SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

 PART 1 OF 7
61-7606

Section 1
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY ORDER OF 1976 ON

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

the afternoon of September 11th that

(620)

(570)

RECOMMEND
Very truly yours,

INDEAL

P. E. FOWLETH
Special Agent in Charge.
Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.
September 30, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

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

Dear Sir:

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 McFartry of Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, who is a principal in an indict-
ment returned in the Southern District of New
York in connection with the distribution and
sale of Irish sweepstakes 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 29 1939

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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 Fen X Russell, the leader of the group.

Mr. Foxworth on another matter and at that time Mr. Foxworth informed him of the article.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM
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 Shawn) 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.
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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:

61-7606-4
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P.F.: 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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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 Agent:

POULATION

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 C. 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 153,886, or approximately 24.2 per cent of the entire population (644,994). The total foreign born Irish population is 16,696, or 2.8 per cent of the entire population. This is broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Irish Free State</th>
<th>North Ireland</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,902</td>
<td>2,698</td>
<td>16,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 predominating foreign born and foreign parentage white population with other racial elements in the Ingleside, 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 4879. The Irish Consul is MATTHEW BURDY, 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 MARKET 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 ISTRIAN 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 ISTRIAN STEAMSHIP LINES visit Irish ports only occasionally, whereas the KNUTSEN LINE has monthly service from this port to Belfast Ireland.
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61-7606-7
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, 1923." 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 as 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:

Aldus 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. T. HARRINGTON - Oakland, California
E. MULANE - 303 Elizabeth, San Francisco, California.
IRISH LODGES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The following list of Irish lodges and organizations was obtained by Special Agent [Redacted], 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 Valencia Street.
CONNAUGHT MENS SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia 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 TERRENCE MULLIGAN of Sacramento presided at the sessions of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, and Mrs. SHEILA L. JENKINS presided over the meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary.

-6-
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 McGHEE 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 McPORTLAND 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 DENNIS 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 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.
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INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO 9 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ______________________________________

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61.7606.7
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-8
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]

Sincerely, [Redacted]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Assistant SAC Donagan at New York and advised him of the further information received in regard to which inform-

OCT 5, 31
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. Tomm
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61-7606-10
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 HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/16/39 BY [Redacted]

cc-Washington

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 16 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Eire 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

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter dated September 29, 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

It is noted in the report of Special Agent

Yours sincerely,

[Redacted]

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

October 4, 1938

(67C) 61-555

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: Irish Activities of the United States Government Activities

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the person mentioned in the report of Special Agent [name redacted] on October 30, 1939 at New York City, is:

Very truly 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 16, 1934, submitted in the case entitled [redacted], that a confidential informant has recently advised that [redacted].

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
Information received that [blacked out].

Press despatches reveal that McGARRITY, 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. McGARRITY also reported engaged in the shipment of arms to the I.R.A. in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1921 and 1923. McGARRITY 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 McGARRITY 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. McGARRITY visited Ireland in August 1939, and was questioned by the Belfast Police re 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. McGARRITY was indicted in the Southern District of New York in
SYNOPSIS:
(Cont'd.)

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...
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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 claiming 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 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, 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 25% for the original principles of the body which were for an Irish republic. This latter group became known as S I N N F E I N E R S.

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 DeVALERA 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. KILLEEN, is presently imprisoned in Belfast, Ireland, and that MAURICE NOMEY 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".
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 SINF 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 EAMON 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 411 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 as 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-
IAIN'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 EOGH Mc-KIERNAN, designated as public relations representative of the CANNA 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. MCGOWAN, 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 CONAGHY
318 West 155th Street
New York City

JAMES BRISLANE
1494 Lexington Avenue
New York City

TADG AROSKAN
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. MCGOWAN.
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 TOWNEY  
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  
BARNEY MC G OGAN  
T. BROSNAH  
P. O'CONNOR  
W. HAYDEN

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'HARA
675 - 60th Street,
Brooklyn, New York

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

In a letter to the WORLD, O'HARA 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 association 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 Philadelphia, 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 CIAN NA GAEL was Chairman of this meeting.

The latest New York City directory published in 1935 lists the CIAN 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 January 12, 1920 reflects that E. DEVALERA was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 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 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, then German Ambassador to the United States. This British White Paper mentions the organization 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 Cahalan 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 Delacey 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 SÍN 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 MONTGOMERY
STEPHEN W. JOHNSON
DENNIS SPELLISSEY
JOHN D. MOORE
JAMES LARKIN

The White Paper characterized JOHN DEVOY as the chief agent in America for communications between Germany and the SÍN 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 Embargo 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 despatch from Dublin, which reported the death of HARRY J. BOLAND, former representative of the SÍN 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 Envoi 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 GAEI members said that JOE McGARRITY was a prominent member of the CLAN NA GAEI 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 G. RORKE, of Washington, D.C.
LAWRENCE DeLACEY, also known as FRANK WILLIAMS and LAWRENCE PIERCE
EDWARD DeLACEY, brother of LAWRENCE DeLACEY
FRANK J. MORKLING, former Secretary of the Auto Ordnance Corporation

JOHN CULHANE

An individual named XEROPHY

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 LIAM 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
REV. 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 Mead alias David Jackson
- Conrie 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 LEAD, 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 Wynnewfield 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 [redacted]. 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 CIAN NA GAEL.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939 reflected the ar-
rest of RUSSELL, reputed leader of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, in Det-
roit, by Federal Agents on June 5, 1939. RUSSELL was accompanied by
JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia, known as an I.R.A. leader in the Un-
ited States, who was not held by the authorities. RUSSELL was arrested
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. BUGAS,
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 Wynnewfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had forwarded to President ROOSEVELT, the text of a resolution of the CUAMANN 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 meeting sponsored by
the CIAN NA GAEL and IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY Clubs of Greater New York.
Another speaker was SHANUS BRISLANE, member of the CIAN 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-
itions 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, this banquet was cancelled.
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 these, 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 MCGRATH 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

Dear Sir,

By letter dated August 9, 1939, Commander J. W. GREGORY, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois, requested the Detroit Office to review its "wartime" files for information regarding ROBERT MONTEITH, 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] revealed that there appeared an item in that paper on June 17, 1917, pertaining to ROBERT MONTEITH, who is undoubtedly identical with the Robert Monteith referred to by Commander GREGORY. This item stated that Monteith 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 fermentation school attended by [redacted], Special Agent [redacted] referred to ROBERT MONTEITH who was connected with the Irish Republican Army.

It is requested that the files of the Bureau be searched for information regarding MONTEITH 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 is to verify and furnish the information to Commander GREGORY.

Very truly yours,

John S. Page
Special Agent in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM


TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Alleged Recruiting for Irish Republican Army - Original Vol. 4. Date: Jan 4, 1923.

Origin of Case

Local Office No. 42641. Bureau No. 62. Other Office No.

Assigned to Special Agent: Date: Jan 4, 1923.

Reassigned to Special Agent: Date: 

Reassigned to Special Agent: Date: 

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U. S. Attorney: Date: 

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued: Name of Commissary: 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 2-23-61 BY SE31571608.

COPIES DESTROYED.

8-17-71 MAY 23 1961. NOTE: This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

9-12-71.
Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

October 13, 1939

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.
New York, New York

October 16, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 02/15/1969
ON

12/23/51

(b7c)

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. W. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

06/20 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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 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.

