his present whereabouts.

This should be given immediate expedient action, and the results of your inquiry should be submitted to me not later than November 1, 1940.

Copies of this letter are being submitted to the Seattle, New York, and Los Angeles Field Divisions for their information only.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

[Date]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT. 29, 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked with Mr. Berle about the Irish matter pertaining to the recent information furnished by
Mr. Berle states the matter is still in status quo and the State Department is having to proceed with
considerable caution in making its check, particularly in Ireland. He advised as soon as anything further
was developed in this matter the Bureau would be immediately notified.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. A. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS U. CLASSIFIED
DATE 24-81 BY 5980551308
56724
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-41 BY SF 9675108

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded to you herewith the December 1940 and January 1941 issues of "The Irish Republic" which is the newspaper of the Irish Republican Army. These were received by Special Agent [redacted] in his home.

As advised the Bureau previously, in conducting an investigation into this case Agent [redacted] arranged to subscribe for this newspaper for official purposes.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures - 2
The IRISH REPUBLIC

De VALERA MURDERS PRISONERS!

TWO PRISONERS IN CURRAGH CONCENTRATION CAMP SHOT

DUBLIN—Following upon the exposure in the November IRISH REPUBLIC of the terrible conditions in the Free State Concentration Camps, but especially in the Curragh, comes the news that two prisoners were shot by the Free State military who have rigged the Camp with barbed wire and machine gun posts.

Prisoners in the Curragh have been suffering extreme deprivations. They are poorly fed and lack sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the cold weather.

One of the prisoners, a lad, was murdered from a Chicago family of the Irish Republic, containing three hungry and two hungry men. These were distributed among the inmates but one article of clothing could not go for as many as hundreds of inmates.

Unable any longer to withstand the harsh treatment, the prisoners petitioned and within their barred wires clamored, organized a demonstration against the inhuman conduct of the Free State authorities toward political prisoners. The military fired with machine guns over the heads of the prisoners and under threat of firing into their ranks dispersed the crowd of prisoners.

The following week (December 16th) bitter protests were made when the starvation rations were reduced even further. The protest on the military brutality upon the prisoners further worsened and one killed outright. They are still in a critical condition and may not survive. None of these men have any charge preferred against him. The only reason given by the Free State for their detention is that they are SUBJECTS of being members of the Irish Republican Army, whose members are pledged to drive England out of Ireland and restore the Irish Republic. (For the benefit of those who may not have seen the November issue we report below the scantiest part of a report printed therein on the condition of political prisoners in the Curragh Concentration Camp.)

TWO PRISONERS DEAD—

Rays of LIGHT MURDERED at CURRAGH CAMP

Two prisoners, Raymond and William, in the Curragh Concentration Camp, have been killed in cold blood by the Free State Government because of the spreading of revolutionary sentiments. The prisoners were members of the Irish Republican Army and were welcomed by the underground movement as heroes. They are said to have been victims of a wave of anti-revolutionary sentiment. The prisoners were shot in cold blood and their bodies were thrown into the nearby river.

JANUARY 24 MONTHS AGO

This month in the second anniversary of the ultimatum served by the I.R.A. upon England's Foreign Secretary on January 25th, 1921. It is a month when we pledge ourselves anew to support Ireland's right to be free. The very manner in which the I.R.A. served England with the ultimatum was significant.

Through the Dominant Secretary in London, the I.R.A. went directly to the Foreign Secretary through whom DEPENDENT expressed our resentment toward their treatment.

In that ultimatum Ireland had only one demand. She didn't ask for her son's or daughter's release, or her life's blood, or gold, anything that didn't belong to her by justice.

England asked only for the right to live her own life unharmed by England. Ireland asked simply for freedom.

"Who stirs with the feet from a long sleep?" and from Ireland's past experience with England do I.R.A.

ANNUAL BALL AND A PALM GARDENS

FOR A GOOD TIME——FOR A GOOD CAUSE

ANNUAL BALL of the CLAN na GAEL and I.R.A. of NEW YORK

THE PALM GARDENS

30 West 62nd Street

The Outstanding Annual Event in New York Irish Circles. Come and Enjoy Yourself the While You Support the Cause of IRELAND A NATION!

JANUARY, 1941

$1.00 per year

$28.00 per year, 1940

S.O.M.

January 24th

Samuel McCaul

A newspaper advertisement with a message from the Irish Republican Army, discussing the shooting of two prisoners in the Curragh Concentration Camp, and the organization's call for support in Ireland's struggle for independence from England.
WILL IRELAND BE BLOCKED?

Ireland is shutting Ireland off from all communications except the narrow world by deepening space in English ships to import or export from Ireland. Some people may ask why Ireland has more than enough of its own ships, why they don't use them, but there are a great many reasons why.

The answer is that Ireland is not free, and she is not her own master. She is shut off by the English Government from her own switching, his own shipping, his own manufacturing. The English Government to-day is shutting Ireland off from this country, and we are no longer an island.

Ireland has no chance to make up the difference. The English Government is closing the doors on her, and she is shutting England off from her.

THE PUPPETS IN THE ACT

We talk about the war in terms of national pride, but it is a great mistake to think that the war is only a war between nations. It is a war between nations and the people who support them.

In Ireland, the people are being forced upon the war by the English Government, and they are being made to fight for the war against their will. The Irish people are being made to fight against their will, and they are being made to support the English Government, which is the cause of the war.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL

The English Government has set up a Military Tribunal to try the Irish people. This is a new and terrible development. The English Government is trying to silence the Irish people and make them support the war.

In the Military Tribunal, the English Government is trying to silence the Irish people and make them support the war. The English Government is trying to silence the Irish people and make them support the war.
I WAS IN PRISON WITH THESE MEN

WHEN FIRST THEY BETRAYED THE REPUBLIC

by JAMES MULHOLLAND

It is a known fact that men who betrayed their friends frequently lose the respect of the people whom they had betrayed, and that the present state of the Irish Free State is a good example of the fact. In this connection it is to be noted that the present government has not only failed to hold the people who betrayed them, but has even treated those who betrayed them as though they were heroes.

The answer to the question of why such a thing is happening must be sought in the political and social conditions of the time. The Anglo-Irish Treaty was an admission of failure by the British government to meet the demands of the Irish people for independence. The treaty was a victory for the Ulster Unionists and the British government, and a defeat for the Irish Republican Army.

In December 1919, the people of Ireland, under the British election laws, received the opportunity to elect a government to represent them in the Irish Free State. The Irish Republican Army, under the leadership of Éamon de Valera, was the only political party that stood for the complete independence of Ireland.

The treaty was signed on December 6, 1921, and it was not until this date that the Irish Republican Army, under the leadership of Éamon de Valera, was the only political party that stood for the complete independence of Ireland.

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DYNAMICS OF WAR
and REVOLUTION


We are all interested in the current discussions concerning war and revolution. The book that we are discussing this month is one of the most interesting and thought-provoking books that I have read in a long time. The book is called "Dynamics of War and Revolution" by Lawrence Durand. It is a book about the dynamics of war and revolution in the 20th century.

The book begins with an introduction that sets the stage for what is to come. It explains the current political and economic situation in the world and how it has led to the possibility of war and revolution. The author, Lawrence Durand, is an economist and political scientist who has written extensively on these topics.

In the first chapter, Durand discusses the economic causes of war and revolution. He argues that economic inequalities and class struggles are the root causes of these phenomena. He also discusses the role of nationalism and imperialism in creating conflicts.

The second chapter focuses on the psychological and social factors that contribute to war and revolution. Durand discusses the role of propaganda, propaganda, and the media in shaping public opinion. He also discusses the role of ideology in driving these conflicts.

The third chapter is about the institutional aspects of war and revolution. Durand discusses the role of government, military, and political structures in creating and maintaining these conflicts.

In the fourth chapter, Durand discusses the international aspects of war and revolution. He argues that these conflicts are often driven by externalactors, such as imperialist powers or nationalist movements in other countries.

The final chapter is about the future of war and revolution. Durand argues that they are likely to continue in the future, but that they can be managed and regulated. He discusses the role of international organizations and the United Nations in this regard.

Overall, this book is a thought-provoking and well-written work that provides a comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of war and revolution in the 20th century. It is a must-read for anyone interested in these topics.
The IRISH REPUBLIC

The Ports, Mr. de Valera? What About The Republic?

Churchill is de Valera's best friend, his best friend because, just when de Valera's popular support was on the wane, the Honorable Churchill-who-fights-for-small-nations came along with a plan to occupy some more of His Majesty's Irish Dominion. De Valera was clever enough to realize that Churchill had thus afforded him a wonderful opportunity to regain some of his lost ground.

The chime of the "Pleasant Pailiers" over the past few years has been that Ireland is now independent. In the August 1948 issue of the IRISH REPUBLIC, there is a biographical sketch of Mr. De Valera from the United States Dept. of State that states that Ireland is not even in British Dominions. Despite this, the "Pleasant Pailiers" tried to pretend Ireland was sovereign. And very unskillfully, Churchill, when he called upon Ireland to hand over more bases for His Majesty's submarine and warships, said Ireland was "national".

De Valera made no objection to being a Dominion of Britain, but his objection was he was not to acting selfishly as a Dominion should be. His objection was he was not to acting selfishly as a Dominion should be. He was not to acting selfishly as a Dominion should be.

Mr. De Valera presents himself as the friend of some of the 26 counties. No one could blame us for thinking the British have been inside the country. The British have been inside the country. The British have been inside the country. The British have been inside the country.

If a man of a nation took an actuality and under no conditions would he act otherwise, he might suggest that the 26 counties might be the 26 counties of Ireland. We have seen the British troops in the city of Derry in the 26 counties. We have seen the British troops in the city of Derry in the 26 counties.

Let us go back a few years to 1921. On December 10th of that year, Richard Blenner, Chairman of the 26 counties of Ireland, abolished in favor of his brother. General, O.P.W. of the 23 counties of Ireland, abolished in favor of his brother. General, O.P.W. of the 23 counties of Ireland, abolished in favor of his brother. General, O.P.W. of the 23 counties of Ireland, abolished in favor of his brother. General, O.P.W. of the 23 counties of Ireland, abolished in favor of his brother.

There was no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part. He made no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part. He made no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part. He made no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part. He made no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part. He made no complaint upon Mr. de Valera's part.

Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland. Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland. Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland. Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland. Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland. Mr. de Valera's plan was for the 26 counties to become the 26 counties of Ireland.

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The British of these counties is obvious. It did seem to be a good scheme for Mr. de Valera to win back some of his lost support, but, by pleading to his enemies to the creation of Irish freedom, the Free State and its agents in America have been exposed against the British Dominionists!

The Class on March 23, 1948, in America and the Irish Republic. Army in Ireland have led the way to protecting British control of Ireland. They still regard as the enemy of Ireland only that one country which has a foot on Ireland's neck and a band & Ireland's neck. They shall keep her freedom, Ireland can have no enemy but one—the country which keeps her in British slavery.

But Ireland can never be protected against any more Irish ports provided they do not on a national basis, not a party basis. The basis for a national peace is national independence. Ireland has a right to be free, a greater right, perhaps, than many of the countries for which England is supposed to be fighting. England, as Britain, or Germany, or France, England alone is responsible for the opposite of the 22 country national of Ireland. There is the basis for our protest.

The first question is, has Mr. de Valera, then, or his allies here in America, the right to be independent of the 22 country national of Ireland? You will find how they can act out of a direct reply. But the Class on March 23, 1948, in America and the Irish Republic. Army in Ireland have led the way to protecting British control of Ireland. They still regard as the enemy of Ireland only that one country which has a foot on Ireland's neck and a band & Ireland's neck. They shall keep her freedom, Ireland can have no enemy but one—the country which keeps her in British slavery.

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A WORD TO THE WISE

Certain Irishmen, in New York and elsewhere, are overestimating the bounds of decency in their efforts to advantage the progress of the Republican organisations in America.

Some of these may have past histories that would make them desirable if they persist in their efforts to undermine Republicans thought they shall have us with no alternative but to publish them.

What, for instance, would the Irish people think if a man in the Pan-American population in America, were to use the following words in his address?

"The Irish have a proverb that says: "The Irish are the only people who understand our people.""

This is a truth which we are now witnessing in the efforts of the Irish to advance the interests of the Republican party in America.

There is no need to go into the details of this, but it is a fact that the Irish have always been prominent in the political life of America.

In 1876, the Irish people voted for Irish-born John P. Kennedy, and in 1880, for Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1884, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1888, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1892, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1896, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1900, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1904, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1908, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1912, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1916, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1920, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1924, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1928, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1932, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1936, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1940, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1944, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1948, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1952, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1956, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1960, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1964, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1968, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1972, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1976, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1980, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1984, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1988, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1992, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 1996, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2000, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2004, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2008, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2012, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2016, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

In 2020, the Irish people voted for Irish-born Grover Cleveland, who was of Irish descent.

The Irish people have always been proud of their heritage, and they are proud to have a President who is of their heritage.

Mr. President, I ask you: What does it mean to be Irish, and what does it mean to be American?

What is the future of our country, and what is the future of our world?
THE SEONINS SAID THERE WAS NO GAELIC TYPE

The Seonins admit the necessity for restoring the Irish language. True Irishmen are devoting their lives to that work. A Republic without the bilingual language would be but a "thin" Republic. The name of freedom would soon pass away. I feel the restoration of the language is necessary for the future of Ireland.

Because the language program is important one would expect full cooperation from the Irish Press in America. Where is the echo printed in the United States the Irish REPUBLICAN is but one issue in every two weeks. Does not the language of the Press feature original, lively articles by our own Gaelic writers? One paper (The Irish WORLD) reports a diverse, continuously running news on policy Irish events copied from P. O'Gorman's books and elsewhere.

What excuse do these papers have for neglecting the language in this way? The IRISH REPUBLICAN made half our mailing inquiry. Our investigator was told that they were all willing and even anxious to have articles in Irish but the price of Irish typography was very high and that they found the fee-difficult to obtain. Today we are sending this statement as a commendable step in the direction toward the language. For the information of all our readers.

LETTERS CAN SAVE AMERICA!

The United States is beset toward war. There is no doubt about it. The masses of people here are opposed to war. There is no doubt about it. That is the opinion of all the political leaders at home.

At the start of the war in the United States, Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Kansas City Star, and the Presbyterian, Mr. present committee may better be styled the "Flying Column" of the Republican Party. He has been in Germany for a long time and has received the best of information from the experts. He has been in Germany for a long time and has received the best of information from the experts.

It has been charged in the Senate that this committee is seeking the foreign policy of our country to be changed and that it is seeking friendly relations with it, I am not sure in the case of our government. It is not possible to adopt a policy which would be contrary to the foreign policy of the United States.

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FOR A GOOD TIME — FOR A GOOD CAUSE

ANNUAL BALL of the CLAN na GAEL and I.R.A. of NEW YORK

THE PALM GARDENS
306 WEST 97th STREET

SATURDAY NIGHT
February 8th

THE OUTSTANDING ANNUAL EVENT in
New York Irish Circles. Come and
Enjoy Yourself while you support the Cause of
IRELAND A NATION!

RECALLING THE LATE JUB NAGARITY'S VISITS TO SAN FRANCISCO

He came to us with cheerful word-bearing
That Ireland's sons would soon be in the march
That hungered hearts and homes were not forgetting
And ready to bear their country's torch.

'Twas February in San Francisco
He stood among us beckoning back those twenty years
To that great epoch when man and woman
To win the freedom of their land so dear.

And ere he bade goodbye we knew
He too had hopes that we would do our share
To uphold that grand ideal of patriot life
Who now were ready to attack the line in his line.

And when, amid the battle of nineteen and thirty-nine
He rose up again in the cause of Ireland's freedom
How glad we were that now had come the time
When we could help avenge our country's wrongs.

British Soldiers Passed as Germans

There was a box and cry at breakfast in the Hotel
(Paris), recently after two men, to hospital beds and with close-cropped heads
and addressed a park keeper in borrowed English.

The pursuit was led by a Home Guard armed with a shotgun and a man
who were Germans by the looks of them.

And when the German was driven beyond the area of the park
They proved the fact by replacing the soldiers who
spoke broad Lancashire.

The men sought to shoot us in the eye.

Do Your Part

OUT A NEW SUBSCRIPTION

The Irish Republic
1857 Eastworth Place
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Please make checks payable to "BAILIE BIRD".

Christmas Presents

FOR IRELAND'S SOLDIERS

AND THEIR DEPENDENTS!

To us who are safe and happy in America, Christmas is a joyous occasion. Families gather together in friendly warmth to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Peace.