DETAILS:

Bureau
New York (1 file #65-555)
Special Agent in Charge P. E. FOXWORTH immediately conferred with the [redacted] of Customs of the Port 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.
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) (57C) (6(b)(2))_. 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:

61-7606-16
In view of the improbability of [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 Horsehoe Bar and Grill was located at 2474 Seventh Avenue, which is near 100th Street. Telephone Audubon 3-8729. Then there is a Horsehoe Tavern, Inc. at 159 Washington Street, which is located near Liberty Street. The telephone listed to this bar is Worth 2-8539. Neither of these places is near Columbus Avenue. Investigation was conducted by Special Agent...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...and was found in the Manhattan directory or in the latest New York City directory. A...was found in the Manhattan telephone directory, residing at...His phone number is...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...

Investigation disclosed that the premises are occupied by the Columbia Storage Warehouse, of which...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...
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

of value to offer regarding any of the subjects in this case.

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 GARNITY, 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 [redacted] handled the case. MC GARNITY, however, was discharged at a commissioner’s hearing when he fought removal from Philadelphia in April 1939. Involved in this case with MC GARNITY were WILLIAM LEAD, who has an office at 47 West 34th Street, New York City and
who resides at

FRANK O'BETRNE, who can be reached through

In connection with the same case, JOHN W. KELLY of 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. R. 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 from the Dutch the book entitled, "The House of Tavelinck" by AMNERS-KÜLLER.

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 LAW LOR BROTHERS BILLIARD PARLOR. Discreet investigation at this address revealed that there is no connection here, and it is further noted that the name of the establishment is spelled LAW LOR, 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 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.
PERSONAL AID CONFIDENTIAL

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 [redacted], which was mailed to this office by [redacted] who stated that...

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.

- 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
November 7, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the teletype of October 25, 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

CC New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 12-37 BY SPY113/a/P
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:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
Top Secret
January 13, 1940

64-7606-17

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: IRAK ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephonic conversation had with you on January 3, 1940, by Inspector A. Rosan 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,
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.
It has been ascertained that neither 410 Fourth Avenue nor 410 Fourth Street, New York City, are in existence. Inquiries were made, however, at various points in the vicinity of Manhattan, New York, and Brooklyn, New York, in order to develop fully any possibilities which appear to be pertinent to the instant investigation. In order that you may be fully informed of the inquiries which have been made, I am setting out in detail certain addresses which may be of some significance.

One building located at 406-420, situated on the East Side of Manhattan, is occupied by a service garage used for the storage of automobiles and trucks. The highest number on the East Side of Manhattan is 340. Inquiries at Brooklyn, New York, reveal that 410 Fourth Street is a three-story residence in a residential section. It is occupied by the occupant of the premises at 410 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This company is engaged in the sale and distribution of Pontiac automobiles. A sixteen-story building...
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.

Sincerely yours,
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAUN

January 8, 1940

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

[Handwritten note:]

Yellow lift attached.

[Handwritten note:] 1940 mail room to be pulled. 21-40

[Handwritten note:] 96-57
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Dr. Rosen of the
Bureau regarding the address 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 a SERVICE GARAGE.

It is a one story brick building opposite a junk
yard. The entire neighborhood consists of warehouses and
garages. This building has 225 feet frontage in
the middle of the block on the south side of the
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 3 which is a large warehouse. There is no 430 Fourth Avenue,
New York City; however, 404 Fourth Avenue is a 16-story of-

The author 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
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: AR:IM

JANUARY 6, 1940

SAC - NEW YORK

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

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-38 BY 25B 0522989

RECORDED 61-7606-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1940

S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1940

POSTAL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL DATED 1-2-40 BY SP3 STALAG
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:

61-7606-23
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) (67D) 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):

______________________________
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- [ ] For your information:

______________________________

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

61-7606-24
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☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (620) ________________________________ 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: 24

_______________________________

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SECRET

New York, N. Y.
January 25, 19xx.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs,

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. E. Forbush
Special Agent in Charge.

co-Richmond
Washington Field.
February 1, 1940

Dear [Name]

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
* FEB 1 1940 *

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JMM: MAL
65-5721
February 3, 1940
61-7606

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

ES: (BIC)

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
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. L. Foxworth
Special Agent in Charge
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61-7606-29
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\(617606\cdot 30\)
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

At 9:10 P.M., on March 3, 1940, a long distance telephone call was received from...

stated that...

Respectfully,

J. R. Ruggles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATED 2-28-7 BY SPY/STS.
March 30, 1940

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a report which was forwarded to this office by the Special Agent in Charge, No action is being taken by this office.

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
P. E. FOXWORTH, Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61- 7606- 33

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
607 U. S. Court House
Roley Square
New York, N.Y.

March 30, 1940

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29, 1940, wherein you enclosed 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 N. CLASSIFIED
DATE 12/31/36 BY 5731573.08

RECORDED
& INDEXED
April 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 30, 1940, with which you transmitted a report from one of our agents 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

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 F. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

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

It is noted that the informant states that

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

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
on 12-2-87

Very truly yours,

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

35610
April 6, 1940

CLASSIFIED

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: SPYING ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

During an investigation of the activities of the Christian Mobilizers, Special Agent [redacted] made arrangements to use the service of [redacted] as a confidential informant.
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) 1(b)(6) 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:

61-7606-35
A check of the indices of the New York Office indicates that the files contain considerable miscellaneous information concerning individuals mentioned in this letter.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
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) (670) 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: 61-7606-35
61-7606

Section 2
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.

Bureau letter dated April 17, 1940; Bureau File #61-7606.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

- C -
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-
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
April 30, 1940

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

JSB:ERA
Enclosure
cc-New York (Enclosure)
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_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _______________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7606-37
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-87 BY SP2655
DEC 30 1940

61-7606-38

CHANGED TO

97-430-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C. IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

Details:

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 McCODDAGH, 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;

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-22-39 BY 6/31/40

MAY 17 1940

MAY 13 P.M.
JOHN R. REILLY, member of the State Board of Equalization;

State Senator JOHN F. SHELLEY;

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

THOMAS F. GILLIGAN, Ancient Order of Hibernians;

Archbishop JOHN J. MITY;

REV. FRANCIS J. ROCK, S.S., Phd.

These last two named individuals are the outstanding Irish clergymen 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 considerable 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 espionage, 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 -

-2-
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

May 21, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

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:MG

RECORDED & INDEXED

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:

61-7606-41
May 23, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. YARM

RE: GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

With reference to the letter from the New York office dated April 6, 1940, enclosing photostatic copies of reports submitted by

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. Tolson
Mr. Nagel
Mr. E. A. Yarm
Mr. Cleer
Mr. Loei
Mr. Enna
Mr. Gidian
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Brandin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
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For your information:

________________________

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61-7606-42
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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:

\[61-7606-43\]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

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

61.7606-44
June 26, 1940

Dear [Name],

I have your letter dated June 14, 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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/37 BY O8323513

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I wrote below in the censored matter which was forwarded to you by a confidential informant:

(67c)

(67c)

(67d)

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

66 Boston

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 29 1940 ★

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

The 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,

C. H. HOTTUL
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (2)

[Redacted information]

[Handwritten notes]
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, is very much a product of the United States. It came into being when the Franco forces were nearing Madrid in 1936 and General Mola said: "We have four millions of soldiers and the "fifth column" will rise up from within Madrid to help us." Herein, then, the World-Telegram presents the fifth column as a known reality, the facts available to its elements, organization and intentions, described by George Britt in a series of articles of which this is the seventh.

By GEORGE BRITT, World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Ireland's ancient wrongs and the traditional hatred of the Irish for the English have not been any more neglected by Hitler than they were by the Kaiser's agents in the World War.

Nazi Germany's effort to enlist the Irish in America for a fifth column to march in step with the Bund is an important factor in Nazi column promotion. The effort has been consistent, and the wooing of the Irish has been persuasive and tireless.

The story of that effort is told here with the knowledge that the vast mass of the American Irish are not fifth columnists. But there are individual fifth columnists among them.

English Natural Toes

The Irish have required no German invasion to make them love the English. It is no proof of "fifth columnning that the Gaelic American, fiercely isolated in his views of America, should have concluded an editorial last Saturday: "Never forget that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." That phrase is purest Irish, entirely free from German accent.

However, England's increased difficulty in Ireland would be also Germany's opportunity, and the promoters of Hitler's fifth columns in America have done their best to make opportunities coin-

President Roosevelt, reputed chief of all of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, who said the Nazis last year and supposedly took back large American contributions to support his campaign against the British, was reported two weeks ago to be with the Nazis in Hamburg. With him, according to the report, is Joseph McAdoo, Philadelphia leader of the Clan-na-Gael, who was his companion on- 0ut last year.

Vital Element.

Repeatedly during the bombing which swept England the past year charges have been made that the I. R. A. terrorists were instigated by the Nazi government. Supporters admit that Nazi Germany and I. R. A. have at least one aim in common—the downfall of the British empire.

The British-hating Irish and the Hitler worshipers among the Germans, often found themselves in the same boat in New York in recent years. Bund orators harangued Irish meetings. To an unprecedented degree the Irish were infected with the Nazis' anti-Semitism, and both were agreed in glorifying Franco in Spain.

I. R. A. Nazis Linked

Irish members of the Christian Front and followers of Father Coughlin, picketing radio station WMCA in the winter of 1938-39, rubbed elbows with Nazi bundsmen in the same picket line. At the same time pickets were solicited to attend the Bund's rally in Madison Square Garden, at which the Bundsmen shrieked their cheery cheer. Father Coughlin was whenever his name was mentioned.

As Otto Voltchus reported from Berlin 19 months ago, "The German hero in America for the moment is the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin."

Father Coughlin, a man of Irish stock and adored by thousands of Irish-Americans, was useful to the Nazis as few have ever been. He denounced the Nazis' enemies, echoed their propaganda, explained and softened their outrages, encouraged their hopes. He was a

Last heard of in Chicago, he was languishing for the lack of followers.

Whatever serious menace lies in the Nazi effort to inflame the Irish in America, it consists not in the strutting Healeys but in the silent undercover workers. These agents are not advertised, but a few attempts to develop and recruit them have been brought to light. These may be seen in certain letters of Oscar G. Pius, former editor of the Wocher in Chicago, one of the pioneer Nazi agents in this country. Pius now has returned to Germany, and last year he was in charge of the "American-Canadian-Irish section of the
Dr. Anna of Se...e to her on March 1939: "It would be a plea...e in a position to initiate some...e...nt people in New York. I intend to come to the States for the...l purpose of studying Irish-American folklore. Consequently, I would be...ld to me acquainted with some...uential Irish-Americans."

Even after war started, in the other letter dated Nov. 2, he kept up his talk about Irish folklore. "As far as the Irish-Americans in New York 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 20, he wrote to a young Irishman in New York: "Due to my tireless work, it is finally realized that the Irish in America are a real American element, and one which the Irish imm...
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-81 BY SP 867508

61-7606-46

CHANGED TO

65-27270-1
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; Subversive Activities

Washington, D.C.
July 6, 1940

Please be advised that at about 1:15 this afternoon I called to advise that

Very truly yours,

CC: Bureau

Special Agent
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:

61-7606-47
August 7, 1940

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

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. Botsen, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1301 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.

Dear Sir:

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

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel  
Special Agent in Charge  

7/11/40  
Memo. Mr. Ladd  

7/25/40  
W/F. Div.  
C. C. N. Y. C.  

All information contained herein is unclassified.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
1 JUL 25 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  

ENCL. C  

RECORDED & INDEXED  
6-76-06-47 X
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Last night, at about 9:30 P.M., Assistant Director H. 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 UCLASSIFIED
DATE: 7-6-40
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:

61-7606-47X
July 23, 1940

All information contained herein is classified.

Res: 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 ___ in connection with an interview had by Agent ___.

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 ___.

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 ___ 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 above action to be taken in the future to be reflected as indicated in the above caption, rather than as "Subversive Activities."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Co-Philadelphia
Co-New York City
July 10, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Res: Irish Republican Army

Re: Subversive Activities

The attached is a Washington field office copy of the memorandum prepared on the night of July 7th 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,

[Signature]

Cc: Mr. Nelson
    Mr. Clay
    Mrs. Macworth

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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
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 12-05-1940 BY 61-7606-4722

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 DEC 14 1940
9 S. 96 A. M. D. J. P.

DELETED DATE 12-05-1940
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOSEPH McGARRITY, well known Philadelphian, has been associated with Irish activities in Philadelphia for a number of years. Formerly considered an 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 -

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 inspectors, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, was contacted relative to any information he might have regarding JOSEPH McGARRITY, who was prominently

DISTRIBUTION:

1 Bureau
3 Washington Field
2 Philadelphia

COPIES DESTROYED
8 271 MAY 23 1941
Philadelphia file 65-370.

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

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 file was 4909 Wynnefield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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 Wynnefield Avenue has an unpublished phone in the name of M. J. McGARRITY.
Philadelphia file 65-370.

[(b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

Is a personal friend of the writer's, and was contacted relative to possible information he might have relative to McGARRITY, without disclosing the fact that inquiry had been made to

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

[(b/c) (b/c)]

a personal friend of the writer's, is known to be active in Irish circles in the City of Philadelphia. When interviewed relative to McGARRITY, he stated that
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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:

61-7606-48
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 ---
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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 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 that
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)(2) (670) 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.

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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:

61-7606-49
July 23, 1940

During the dictation of this letter, Agent was telephonically contacted by a man who stated

It is the opinion of Agent that

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

Very truly yours,

GUY HOFSTADT
Special Agent in Charge

65-1268
CC: New York
Philadelphia
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 included copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent [Name Redacted] reflecting his interview with [Name Redacted]. 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 [Name Redacted]. Mr. Sears advised that the latter is not and is not believed to be identical with the [Name Redacted] mentioned by [Name Redacted] but that this is being checked. Mr. Sears stated that Agent [Name Redacted] 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

Recorded

INDEXED
Memorandum for
Mr. Clegg
- 2 -
July 11, 1940

Special Agent in Charge Hotel of the Washington Field Office
was called and told to try to locate immediately

Mr. Hottel was told to check immediately at [redacted] hotel, in
the event [redacted] 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 informa-
tion, so [redacted] can be located and investi-
gated. A surveillance will be placed upon [redacted] in the event he
is located, if same proves practicable.

Mr. Hottel has stated that in view of the fact
when interviewed by Agent,

he is having [redacted] Reinterviewed in an effort to obtain more specific
information, especially relative to

It will be noted that [redacted] Mr. Hottel
has indicated that additional efforts will be made to obtain more
specific data in the latter regard.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson
New York, New York

June 16, 1940

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.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
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)(c) (b)(d) 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.

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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:

61-7606-51
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 14, 1940, in which you suggest the possibility of 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 inimical 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 that may be able to develop which would be of interest to this Bureau. You should also determine the amount of money you would want to receive for his services.