But think of Ireland! 5,000 Republican prisoners, charged with no crime but a fervent wish to see Ireland free, are uncomfortably crowded into cold, bleak concentration camps.

Let's make their Christmas a little happier. Many families have been left without support because the father is in such a concentration camp. Let's make their Christmas a little brighter!

From those readers who cannot afford to send money we ask, of them particularly, prayers for the success of the fight for Irish freedom. And from those of our clerical subscribers who are more pressed for money we ask a Mass for the souls of the gallant Soldiers of the Irish Republic who have lost their lives in action during the past year.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC
1857 Eastworth Place
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enclose a Return Envelope

For Your Convenience We
Extensive search to locate original, negative.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-61
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: CORNELIUS (COL.) NIEHAN
LILAC O'FLAHERTY
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY
JUDGE DANIEL COHILLAN
Irish Republican Army
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Inspector A. ROSEN, Special Agent conferred with

In addition to the information set forth in the memorandum dated February 22, 1941, which was dictated by at the time of his visit to your office, as a matter of background, explained

[Redacted]

COPYES DESTROYED
R 171 MAY 23 1961
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-62
The New York Office is being requested to ascertain the status of the warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for the arrest of NEGANAN, who is under indictment for violation of the lottery law. The New York Office is also requested to verify the entry and present status of LIAM O'FLAHERTY through a check of the immigration records at Ellis Island, New York.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFO R MATION IDENTICAL TO 5 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-2606-62
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

 undergoing exemption(s) \(670\) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606
March 3, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Re: Cornelius (Con) Heenan;
Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Gaffney;
Judge Daniel Cohalan; Irish
Republican Army; Internal Security.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report
covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office
in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by
your communication dated March 1, 1941.

Very truly yours,

Cc. Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/24/37 BY 08/8/37

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-New York

Enclosure

COMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
* MAR 3 1941 *

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 3, 1941

Laboratory Report

File #: 62-60950-10-6
Lab #: 43515

Re: Cornelius (Con) Meenan;
Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Caffney;
Judge Daniel Cohalan; Irish Republican
Army; Internal Security.

Examination requested by: Washington
Reference: letter of 3/1/41
Examination requested: Document
Specimens:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE: 2-24-31 BY (62)
The original specimen is returned herewith, photographic copies having been made for the laboratory.

1 Bureau
2 Washington
1 New York
1 Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 18, 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEERAN
LIAM O'FLAHERTY
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN
Irish Republican Army;
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 1, 1941, with which there was transmitted an original letter turned over to this office by

Please be advised that the original letter was returned to me on March 14, 1941, by Special Agent that On that occasion informed Agent

I ENCL. FM

COPIES DESTROYED
5-17 MAY 23 1961

RECORDED & INDEXED

6/26/40

RECEIVED
4/21/40

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Director
NEDMAN-Irish Republican Army
March 18, 1941

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

55-1259
Encl.
cc New York
If you had to walk today . . .

Don't blame the men who man the buses for making you walk.

The officials of the T.W.U. insist on this strike. They . . . no, our men . . . are responsible for it.

We question whether all the facts were laid before the men prior to the strike vote.

Don't blame the bus companies for making you walk.

We've been bargaining collectively with T.W.U. and have operated under a closed shop for three and a half years. Before this strike was called we offered the union officials three separate ways to keep our buses running and our men employed.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City Omnibus Corporation Employees</td>
<td>$3,070.44</td>
<td>$3,070.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>$2,126.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skilled and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unskilled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As to the New York City Omnibus Corporation, the union's demands would amount to a sum larger than the total net earnings of the company for 1940.

There's a name for that sort of thing — confiscation of property!

The average yearly wages of our employees are higher, by a large margin, than the average annual wages paid by any other bus company operating in the City of New York or in the United States. They are higher than the average annual wages paid by any other industry that we know of. Yet other industries, unlike ourselves, are not bound by a fixed fare and can increase the price to the consumer of their product or service.

COMPARISON OF FIGURES:

Average Annual Wage for Employees
WE OFFERED TO EXTEND THE EXISTING CONTRACTS FOR 30, 60, OR 90 DAYS, OR WHATEVER TIME WAS NECESSARY TO WORK OUT ANY DIFFERENCES.

THE EXISTING CONTRACTS WHICH WE OFFERED TO EXTEND ARE THE VERY SAME CONTRACTS WHICH THE TRANSPORT WORKERS BULLETIN, THE UNION'S OWN PAPER, PRAISED IN THESE GLOWING TERMS WHEN THEY WERE SIGNED IN 1922.

(The Fifth Avenue Coach Company Contract)

"Officers of the Local Union and of the Sections, in the general meeting which ratified the agreement and in subsequent section meetings, have given thorough explanations of the new rates and other features of the agreement, which is considered by everybody as one of the union's finest achievements in view of the financial status of the company."

(The New York City Omnibus Corporation Contract)

"The Transport Workers Union established the highest hourly rates and won many outstanding improvements for the two thousand members. . . . A rise of eight cents an hour brought the top rate for drivers up to 90 cents, the highest in the U.S. for such type of transportation, and corresponding increases were won for all other operators and garage employees."

THE T.W.U. WOULD NOT USE REASONABLE METHODS. THEY REFUSED EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME TO EXTEND THE CONTRACTS THEY PRAISED SO HIGHLY ONLY TWO YEARS AGO AND INSISTED ON HAVING A STRIKE. THEY HAVE THEIR STRIKE.

AND YOU WALK!

WHAT DOES T.W.U. DEMAND OF US?

THIS IS WHAT THEY DEMAND!

For 1940 the Fifth Avenue Coach Company suffered a loss of $160,000.00 from operations, while it had an income from investments of $225,000.00. Its net income was $65,000.00.

The union demands a raise in rates amounting to $1,200,000.00 a year.

We don't know how to pay $1,200,000.00 more each year out of $65,000.00. And union officials have been unable to show us how.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. • NEW YORK CITY OMNIBUS CORP. • 51 MARKEST BUILDING
RUSMAN'S HOLIDAY: TO OFFICE AND HOME BY TAXICAB, SUBWAY OR ELEVATED

PEACE HOPES DAM IN BUS WALKOUT

WANT TO DRINK? Police Have Quiet Day

In the two strikes heard the end of the first day no violence had been reported in the Bureau of Operations at Police Headquarters, and the police were on guard but not overly aggressive and only eight arrests and six detentions had been posted on each shift in the quiet company garages.

This camaraderie order to indicate that the Transit Workers Union had aimed at these with the aim of avoiding that the strike be seen as a "strike for what we don't have." All workers who were pulled at the dock were ordered to leave the premises.

The Transit Commission was the sticking point in the negotiations, but some hopes with the police and the police would be expected in a more modest view of the situation.

On the garage, traffic at key points such as Grand Central Station, Broadway Street on the East Side, Times Square, and the Metropolitan area, and the Evening News, were completely closed.

The consequences more disappointing, all strikes with pickets at all major points with pickets would not have been permitted in a more moderate view of the situation.

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THEY INSISTED ON HAVING A STRIKE. THEY HAVE THEIR STRIKE.

AND YOU WALK!

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THIS IS WHAT THEY DEMAND!

For 1940 the Fifth Avenue Coach Company suffered a loss of $160,000.00 (from operation). It had an income from investments of $225,000.00. Its final net income was $65,000.00.

The union demands call for increases amounting to $1,240,000.00 a year.

We don't know how to pay $1,240,000.00 more each year out of $65,000.00. And union officials have been unable to show us how.
NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THIS:

The T.W.U. demands wage increases ranging from 25% to 45% for all drivers, wage increases ranging from 12% to 37% for all mechanics.

The T.W.U. now demands three weeks' vacation a year with pay!

How many of you bus riders enjoy more than the two weeks' vacation with pay which we now give our employees?

T.W.U. demands, in addition to these three weeks, eight fully paid holidays a year—four more than they are now getting. This practically amounts to a total of more than four weeks' vacation year with pay.

T.W.U. demands that pay be allowed certain employees for cashing their pay checks at neighboring banks and elsewhere.

T.W.U. demands that large and increased cash sums for sick benefits (beginning with the first day of sickness) BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO RULES TO BE MADE BY THE UNION AND NOBODY ELSE!

These are only a few of the long list of demands... demands which total a much higher figure than the combined earnings of both bus companies.

All this in the face of rising taxes and the simple fact that we cannot raise the price of a bus ride to meet any such demands.

(Our price is fixed by law. It is the nickel you pay on the five-cent lines, the dime you pay on the ten-cent lines.)

T.W.U. makes these fantastic demands. T.W.U. refuses to submit these demands to mediation or to an impartial arbitrator as we have offered to do.

What is the answer to all this?

There is only one pair and honest answer:

The entire responsibility for the discomfort and the inconvenience to you, the bus-riding public, yes, and the loss of wages to our men, rests squarely on the shoulders of the officials of the transport workers union and on theirs alone.
March 13, 1941

IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY

The following information has been obtained from an outside unknown source dated February 26, 1941, and is being made a part of the Bureau's files for any attention that may appear appropriate in the future.

(All information contained herein is unclassified. Date: 2-4-44) by 26176-34

COPIES DESTROYED 8171 MAY 23 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 MAR 18, 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
These data are being furnished for your information at the present time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
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For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\( 61 \cdot 7606 \cdot 65 \)
61-7606

Section 3
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
DO NOT MAIL
March 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TANNA

In accordance with the Director's request that an Agent be assigned to interview

activities of the IRA, handling this matter. He has submitted a letter containing the results of his interview with and has requested certain investigation of the New York Field Division.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-41 BY S. S. L. J

RECORDED 61-7606-16
MAY 5, 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1,500 Cheer O'Flaherty, Quill at Connolly Memorial Meeting

Fifteen hundred Irish-American workers packed Transport Hall at 33 W. 64th St., Friday night in honor of James Connolly, leader of the Easter Week Rising of 1916 and great working class leader who fell before a British government firing squad just 25 years ago tomorrow.

Liam O'Flaherty, famous Irish politician, called on Irish workers to urge Connolly's death by winning a new society that he worked for.

Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, hailed Connolly's leadership against the imperialist war of 1914.

The heroes of Easter Week saved Irish people from the imperialist war, Quill continued.

"Thanks to the sacrifice ofarse and Connolly in 1916 and the anti-conscription fight of 1917-1918 the Irish people are neutral today," he added.

The present European war is a ruling class war for markets, said Quill, a war to keep the masses at home and the colonies in subjection. And this war, he added, may end by the workers turning against the kings, war mongers and dictators who started it.

"We as Americans," said Quill, "must see that our government get out of the European war and serve the American people."

The hall rang with applause whenever the war was exposed. And the audience applauded Quill when he put forward Connolly's goal of a Workers' Republic as the hope of the masses.

O'Flaherty lauded Connolly as the revolutionary Socialist whose heart was aflame with love for humanity, and as the greatest working class genius of Irish history who united the workers with the most militant section of the bourgeois nationalists in an alliance against imperialism and war.

The uprising of 1916, said O'Flaherty, was "an armed protest against the war," and a most effective one.

Today, in contrast to 1916, he said, Ireland (excluding Ulster) maintains its neutrality against the efforts of the British, the United States and Germany.

WORKERS MUST LEAD

But that neutrality is very precarious, emphasized O'Flaherty, and the hope of the Irish people lies in the working class. The workers must take the leadership of the anti-imperialist movement once more and break the shackles of capitalism in a march forward towards the workers' republic that James Connolly saw ahead.

O'Flaherty said that some Socialists have criticized Connolly's guiding role in a nationalist rising. But these criticisms were effectively answered by Lenin.

Connolly's Irish Socialist Republican Party had the clearest position towards the imperialist war; any Socialist Party outside of Bolshevism is a poor imitation of the Bolshevik Party of Russia, pointed out the speaker.

Steadily through the party's propaganda and the work of Connolly and the General Workers Union Connolly taught the workers to work and fight for the Workers' Republic of the future as well as the immediate aims of labor.

The imperialists disband their lead into his heart, in the end, said O'Flaherty, but his teachings live on as the gospel of the Irish working class.
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17, 1941 in the case entitled [redacted]. Espionage - 0, Washington Field Office file 63-124.

You are advised that the investigation with specific regard to [redacted] has been completed in the District of Columbia. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C. dated April 7, 1941 in the aforementioned case by which report this case was referred upon completion to the office of origin, which was the Chicago Field Division.

For administrative purposes the case file in the Washington Field Division in the case entitled [redacted] Espionage - 0 was split up into three separate...

CH-17
May 16, 1941

File is now being accumulated for various matters and subjects relating to the Irish Republican Army. The other two entitled cases listed in the title of this letter were originally parts of the D files. The case entitled CORNELIUS (CON) BEEHAN, etc., Irish Republican Army, Internal Security is being considered the general Irish Republican Army case in the Washington Field Division, file 100-1932.

It is believed that the aforementioned manner of handling these cases will be more expedient and all offices receiving copies of this letter should be guided accordingly when sending reports in the different related matters to the Washington Field Division.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

[Addresses of various offices listed]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

May 19, 1941

There is being transmitted herewith a memorandum reflecting the substance of the information appearing in the Bureau's files relative to the Irish Republican Army.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 11 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. F. D. W.
The background of the Irish Republican Army is traced by the New York Times of July 16, 1939, which claims that, prior to the World War in 1914, men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming, calling themselves the Irish Volunteers. Another group confined to the area approximating the present boundary of Northern Ireland were known as the Ulster Volunteers. The sole purpose of these groups was to achieve home government for the entire Irish nation.

It was contemplated that John Redmond, then leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had been approved by both Houses of the English Parliament, be made operative. At the outbreak of the World War, however, Prime Minister Asquith of England demanded that this group either declare themselves for Redmond's party or otherwise declare that their ultimate aim was as far as the future of the Irish rule was concerned. This resulted in a splitting of the militant forces, the majority of which sided with Redmond's party and about twenty-five per cent for the original principles of the body, which were for an independent Irish republic. The minority group later became known as the Sinn Fein.

After the abortive Easter week rebellion of 1916, under the leadership of Sir Roger Casement, the armed force of the rebellion became known as the Irish Republican Army. Those who fought in the rebellion from 1916 through 1922 and who side with DeValera are now known as the Old I.R.A. and are loyal supporters of the present Irish Government. The Sinn Fein group, however, retained the name of the Irish Republican Army, which is presently outlawed in Ireland. A leader in this group at the present time is John Russell.

Prior to the inception of the present war, the I.R.A. confined its activities to England to further demands for an independent Irish Republic completely outside the British Commonwealth of nations. A press dispatch concluded that a certain European power was at that time behind the I.R.A. bombings in England.

On June 27, 28, and 29, 1939, the New York Sun reported interviews with unidentified members of the Irish Republican Army, which declared in substance that the I.R.A. had formally declared...
war on England and was carrying on that war with an expeditious force of secret agents in London and other English cities. From January, 1939, to the date of the press article, it was alleged that 132 bombings had occurred in England.

I.R.A. activities in the United States are generally identified with the Clan Na Gael, an Irish patriotic society which was organised in the United States around 1860. It gave practical and financial support to the old I.R.A. during the rebellion of 1916 through 1922. In 1920, certain more radical individuals in New York City and elsewhere separated from the Clan Na Gael and formed the Reorganised Clan Na Gael. The Gaelic-American, authoritative publication of the Clan Na Gael in America, in its March 11, 1939, issue, disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Clan Na Gael for the terrorist campaign which was being carried on in England at that time.

On January 10, 1921, the British Government published a White Paper concerning pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted purporting to show how Sir Roger Casement's enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count Von Bernstoff, then German Ambassador to the United States.

The White Paper further stated that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915, sent to the German Military Attaché in Washington, D.C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from, among others, Joseph McDarriety of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Considerable information appears concerning McDarriety in the Bureau's files which indicates that for a period of many years he was prominently identified with Irish organizations seeking freedom for the Irish nation and that he was personally acquainted with Eamon deValera and Sean Russell. This information relative to McDarriety is not being set forth herein as he died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1940.

Sean Russell came to the United States from Ireland in May of 1939, ostensibly for the purpose of a lecture tour. He was arrested in Detroit, Michigan, June 5, 1939, in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of England to the United States, at which time he was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. He was quoted in the New York Times of June 7, 1939, stating that the Clan Na Gael was a group of friends of the Irish patriots who were fighting for Irish liberty. A deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed
his thirty-day visitor's permit was filed and Russell was released under $5,000 bond.

Russell's activities are next reported in the New York Sun on June 16, 1939, wherein it was stated that he spoke to an audience of 1,200 persons at the Transport House, New York City, at a mass meeting sponsored by the Clan Na Gael and the Irish Republican Army groups of Greater New York. Later dispatches state that Russell agreed to leave the United States and that his $5,000 bond would be canceled upon his reporting to an American Consul in a foreign port. Russell was to have spoken September 16, 1939, at a banquet in his honor at a hotel in New York City. Investigation by the New York Field Division disclosed that arrangements for this banquet were canceled as it was stated that Russell had returned to Ireland.

Investigation by the New York Field Division failed to substantiate the presence of a master stowage by the name of 

The ship was thoroughly searched and no explosive device was found thereon.

From a confidential informant the New York Field Division was advised 

On April 6, 1940, the New York Office submitted a letter enclosing
The San Francisco Office reported on May 9, 1940, that Irish organisations in San Francisco, California, indicate anti-British tendencies and that the activities of these groups in their efforts against the continued British rule of North Ireland are given considerable publicity by the Henry F. Buddle publications, consisting of throw-away papers in the English language. Buddle likewise publishes a German language newspaper which is definitely pro-German and anti-British.

On July 6, 1940, related that...
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7666-628
In conducting an investigation relative to the I.R.A., the New York Field Division ascertained that on December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed in the Southern District of New York against Joseph McCarrity, Con Neenan and others, charging them with violation of Sections 88 and 377, Title 3, United States Code. All pleaded guilty with the exception of Neenan and McCarrity. Bench warrants were issued for the latter two and returned non est on March 23, 1939. McCarrity successfully opposed removal from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but no further information was contained in the files as to any action which may have been taken against Neenan.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-67X
The New York Office has been requested to ascertain the status of a warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for the arrest of Neenan and to verify the entry and present status of O'Flaherty through the Immigration and Naturalisation Service at Ellis Island in New York.

Quill is reported to be the leader of the Militant Irish group, the Clan Na Gael, and the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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417606-68
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): ____________________________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-69
July 1, 1941

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 29, 1941, with enclosure, and to express my appreciation for your courtesy and interest in communicating with me.

Please be assured that the content of your communication has been carefully noted and included in the official files of the FBI.

In the event you obtain any further information which you believe to be of value concerning the internal security of our country, please feel free to communicate with me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

The following information has been obtained from [redacted]

[Redacted information]

[Redacted information]

[Redacted information]

[Redacted information]
Memorandum for
Mr. Kramer

[Redacted]

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
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☐ For your information:  ____________________________________________


☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-71
July 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. MATTHEW F. McGUINN

Mr. William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, recently advised this Bureau that former Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Sr., of New York City, who is presently what is known as an Official Referee, has been retained as an associate counsel to represent the seamen who are charged with having committed acts of sabotage on vessels of foreign registry.

Mr. Maloney further advised that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State has held on several occasions that official referees may not engage in private practice.

Inasmuch as the above is not within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, it is being referred to you for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-72
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

June 27, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: CORNELIUS (CON) NEEGAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHALAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 1, 1941. was recontacted for further information regarding the activities of the subjects.

He advised that

INDEXED
1941
OF INVESTIGATION
1941
OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
R 171 MAY 23 1961
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\[61-7606-23\]
100-1932
Director
Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan; et al
July 27, 1941

A recent attempt was made to recontact [redacted] for further information in this matter, but he was out of town.

The New York Field Division is requested to furnish the Washington Field Division with any information regarding the subjects which appears in its files. The Washington Field Division will maintain contact with [redacted] for further information which might come to his attention with regard to these individuals.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

cc Assistant Director,
Earl J. Connelley,
New York City (Enclosure)
June 24, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith two copies of a transmittal communication to G-2, Boston, Massachusetts, from G-2, New York City, together with a list of individuals in the First Corps Area who allegedly receive pensions or subsidies from the Irish Republican Army central fund.

No further investigation is contemplated by this office relative to this matter at the present time.

Copies of the enclosures are also being attached to the New Haven Office copy of this letter.

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.

cc-New Haven-Encl.

CH-22
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

(61)-7666-74
Assistant Director W. J. Connelly
New York, New York

June 23, 1941

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
D.A. 7-1-41

Dear Sirs:

Further reference is made to the letter dated March 1, 1941,
dating from the Washington Field Office in the above-captioned
matter. In this reference letter you were requested to ascertain the
status of the warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for
the arrest of Cornelius (Con) O'Leary, who is alleged to be involved
for violation of the lottery law. In addition, you were requested
to verify the status and present status of Liam O'Flaherty. In examining
the status and present status of Liam O'Flaherty, the records of the
Department of Immigration and Naturalization
Service, Ellis Island, New York

It is my desire at this time that you also ascertain the
identity and background of the two individuals
who were mentioned in the above communication.

It is also my desire that particular attention be given to
determining the personal background of Cornelius (Con) O'Leary, who
allegedly had been arrested on numerous occasions in Ireland because
of his activities in behalf of the "Irish Cause."

Upon the receipt of sufficient identifying data at the Bureau,
an effort will be made to locate a criminal record regarding Cornelius
(Con) O'Leary in the files of the Identification Unit.

It is further requested that a review of the FBI files
be made and that a summary of the information contained therein
regarding the above-captioned subjects be set forth. Particular
attention should be given to determining whether any of the above
subjects have been identified.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
* JUN 23 1941 *
P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Assistant Director H. J. Consedey

individuals are in this country on an expired immigration visa. Copies of the report in this matter rendered by your office should be furnished to the Newark Field Office so that appropriate investigation can be conducted into the background and activities of St. John Coffney, of Short Hills, New Jersey, who apparently is closely associated with the other subjects in this case.

For the information of the Newark Field Office, copies of the reference letter and enclosure, as well as copies of this letter are being designated for file attention.

It is my desire that this matter be given preferred investigative attention, and a conscientious effort made to ascertain whether there are in this country at the present time representatives of the Irish Republican Army who may subsequently be engaged in activities incalculable to our national welfare.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Newark
with enclosure.
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61-7606-76
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☐ For your information: ________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-2606-77
July 10, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: Irish Republic Army
SABOTAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau telegrams to all field offices dated June 20, 1941, wherein certain information was requested concerning each pending sabotage case.

This is to advise that in the above case there are no specific acts of sabotage involved but general investigation is being conducted to ascertain possible saboteurs connected with the Irish Republic Army.

It is expected this investigation will be completed August 1, 1941.

This case is assigned to Special Agent

There has been no indication of any foreign-inspired sabotage.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Donegan
T. J. Donegan, Acting for
E. J. Connelly
Assistant Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 FEB 25 1943
Ex. Rich
Nthw

RECORDED: 1943
INDEXED: 61-76-06-72X

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7606-78
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☐ For your information: ____________________________

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61.7606-79
Assistant Director E. J. Connelly
New York, New York

Not: FELIX EUROPEAN KAYS
INTERNAL SECURITY - TELLER

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a communication dated June 26, 1941, which was received at the Bureau from the Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D.C.

The above data are being forwarded to your office for your information only at this time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTON
MAILED
AUG 21 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATON
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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61-7606-80
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-81
November 10, 1941

Dear [Name]

Your letter of October 14, 1941, with enclosures, addressed to the President has been referred to the FBI by the White House.

You may be assured that the content of the enclosures has been carefully noted and is receiving appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 12-1-41 BY 2022157008

Communications Section
MAILED
NOV 10 1941

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _________________________________________________________________

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-82
Colonel Donovan called with reference to the study they have been making of the Irish Revolutionists Movement on the British Isles, Professor Reed being in charge of this work. Colonel Donovan mentioned that he has sent us reports on the movement in Northern Ireland and he stated Professor Reed has now asked him whether we have any information reflecting the source of strength or support the movement might be receiving from the United States. Colonel Donovan stated they would like to have first, any information we have on any Irish Revolutionists Movements in this country, and second, the support, if any, that they are giving to the Irish in Northern Ireland or to the Germans.

I told Colonel Donovan we would have a summary prepared of everything we have on this and would send it to him within the next day or so.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tewm
November 8, 1941

PERSOAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSERGER

LI-7506-83

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Pursuant to your request of October 29, 1941, I am attaching a memorandum summarizing the information in the files of this Bureau relative to the Irish Revolutionists Movements in this country.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Duane
Mr. J. A. Turner
Mr. Green
Mr. Harrington
Mr. Land
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Young
Mr. Rocco
Mr. Carson
Mr. Caffey
Mr. Rinken
Mr. Holstein
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Geary
Mr. Beery

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16 NOV 1941

29130
MEMORANDUM
SECRET

Re: Irish Activities in the United States

Irish activities in the United States, especially where they pertain to the support being given by the Irish in this country to the Irish revolutionists in Ireland and to the Germans in the present conflict, appear to center around the Irish Republican Army and affiliated organizations in this country.

On July 16, 1919, the New York Times traced the origin of the Irish Republican Army, based on information furnished by an anonymous writer who claimed to have been a former member of the Irish Republican Army. It was stated that prior to the World War in 1911, men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming. This group was called the Irish Volunteers, which covered the entire country, and another group which was confined to an area approximating the present boundaries of Northern Ireland, and whose members were called the Ulster Volunteers. Their sole aim was to achieve home government for the entire Irish nation. It was contemplated that John Redmond, then the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had already passed both houses of the British Parliament, be made operative; however, at the outbreak of the World War No. 1, Premier Asquith of England demanded of Redmond that the volunteers should either declare themselves for Redmond's parliamentary party or declare what their ultimate aims were as far as the future of the Irish movement was concerned. As a result, the volunteer force was split, the majority siding with Redmond's party and about twenty-five per cent for the original principles of the body, which were for an Irish Republic. The latter group became known as the Sinn Feiners. (61-7606)

Based on information secured in England, the Irish Republican Army is the name given to the Irish Volunteers who participated with the Irish Citizens Army in the Irish Rebellion of 1916 and in the guerrilla warfare that was waged in Ireland from then until 1922. After the signing of the treaty in that year, there was a split, and some of the members sided with Michael Collins, and others broke away from him and continued to fight the Free State authorities who had, they considered, betrayed Ireland by signing a treaty which did not secure for Ireland full independence.

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The latter were known as the Irregulars and they constituted what is now known as the Irish Republican Army. The former group has become known as the Old Irish Republican Army or pre-truce Irish Republican Army. They supported the Free State Government and formed a sort of ex-service men's society to protect their interests, secure pensions from the state, etc. After the return to power of De Valera, there was another split in the Irish Republican Army, and since then it has been declining in strength and influence in Ireland itself.

Irish Republican Army activities in the United States are primarily identified with the Clan Na Gael, which was organised in 1860 and which gave practical and financial support to the men of Ireland in the rebellion of Easter week, 1916. The Clan Na Gael's officers, members and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in 1922 to help the Republicans in Ireland in the rebellion against England.

The parent organization of the Clan Na Gael is said to be the Fenian Brotherhood, which was organised in 1862-1863, the aims and hopes of this organization being to work for the freedom of Ireland by physical force. This organization extends over the whole of the United States, and the local units are called Camps, most of which have a uniformed group composed of members of the organization called the Irish Volunteers or some similar name, such as the Clan Na Gael Guard. It is stated that during the Land War of 1860-1866, this organization sent members to Ireland, many of whom were connected with the dynamite outrages in England. It is stated that this organization has always taught loyalty to the United States, but that a small group during World War I became pro-German and united with certain Germans to impede the war aims of this Government, and the extremists adopted a course of action never sanctioned at any time by the members-at-large. It is stated that this organization worked among the Irish soldiers who served in the British Army and were taken prisoners by the Germans and organized the Irish Brigade.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carries an article indicating a split in the Clan Na Gael and the setting up of an organization known as the Clan Na Gael Reorganized, which was formed in August, 1920, and composed of members of the old organization who sought a more radical policy. One Harry J. Boland is credited with having caused a break between the regular organization and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood in Ireland. The latter severed all connections with the Clan Na Gael in this country. Both the Clan Na Gael and the Clan Na Gael Reorganized presently exist in this country.
With reference to the most recent activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ireland, it is reported that in 1936 Sean Russell, the present Chief of Staff, ousted certain of the elder and more moderate leaders and secured full control of the organisation. He set himself to the task of infusing more militancy into the movement and of making it a powerful revolutionary force. In Britain the Irish Republican Army had been quiet, but Russell changed matters by replacing the leaders with younger men, some of whom were sent from Ireland. This was reported to be in preparation for an attack on Great Britain, aimed at forcing the fusion of Northern Ireland with Eire and of effecting the complete separation of the latter from the British Empire. This led eventually to the bombings in England which started January 16, 1939. (62-60950-1-B001: 

The New York Times of July 16, 1939, stated that the Irish Republican Army was better organised in Northern Ireland than in the Free State. It was further stated that Irish Republican Army activities were confined to England itself and that the Irish Republican Army sought a united Ireland of the North and South and demanded evacuation of English soldiers from the north of Ireland, and that some demanded an independent Irish Republic completely outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The New York Sun of June 27, 28, and 29, 1939, in reporting interviews had with unidentified members of the Irish Republican Army in this country, in substance, stated that the Irish Republican Army had formally declared war on England and was carrying on that war with a force of secret agents in London and other English cities. It was stated that this information was secured from a group of four men who were engaged in this country in raising funds for the prosecution of this war. It was further stated that the Irish Republican Army had embarked upon a campaign to bomb the public service utilities of the English cities. (61-7606)

The Washington Star of July 5, 1939, carried a similar article relative to an interview in New York in which it was stated that important officials of the Irish Republican Army had established headquarters in New York and from there were directing a campaign which they hoped would provide the sins of war for a conflict that they insisted would not end until Ireland had been completely cut away from England. (61-7560-1615X3)
On March 11, 1939, after the bombings in England, which started on January 16, 1939, the Gaelic-American carried an article which stated, "... The regular Clan Na Gael, which has no connection with the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated, has no knowledge of the so-called bombing campaign except that which has been available to the public through newspaper reports. The old and real Clan Na Gael has no responsibility for any such campaign nor has it promised to support it. The Clan Na Gael from the time it was organised nearly seventy-two years ago has aided and encouraged the people of Ireland in their struggle for national independence. It gave a practical and financial support to the men of Ireland, who rose to assert their country's right to freedom in Easter week, 1916. Its officers, members, and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican bonds at a later time to help the Republicans in Ireland in their fight against England's military forces, the Black and Tans, and auxiliaries, whose campaign of terrorism shocked the civilized world. The Clan, however, has its own ideas as to how the independence of Ireland should and can be won. In 1920 some individuals in New York and some small groups elsewhere seceded from the Clan Na Gael and, after their secession, called themselves the Reorganized Clan Na Gael. In recent years they have stopped using the word 'Reorganized' as part of their title, but they have no right or authority to speak for the organization or to make decisions in its name." (61-7560-1697)

One Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died at Philadelphia on August 5, 1940, was for a number of years identified with the activities of the Irish Republican Army and the Clan Na Gael Reorganized, and was described as the head of the Irish Republican Army in this country. (61-7560-82-22; 61-7606-1)

The New York Sun of January 12, 1921, reflects that E. De Valera was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1920, in order to be present as godfather at the christening of the four weeks old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGarrity, when the boy was christened Eamon De Valera McGarrity. (61-7606)

The New York Times of January 11 and 30, 1921, and October 11, 1921, reflected that on January 10 the British Government published a British White Paper concerning pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted purporting to show how Sir Roger Casement's enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count
von Bernstoff, the German ambassador to the United States. This British White Paper mentions the organisation known as the Friends of Peace, which was established in February of 1915 at 150 Nassau Street, New York City, by Albert Sander, a German spy. This organisation was affiliated with the Clan Na Gael, the Socialist Party of New York, and with a German-Irish association called the American Truth Society. Albert Sander was convicted in New York in February of 1917 for espionage activities and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. This White Paper states that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915, sent to the German military attaché in Washington, D.C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from first, Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia; second, a John P. Keating, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; and third, Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York City; and indicated that McGarrity and Keating were considered absolutely reliable but rather indiscreet. The White Paper continued that in 1915, Irish-Americans organised the Friends of Irish Freedom, the officers of which were all members of the Clan Na Gael. Of the Friends of Irish Freedom, Judge Cohalan was a member of the board of directors, and Jeremiah O'Leary and Joseph McGarrity were on the executive committee. John Devoy was also interested in this society. This John Devoy was mentioned in the White Paper as the author of a letter dated July 20, 1916, written to Lawrence DeLee of San Francisco, California. This letter referred to the loss of Casement's enterprise and criticised him for his visionary tactics. Devoy attributed the failure of Casement's venture to the fact that just prior to the Easter week rebellion, the United States Government had raided the offices of Wolf Vaughn Igol at 60 Wall Street, and had seized certain documents located there. This latter individual was a German agent posing as an advertising man, and Devoy indicated that the documents referring to Casement's venture were seized and the information reported to the British Government.