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:

61-7606-52
CHANGED TO

180-6205-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/24/71 BY 6385751a-80
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

August 29, 1940

Reference is made to Mr. Tann's Memorandum dated July 10, 1940, in the above entitled matter. It will be recalled that Joseph McGarrity, Irish leader and foremost United States exponent of Irish freedom, died at his home in Philadelphia on August 5, 1940. That 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. That investigation at Philadelphia in connection with this case was unsuccessful.

Efforts by the Washington Field Office to locate

the Washington Field Office to locate

Mr. Tracy were unsuccessful. Reference is made to Mr. Tann's Memorandum dated July 10, 1940, in the above entitled matter. It will be recalled that Joseph McGarrity, Irish leader and foremost United States exponent of Irish freedom, died at his home in Philadelphia on August 5, 1940.

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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:

61-7600-54
Memorandum for the Director

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

Respectfully,

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

Re: S. J. DRAyon  
Special Agent in Charge  

Seattle, Washington  
August 31, 1940  

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. DRAyon  
Special Agent in Charge  

cc: Los Angeles  
cc: San Francisco
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CONFIDENTIAL

New York, N. Y.
November 2, 1940

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] convinced 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 recidivist. 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 18, 1940 signed by HARRY SHORT, 80 West 32nd St.,
New York, N. Y., regarding the Irish Republican newspaper, A self-
addressed return envelope addressed to Harry Short was also received,
and the letter and self-addressed envelope are enclosed here with.
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 8.
Aug. 8, 1940

$0.50

for a year's subscription to

Irish Republic

ALL INFORMATION HERIN IS CLASSIFIED.

DATE 12-29-41 BY 228-15-10

61-4666-56X
The IRISH REPUBLIC

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

HELEN LANDRETH, author of
"Dear Dark Head", and well
known in literary circles in
America, delivered the follow-
ing address at a public meeting
in Dublin last year. Because
she was the only woman in
the room, she was not taken
seriously. Those who were
there saw her as aggressive
and dismissed her contribution
as one which made no protest
against the status quo. Helen
Landreth is a strong-minded
woman who was murdered and
imprisoned for her efforts to
free the British Empire.

"The men who meet in Leinster
House may not have been im-
pressed by the dictatorial
actions of the Free State". She
was one of the few to stand
up for her convictions.

"If any party in Ireland endeav-
or the people that the new As-
dered proposals for a Free
State to hold any sort of public
meeting for any purpose unless
approved by the government.

"When I come to Ireland, I did not
intend to take any part in politics.
didn't want to have the same
responsibility as others. I
should never have changed my
mind.

"But the introduction of the new
Constitution into the Dail has
changed matters. They are not
matters of party politics any
longer. They are above party
politics. They involve a
question in the interest of all
Ireland, a question in the
interest of the people as a
whole. There is the strong pos-
tibility that these bills would be
used to suppress any Irish
nationalities who, in the event
that England was engaged in
war, would use England's difficulty
as Ireland's opportunity to
overthrow the constitution.

"My whole devotion to Ireland
rests on the fact that, no matter
how much she suffered, how
much she was oppressed,
how many freedom fighters
were suppressed in order to
force her people, collectively
and individually, to surrender,
there was always a slight hope
that Ireland could somehow
survive. That was the hope
which Ireland had as long as
she had England as a
neighbor.

"It is this tradition of unselfish-
to the freedom of my devi-
and loyalty to a principle, and that
principle is the republic of
independent Ireland."

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN IRELAND
LONDON—Lt. General Sir H. R.
Pownall has just been appointed
to command the British troops in
Ireland. The new commander
was sworn in by Lord Gort,
who has served under Lord
Gort.

The new commander, Sir H. R.
Pownall, was sworn in by Lord
Gort.

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A VEIL OF SecrET: Many of the Irish-American papers have been silent, in deference to the Republican candidates and their platform, of Irish-American sympathy for the Chinese. But the United States has been a land of opportunity for men of Irish blood for many generations. Thousands of Irishmen have come to this country and have become citizens. They have contributed to the nation's progress and prosperity. It is therefore necessary to understand the views of the Irish-American papers and to appreciate the importance of the relationship between the Irish and the United States. The Irish are a people of great culture and tradition, and they have much to offer the world. It is, therefore, important to understand the views of the Irish-American papers and to appreciate the importance of the relationship between the Irish and the United States. The Irish are a people of great culture and tradition, and they have much to offer the world. It is, therefore, important to understand the views of the Irish-American papers and to appreciate the importance of the relationship between the Irish and the United States.
**FLYING COLUMN**

It had been stated in fighting for "spiritual ideals," "freedom," etc. she would agree with what she practiced by leaving Ireland and other dominions where the "Irish" were not.

If we present national administration were not in agreement that we oppose the very idea of force and dictatorship, it would prevent what it prescribes—by drawing away from the Catholic, Godless State of Rome.

**England is fortunate these days.** It had moved upon the road of the counter-violation of their situation from England's island who offered their help by leaving Ireland and other dominions where the "Irish" were not.

**England succeeded in getting the United States to embargo grain and move it from Chicago to the British Army.** The Canadian draft was passed on the promise that the men would be used for "home defense only.

**After the gift of American Warships.** The "Irish" were not; either it was that the United States would be in the war after the November election of the "right party" wins.

The present Allied Nations administration was based on a survey that was made of Sandburg's 2,000,000 words on Alphonse Lincoln and his political action. This was the day German, Irish, Italian, were in the front line fighting to preserve the Union. The only Irish who took no part in the war was to preserve the United States were the English. Then, so be it!

Churchill the Buhrer! It was bad enough for British prestige that they should have been massacred out of Norway; bad enough that they ran so fast from the front. And his attitude towards the war was successful now in doing it in Ireland. He could do it in Power. Let me mention that—he said English pressure on the "Free" State should work for Civil War.

Prisoners' Dependents' Social

**THE DATE:** Saturday Nov. 14th

**THE PLACE:** Yorkville Civic 39th East 82nd Street

**THE REASON:** For an annual night and fund raising possibility of taking homes away from the Irish. It is being presented by the Linn Lynch and Brothers Connolly Club.

**FILM COLUMN**

The Staff of the Irish Republic believe in the American principle of free speech. We do not agree with those who, unbacked by foreign propaganda of non-Irish or another, take advantage of their position to disseminate anti-American, anti-English propaganda. In our opinion the following film tend to hit these feelings of hatred. They serve only the cause of the war-mongers.

War Propaganda Film

After Mola Kempf

Guest of Berlin

Foreign Correspondent

Four Cases

Leon Has Wings

The Maxi Murdered

The Mail Man of Europe

Mortal Storm, The

Mystery Sea Captain

Pleasant Hill

Reebok of Tainted

**NEW DRIVE AGAINST F-B-A**

**LONDON.—Due to the success attained by the I.R.A. destruction in many industries of the menace of production for British Armaments, the Home Office is enforcing an intensive drive investigating all employees in vital industries in an effort to ascertain whether any misuse of these privileges is still employed in these factories. Several instances have been reported to have been seized by the R.S.P. which failed to explode, and of questionable use to be found to have been tampered with. The comparative widespread operation of this indicates a well organized campaign, the Home Office claims.

**SUPREME STRENGTH**

As we were going in press news was received of a new hangman in Belfast. Seven men who were arrested in the main raids conducted daily have begun a hangman to effect their release. They are reported not to be members of the I.R.A.