The White Paper further reported that on January 18, 1917, an official Sinn Fein organisation in America was launched at the offices of the Friends of Irish Freedom, located at 26 Courtlandt Street, New York City. Among the officers of this new organisation were Jeremiah O'Leary, John J. O'Leary, Peter Golden, Captain Monteith, Stephen W. Johnson, Dennis Spellissey, John D. Moore, and James Larkin. The White Paper characterized John Devoy as the chief agent in America for communications between Germany and the Sinn Fein activities in America. James Larkin was an alleged labor
leader long active in England, presently (1921) serving a sentence in the United States for violation of one of the civil laws enacted when the United States declared war on Germany. John P. Reasting, it was indicated, was connected in some way with the United States Embargo Conference in 1915, headquarters in Chicago, during the early days of the war.

The New York Sun of March 3 and 4, 1921, reported that Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, leader of the Irish Republican movement, had leased the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to protest the occupation of German territory by French-African troops. However, it was stated that this lease had been canceled after protests were registered by various patriotic societies.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carried an Associated Press dispatch from Dublin, reporting among other things that certain documents had been seized in the home of John T. O'Kelly, former Dail envoy to Paris, among which was a letter from Harry J. Boland, reported as a leader in the Irish Irregulars and former representative of the Sinn Feiners in the United States, who died from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the National British Army, to O'Kelly intimating that Joe McGarrity of New York had asked Boland to send a man from Ireland to a Clan Na Gael Convention which was to be held in August, 1922, and had suggested that O'Kelly should also go to this convention and that McGarrity would postpone the convention until their arrival. This letter stated, "This flight is likely to be one drawn out and we will require money, etc. You could also organize a campaign in the United States. I cannot imagine another man for the job. Joe promises full support of the Clan. You can bring back all available money and arrange with the Clan to supply Thompson revolvers, etc. Joe's letter only reached me last night via Cork. De Valera read it on route. He added a note that someone must go."

This article states that the known Clan Na Gael members stated that Joe McGarrity was a prominent member of the Clan Na Gael Reorganized in Philadelphia and indicated that Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American, prominent Clan members, could not be reached for comments on the above reports. McGarrity was indicated as a former wholesale liquor
dealer then in the real estate business in Philadelphia. It was
stated that he was a leader in the movement which caused the split
between De Valera and the Cahalan organization, sponsoring the
De Valera side. This article also stated the reference to Thompson
revolvers concerned a supply of Thompson high-powered pistols, and
that 99 of these weapons were seized by customs officials on the
steamer EAST SIDE at Hoboken, New Jersey, in the summer of 1921.
It was stated that this steamer was allegedly chartered by the Sinn
Feiners to carry coal to Ireland, but that burlap bags in the coal
bins were found to contain guns.

The New York Sun of March 21, 1923, reported in a Dublin
dispatch that the government publicity department had published cer-
tain letters seized in the recent arrests of certain Irish Irregu-
larers, among which was a letter from Liam Lynch, chief of the Irregu-
lar staff, to Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, referring to certain
plans for the shipment of arms from the United States and referring
also to a shipment of artillery which was badly needed at that time.

The New York Sun of December 1, 1936, under a special
Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Sun states that McGarrity on
behalf of the Clan Na Gael, reported as the American wing of the
Irish Republican Brotherhood, distributed copies of a proclamation
to the Irish people. McGarrity asserted that these documents had
been widely distributed that week both in Ireland and Britain. The
proclamation declared that the hour has come for the supreme effort
to make effective the 1916 declaration of nationhood and the declara-
tion of Irish independence, which followed in 1919. The proclamation
then called upon England to withdraw her armed forces, civilian
officers and institutions, and also called upon the people of Ireland
to assist us in the effort we are about to make in God’s name to com-
pel the evacuation and to enthrone the Republic of Ireland. This
document was issued in the name of “The Executive of The Irish Re-
publican Army.”

It was reported that McGarrity said that this document
had been broadcast by mail and other means to the Irish people in
Ireland and England, and that he had received orders from Dublin
only last night to issue it here. He is quoted as stating, “It
portends a fight, although I do not know how many days it will be
before the outbreak. I have no authority to say so, but I feel
that action is going on right now in England and Northern Ireland.”
"You will recall the Easter week uprising of 1916 began on a Monday but it was not until Wednesday that the American newspapers got word of it. That may be the situation today. We have no desire for civil war in Ireland. We are not fighting De Valera or De Valera's government. De Valera is a past patriot. We are today what John Redmond was in 1916. We shall simply ignore him as we ignored Redmond. We are after the real enemy and the only enemy, and that enemy is England. The fight, therefore, will be wholly in the occupied counties of Northern Ireland and in England."

This dispatch states that McGarrity was the principal figure back of the preparations made in this country for the uprising of 1916. It is stated that Sir Roger Casement was his guest in Philadelphia just prior to entering Germany, center of his ill-fated attempt to organize an Irish Brigade among Irishmen who had fought in the British Army and had been taken prisoners by the Germans. It states that McGarrity was born of a well-to-do Irish family and that he made a fortune in Philadelphia in real estate and was once heavily interested in property in the Grand Central area of New York City. (61-7606)

Records of the Southern District of New York reflect that in December, 1938, an indictment was returned against Joseph McGarrity and others in connection with importing and distributing Irish lottery tickets.
The New York Sun of August 2, 1939, reflects an Associated Press dispatch from Belfast, Ireland, stating that Joseph McGarrity was questioned by Belfast police in an effort to learn the whereabouts of Sean Russell. This dispatch stated that McGarrity was vacationing in County Tyrone when the police found him and had arrived in Northern Ireland approximately two weeks previously. It reported that it was stated that Scotland Yard was investigating the rumor that Russell had reached Ireland on a freighter.

McGarrity has been closely identified with Sean Russell, reported in 1936 to be the Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army.

With reference to Sean Russell, the Herald Tribune of November 20, 1925, carried a dispatch which indicated that Sean Russell had been arrested in Dublin, Ireland, by the Irish Free State authorities.

The New York Times of November 24, 1927, reported the arrest in Dublin of Sean Russell together with Michael Prince for a violation of the Free State Treason Act.

The New York Sun and New York Times of September 16 and August 16, 1936, respectively, stated that Russell, then Quarter-
master General of the Irish Republican Army, was in New York City and had announced to the press that he was about to start a campaign to obtain support for the Irish Republican Army.

The New York Sun of August 12, 1936, indicated that Sean Russell was in the United States for the purpose of a lecture tour and that he was financed by the American Clan Na Gael and Various Irish county societies, and indicated that his first lecture was to be given in Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of August 16, 1936.

The Daily News of August 15, 1936, reported Russell as saying that the Irish Republican Army in Ireland had airplanes hidden and manned by skilled pilots and had large supplies of ammunition concealed in both England and Ireland.

The New York Sun of August 23, 1937, indicated that Sean Russell was then in San Francisco and was engaged in touring the United States to rally Irish-Americans to his Clan Na Gael.

The New York Sun of June 16, 1939, reported that Sean Russell had entered the United States at New York City on April 15, 1939, with a temporary visitor's visa issued by the American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, on April 6, 1939. It stated that Russell had an Irish passport and had obtained the visitor's permit to visit a relative in the Bronx, New York City. He was described as forty years of age, director of munitions in the Anglo-Irish War ending in 1922, and as one of the two old-timers who signed a proclamation signaling the start of a wave of anti-British terrorism in England and Ireland beginning in February, 1938. This article further stated that Sean Russell with George Plunkett had been condemned to death after the Easter rebellion of 1916, but were later freed; that their organization began flourishing in 1932 and was declared illegal in 1935; and that on March 30, 1939, the Irish Parliament passed a bill making treason punishable by death, it apparently being considered an act of treason to belong to this organization.
In June, 1939, Russell was reported to have made an address before a meeting of the Knights of the Red Branch Hall, San Francisco, California, which was held under the auspices of J. Vernon Healy, reported as a prominent Communist in San Francisco and as being active in Irish affairs at the present time and also during the World War. Russell was reported to be the Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army and as being in this country on a mission in behalf of that organization. The press quoted him as stating that he had nothing personally to do with the bombings carried out by the Irish Republican Army in England, but that they were carried out under his direction as an act of war against England.

While in Butte, Montana, in May, 1939, Russell spoke before the Irish Club which, it was stated, is composed of the higher class of citizens of Butte and that its purpose is to further the activities of the Irish Republicans.

The New York Sun of June 16, 1939, reported that Russell made a speech to an audience of twelve hundred people in the main auditorium of the Transport House at New York City, which was a mass meeting sponsored by the Clan Na Gael and Irish Republican Army club of Greater New York. Another speaker was Shamus Erislane, a member of the Clan Na Gael. Russell requested financial support for the Irish Republican Army and in his speech referred to the expeditionary force of this organization in England engaged in the campaign of bombing.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939, reflected the arrest of Russell in Detroit, Michigan, on June 5, 1939. It stated that Russell was accompanied by Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, known as the Irish Republican Army leader in the United States, but that McGarrity was not held by the authorities. This article stated that Russell was arrested in front of the Michigan Central Railway Station and was said to have been touring the United States making speeches. This article stated that McGarrity, who was registered at a hotel in Detroit, expressed surprise at the arrest and stated that he and Russell had come from Chicago to Detroit to see some friends and said that he was an old friend of Russell, who had been here for
about six weeks on a valid passport.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939, indicated that Russell was held at Immigration Detention Quar ters as a Federal prisoner pending deportation proceedings. This article further stated that Russell had further been described as head man of the Irish Republican Army and was reported to have stated that he had intended going from Chicago to New York City, and thence to Ireland, but decided to stop in Detroit to see some friends. The Immigration authorities were reported to have stated that Russell would be held until his passport was received from Washington and that Russell was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. Russell was quoted as saying, "McGovern was chief organizer in the United States of the Clan Na Gael, a group of friends of the Irish patriots, who were fighting for Irish liberty." Russell denied any intent to visit Windsor, Ontario, where the King and Queen of England were due to disembark at the time of Russell's arrest, and Russell indicated that he had been on a speaking tour of the United States for five weeks. The British War Office was quoted as denying that they had made a request for Russell's detention, and no receipt of any request for extradition was known, the State Department having denied the receipt of any request.

The New York Times of June 8, 1939, reflected that Russell was released by the Immigration authorities after notification from Washington, D. C., that a five thousand dollar bond for Russell had been approved. According to this press item, Russell was to have a hearing at Detroit on the following Saturday on a deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed a thirty-day visitor's permit.

The New York Times of June 1, 1939, reported that consideration was being given to an attempt to extradite Russell, reported to be in California, for prosecution for the bombings in England.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939, reported that Chief Constable Albert Canning of Scotland Yard had disclosed that it was at his request that American authorities arrested Russell and that Russell had come to the United States in May of 1939 after the King and Queen of England had landed in Quebec, and that Russell's trail was picked up in Butte, Montana.
The New York Sun of August 8, 1939, reflected that the Labor Department had advised that Russell had agreed to leave the United States and that his five thousand dollar bond would be canceled upon his reporting to an American Consul in a foreign port. His whereabouts at the time was unknown, but he was believed still to be in the United States.

The New York Sun of August 9, 1939, indicated that Russell was to be refused entry to Great Britain and was reported, unofficially, as having entered the country secretly and his arrest ordered.

The World on June 9, 1939, at Philadelphia, reported that a protest meeting was held at the Irish-American Club in Philadelphia to protest the arrest of Russell and that John A. McCarney of the Philadelphia Clan Na Gael was chairman of this meeting.

The New York Sun of May 11, 1939, reported that as representative of the Irish Republican Army in the United States, Joseph McCarrity had forwarded to President Roosevelt the text of a resolution of the Cumann Na Mban, an Irish women's nationalist organization, protesting against the cooperation of the American police in the Russell affair. McCarrity indicated that he was concerned by reports that British authorities offered free round trips from Los Angeles, California, to London to any two American citizens who had heard Russell declare in Los Angeles that he personally was responsible for the acts of warfare carried out in England by members of the Irish Republican Army. It was stated that Thomas Devlin, a reporter of the Los Angeles Examiner and Patrolman J. R. Keough of the Los Angeles Police Department had accepted this offer.

The New York Times of August 13, 1939, reflected that Russell was then in Chicago, Illinois, and was to speak that evening to the Irish-American National Alliance in Chicago on one of his stops on a transcontinental tour, which had taken him to the West Coast seeking financial and moral support for the Irish Republican Army movement, and that on that date the State Department was looking for him in order to return his passport to him.
The Irish World of September 23, 1939, reflected that the Committee in charge of the Sean Russell banquet published the cancellation of the banquet, which they stated was due to Russell's departure for Ireland.
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The New York Times of May 31, 1939, reported experts in England as saying that the bombs which had exploded in the Liverpool Theater on May 28, 1939, were of American origin and consisted of metal cylinders nine inches long and three inches wide of the type used by police in the United States. It was stated that they were believed to have been part of a large store smuggled from the United States into England by the Irish Republican Army.

The New York Times of June 16, 1939, stated that in quarters of Europe it was openly stated that a certain European power is at the back of the Irish Republican Army bombings in England and that funds were supplied to the Irish Republican Army leaders for that purpose.
The New York Times of September 20, 1939, carried a dispatch from London indicating a report of the arrest of four Irish Republican Army members and that two of them were found to be in possession of eight thousand dollars in United States money.
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Neenan was also indicted with Joseph McCarrity in December, 1938, in the Southern District of New York in connection with the Irish sweepstakes but was never apprehended.

Michael J. Quill has been identified particularly with the organization known as the United Irish Republicans. The World Telegram of March 1, 1939, reported the formation by the Clan Na Gael
and the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated, of the United Irish Republicans at a meeting at Clan headquarters, 537 West 124th Street, New York City.

The Newsweek of March 13, 1939, carried an article relative to the organisation of the United Irish Republicans. It stated that the three thousand members pledged unanimous support to the Irish Republican Army in England in its campaign of recent bombings and offered moral and financial assistance until the Republic of Ireland is internationally recognised. It was stated that the blast of the United Irish Republicans was not directed at the English but at Reverend Charles Coughlin, Detroit radio preacher, who had attributed the bombing of six English cities to Czechoslovakian terrorists, and that the local United Irish Republicans made it plain that Irishmen would fight if necessary for the full credit. This article goes on to state that the preliminary meeting then settled down to listen to Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and member of the New York City Council, and that Quill, often accused of being a Red, also endorsed the English bombings and called for the unity of Irish forces at home. Posters declaring war on England were promptly plastered on the walls of the United Irish Republicans' uptown headquarters.
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-83
When certain Irishmen were hanged by the English, the Communist Party of Massachusetts published in February, 1940, a circular containing a report of the hanging and instructing that protest of the execution be telephoned to the British Consul. (61-7559-6787)

The Daily Worker of May 11, 1941, reported that on May 9, 1941, fifteen hundred Irish-American workers packed Transport Hall in honor of James Connolly, leader of the Easter week uprising of 1916 and a great working class leader who fell before a British firing squad twenty-five years ago. It was stated that Liam O'Flaherty, famous Irish novelist, called on Irish workers to avenge Connolly's death by winning the new society that he worked for. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, hailed Connolly's leadership against the imperialist war of 1914. Quill went on to state that the heroes of the Easter week rebellion saved the Irish people from imperialist war, and that because of the sacrifice of Pearse and Connolly in 1916 and the anti-conscription fight of 1917 and 1918, the Irish people are neutral today. He stated that the present European war is a ruling class war for markets and a war to keep the masses at home and the colonies in subjection. He stated that this war may end by the workers' turning against the King's war mongers and dictators who started it. He is also reported to have stated that the people of this country must see that our Government gets out of the European war and serves the American people. O'Flaherty is reported to have lauded Connolly as the revolutionary socialist whose heart was aflame with love for humanity, and as the greatest working class genius of Irish history, who united the workers with the most militant sector of the bourgeois nationalists in an alliance against imperialism and war. He stated that Ireland today maintains its neutrality against the efforts of the British, the United States, and Germany, but that this neutrality is very precarious and that the hope of the Irish people lies in the working class. He is reported to have stated that the workers must take the leadership of the anti-imperialist movement once more and break the shackles of capitalism in a march forward towards the workers' republic that James Connolly saw ahead; further, that some socialists have criticised Connolly's guiding role in a national uprising, but that these criticisms were effectively answered by Lenin in 1916; that Connolly's Irish socialist republican party had the clearest position towards the imperialist war of any socialist party outside of the Bolshevik Party.
of Russia; that steadily through the party and the propaganda of the great Irish Transport and General Workers Union, Connolly taught the workers to work and fight for the workers' republic of the future, as well as the immediate aims of labor; and that his teachings live on as the gospel of the Irish working class.