**IMPORTANT NEW BOOK!**

Our attention has just been called to a new publication called "Dynamos of War and Revolution" by Laurence Dennis. If possible we will review this book in our BOOK COLUMN in the next issue. Meanwhile, we suggest that you "buy, borrow, or steal" a copy. Ask for it in your libraries.

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**Do Your Part**

**BUY A NEW SUBSCRIPTION**

The Irish Republic

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**LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE**

The Gaelic Society

---

**BOYCOTT**

English goods and services!

Every Dollar spent on English goods helps to SUPPRESS THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

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**THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS BANNED in IRELAND**

Mail yours to IRELAND!
England's Greatest Defeat in the War

By CAPTAIN FRANCIS MCKELLAR

(Concluded from the V. 8., No. 6.)

England's greatest defeat in the present war has never been recorded. It did not take place in Norway or in Belgium or in Holland. It did not take place on land or sea or in the air. It took place in the minds of men, yet it is of immediate, practical, tremendous importance. American newspapers and American readers, long accustomed to being given long and harrowing accounts of the sinking of ships and other events of minor importance, but who have not seen war as a fact of life; and new students of the collapse of English prestige. In Europe, in the Near East, in the Far East in South and East Asia, we have witnessed during the last few months the destruction of that illusion of invincibility which enabled Great Britain to hold "the good old flag" in fee-simple among the nations of men.

Rasputin's Time Important

People who have seen the film "The Loves of a Bongal Lady," will recall the speech of Mr. Punch, when he spoke of England's prestige in the East. They will see there another example of Russia's "hot and dotted" Asiatic dominion, none of whose people talk and write as much as the British on the subject of the East, but who are able to do themselves, they believe, what we cannot do for them. The British are Korea, and Manchuria now, since Japan was a Japanese annexation, not a Japanese colony. Macau and Foochow of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty were the only British possessions of any consequence. They were taken over from the Pittsburg, N. Y., Russia, and Great Britain, and afterwards as far as the Himalayas with all its ramifications, was not a British possession, but was the preserve of the Indian Oriental Army.

Russian Pose Fallen

In Europe, Britain's prestige has also fallen. It is not a mystery that enormous army was an enormous myth, otherwise the British would not have allowed the Americans to correspond to England as much as they do. About 100,000 British and American soldiers in Egypt against the 250,000 of the British and Russian Guards, and through the Americans are individually brave, they are united in the name on account of their bad discipline. They were badly disciplined when they reached Russia, and they were worse disciplined after they were in Russia. The British were so brave at Vshat, Jand used to be, and fast after that, the greatest loss of prestige about which I have spoken.

"Pestiferous Albions"

For her loss of prestige England has to thank herself. Her people, no doubt, is likely to pass the whole of this century in building a new capital for the world, would have to act as a bulwark. But she has all the credit of the war which is building in Germany.

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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 of the United States bears letters of credence from His Majesty the King of Ireland.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS DECLASSIFIED
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.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1939

My dear Mr. McCarrthy:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 25, 1938, 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 affected 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 George, which are countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ireland.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary

Mr. Joseph McCarrthy,
4909 Wymfield Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennslyvania.
STEPPING-STONES

"scelts"

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STEPPING STONES

By SCHELG

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 extraction 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 resolute 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 5th, were published in one issue, they carried the announcement that

"The following communique 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 sentence 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: Cornelius Colbert, Edmond Kent, Michael Mallin and J. J. Heuston."

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 8th, 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 landed in Richmond barracks, and amongst them appeared Dillon, and later, but not to three, Dillon, very national Republican was sworn out 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 a member of the Privy Council. On Thursday he was mysteriously presented in Cork, interviewed the Mayor, the Assistant Bishop and others under an adequate guard, and proceeded theretofore by the Admiralty launch to Cobh, whence, that night, he went like a hero "by sea route to Fishguard."

Back at Westminster, he unwittingly admitted the breakdown of all government in Ireland. Thereupon the National Union was commissioned "to see an agreement 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, useful and 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 parts in the Easter Rising, had been amalgamated 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 an effort to stop the partitioning of Ireland, was growing in activity, and was producing a very useful and prosperous 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 District 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 from 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, either directly or indirectly from any of its representatives.

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, on February 17th, 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 made a most striking victory. Forthwith he became the special target of the Parliamentary Party, and a National Conference which he organised met with the target of the 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 Party conference recommended a Pro-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 Irish liberty came on the occasion of the National Festival. Hosts of able-bodied English slackers were whip-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, 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, and 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 bigot of "Ulster" remained comfortably at home.

On Sunday, June 10th, Inspector Mills met his death through a blow of a harry at a Republican meeting in Beresford Place, Dublin, and Count Plunkett, Cathal Brugha and others were arrested. From the United States was released there by Lord Northcliffe, who had made sympathetic references to Ireland in the press of America. T. J. Young 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 some clamour for their release. Following the demonstration in Cork towards the end 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 independence and separation, a free and independent Irish Republic." Later, at a rally in Killala, 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 surrender."

The Freeman's Journal next complained of efforts to wreck the Irish Convention which it, admitted.

"Sinn Féin honestly declined to touch unless it was elected on manhood suffrage, was free 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: "Orangemen hypocritically calling for conscription—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 get England to march to crush her own rivals, or that we might conquer the world. We do not believe in the meaning of matters, and would say further that, if Ulster stood in the way of our attaining Irish freedom, Ulster should be coerced. Why should it not?"

The death of Pat O'Brien, M.P., at this juncture, created a Parliamentary vacancy in Kilkenny. Towards the end of the month, William T. Cosgrave was 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 Kilmainham again.

"Kilmainham 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, "and the soldiers are despondent, August 11th.

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

"If Orange men are Irishmen they will come into this movement. If they still continue to be the tools of England and the English garrison in Ireland, we must make up our minds that there is nothing for them now. Corps exist in this movement as your forefathers did in '98, as a part of the Irish nation; and, though you have been planted in the earth by the providence of God, the 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 own proceedings, hypocritically said:

"I confess the Convention made me as I never hoped before that I should live to see that change of heart out of which alone 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 fields 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 luncheon at noon to an American ship as escort, and there Plunkett renewed his nauseating platitudes. As the remains of Tom Ashe were being removed that night from the Mater Hospital to the pro-Cathedral, British military lorry bursts into the vast cortège at Dorset Street, affording a perfect illustration of the Black and-Tan methods. Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty sent a public protest against the killing of the young patriot and the slow doing to death of his comrades.

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

The Ashe funeral was as impressive as any of the historic funerals of Ireland's political dead. 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 jails.

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. Uncessing 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 tail being an ill-advised concession to the vaccination of Arthur Griffith and of others who can see no further."

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, as we are told, are out for the freedom of the Chinese. This is a gentleman who has proclaimed to the world that he has left it to the Irish people to devise a system for enforcing the Treaty, and that they can do it out of their own regeneration. And, though Paul Morley comes forward and says that 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, which consists of men in all countries, there is different shades. Notwithstanding that, we are united on this point—that we stand hereafter for an Irish Republic, and we believe that the Republic can be achieved by the weapon of the suggested Constitution."

Eamonn de Valera, in acknowledging his election as President of the organisation, said next day:

"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. This, then, it is your task in East Clare that my election was not only the beginning of a theory, but the beginning of an action. I regard my unanimous election here as a monument to the heroic dead, and this is the post facto proof that they were right in East Clare that my election was not only the beginning of a theory, but the beginning of an action.