Thomas Humphry O'Shea, testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, testified to the fact that the Communist Party has taken up the Irish fight for freedom in order to get Irish people as members in the Communist Party and that the Communist Party is using Michael Quill as a "Charlie McCarthy," claiming that Quill was formerly a member of the Irish Republican Army. However, O'Shea stated that Quill was not formerly a member of the Irish Republican Army. (Vol. 13, Dies Report)

Previous mention has been made of the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated. The certificate of incorporation of this organization filed at the New York County Clerk's office on April 13, 1938, by Attorney Alfred A. MacGowan, 60 West 42nd Street, New York City, recites that the purpose of the organization was (1) the cultivation of social intercourse among members, (2) establishment of a social center for benevolent and educational interests for members, (3) the providing of facilities for the physical and mental recreation of members, (4) and providing funds for disabled veterans. The association was to operate principally in New York City and the directors appointed until the first annual meeting were James Conaty, 315 West 155th Street, New York City; James Brisbane, 1494 Lexington Avenue, New York City; and Ted Brown, 551 West 17th Street, New York City. The certificate of incorporation was subscribed to by Patrick Clark, Thomas McGrath, Michael Bergin, Joseph Campbell, and Patrick O'Connor. (61-7607-13)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (67D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

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☐ For your information: ____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-84
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATED 27 JUN 1944 BY STAPLE.

61-74-06-85

CHANGED TO.

100-7174-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-86

☐ FOR THIS PAGE

☐ DELETED PAGE(S)

☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

February 14, 1942

To: Mr. Woodrow B. Markle, Jr., Special Assistant Secretary of State

As of possible interest to you:

[Redacted]

The purpose for which this amount was to be used was not known but apparently was to assist the German cause.

A review of the files of this Bureau does not reflect the receipt of any similar information from any other source, nor has it been possible to identify further the source mentioned above.

No investigation is contemplated in the above regard nor is it possible to make a statement as to the reliability of the informant.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]

CC: Rear Admiral E. S. Wilkinson
    Director, Naval Intelligence
    Navy Department
    Washington, D.C.

CC: Brigadier General Edward G. Lee
    Assistant Chief of Staff
    G-2, War Department
    Washington, D.C.

[Redacted]
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- For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-88

Formal retention is noted on this page.

Page 18
February 26, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Special Agent in Charge
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Re: L. E. GATWOOD
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith copies of an anonymous communication dated [redacted] received at the Bureau in an envelope postmarked January 24, 1942 at [redacted].

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED PM
FEB 26 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606 - photocopy dated 2-12-42
March 25, 1942

cc Mr. Foxworth, New York City
cc Mr. Ladd

MAILED from Nat'l. Def. Div.

MAR 25 1942
March 25, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Sincerely yours,
February 27, 1942

53388

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN CAPPNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 4, 1942, Bureau file 61-7606.

Please be advised that this case is presently being investigated and a report will be furnished the Bureau in the near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOWLER
Assistant Director
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-90, 91, 92, 93, 94
March 26, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sirs,

The Bureau has been advised

This information is being furnished as of interest to you in the handling of internal security matters in your Field Office in your territory.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED:
MARCH 27, 1942, P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
61-7606

Section 4
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT CLASSIFIED DATED 2-7-41 BY SC-51129

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

April 23, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL O'CALLAHAN;
IRAISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letters of March 1, March 18 and June 27, 1941 to the Bureau in the above captioned matter.

No action is necessitated in this case in this district and it is deemed inadvisable at this time to again re-interview until some definite action has been taken or information collected with respect to the captioned individuals.

Consequently, in view of the fact that any investigation to be conducted in this case, and with respect to the enumerated individuals, must be made in the New York Field Division, in accordance with requests made in referenced letters, it is respectfully requested that New York be made the Office of Origin in this matter.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York

04/23/41

COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED 17 MAY 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
13 APRIL 23 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
May 15, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D.C.

Re: CORNELLIUS (CONN) MEEHAN;
LILIA O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GATTIKY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - O.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 27, 1942, requesting that the division of origin be changed in the above entitled case.

You are hereby authorized to designate New York as the division of origin.

Upon receipt of this communication, you are requested to carefully check your file and make certain that the new division of origin has all serials in the case containing important data.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Communications Section

Mailed 12
MAY 13 1942 P.M.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date 2-8-43 by SP 2515489
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _____________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

4-7606 - 95X
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 6k-7606-95X1

XXXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-41 BY 263125

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY = IRISH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to previous communications emanating from the Bureau and the Washington Field Office concerning "Corrigan (Conn.) Neenan; Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Cafferty; Judge Daniel Cahalane; Internal Security = Irish", and particularly to Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941, bearing this caption.

The Bureau has had prepared a memorandum entitled "Irish Activities in the United States", one copy of which is attached hereto for your information as well as the New York Field Office. It is requested that this memorandum be reviewed in the light of material contained in the files of your office, and that the investigation requested in Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941, be reported under the above caption.

In view of the current information available regarding the Irish Republican Army's activities in the United States, and the possibility that these interests may be used by German agents, it is desired at this time that specific inquiry be made through sources available to you to develop the identities of those persons in your district most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the Irish Republican Army.

Your early attention to the previous investigative request Mr. Tolson is desired, and additional inquiries should be initiated without any undue delay.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
23 March 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
May 20, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter dated May 6, 1942 (Bureau file #100-90975), please be advised this matter is presently under investigation and a report will be submitted in the near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-23-42 BY 2835

61-7606-96

COPY IN FILE

4 JULY 27, 1942
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☐ For your information: _____________________________________________________

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61.7606-98
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This case originated at New York

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<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
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<th>CHARACTER OF CASE</th>
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<td>6-19-42</td>
<td>6-16-42 (572)</td>
<td>(572)</td>
<td>INTERNAL SECURITY...</td>
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York made office of origin.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pursuant to authorization granted in the letter of reference, the New York Field Office is hereby designated as office of origin in this matter, there being no further investigation to be conducted at this time in Washington, D. C.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York

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<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
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<td>INTERNAL SECURITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIAM O'FLAHERTY</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST. JOHN GAFFNEY</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York made office of origin.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated May 19, 1942. (61-7606).

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Pursuant to authorization granted in the letter of reference, the New York Field Office is hereby designated as office of origin in this matter, there being no further investigation to be conducted at this time in Washington, D.C.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 2/27/47 BY S. R. U. J. O. F.

APPROVED AND forwarded:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5-Bureau

2-New York

3-Washington Field
SA [redacted] called from New York City with reference to Bureau case 61-7606 entitled CORNELIUS NEELAN et al. Neelan having been a fugitive. He was indicted in NY in a Post Office case on a lottery involving the Irish sweepstakes, and he has now been located in Philadelphia. He stated in reviewing the file in question he noted a letter from the WFO based on an interview dated March 1, 1941.

The USA stated he will prosecute Neelan and the PO hasn't been looking for him lately because they were under the impression he had left the country. The question is, the NYC Office thinks they have him located but this is a PO case in which we had no interest.

I inquired of [redacted] as to whether the Philadelphia Office is in possession of the facts in this case and he answered in the negative. I told him that if we have an interest in questioning him what we should do is to give Philadelphia the information and let them pick him up for questioning and, of course, since we are on notice that there is an indictment against him, it is incumbent upon us to turn him over to the Marshal and leave it up to the Marshal and the USA as to what is done with him. I also told him it was not necessary to advise the Postal Inspectors, since we want to question him anyway, until after he is questioned.

I told [redacted] that we could not pick him up on the warrant but the interview was to ascertain whether he is identical with Neelan, therefore, the matter should be referred to the Philadelphia Office. Give Phila. the full facts; that he may be identical with the fugitive, etc. and request that he be interviewed. We want to interview him in connection with the IRA as he is supposedly the leader of this organization. After he is interviewed and we are through with him, he should be turned over to the Marshal.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
July 3, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-27-41 BY 89895598

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 24, 1942, and the telephone conversation between Special Agent of your office and a representative of the Bureau on May 23, 1942, in the above-captioned matter.

On the latter date the Bureau was advised that Cornelius Neelan had been ascertained to be residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A review of the Bureau file fails to reflect that a report has been forthcoming covering the facts developed in your investigation to date.

In view of the importance of this investigation and the possible use by German interests of radical Irish nationalists in this country, it is my desire that immediate steps be taken to clear this delinquency. Advice is also desired when a report will be forwarded.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Caron
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPY: DESTROYED
A MAY 23, 1941

COMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
JUL 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 JUL 24 1942
July 11, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-37 BY 77576-15

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of July 3, 1942 please be advised that report of the forthcoming should reach the Bureau within the next week.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

[Signature]

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A171 MAY 23 1961

RECORDED 1941 7660 10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUL 13 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT
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________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
   61-7606-102
Criminal docket in SDNY reflects that on 12/29/38, an indictment was filed against CONNIE NEEMAN, alias Mrs. C., and others, for violation of Title 18, Section 88 and 387 - "Smuggling into the U.S. and Distributing in Interstate Commerce Tickets Purporting to be Lottery Tickets. Conspiracy." Bench warrants were issued and returned non est for NEEMAN and JOSEPH McGARRITY. Investigation in above case was conducted by post office inspectors, NYC. Asst. USA RICHARD J. BURKE, SDNY, stated NEEMAN is a fugitive under said lottery case violation and if found would be prosecuted.

Description of NEEMAN set forth. LIAM O'FLAHERTY last entered U.S. at Port of N.Y. aboard SS "Washington" on 2/8/40. His temporary stay has been extended to 10/1/42. O'FLAHERTY is friendly with and O'FLAHERTY presently resides at Hotel Devon, NYC. Files reflect ST. JOHN CAPITAN to be the former American consul at Munich, a member of the German American Bund and closely connected with the American National Labor Party.

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 1, 1941.
Bureau letter to New York dated June 23, 1941.
Bureau letter to New York dated April 21, 1942.
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated May 13, 1942.

DETAILS: At New York, New York

New York is being designated as the Office of Origin in this case in compliance with reference Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated May 13, 1942, and this report bears the title "IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - Irish" as requested in Bureau reference letter of April 21, 1942, rather than as "CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY; JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN; IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH" as originally set forth in reference Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941.

In order to assist the Philadelphia Office in the investigation which they are to conduct in this case, a copy of reference letter to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office, dated March 1, 1941, with enclosure, and a copy of a memorandum dated November 6, 1941, entitled "IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES" are being forwarded with copies of this report.

In a letter to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated March 18, 1941, it was mentioned that

It is to be further noted that the enclosure which accompanied Washington Field's reference letter of March 1, 1941, was submitted to the Technical Laboratories for examination but no conclusive information resulted from this examination, as reflected in the Technical Laboratory report dated March 3, 1941.
In compliance with reference Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted]. He stated that [redacted].

Special Agent [redacted] checked file No. 99330/906 at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, which indicates that Liam O'Flaherty entered the United States at the Port of New York aboard the S.S. "Washington" on February 8, 1940, as a citizen of the Irish Free State. At the time of his entrance he was 64 years of age, gave his occupation as that of novelist, and indicated that he was born at Galway, Eire. His passport No. 2 35940 was issued in Ireland on February 23, 1933, at Dublin and said passport expires February 23, 1943. His address at that time was given to be c/o [redacted].

The file further reflected that O'Flaherty is married and has three children. In application to extend his time of temporary stay to February 25, 1942, was granted, at which time his address was given to be c/o [redacted]. Other extensions have been granted to him and he is presently permitted to stay in this country until October 1, 1942.

Reporting agent interviewed [redacted] who advised that
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ
An article taken from the May 1942 issue of Esquire magazine contains a picture of LIAM O'FLAHERTY and reads as follows:

"LIAM O'FLAHERTY was born in 1896 in the Aran Islands where Synge wrote his Playboy of the Western World. He was educated in the Jesuit College, where he studied for the priesthood and later at University College, Dublin. When the War started he joined the Irish Guards under an assumed name. After a year he was shell-shocked and returned to Ireland in time to join the Irish Revolution, organizing ex-soldiers in Dublin and conducting a comic-opera war of his own. When life grew too calm in Ireland he shipped to South America, chopped logs in Canada and engaged himself in some mysterious business in Asia Minor at the time the Turks were driving out the Greeks. He visited America, earning his living by working in restaurants and print shops or soap-boxing for the Labor party. His first among many novels was Thy Neighbor's Wife."
CORNELIUS NEEMAN

This subject is also known as CONNIE NEEMAN, CON NEEMAN, and Mrs. C.

In a report by Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York City on October 4, 1939, entitled "IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES," mention is made of the fact that JOSEPH McGARRITY had been indicted in the Southern District of New York for a violation of the lottery statutes. The criminal docket in the Southern District of New York, No. C-104-38 reflects that on September 29, 1938, an indictment was filed against JOSEPH McGARRITY and the following individuals: GERALD KELLY, JOHN W. KELLY, WILLIAM E.D. KELLY, DAVID J. JACKSON, CONNIE NEEMAN, alias Mrs. C., JOHN W. KELLY II, JOHN R. KELLY, and CLIFFORD SURGETT for a violation of Title 19, Sections 65 and 337, "Smuggling into the United States and Distributing in Interstate Commerce Tickets Purporting to Be Lottery Tickets. Conspiracy."
On January 23, 1939, all defendants pleaded not guilty with the exception of NEENAN and McGARRITY, for which bench warrants were issued and returned non est on March 28, 1939. On May 15, 1939, GERALD and JOHN W. KELLY, together with WILLIAM HEAD, entered pleas of guilty and on May 19, 1939, all three were sentenced to serve one year and one day, sentence suspended, and placed on probation and fined $1,000.00 each. Bail was discharged as to the remaining defendants on the motion of the government, with the exception of defendants NEENAN and McGARRITY.

The file in the United States Attorney's Office relative to this case reflected that the investigation was conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, New York City, and that at a Commissioners' hearing for the removal of McGARRITY from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on April 19, 1939, Commissioner JAMES H. HALLOH discharged McGARRITY, since the only witness on behalf of the government, Post Office Inspector E. T. LOVERN, failed to identify McGARRITY. In connection with this case, CONNIE NEENAN was designated by JOHN KELLY as a person sent to the United States from Ireland to supervise the distribution of sweepstakes tickets in the United States and had left for Ireland a few days prior to KELLY's arrest in July 1936.

Special Agent and reporting agent contacted Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD J. BURKE in the Southern District of New York, who advised that his records reveal that NEENAN is still a fugitive under the above lottery case violation and that if found prosecution would ensue. Mr. BURKE advised the writer that Post Office Inspector in charge of the above-mentioned case, thought that NEENAN had returned to Ireland and therefore no effort was made to locate him.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7626-103
In New York file M-644, there are photostatic copies of the application of JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY and T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY for passports, which were enclosed in the letter to the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. under date of January 15, 1910. These photostatic copies indicate that JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY was born at Westfield, Massachusetts on February 11, 1894, and that T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY was born at Limerick, Ireland on May 17, 1894. The latter immigrated to the United States on board the S. S. "Erin" from Queenstown in the summer of 1882. He was naturalized in the Common Pleas Court, City of New York in October 1887.

His desire to obtain a passport to visit Germany was for the purpose of bringing his wife back to the United States. It has not been ascertained as yet whether T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY and ST. JOHN G. AFFNEY mentioned in reference Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 1, 1941, are identical.
In a letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated June 27, 1941, reference is made to reference Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 1, 1941, and mentions that communications mentioned above indicate that St. John Gaffney resides at Short Hills, New Jersey.

The information obtained by Special Agent and the writer from sources being enclosed with copy of this report for the Bureau, and the information is also being retained in exhibit form in this file.

In a Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated June 27, 1941, entitled Cornelius (Con) Neenan; Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Gaffney; Judge Daniel Coilllan; Irish Republican Army; Internal Security (G), it is mentioned that Mr. William P. Maloney advised that Con Neenan and Liam O'Flaherty are probably the leaders of the Irish Republican Army in this country, as they have taken Joe McGarrity's place in the Irish Republican Army. Mention was made in this letter that in view of this information, no investigation has been conducted relative to Judge Daniel Coilllan.
ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU (7)

Photostatic copies numbered from 1 through 7, obtained from and reflecting connection with the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS.

ENCLOSURES FOR PHILADELPHIA (3)

Copy of reference Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 1, 1941.

Enclosure accompanying above reference letter.

Memorandum dated November 6, 1941, re IRISH ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES.

- PENDING -
NY 100-7328

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

Will, in compliance with Bureau letter dated June 5, 1942, entitled IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH, interview should be considered.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

Will, in accordance with reference Bureau letter dated June 10, 1942, re IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: INTERNAL SECURITY (1), make inquiries regarding the alleged affiliation of with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

Will conduct an appropriate investigation into the background and activities of ST. JOHN GAFFNEY of Short Hills, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain whether or not CORNELIUS NEEMAN with aliases, resides c/o . It is to be noted that NEEMAN was also listed as residing at 5704 Havertford Avenue, Philadelphia, but the former address is believed to be more recent.

Will, upon locating NEEMAN and subsequent to reviewing the enclosures sent with this report, interview CORNELIUS NEEMAN for complete information in his possession regarding the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, its members, its present aims and activities, and its leaders. In view of the current information available regarding the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY's activities in the United States and the possibility that those interests may be used by German agents, it is desired that specific inquiries be made of NEEMAN to develop the identities of those persons most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. Attention should be directed to enclosd reference report dated March 1, 1941, wherein it is noted that NEEMAN succeeded JOSEPH McCARRITY as leader of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY in this country. Said reference letter also refers to a conference held at the home of ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, at Short Hills, New Jersey on February 21, 1941, which was attended by NEEMAN and LLM O'FLAHERTY. When questioning NEEMAN, the purpose and subject of said conference should be ascertained.
Will, after thoroughly questioning CORNELIUS NEENAN, turn him over to the United States Marshal for appropriate action in connection with the indictment pending against him in the Southern District of New York.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will, in compliance with Bureau letter to New York dated June 10, 1942, re IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: INTERNAL SECURITY (I), make inquiries to determine whether [redacted] still remains in the United States and the nature of his possible activities with [redacted] in furthering the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Will check the files of the New York Office for information concerning who is reported to reside at

Will consider the activities at Cassidy's Restaurant with reference to the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY as suggested in Bureau letters to the New York Office dated March 25, 1942, and May 26, 1942, regarding IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH. It is to be noted that [redacted] and said file should be thoroughly reviewed.

Will, through appropriate sources, endeavor to develop the identities of those persons most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. In this regard, [redacted] should be contacted for information in his possession, and consideration should be given as to the advisability of interviewing Judge DANIEL COLLINAN and LIAM O'FLAHERTY for information in their possession regarding the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT SHEET

Confidential Informants referred to in the report of Special Agent [Redacted], dated at New York City July 19, 1942, are:

(b2c) [Redacted]

(b1c) [Redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7406-103

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FBI/DOJ
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☐ For your information: ________________________________________

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-102
REFERENCE is made to the report of Special Agent dated July 15, 1942, at New York City, in the above-captioned matter.

For the information of your Office there are attached hereto copies of a communication dated July 21, 1942, regarding the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Republican Army, which was made available to the Bureau by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., and there are also attached copies of a communication dated June 30, 1942, entitled, "Summary of the Irish Republican Army," which was made available to the Bureau by the Military Intelligence Service, Washington, D. C. These enclosures are not being made available to the Washington Field Office, or Philadelphia.

It is noted that this case at the present time is in a delinquent status in your Office and it is requested that you advise when a report can be expected. The Philadelphia Office is requested to advise immediately as to what, if any, action it has taken with reference to the undeveloped leads concerning the present whereabouts and activities of Cornelius Neenan for whom an indictment is presently outstanding in the Southern District of New York. In the event no action whatsoever has been taken, it is requested that these leads be given immediate coverage.

Although no undeveloped leads were set forth for the attention of the Washington Field Office, that Office did receive a copy of reference report for its information. At this time the Washington Field Office is requested to contact the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and secure all information in its possession of that agency concerning St. John Gaffney who reportedly served an American Consul at Munich, Germany, apparently during the First World War period, but was discharged for dishonesty. The results of that inquiry should be made available to the New York Field
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61.7606 - 104
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-51 BY 8071

War Sidelights
'Mata Haris' Trailing U.S. Army in Eire

London (Tuesday), Sept. 22 (AP)—The British Press Association, quoting an unidentified American officer, said today women figure largely in a Fifth Column organization trailing American troops in northern Ireland. The Fifth Column, he said, was financed by Germany and its activities carried out by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

Many of the women are believed to have crossed the border from neutral Erin and to have settled in Londonderry, the site of the American naval base.

Quoting the officer, the press association said "the Americans have been given a strict lecture" about the I.R.A.

Irish politics, according to the "lecturer" who was not named, is being used by I.R.A. agents "to vague friction between the British people and American forces."

SECURITY DIVISION
-ROUTING-
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kincheloe
Mr. Murphy
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Timm
Mr. Traynor

61-7606-1

NOT RECORDED

WASHINGTON POST
WORNING EDITION 9-22-51
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-105
June 5, 1942

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated April 29, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "with alias; Internal Security - Hatch Act." In the last paragraph of this report it is noted that

The Bureau is extremely interested in learning specifically what was asked to do, who asked him, and

It is requested that be reinterviewed in a thorough manner to elicit complete information regarding the activities of this group, against whom charges have been leveled of cooperation with the Germans.

Consideration should be given to . The New York Office is presently conducting an investigation to collect more complete information with respect to the Irish Republican Army, and that office should be carried as Office of Origin.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
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☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-106
It may interest you to know that Patrick Hughes, Vice Consul of Career, born in Ireland in 1894, assumed duties in the Irish Consulate at New York City, on June 13, 1938, after having served as Acting Consul in Chicago, Illinois, for five years. His home address, until recently, was 33-72 156th Street, Flushing, New York.

Hughes has only recently been transferred to Chicago, Illinois, to assume charge of the Irish Consulate at that point, due to the death of Daniel T. McGrath, former Consul.

In view of the status of this matter, no inquiries are contemplated.

55 AUG 18 1942 secret

COMM. STAMP ON ORIGINAL

SECRET 5-27-42
May 26, 1942

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has now received information from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., that Patrick Hughes, Vice Consul of Career, born in Ireland in 1894, assumed duties in the Irish Consulate at New York City, on June 13, 1938. He had formerly served as Acting Consul in Chicago, Illinois, for five years. Mr. Hughes arrived in the United States on the S.S. Samaria on June 13, 1938, and his home address was stated to be 3372 156th Street, Flushing, New York.

The State Department advised that there was no objection to a discreet investigation of Hughes, but every precaution should be taken not to contravene the inviolability of the records and archives of the Consulate and no member of the staff should be approached for questioning.

Subsequently verbal advice was received from the State Department that Patrick Hughes, Irish Vice Consul at New York City had been transferred to Chicago, Illinois, to assume charge of the Irish Consulate at that place, due to the death of Daniel T. McGrath.

It will be noted in the reference Bureau letter that no specific investigation was requested. However, a request was made for you to submit any substantiating information that might be contained in your files.

In view of the transfer of Hughes from New York City to Chicago, it is not believed desirable to initiate an investigation concerning him.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director
July 24, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-7-42 BY 25 X 25

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY

SABOTAGE

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to New York letter dated July 10, 1941 to the Bureau concerning the above captioned case. This is to advise that in the above case there is no specific acts of sabotage involved, and that the case has been carried as a general file concerning investigation conducted to ascertain possible saboteurs connected with the Irish Republic Army.

As investigation to date has not revealed any specific acts of sabotage, or persons identified with any sabotage activities, this case is being closed, subject to be reopened upon receipt of any specific acts of sabotage.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.
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☐ For your information: _____________________________________________

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61-7606-10EX
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Reference is made to the attached teletype dated September 6, 1942 from the New York office concerning a phone call received from...

ACTION TAKEN:

Pursuant to your instructions (telephonic), I called the New York office and spoke to Special Agent...then on duty, but he advised that the Agent who had taken the call was not there, but he would contact him and have him call me.

At 2:15 A.M., Special Agent...of the New York office called and advised that he had taken the call in question. Agent...stated further that he (Agent...) signalled to another agent in the office to attempt to trace the call while they were still talking but that before this could be done, the caller hung up. This individual refused to identify himself or to elaborate on the message and it was Agent...opinion that due to the clarity of his voice, the caller was not speaking from a phone booth. Agent...stated that there appeared no way to check into the matter further but advised that he would copy this to the party called again.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 2-7-81 BY SB SD

FBI NYC DIRECTOR FISH
9-6-42 1-28 AM WHS

END QUOTE. CALLER HUNG UP AFTER DELIVERING ABOVE MESSAGE. NO IDENTIFICATION EXCEPT CALLER

FOXWORTH END NYC S1 WHS END WA R 1 JJ

ENCLOSURE

RECORD 67-7606-10-7

COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED 8-171 MAY 23 1961
It has been reported that Cornelius Neenan succeeded Joseph McGarrity as the leader of the Irish Republican Army of the United States and that he and Liam O'Flaherty are probably the leaders of the Irish Republican Army in this country since the death of McGarrity. Neenan, who has been in this country for several years, was the active head of the Irish sweepstakes in this country and received a commission on all tickets sold.

On December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Neenan, McGarrity and others charging them with violation of Sections 68 and 377, Title 3, United States Code. They were charged with transporting lottery tickets through the United States mails and illegally importing lottery tickets. All defendants with the exception of McGarrity and Neenan pleaded guilty. Bench Warrants were issued for the latter two and returned non est on March 23, 1939. McGarrity successfully opposed removal from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Neenan and Liam O'Flaherty, Irish author and lecturer who came to the United States in about 1940 to give a lecture tour on route to Mexico, held a conference with St. John Gaffney at the latter's home at Short Hills, New Jersey, on February 21, 1941. Gaffney was United States Consul General in Munich during the last war and was dismissed from this post by President Wilson for his pro-German activities. He was also closely associated with Sir Roger Casement while the latter was in Berlin negotiating with German authorities to promote what later turned out to be the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Ireland.

Neenan and O'Flaherty are being sponsored and financed to some extent

Mr. Tom
Mr. E.
Mr. C.
Mr. G.
Mr. L.
Mr. N.
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracey
Mr. Carson
Mr. Collins
Mr. Hendry
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Neenan
Miss Gandy

...
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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO PRECEDING PAGE

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7666-109
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL

September 16, 1942.

Dear Sirs:

I am forwarding herewith two copies each of reports numbered 285, 285-A and 286 of.

It has been learned from local newspapers that a bomb exploded in a British relief organization office in Boston, Mass. on September 16, 1942. There is, of course, a possibility that this might have been a revenge bombing perpetrated by members of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Copies of the Informant's reports are being retained in this office for use in connection with the investigation of the activities of this organization.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOWLETH,
Assistant Director.
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61-7606-110

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From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [Redacted]

Reference is made to your letter dated September 16, 1942, under the title, "Irish Republican Army: Internal Security (Irish)," with which you transmitted information received from [Redacted]

For your information, on September 15, 1942, at approximately 11:59 a.m., an explosion occurred at the British War Relief Society, 27 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Investigation indicates that a time bomb consisting of dynamite, an Ingersoll Yankee, a small dry cell battery was used. Little damage resulted, but has failed to disclose any logical suspects.

In view of the possibility that the bombing and/or execution by some member of the Irish Republican Army, States in retaliation for the recent execution of an IRA man, it is believed advisable to initiate an investigation to eliminate this possibility. You are therefore instructed to determine if any of the individuals listed herein were in Boston, Massachusetts, time of or just prior to the explosion or whether they are in Boston. You should likewise determine through confidential sources of information whether any of those individuals on the list took part in engineering this explosion or have been to this investigation.

The Boston Division is origin in this case.

[Redacted]
61-7606

Section 5
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-111

61-7606-111
Date: October 29, 1942
To: SAC, New York

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Information has recently been furnished the Bureau from [redacted]

It is requested that specific inquiries be made in the investigation of the above-captioned case with reference to [redacted] to determine whether in fact they are affiliated with the IRA, and are carrying on activities in this country possibly detrimental to allied interests.

OCT 30 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DURING DATEED BY

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
September 30, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Dear Sir:

During an interview on September 29 between myself and Special Agent of this office, I was advised

The Bureau's attention is directed to a recent report of which furnished information to the effect that

[Redacted]

[Signatures]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
I am sure that the Bureau considers such allegations as these very serious and that it would want to develop fully/particulars relative to these allegations. For this reason, I want to reiterate the previous recommendation that I made to the Bureau insofar as [redacted] is concerned, namely that in the event all facts concerning these allegations are not forthcoming within the immediate future, that he be called in before a Federal Grand Jury and questioned in detail relative to his source of information and all information in his possession concerning his allegations that [redacted].

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director

CC - NY File #100-18024
Reference is made to your letter dated September 20, 1942, bearing the above caption and concerning an interview held by a representative of your office with [redacted] on September 29, 1942.

Your suggestion with reference to calling [redacted] before a Federal Grand Jury, for the purpose of eliciting from him his source of information, alleging that [redacted] has been considered, has not been discussed with him at this time. However, it is my desire that he be reinterviewed in the immediate future in an effort to elicit from him specific information concerning his charges.

The allegations made are of a very serious nature and although believed unfounded, it is my desire that every attempt be made to ascertain who is responsible for the origin of these allegations.

I shall expect early attention to this communication.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Classified

DECLASSIFIED BY: [Date]

John Edgar Hoover

Director

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Communications Section

MAILED OCT 20 1942 P.M.

[Redacted]
prior to the bombing. However, on September 16, a postcard from an anonymous individual condemning the explosion received. Facility of sender unknown.

Reference:
Palteshes to Bureau dated 2-15-43, 2-16-43, and 2-17-43.

Details:
This report is a joint investigation of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

The writer, while in the business section of Boston, on official matters at approximately 11:59 A.M. on September 16, 1942 upon hearing a loud report, proceeded to a point which was found to be 27 Commonwealth Avenue, a brown stone building occupied by the British War Relief Society, Inc., and by discreet inquiry of the persons in that area, it was ascertained that a bomb had been exploded near the rear entrance of the building.

The writer then proceeded to the nearest telephone and informed Acting Special Agent in Charge W. J. [redacted] of the matter; upon his suggestion, the writer immediately returned to the scene of the bombing.

It was observed at this time that several hundred policemen were on the scene and were being assisted by firemen and invaluable city officials, and shortly thereafter the writer was contacted by Special Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted],

At this time, it was observed that several hundred policemen were walking about the grounds and in close proximity to the explosion; they had picked up all available particles possibly connected with the bombing. It was further observed that other uniformed officers and detectives were searching the streets adjacent to the premises and ladders were put up against Haddon Hall which is a building located at 29 Commonwealth Ave, and that firemen removed several articles which were turned over to the police department.
Agents made discreet examination of the premises at the time. However, no articles believed connected with the bomb were located and it was deemed advisable to interview the persons who were on the premises at the time of the explosion. A discreet inquiry revealed the fact that [redacted] was acting in charge of the British War Relief Society Inc.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-113
UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

(LTD) will confer with [deleted] and make such investigation as is deemed advisable.

PENDING
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO PAGE 1 OF 61-7606-113

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________

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☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61:7606 - 114
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 19th, 1942.

Bureau File 61-7606,

Your letter of October 19th, 1942, also requested that [redacted] be re-interviewed in an effort to elicit from him specific information concerning his charges. Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office interviewed [redacted] on November 17th, 1942, at which time [redacted] stated [redacted]...
I am of the opinion that a surveillance on the residence of [redacted] would not be productive, but it is also my opinion that in order to fully protect the Bureau, it would be advisable to maintain this surveillance for at least one week's time. This surveillance, however, will not be placed unless the Bureau specifically advises that it desires this surveillance to be maintained.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth,
Assistant Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**
**This Case Originated At**: San Francisco, California
**File No.**: 100-3833

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Made At</th>
<th>Date When Made</th>
<th>Period For Which Made</th>
<th>Report Made By</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, Calif.</td>
<td>11/11/42</td>
<td>10/2-11/42</td>
<td>[Redacted]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Character of Case**: Espionage

**Synopsis of Facts**:

[Redacted]

**Details**:

A review of the files of the San Francisco Field Division reflects the following information relative to [Redacted].