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 of the House of Hanover. There is no question of raising a Roman or a Spanish Colony in Ireland. We propose, if we are to be united under the flag which we desire to fly—the flag of Ireland, the flag of freedom—the flag of the Irish Republic. We have called that flag to the mast, and we shall never lower it. I ask you to salute that flag nailed to the mast, which we can never lower,—to salute the flag and, in Grattan's words, to say: "Exo perpetuo""

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 £22,000,000 of Irish money through a "Banking Invasion." 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 it as endurable.
2. That, before rising, you must see that the conditions under which you are suffering are too threatening to bear.
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 Redistricting Committee were the British Parliament continued to create unrest in Ireland as likely to be unfair to Ulster Nationalists, and to promote the findings of the Irish Convention, whose proceedings were still private. Speaking at the ensuing Manchester Martyrs' Commemoration in the Mansion House, 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 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, Germany can as well claim that Belgium is a military necessity to her. Aye, and say the Vosges Mountains in Alsace-Lorraine are necessary to Germany. Are we then in a clear sense not to say that Belgium is 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 on the 28th October, 1914, at their first Convention; and one of the paragraphs of the Declaration of Volunteer says the object of the Volunteers is to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland. I say that the policy 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 to-morrow."

In a long letter to the Freeman's Journal three days later, he referred to John Dillon's speeches as "tiresomely full of the divine right of parties and leaders," and, speaking at 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's food supply. The Holms had supplied the reduced yards 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 just the same principle which was the salt of every Irish movement for the last seven centuries; the principle of strength, the principle which Eugene Root O'Neill vindicated at Benburb, which animated Troy and Fitzgerald, and for which he fought and died. Irishmen trusted John Redmond in the past because they believed he meant these things. He was not John Redmond if he betrayed his people. He will never forgive himself if he does not hold his people. The people of Ireland and the people of America are the only ones who have a right to speak for America."

John Redmond was a British statesman and politician who was leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons from 1900 to 1916. He was a key figure in the Irish Question and played a significant role in the politics of Ireland and the United Kingdom during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His quotes reflect his commitment to the Irish people and his belief in the importance of their struggle for independence.

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 Mutiny, resigned of his command on the grounds that the rearguard of the German breakthrough at St. Eloi, and the British troops were said to have withdrawn the German batteries. 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 Hierarchy issued a protest against this threat to the Irish Church. The Prelates joined with their colleagues in Canada, and the President of the British Council of Bishops, Dr. Booth, in writing to Dr. More O’Ferrall, the Prelate of the Church of Ireland, on behalf of the United Irishman, and not for the Church at large. 

The collapse of Russia enabled the Germans to transfer 75 new Divisions to the Western front at that juncture, and the Allies' great problem now was:

"Where will the German blow fall?"

"Desminating air raids fairly terrorised London. Lloyd George appealed to the Colonies for aid, and it was pointed out that Australia's contributions, for example, already exceeded £20,000."

"April 16th, the Lord Mayor of Dublin summoned a 'Conference representing the different political parties; and delegates from Sinn Féin, Labour and the supporters of John Dillon and William O'Brien respectively, met three days later, in the Mansion House. It was unanimously decided to open a National Aid Fund and submit Ireland's case to the nations. The following national pledge was taken at every church door in the land:"

"Delaying the right of the British Government to enforce Compulsory Service 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 Milner. Edward Shortt became Under-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 have entered into, treasonable combinations, 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 Conogan—elected representatives of the population of Arthur Griffith, just selected to contest a vacancy in Cavan, Mrs. Clarke, Madame Gonne MacBride and Countess Marckievicz. A German air raid on England, causing 200 casualties in London alone, since measures were introduced by Lloyd George in a lame explanation failed to give any evidence whatever. It is true that Joseph Dowling landed on the coast of Clare, was arrested, and taken to London; but he was never connected with any conspiracy in a German plot. 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 again. To them it is due that the British people, the British Dominions and the whole world see clearly that there is no other solution, than to uphold the spirit of the Empire, and that the Dominions repudiate British 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, unanioumsly adopted by Dáil Éireann at that inaugural meeting, had these two clauses:

Whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1916, by the Irish Republic Government acting on behalf of the Irish people; Now, therefore, the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people in National Parliament assembled do the following:

That this Council shall be the Government of Ireland, 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, Piaras MacCana, T.D., died a deportee in Gloucester Gaol. That night it was announced at Westminster that Irish deportees and Irish police 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 Dáil Éireann, April 1st, and elected Priorrh-Aire. A week later, at the Sinn Féin 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 Dáil Éireann publicly welcomed three delegates from 'the United States who came to press on President Wilson Ireland's claim to recognition at the Peace Conference. The Greater Ireland beyond the Seas was wide awake. On June 6th, the United States Senate, with one dissentent, passed the following resolution:

"The Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles 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 Dáil, 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 Dáil Éireann National Loan, among them being the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe. At the 20th Finance opening 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 Dáil, and every member of the army must swear the following Oath of Allegiance:

I do hereby swear (or affirm) that I do not and will not yield a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, or power within Ireland hostile and insubordinate thereto, and I do further swear (or affirm) that I to the best of my knowledge and ability will support and defend the Government of the Irish Republic, which is Dáil Éireann, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and I will be true Irish allegiance and as such 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 reservations 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 ten 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 Ireland."

Public boards in all parts of the country soon decided to give allegiance to Dáil Éireann, Government of the Republic. The following resolution, promulgated by the Dublin Corporation, was adopted in Dublin:

"That this Council of the elected representatives of the City of Dublin hereby acknowledges the authority of Dáil Éireann as the duly elected Government of the Irish people, and undertake to give whatever support may be required in the measures for the establishment of the Irish Republic which this Council is now taking, 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 Féin 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 correspondents 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:

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine," he said, "made provision for its security without depriving the Latin Republics of South America of their independence and their life. The United States took Cuba as a base for an armed intervention to secure independence and life to the Latin Republics, and now by the Platt Amendment in aid of that freedom and life. . . . " Why does not Britain make a stipulation like this to safeguard herself against foreign attacks at once? Why did not Britain do with Cuba what Britain did with Cuba? Why doesn't Britain send the troops of the States for the two neighbouring islands? The people of Ireland, so far from objecting, would cooperate in the whole and ever.

This shows that the de Valera outlook had little in common with Irish tradition; for Ireland had a spiritual empire almost a thousand years before America was well discovered and when Cuba was little better than a remote sandbank. His interview escaped attention in Ireland owing to the disturbed state of the times—but has his scheme ever since been since, but the Dáil in a generous spirit of loyalty and comradeship upheld him as the mouthpiece of the Republic abroad, and so shielded him against his critics,
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of Terror was intensified until the world-wide horror it evoked brought sympathy and support for the Irish sufferers from the quarters of Benedict XV, even, sending a very generous subscription. Ultimately it brought the blush of shame to callous England’s cheeks, so that English prelates of all denominations, the press of all shades of opinion, professional and public men, politicians of all parties—even the brothers Cícel—denounced their Government’s tyranny, and clamoured for order.

The Partition Act coming into operation early in May, elections were held in the North and South before the end of the month. The Southern Deputies were returned unopposed. King George coming to open the Northern Parliament there, which Republicans and Nationalists also hastened back to England in the alarm aroused by the demonstration of armed force for his protection in Belfast. In Dublin the attempted opening proved abortive, and the Custom House—headquarters of the alien Local Government and Taxation departments—was burnt down by nationalists. Released about this time I was astonished at the efforts made, mainly by clergymen, to get me into contact with Messrs. Cope, Smurts and other sympathisers and supporters, and even more astonished to find the Unionists called for the 4th July in the Mansion House, with every indication that it would eventuate in a delegation to London. Miss MacArdle emphasises more, probably, than she realised in stating in "The Irish Republic" that, at that juncture...