**Copies Destroyed**: 11/11/42
**Copies of This Report**:

[Redacted] in San Francisco

**Received**

11/27/42

381

**Indented**

[Redacted]

11/6/42

[Redacted]
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-116
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[ ] For your information:

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[ ] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-116

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☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61·7606 - 116

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☒ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☒
☒ FOR THIS PAGE ☒
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION:

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Will contact other informants in an effort to determine whether or not [redacted] is in a position to carry on any espionage activities for the Axis nations.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO PAGE 1 OF 61-7606-116

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-76006-116
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUMMINGS

Supervisor requested that a copy of Exhibit C mentioned in a G-2 report dated September 16, 1942 re: Weekly Estimate of Subversive Situation be obtained.

There is attached hereto three copies of Exhibit C as mentioned in this report, furnished by [redacted] of G-2.

Respectfully,

S. W. Reynolds

CC-287
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinlan
Tele. Room
Mr. Nesbitt
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandol

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/44 BY 22482505

EX-22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606 - 117
December 12, 1942

RECORDED

SAC, New York, New York

Mr. IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sirs:

There are attached copies of a circular distributed in New York City announcing a protest meeting by the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. Clubs, 1914 Broadway, New York City.

This circular indicates the presence of sympathisers with the Irish Republican Army in your district, and it is my desire that in connection with the above-captioned case specific attention be given to developing information concerning this protest meeting as well as the groups which sponsored the gathering.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clagg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nesse
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 12 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1943
November 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Internal Security - Irish

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter of October 27, 1942, regarding the captioned organization.

This will advise that a large amount of information has been obtained regarding the extent and nature of the activities of this organization, national and local, and you may expect a complete report of the same in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth,
Assistant Director

All information contained herein is U. C. classified.

Recorded 18 Nov 30 1942

Records destroyed 18 May 30 1942

Buy United States Bonds and Stamps

COFFIN FILE
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  

Declassify on: NARA 2047

Dear Sir:

During a recent conversation with Mr., White,附注
of the Office of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor St., London
he advised that he had recently received the following information
concerning "John P. Davis"

Davis, who is believed to be an American citizen of Irish
origin or decent returned to south Ireland within the past
few years to develop a pest export business to the United
States, where pest is used in connection with certain commercial
gardening and horticulture projects. Recently Davis approached the
American Minister to Ireland and advised that since returning to Ireland
he had become quite alarmed at the extent of Irish Revolutionary
activity particularly on the part of the IRA element. Davis is re-
ported to have advised that while he resided in New York City he
had been fairly active in Irish groups but had not realized until
he returned to Ireland the extent of the subversive control that is
exercised over some of these Irish societies in New York City by
IRA leaders in Ireland. Since Davis indicated a desire to assist
the United States government in correcting this situation I under-
stand he was later interviewed under pretense by an OSS official.

Mr. Shepardson inquired of me as to just in this case, "he stated that he thought that the
best way to handle the case would be to desire to use this man as an informant on Irish matters in New
York City. I asked for the report of the interview of this OSS representative. Mr. Shepardson stated that there was a belief since this interviewing official had merely been able to confirm
the information already obtained in the first interview. He explained that the writer might desire to go to Ireland and arrange
an interview with this man since he confessed that OSS did not have any
information that was familiar with Irish activities though they admitted he was personnel assigned there. I told Mr. Shepardson that if he were proposing to turn this informant over to us that there were several
points to be considered. I first explained that it had been assigned
London in a liaison capacity and that my work was of such a nature that
I couldn't accept much of the travel. Secondly, I suggested that the
case particularly at this point still appeared to be the responsibility of OSS. I frankly told him that on the basis of the information he had given me that the bureau would never think of sending a man hundreds of miles into another country on such a non-specific lead. I explained that first of all it would be necessary to check our files and see if we had any record on Davis. It was pointed out that if Davis had been active in subversive groups in the United States that the bureau would quite likely have a record of him. I continued that if there was no previous record then an investigation could be made in New York city and vicinity to develop information nondemanding Davis's activities while residing there. Once this data was obtained I told Mr. Shepardson, the bureau would then be able to make a preliminary decision as to whether this man had any possibilities as an informant.

Mr. Shepardson was further advised that before the bureau did any of these things that we should obtain sufficient data to make a positive identification of Davis. I courteously pointed out that it was up to OSS to furnish this material. It was suggested that he have one of his representatives in Ireland interview Davis and ask a few simple questions as to his former addresses in the United States, neighbors, places of employment, names of fellow workers, societies and alleged subversive groups that he belonged to as well as the names of the leaders and members of these groups and the location of their meeting places etc. etc. I suggested that Mr. Davis be invited to any evidence of control of Irish activities in the US from Ireland that he might possess. I further suggested that he have his Ireland representative write out this information and send it to him. Upon receipt of this data Mr. Shepardson was advised that the bureau would then proceed with the steps outlined hereinafore. He agreed to this.

This is just an interim report and additional information will be forwarded when it is received. It is suggested, however, that on the basis of the scant information already obtained that the bureau indications be checked and the writer advised of the results.

Very truly yours,

Arthur M. Thurston
Inspector.
January 27, 1943

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1942, concerning John F. Davis, who has been suggested as an informant in regard to IRA activities by M. Whitney, Inspector of the Office of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor Street, London, England. J. S. [illegible]

In accordance with your request the files of the Bureau were checked without reflecting any identifiable information concerning Davis. [illegible]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten notes and stamps on the document]
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________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-118
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The Bureau desires that it be advised as to the exact status of this case at the present time.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 28, 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**
This case originated at NEW YORK, N.Y.

**FILE NO.** 100-1932

<table>
<thead>
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<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>12/15/42</td>
<td>12/14/42</td>
<td>[REDACTED]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE**
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

**INTERNAL SECURITY (Irish)**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**
St. JOHN GAFNEY, political appointee to Foreign Service, State Department, appointed March 11, 1905; as Consul General, Dresden, Germany; appointed Consul General, Munich, September 18, 1913. Was pro-German in his public utterances and criticized administration of President WILSON; resignation requested because of this and he resigned October 14, 1915.

**REFERENCE**
Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated October 27, 1942.

**DETAILS**
At Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer concerning the background and personnel record of ST. JOHN GAFNEY and he advised that GAFNEY entered the Foreign Service of the State Department as a political appointee. He was a member of the Republican Party and had requested appointment to Foreign Service posts especially that of Minister to Belgium. He claimed to have political influence and to have been instrumental in swinging the Irish-Catholic vote to the Republican Party. He entered the Foreign Service on March 11, 1905, when he was appointed Consul General at Dresden, Germany. On September 18, 1913, he was appointed to the post of Consul General at Munich which he held to his resignation.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE** 12/14/42

**CLASSIFIED**

**RECOMMENDED**

**SPECIAL AGENT**

**COPIES DESTROYED**

171 MAY 28 1961

**RECORDED & IND**

1-20-41 3-18-41 1-1 DEC 16 1942
His record as Consul General was very poor and it was noted that he relied upon his subordinates to do most of his work. The background information concerning him in his personnel file indicates that he was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1861. He emigrated to the United States in 1882. During his service as a Foreign Service official GAFNEY mixed as much as he could in the European social circles but was accepted for the most part only by the nouveaux riches. He received decorations from the Bavarian Government.

From the outbreak of the World War he was pro-German in his public utterances; also on many occasions he made critical remarks aimed at the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. Because of these utterances his resignation was requested and he resigned from the Foreign Service on October 1, 1915. His personnel file gives little information concerning GAFNEY'S wife other than the mention of the fact that she was president of the American Council of Women in 1890.

It advised the writer that GAFNEY's public conduct and his association with Sir Roger Casement, noted Irish patriot, were a matter of much public discussion during the early years of World War I and that a great deal of material was available in newspaper articles dealing with this subject. It exhibited to the writer an excerpt from the Literary Digest of October 9, 1915, relating to GAFNEY.
Mr. JOHN G. BRUARD, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, U. S. State Department.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO 61-7606-120 PAGE 1

☐ For your information: ______________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-120
December 11th, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-42 BY E.M. KINZLIGG

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter to the Bureau from the Newark Office, dated December 1st, 1942. It is noted that the last paragraph on Page 1 of this letter states that on November 25th, 1942, informing

In connection with the information set out in this paragraph, Special Agent of this office advises me that the last interview he had with was on November 17th, 1942, at which time the principal discussion related to. Several other matters were discussed during the interview, but there was absolutely nothing mentioned concerning

The items discussed by Agent with were furnished the Bureau in letters dated December 4th, 1942, captioned as follows:

Agent further advises me that he has absolutely no idea as to what has reference to, and it is requested that in the event the Newark Office obtains any additional facts concerning this matter, that the New York Office be appropriately advised.

Very truly yours,

61-3606-121
RECORDED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P. E. POTWORTH, Assistant Director 6 1943

cc - Newark

61 JAN 16 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E.A. TAMM

Re: Irish Republican Army

The New York Field Office, under date of September 30, 1942, advised of an interview with [redacted] that he had held himself forth as and had been contacted by Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office personally in connection with the authenticity of reports on [redacted] that he has been making available to the Bureau and to [redacted]. His unreliability has been established through these contacts, and he recently advised Special Agent [redacted] that this request, of course, was denied.

At the time of the above interview with [redacted], he alleged that when pressed for specific information he advised

The New York Field Office, in the above reference letter, also called attention to the fact that [redacted] had recently submitted information concerning

The New York Field Office pointed out that [redacted] had been used as a source of information by [redacted] and perhaps [redacted] had secured her information in that manner.

The New York Field Office was requested to reinterview [redacted] in a vigorous manner to determine...
was reinterviewed and he stated that

The New York Field Office recommended that to fully protect the Bureau it might be well to maintain a surveillance for at least two weeks time on the residence of [redacted]. It should be noted that although a number of nonspecific reports have been received that the I.R.A. is operating in the United States, no specific information has been secured in this regard. There apparently is no coordinative organization from which records could be secured to substantiate the charges [redacted] nor is the Bureau in a position to conduct a logical investigation to clarify the facts.

As you are aware, the I.R.A. is a radical minority group exemplified primarily by their vicious anti-British activities. Undoubtedly there are individuals in the United States who were formerly affiliated with the I.R.A., however, it is believed the activities in this country are largely individual, if existent at all. In view of the unreliable character of [redacted] in the experiences of the Bureau with him in the past, I am not in agreement with the recommendation made by the New York Field Office for a surveillance on the residence of [redacted] since it could not reasonably be assumed that this action would solve the problem. On the other hand, I do feel that some very strong and definite action should be taken to either prove or disprove the allegations [redacted]. Consequently I am submitting the following recommendation for your opinion.
RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that [redacted] be called in for interview personally either by Mr. P. E. Foxworth of the New York Field Office or Mr. E. E. Conroy of the Newark Field Office and this matter once and for all clarified. This suggestion is being made since the Bureau is not in any position to recommend that [redacted] be called before the Federal Grand Jury and it appears to be the only logical step to establish the truth or falsity of the allegations made by this man.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

D. M. Ladd
OIC
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Irish Republican Army

Pursuant to your instructions I telephoned SAC Conroy of the Newark Office, advising him that he had made the allegation that , and that he had been interviewed on two different occasions by SAC of the NY Office in an effort to learn the basis for this statement. Mr. Conroy was advised that when was first contacted and pressed for specific information concerning the allegation he remarked that .

I also mentioned that contended that.

Mr. Conroy was instructed to personally contact and point out to him the seriousness of the charge which he has made and that there is no need for him to endeavor to be wise or cagy and that we must know the true facts concerning this matter. Mr. Conroy was told that he should advise that the charge which he has made is a serious one and that although we do not want to be unpleasant, we can, if necessary, call the Federal Grand Jury in order to completely clarify the matter.

Mr. Conroy stated that he would like to have Agent accompany him at the time of the interview and I advised him that this arrangement would be satisfactory. Mr. Conroy will make arrangements with the NY Office to have available and to accompany him at the time of the interview. I told Mr. Conroy that this interview must be handled...
within the next few days and that the Bureau should be immediately furnished with the results of the interview.

A letter is being directed to Mr. Conroy furnishing him the details concerning the allegation [redacted] and confirming the instructions which I issued to him.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch
Reference is made to your telephone conversation with Mr. F. L. Welch of the Bureau, at 10:00 A.M., December 24, 1942.

Pursuant to your request, and in confirmation of the telephone instructions given by Mr. Welch, the following is a summary of the pertinent information concerning allegations that

On September 30, 1942, the New York Office advised the Special Agent of that office personally contacted Mr. [redacted] during the interview when pressed for specific information concerning this case.

Mr. [redacted] was re-interviewed on November 17, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted].
In attempting to explain the allegations referred to substantiate them, I am instructed that the

In connection with this matter, your attention is called to the letter dated December 11, 1962 from the New York Office to the Bureau, transmitted to you by Special Agent . A copy of which letter was transmitted to your office. It is further true that this letter refers to your letter to the Bureau dated December 11, 1962, wherein it is stated that it is noted that the New York Office advised in this letter that the last interview had with Special Agent was on November 17, 1962, the interview thereafter referred to, during which the vital information concerned.

Confirming your telephonic conversation with Mr. Walsh above-referred to, you are instructed to personally contact Mr. Walsh to point out to him the seriousness of the charge which he has made. It should be advised that this matter is of the utmost vital interest to the Bureau, and that we must know the true facts concerning his allegations. He should be told that he has nothing to gain by attempting to be clever about the matter; that although the Bureau does not desire to be untruthful, it is absolutely necessary that the foundation for these allegations be revealed, and that the Bureau can, if necessary, sell the necessary Grand Jury in order to completely clarify this matter. I desire that you be advised in no uncertain terms of the Bureau's attitude in this matter.

Pursuant to the request made by you in your telephonic conversation with Mr. Walsh, it is desired that you make arrangements with the New York Office to have Special Agent accompany you at the time of this interview. I cannot overemphasize the vital importance of this matter, and the necessity of securing the basis of the allegations. It is my desire that this matter be carefully, forthrightly, and expeditiously handled by you.
BEC, Newark
December 24, 1942
Page 3

SECRET

in order that the complete results of your interview with [redacted] will be made available to the Bureau without delay.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York City
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61.7606-125
in sympathy with the methods that these organizations advocate to unite the Irish nation.

- P -

DETAILS:
This investigation is predicated on a telephone call from to Assistant Director P. B. Forworth on September 12, 1942, in which advised that...

...informed Assistant Director P. B. Forworth that further advised that...

The writer was assigned to cover this meeting in an undercover capacity.

In conducting this investigation, the following circular advertising this meeting was obtained:

"CLAN NA GAEIL AND I. R. A. CLUBS
1914 Broadway, N.Y.C.

A Protest Meeting Will Be Held At
The Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms
59th Street and Madison Avenue
New York City
On Sunday, September 13, 1942.

To protest the execution of a soldier of The Irish Republican Army by the British Government in Ireland."
The circular set out the following:

"Every other generation had made an armed protest against England and when England thought she had trampled them down in blood, some strong men arose and redeemed them by his sacrifice. Ireland's demand all through the centuries had been freedom, and there was only one sort of freedom, the definition of which was not to be found on the statute book of a nation's enemies, but in the book of a nation's fathers. Irish freedom had been defined for them by the fathers - first of all by Tone who said, 'To break the connection with England - the never failing source of all of our political evils - and to assert the independence of my country, these were my objects.'"

"The path that our redeemers showed
Our country, too in tears must tread
Where faltering feet will find the road
Where Tone, and Clarke, and Emmet lead
Yes, she may falter, she may shrink;
But never again to slivers sink
Nor Williams is silent in his tomb
And tyrants live who planned his doom
Just God! Ken do we forget?"

The execution of THOMAS WILLIAMS has furnished the I.R.A., for the first time in years, an opportunity for resuming operations. On Sunday evening, September 13, 1942, EAMON LORRISSEY, JAMES EDISLANE, M.R. JOHN\[no\[text\]\] LORRISSEY, and BERNARD McGOWAN addressed a meeting of approximately 200 members at the Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. This meeting was held for two reasons, one to test the strength and two, to secure financial aid for the families of the I.R.A. imprisoned men in Ireland and England. LORRISSEY very definitely stated that the I.R.A. of today is the very same I.R.A. of twenty years ago, while McGOWAN went through great pains to explain that in the Atlantic Charter there was no mention of complete freedom for Ireland. This, he said, was due to the trickery of England.

All of these speakers were anti-British. McGOWAN stated that the British Government has stirred up trouble in Ireland between the people of northern Ireland and southern Ireland for many years and that if they had stopped spending millions of pounds each year in Ireland in propaganda work, that the Irish in the north and the south, if they were left alone, would get along together and become united. McGOWAN also condemned the Atlantic Charter.