The President made his headquarters at the Dublin Mansion House. There he was joined by Arthur Griffith, released from Mountjoy. Presently Robert Barton was released. . . . Reen MacNeill, Eamon de Valera and Michael Staines also were released immediately, but 54 members of Dail Eireann were prisoners still.

Gen. Smurts arrived from London on the morrow. His evasive movements on landing were worthy of his mission and its sponsors.

While the Mansion House Conference was in progress we were summoned to an afternoon meeting of the Ministry at the house of Madame O’Rahilly. After some time, the Secretary produced a note, a couple of lines of which were written in ink by the President, who regretted he could not attend the Conference, but 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 released, under the Premier’s proposals proved so utterly 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 representatives was held the following Sunday afternoon. It was a meeting that will be remembered. 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, but sitting well back again, were 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 MacNeill, Cathal Brugha at the defeatist note in due time. The President sat and listened, myself and Countess Markievicz directly facing the President; on the left of the Countess on another seat, partly facing the

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 a symbol of 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. 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 said he 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 beaker 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 fair 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, if I indispensable, to the Lloyd George proposals, and against a traditional objection to entering the enemy’s house. Malachi’s entering the house of Brian Boru was one of many examples. We must be careful, above all, not to let the enemy divide us when elements of friction were already manifest. Even, elections have caused lasting ill-feeling in the past, and I had witnessed faction-fighting with sticks and other weapons recurring as a result of them. We were largely armed now, and a conflict would lead to bloodshed for which we would be blamed. Nor must we let England rush us at this stage. Our struggle had been going on for 760 years, and we must now give ourselves ample time to consider our position, however eager England may be for a reply. I therefore recommend that the documents be circulated and that we re-assemble when in a position to offer considered opinions on them.

The Countess on her way to the meeting had met the mother of one of the boys killed in the fight and, having had a long talk with her, she almost determined never again to be responsible for anything that would bring so much anguish on an Irish mother. However, I have already changed my mind somewhat. What Scelig has said must stand for me.

"You all know my opinion," was, in substance, about as much as Michael Collins said; and Kevin O’Higgins did not think it appropriate that he should speak when his chief, Mr. Cosgrave, was present. Of Ernest Blythe I do not feel I can justly say anything. Part of that side of the room was obscure, and so remains: what emerged in the clouded figure of Blythe signifying his acquiescence in the attitude of Griffith and MacNeill.

William Cosgrave jauntily endorsed the view of Prof. MacNeill: a better offer than some of us ever expected!
Count Plunkett excelled himself. He put our whole case 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 and the great masters of English you keep at your elbow an opportunity of extricating us from the morass we have toiled out of." We have done our best, half-sobbed the President, "and I have never undertaken to do more than I have.

"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 reason to be familiar with their terms, for I had 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 1918:

"Arthur Griffith in his closing address said that every member's ambition was to work for the independence of his 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 devotedly united in their efforts to secure a sovereign Republic. Ireland was ready, 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 much that has been said before—that it was not a fair 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 20th August, Sean McKean said:

"The honour has fallen to me to put before the Dáil the name of Eamon de Valera as President of the Irish Republic." Richard McKee, 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:

"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."

Much that is misleading has been written about the nomination of delegates to London soon after. All I need say here on the subject is that it was the President himself who in his address to the Dáil on August 20th, 1921, said in the course of a long speech that: "We have accepted a position of authority and responsibility in the Government of the Republic."

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

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Acknowledging his election, the President said:

..."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."

...Much that is misleading has been written about the nomination of delegates to London soon after. All I need say here on the subject is that it was the President himself who in his address to the Dáil on August 20th, 1921, said in the course of a long speech that: "We have accepted a position of authority and responsibility in the Government of the Republic."
III.—THE RETREAT FROM THE REPUBLIC.

It was not until June, 1925, that Mr. de Valera ventured to put tentatively before Dáil Éireann the policy he evidently had been developing and privately testing for a long time. At a meeting at that period, over which I presided, he hinted that it was in Leinster House Ireland's destiny would be worked out.

There is a situation, he said in substance. Many of you here must have heard me refer to that question when I played Rugby football I was often asked to tackle. As far as I can estimate it, our position in the country is not without promise. If there would be a government and a nation, if we are satisfied, if a vote which I am satisfied we should be. Which of these should we avoid? Strange as it may seem to some of you, I think our aim should be the substantial minority. In that position we could press for reforms, for increased Old Age Pension, better prices for the farmers, for the workers, and other things which are for the good of all.

In that way, we could earn the gratitude and the sympathy of the people. But if we get a majority, I think we might find ourselves up against serious difficulties, and have to take steps more drastic than my conscience would permit me to take; to other words, I would not be worth my place on the podium.

He added, as stated, that he thought the destiny of Ireland would be worked out in Leinster House.

Deputies protested, and I answered that I had become uneasy about the President's line of argument, but did not wish to interrupt him. Thenceforward, while I sat in the chair, no one, I declared, would be permitted to indulge in argument derogatory to the status of the Republic. And, as the matter had taken that turn, I felt that all Deputies should have due notice. We adjourned accordingly, after some exchanges, but when we met again the President never mentioned his previous proposals. Unfortunately the minutes of that meeting never materialised, so far as I know. But the Deputies brought news of the unexpected change of front to all parts of the country, and, so, among the motions for the forthcoming Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis, held in the Rathmines Town Hall, November 17th, 18th, 19th, was this, from the Cabervecine Cumann:

Owing to insidious rumours that Republicans will enter the Free State Parliament if the Oath be remitted, Mr. O'Flanagan is now determined to carry forward in Leinster House, the desire of the Constitution, the necessity of the nation to be removed, and only an Irish voice to be heard for Ireland.

Mr. de Valera was visibly hostile. After a long debate and much quibbling, it was decided, through influence of the source of which it is obvious:

There is no change be made in the policy of the Sinn Féin organisation at this Ard-Fheis; but it is agreed that no subject is barred from the whole organisation or part of it with the exception of the acceptance of allegiance to a foreign King and the Partition of Ireland. And if at any time a change is called for, as an Ard-Fheis must be summoned to consider the matter.

One could almost again hear the gods exclaim: "We must not stifle the royal hopes of the Man of Destiny!"

Another motion—from Stranorlar—called for the withdrawal of Document No. 2. The author of the Document opposed this also, and the motion passed in accordance with a resolution from the previous day, confirming the call on the Executive to formulate within three months a national, economic and cultural programme, the Standing Committee instantly selected a sub-committee, Fr. O'Flanagan being Chairman; I, Secretary, to draft a programme, a report which was to be submitted to the members for approval, but Mr. de Valera never once showed the slightest interest in it. In the New Year, on the contrary, he took steps to have an Extraordinary Ard-Fheis—on the 10th March, 1926. For this he did not get the approval of the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin, of which he was President, and Fr. O'Flanagan had to circulate an amendment at the last moment without even seeing the text of the President's motion. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee I intimated that I understood the Draft Programme was ready; and when the President disregarded the work on which we had been earnestly engaged for months, in compliance with an order by the organisation, I said I would bring it forward as an amendment. And so when I got up to second Fr. O'Flanagan's amendment at the Ard-Fheis the President arbitrarily ruled me out of order.