The speakers also attacked Senator FRANK MacDERMOTT, a Representative of the Irish Free State Government, who recently wrote articles in the New York Herald Tribune on the policies of the Irish Free State.
Government, and on Ireland's leanings towards the Allies in their cause, MacDERMOTT was classed as a statesman without portfolio.

Concerning MacDERMOTT the following article appeared in the IRISH ECHO dated September 12, 1942, headed "A STATESMAN WITHOUT PORTFOLIO"

"Senator Frank MacDermott, who usually issues his pontifical broadsides as a member of the upper chamber of the Eire legislature, and quite recently has assumed the same task in the United States, where he is hibernating in the dual capacity of a polite refugee and propagandist against Irish neutrality, hastened last Saturday to exploit his views in the Herald Tribune on the problems of the country from which he draws part of his income out of the taxpayers' money.

"We wonder if the Senator considers it good morals to continue drawing a salary from the Eire treasury while he remains in another country and contributes not one jot or title of service to the people whom he is paid to serve? He was not delegated by any responsible authority in Eire to come here to tell the American people how eager he is to have his countrymen accept his political philosophy regarding the partition issue, neutrality, or anything else that affects their welfare. So far as we know, he is a man without a mandate.

The Senator, however, takes himself rather seriously; it is an attribute of his character that enhances the ludicrousness of his ponderous pronouncements. He has a pontifical way with him, has the Senator, and it is the irony of fate that he must needs travel without a government portfolio.

Imagine how history might be revolutionized in the twinkling of an eye if the Senator were endowed with the power of a tribune of his people! Deep in the roots of his country's soil, as he is, and boldly proclaims—so different from the Tones, the Emmets, the Russells, the Mitchells, the Farnells, the Pearces and the others who could not claim that distinction—the Senator would verily be a second Daniel come to judgment, a light in the darkness of a chaotic world, had the gods but favored him with the scepter of supremacy over the national affairs of the country which he finds so much time to exorcise beyond its boundaries.

EAMON MORRISSEY was in charge of the Irish Pavillion during the World's Fair in New York City. JAMES BRISLANE operates a saloon at 96th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

JOHN McCARTHY is in the steamship business. He is known as a radical and belongs to the Waterford Lion's Association.
BERNARD McGOWAN is said to be a writer and traveller. He formerly was connected with the I.R.A. in Ireland. JOHN McCARTHY is President of the Aid to Ireland, Inc. He is also President of the Irish National Relief Society. An attempt is now being made by the Clan Na Gael to organize a club which is to carry this name. This club is going to attempt to enlist support of prominent Irish politicians and laymen in the City of New York to sponsor a benefit this fall, to be run in conjunction with the Aid to Ireland, Inc. for the relief of Irish war prisoners. The purpose of this new organization is to deceive the prominent Irish and to solicit funds in such a manner that they will not know that the actual money obtained is for the I.R.A. war council.

advised the writer that he had received information that the I.R.A. War Council is now receiving financial aid from Germany through the German Consulate in Dublin. The same informant advised that a Hasi named ZIMMERMAN, who is married to an Irish girl, was a member of the I.R.A. and that Mr. ZIMMERMAN was a contact man between the I.R.A. clubs in New York City and the former German Consulate in New York City, from where it is said they received funds for I.R.A. clubs. The organization known as Aid to Ireland, Inc. holds its meetings at the Times Square Hotel and they openly admit they are connected with the Irish Republican Army.

There is another organization known as the Irish National Defense Committee, which is headed by McCARTHY. This organization states that its purpose is to alleviate the stress in Ireland caused by the war. They have an office at the Capitol Hotel, New York City.

... states he has received information that the purpose of this organization is to endeavor to catch all of the Irish through contributions and is supposedly to be independent from the Aid to Ireland, Inc., which is an I.R.A. organization, both controlled by McCARTHY.

At the meeting in the Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms on September 13, 1942, a resolution was adopted which read as follows:

"RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MASS MEETING HELD AT TUXEDO BALLROOM NEW YORK CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1942, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CLAN NA GAEL AND IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY CLUBS.

WHEREAS (Reading of the Ultimatum of January 12, 1939)

WHEREAS a state of war—both passive and active—has existed between the Army of the Irish Republic and the Government of Britain since the issuance of the aforesaid ultimatum, and

WHEREAS the British Government has violated its signature to the principles of international law by the hanging of
a member of the Army of the People of Ireland, and
WHEREAS since British criminal law, supported by British armed
forces, condemned a soldier of the Irish Republican Army
to death by hanging, its procedure is at variance with
and a violation of the recognition of the Irish Republican
Army by the British Government when the aforesaid govern-
ment sought the Truce in Ireland in July, 1921, and
WHEREAS THOMAS JOSÉPH WILLIAMS, soldier of the Irish Republican
Army, for performing his duty to the People of Ireland was
done to death in the traditional British method reserved
for the opponents of British Imperial aggression, and
WHEREAS the Irish Race which has carried the banner of Freedom
throughout the world, and particularly in the American Con-
tinents, stands against at this latest manifestation of in-
sult and indignity upon a people who desire the exercise of
Freedom in their own land, and
WHEREAS in the enforcement of her imperial laws in Ireland--
laws similar to those ascribed to her enemies in Europe
for the suppression of which American troops are being
sent overseas, Americans are observing typical British
oppression while British propaganda is endeavoring to
undermine the warm understanding and friendship that
exists between the People of the United States and the
people of Ireland, and
WHEREAS since British Imperial policy is the direct negative
to the present American crusade for the extension of
freedoms throughout the world, countless American lives
may be sacrificed in vain even as their very presence
in Ireland is ineffectual in combating fourteenth century
oppression--their inaction moreover endorses the studied
silence being shown to the demands of the people of Ireland
for the restoration of their sovereign rights and self-
government denied to them by a British statute, The
Government of Ireland Act (1920).

NOW Be IT RESOLVED

That we, American citizens, cherishing the belief
that no peace can exist while the exercise of
Freedom is denied to a people whose natural
convictions and innate desires are devoted to
its attainment, do endorse the recent manifesto
of the Irish Republican Army as being consistent
and compatible with the determination of the
people of Ireland to be Free, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That we, on behalf of the Irish Race in these
American Continents, pledge our moral and
financial support to the Irish Republican Army
to sustain them in their heroic fight for the Freedom of Ireland, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Irish Republican Army Council, to the Secretary of State of these United States, to world-wide organizations devoted to the attainment of Ireland's freedom and to the Press.

Through a copy of this resolution was obtained as well as a copy of the ultimatum of January 12, 1939 issued by the Irish Republican Army, General Headquarters, Dublin, Ireland, declaring a state of war, both passive and active, has existed between the Army of the Irish Republic and the British Government since the issuance of the ultimatum in question. This ultimatum reads as follows:

"COLAIGH NA N-EIREANN
(IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

General Headquarters,
Dublin.

January 12th, 1939

To:
His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.I.

Your Excellency.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Irish Republic, having as its first duty towards its people the establishment and maintenance of peace and order here, demand the withdrawal of all British armed forces stationed in Ireland.

These forces are an active incitement to turmoil and civil strife, not alone in being a symbol of hostile occupation, but in their effect and potentialities as an invading army.

It is secondly the duty of the Government to establish relations of friendship between the Irish and all other peoples and to achieve this we must insist upon the withdrawal of British troops from our country and a declaration
from your Government renouncing all claim to interfere in
its domestic policy or external affairs.

The Irish people have no cause of hostility to any
European nation, even those nations whose natural develop-
ment may bring them into conflict with British interests,
and we are desirous of making it clear that we shall in no
event take part in a war of aggression against any people or
permit the nation to be regarded as having any community or
identity of interest with Britain that would make us liable
to attack by British enemies.

The occupation of our territory by troops of another
nation and the persistent subvention here of activities directly
against the expressed national will and in the interests of a
foreign power, prevent the expansion and development of our
institution in consonance with our social needs and purposes,
and must cease.

Neither the Government of the Irish Republic nor the
Irish People are actuated by any feelings of hostility to the
people of Britain. Rather would we welcome a better under-
standing but this can be brought about only on the basis that
each of the two Peoples is absolutely free to pursue its own
course unhampered by the other. We shall regret if this funda-
mental condition is ignored and we are compelled to intervene
actively in the military or commercial life of your country as
your Government are now intervening in ours.

The Government of the Irish Republic believe that a period
of four days is sufficient notice for your Government to signify
its intentions in this matter of the military evacuation and for
the issue of your Declaration of Abdication in respect of our
country. Our Government reserve the right of appropriate action
without further notice if upon the expiration of this period of
grace, these conditions remain unfulfilled.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY COUNCIL OF
OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN (Irish Republican Army)

(Signed) Patrick Fleming

Secretary
stated that through a reliable source, he ascertained that the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. clubs have approximately eight camps and two women's auxiliary clubs in the United States and the total membership in the I.R.A. throughout the United States is approximately 750 persons. These camps are as follows:

No. 1  Major McBride Camp,  
       ANTHONY CRIBBEN, - Prominent Member  
       6 members

No. 2  Brother Ceanut Camp,  
       Composed mostly of Corkmen  
       20 members

No. 3  Bernard McGowan, - Prominent Member  
       27 members

No. 4  Tony Pearce Club  
       HARRY SHORT, - Prominent Member  
       10 members

No. 5  Tom Fitzpatrick Club  
       SHEM'S COURTNEY, - Prominent Member  
       5 members

No. 6  James Connelly Club  
       CHARLES DRISCOLL, - Prominent Member  
       5 members

No. 7  Supper Tandy Club  
       12 active members

No. 8  Loyal League Club  
       4 members

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

No. 1  Emerald Isle Auxiliary  
       10 women members

No. 2  Anna Darlan Auxiliary  
       ANNA HARD, - Prominent Member  
       20 women members

The district board of I.R.A. is headed by ANTHONY CRIBBEN. HARRY SHORT is the Treasurer and CHARLES DRISCOLL is the Secretary. This board is responsible to the Executive Board and they meet annually at TARA HALL, 1914 Broadway, New York City, where the policies of the organization for the forthcoming year are decided.
The dues are 25¢ per month and each member is taxed 91.00 per month for the defense fund.

It is said the I.R.A. has five districts in the United States. District No. 1 is New York City; District No. 2, Kearny, New Jersey; District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Boston, Massachusetts. District No. 3 is said to be a little stronger than District No. 1 which is New York City. District No. 4 is Butte, Montana, and is said to be about the same strength as New York City. District No. 5 covers the West Coast and headquarters are at San Francisco. District No. 5 is said to have the strongest membership in the United States.

The following editorial was written in the IRISH ECHO of September 12, 1942:

BRENNAN HAILS A LIE

Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, found it necessary this week to voice the sentiments of the Irish people against the horrid slanders that have been circulating for more than a week regarding the attitude of Ireland toward the American troops that are now camped there.

Mr. Brennan, a responsible Irish official who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in Ireland and who recently spent several weeks there, condemned the stories that have appeared in American newspapers, since the execution of Williams in Belfast last Wednesday, to the effect that there is growing hostility among the Irish to the men who are living among them as part of the American expeditionary forces.

"Reports of demonstrations against American troops in Ireland have been grossly exaggerated by those who are jealous of the traditional good feeling existing between the people of Ireland and America," Mr. Brennan declared.

The Irish Minister put his finger on the kernel of the matter. Jealousy of the bonds of friendship that have always existed between Ireland and the United States, bonds that were forged in a friendship that grew out of a common love of liberty against an enemy that invoked the most repulsive forms of tyranny for its destruction in both countries.

Mr. Brennan was merely referring to an historical fact which cannot be obliterated, even though today the United States has joined hands with Britain against the powers of Nazism.
"The Irish, as one of our poets has written, brought no treason to America. They have no need to bow low for the part they have taken in making this nation the greatest on earth, nor have they any need to feel ashamed of the part their offsprings are playing now to maintain American ideals and institutions.

Mr. Brennan struck the proper note in his statement about the present situation in Ireland when he said that so long as the evil of partition continues in Ireland such incidents as were reported in the newspapers last week about outbursts of emotion when American soldiers were seen on the streets of Belfast, are inevitable.

A country that is deliberately divided and its national will set at naught by a government that has followed the sort of rule for its own selfish ends for centuries cannot but be subject to discord and disaffection.

Had the United States, following the Civil War, set up a governmental segregation policy between the Northern States and the Southern States, it is easy to visualize what the conditions in this country would have been during the last seventy-seven years.

When the carpet-baggers invaded the Southern States and took over their administration there was nothing but strife--the natural outcome of the imposition of conditions in the South by the victorious North, which the Southerners regarded as tyrannical.

Let the carpet-bagger government be removed from the North of Ireland, with the elimination of the boundary that was placed round it for the vicious purpose of Irish disunity, and there will be no need for Irish officials in Washington or anywhere else having to speak in defense of their people's rights."

The following article was written in the Irish Echo of September 12, 1942:

"DEMOCRATIZATIONS AGAINST U. S. TROOPS EXAGGERATED SAY EIRE MINISTER BRENNAN"

WASHINGTON.—Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister to the United States, said on Monday that recent reports of demonstrations against American troops in Ireland had been
"grossly exaggerated" by those who are jealous of the traditional good feeling between the people of Ireland and America.

'So long as the evil of partition (of Ireland) continues, such incidents are inevitable,' he said.

'In this case they had their origin in the hanging in Belfast of a boy of 19. Irishmen will never understand what right the British Government—or any government imposed by them on a part of Ireland against the wishes of four-fifths of the Irish people—has to execute any Irishman in Ireland.'

Mr. Brennan said there was no ill-feeling toward American troops in the North of Ireland. But the majority of the Irish people believe, he said, that their presence there 'is a condonation of the partition of Ireland.'

The following article was written in the IRISH ECHO of September 12, 1942:

CABLE FROM P. O'KEEFE,
GENERAL SECRETARY OF
IRISH CENTRAL COUNCIL.

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The following cable was received by James Cotter, president of the G.A.A., from of New York, from Patrick O'Keeffe, general secretary of the Central Council of Ireland:

"Six young Irishmen under sentence of death in Belfast. Execution fixed for September 2. We recommend you ask Washington to intervene.—Patrick O'Keeffe."

The following letter was sent to Washington by the secretary of the New York G. A. A.:

Hon. Cordell Hull,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The Gaelic Athletic Association of Greater New York, assembled in regular meeting on Monday, August 24, 1942, unanimously protest the execution of six young Irishmen and that the action of the Six-County authorities is unnatural and unwise in condemning to death those men, as it will further strain the relations existing as between the population of the twenty-six counties. Mr. Secretary, we are asking you to inter-

- 12 -
"vone on their behalf and any assistance you will extend to
spare their lives next Tuesday, September 2, will always be
remembered by our Irish people, both here and abroad.

Respectfully,

The Gaelic Athletic Association of
Greater New York,

PATRICK M. O'CONNOR, Sec." 

Attached to copies of this report for the Bureau are three copies
of the resolution adopted at the protest meeting held at Roscommon Tuxedo
Ballrooms by the Irish Republican Army on September 13, 1942 as well as
three photostatic copies of the ultimatum of January 12, 1939 issued by
the Irish Republican Army at Dublin, declaring that a state of war,
both passive and active, has existed between the Army of the Irish Republic
and the British Government since the issuance of the ultimatum.

Stated that the membership of the I.R.A.
is said to be of the medium Irish Radical class. The confidential informant
advised that the better class of Irish in the United States will not
knowingly aid or assist these individuals or their organizations and are
not in sympathy with the methods these organizations advocate to aid the
Irish nation.

(6) EXHIBITS FOR THE BUREAU

3 photostatic copies of resolution
adopted at the protest meeting of
the Irish Republic Army on September 13, 1942.

3 photostatic copies of the ultimatum of
January 12, 1939 issued by the Irish Republican Army at Dublin.

-PENDING-

-13-
UNDIVELPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

(b70) 

Will from time to time contact [REDACTED] whose true identities are known to the New York Field Division.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The identity of the confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 28, 1942, at New York City is as follows:

Office of Naval Intelligence,
50 Church Street, New York City.
For your information and assistance there are enclosed photostatic copies of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the Clan Na Gael, and the Irish Republican Army Clubs held at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City, on Sunday, September 12, 1932.

It is reported that this meeting was held to protest the execution of Thomas Joseph Williams, a soldier of the Irish Republican Army by the British Government in Ireland. The meeting of approximately 300 persons was addressed by numerous Irish leaders and the speeches made were generally anti-British. At this meeting, there was read the ultimatum of the Irish Republican Army dated January 12, 1932, addressed to the British Government. For your further information in this connection photostatic copies of that ultimatum are being enclosed.