The Extraordinary Ard-Fheis, like the previous Ard-Fheis, having been in large part private, I am indebted for the terms of the motion to the official report in the Independent, which says:

Mr. de Valera's resolution states that once the Admission Oath of the Twenty-Six County and the Six-County Assemblies is removed, it becomes a question not of principle, but of policy, whether or not Sinn Féin representatives should attend these Assemblies. This 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 averred the delegates to a further split—it received but 177 votes as against 219 on the President's resolution of the previous day and, instead of abiding by majority rule, helped to establish Fianna Fáil.

When the matter came up at Dáil Éireann subsequently he put in a minority also. Refusing to accept the adversary's definition of 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, 1926— in an address of which I have only recently read an amended report:

Further delay on our part would be useless. Someone opposes the policy I suggest that it is being brought forward only in order to keep the whole Oath. If the general desire is to remove the Oath, then let us do it. Mr. O'Flanagan is now determined to carry forward the desire of the Constitution, the necessity of the nation to be removed, and only an Irish voice to be heard for Ireland.

Of course there is no use in arguing with a person who professes to see a parallel between a man deprived of land he held jointly with an unprincipled brother and getting back to it somehow under the unprincipled brother's shield, and the Republicans who regard Leinster House as an office they never owned and are determined not to enter. To refer to any Deputy as the representative of a sovereign people—as he boldly did— is like trifling with the public intelligence. I quote the passage of the amendment which would have prevented that of Sinn Fáil between 1770 and 1825, and I ask what hope of success is there in that direction, seeing that the objection that is being raised is that the proposal is contrary to the principles of the motion. He brought his familiar old simile about a man and his brother being deprived of a farm, the brother getting it back on conditions not honourable, and on the right of the other to still. I am afraid my rates to be paid and still have that farm left. I cannot agree to that principle.

I am afraid I am afraid of this new policy, which after all was the principle of the nation, which no majority is justified in destroying... as there are to-day, although some in high places may forget the fact.

What Mr. de Valera did aim at actually, as has been shown, was to bring faithful Republicans in there as a minority; but he tried to veil it in a mist of words, and went on to say:

"In 1911 when the negotiations in London were going on, and I believed there might be a successful issue to treaty which we could accept, as set out, mutually, 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 the former, and to rear a people which had given tilt to remain in the country and which had got the winning of freedom. There was no lack of useful national work to be done. Organisation among the Irish of the vast number abroad that were required to set in motion the process of unification and the measure which was to be tackled comprehensively, and water, rail and roads would have he made. The making of the roads alone in the country has been a work of the most extraordinary difficulty. And then there was the national work of development of the fisheries, which might be built up to our second greatest industry— indus and the great field of our greatest industry— an industry entered to our special care, as it is. The housing problem calls for a great national scheme... Then, too, there were the sanctities to be dealt with... The capital for all this, the establishment of security and freedom, to be able to secure large tracts of land, and the necessary 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 Ardfheisc 1926. Why did he let a sub-committee of men, who knew Ireland and her needs as well as he did, work out a policy based 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 thereby setting his personal policy of entering the House of Commons as a minority? And what have I have and his Ministry done since to coordinate water, rail and roadway services except to let them drift since the partition confocolation of the shareholders' property, to raise the re-afforestation, reclamation, drainage, or the distribution of neglected landed, or elder holdings? What for the fisheries—our "mine under water"—about which they know as much as a Dublin plumber would about a Desmond seined-boat; what have been done about the real sham problem in Dublin? Where's been done about the banks? What, may I ask further, has he done to redeem his promise to bring people some relief from grudging taxation when he said in his address introducing Fianna Fáil?

The people are at present groaning 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 uprising? 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 that freedom is denied, would there be need of an Irish army to oversee 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 any invasion from abroad? Another of the people's burdens is that of the National Guard. Relatively, that force is almost 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 1919 when a right civic spirit provided all the protection that was necessary? Consider next the lavish administration and all those secretaries to secretaries to secretaries that we know of, which conveys to each burdening the country with duties it does not need. Look at the positions that were created the spolts given as bribes by those who had to secure support for their policy at any cost?

The Fianna Fáil policy ever since—which is a blind adoption of the policy he thus condemned, wherein there is not an aggravation of it—is the all-sufficient answer to these petulant questions, which it has become all but trivial to repeat. Even government newspapers are reduced to repeat or for newspaper readers to constitute a new type or substitute for the old papers. This is the risk let me ask finally what he has done so to redeem the promise he made in regard to emigration—confront the example before him that the Republican Government promised to secure emigration in 1920?

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

Who, one may ask, has done anything to stop emigration except the very body that prohibited it in the very 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 the historic order reveals in his tortured 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 safe, get 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!. cascaded again against the Labour Association"; extolled 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 man, one set of principles. Permissible to recall that, despite the 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, it is possible that many people would have trouble in vote. Had its proud author gone manfully to the hustings with it and said frankly: "This is the Constitution"; then explained fully the pensions and subsidies 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 had this not appeared? How would he 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 decide Deputies, with something much handsomer for the Ministers, and fat pensions for the pawns—it was his intention to have the Constitution shorn of the minor clause of twin burthen, to be named Treason 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 petty or dangerous. For all that, and only that, I do not desire the history of the Constitution. I could show that neither the Constitutions nor the Treason 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 go with the Bill. Only 50 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 of the 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 Eireann, 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 in the subsequent attempt of the Government to have it drafted, rather than be 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 there was nothing British, foreign or domestic, after the "Treaty" in the English language, but worse, that the language of the External Association, chosen by the 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 Pogrom, Cathal 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, be said," when we are in a strong 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 shilling spent, our last man lying on the ground, his enemies howling around him, and their bayonets ready to plunge into his body, that man should say, true to the traditions handed down to us,—if they should put it to him: 'Now, you have lost, and he who now rules this land 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 Ireland was, as one man, that a 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 thoughts whether the English guns already trained on the Four Courts' garrison could be spiked or taken as he and I and Eamon de Valera parted at Republican headquarters after midnight, June 20th, 1922.

How can any red-blooded Irishman harbour the idea of association with England, which 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 discords between Moslems and Hindus 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 stretch herself out into a shambles, through which fostering between planted Jews and native Arabs, why, one is tempted to ask, doesn't she go and arrange to settle the Jewish refugees of the whole world in Australia,—an almost virgin continent of the extent and resources of the United States, with a population under seven millions and over two hundred millions in the United States? They would have endless possibilities of sport in keeping eternally at bay the menacing Japanese, who were permitted to make raids on Russian coasts, and to mar in this way the opportunity to realise that under 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 severed frontiers, some had been won back by bloodshed while England was helping Poland, which she now tries to exploit under Semitic "Government" in Paris, as she callously exploited Belgium in World War. How many people in Ireland reflect that the Treaty of Versailles placed Germany in worse bondage, stripping her bare, laying her famishing in the mire, disarmed, defenceless, manacled, with the heel of the Jew on her neck—while Jewish usury emasculated and the Jewish White Slave Traffic sought to corrupt the whole land—manacling her, moreover, behind closed doors in disregard of the Wilsonian promises of open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, restoration of occupied territories, and the other points which were to be the basis of peace.

Germany was stripped of her shipping, her rolling-stock, live stock, milk cows—leaving her nursing motherhood absolutely without milk—of minerals, munitions, arms; practically forbidden to have army, navy or air force; left destitute, and then saddled with financial "reparations" which she could not pay. A spirit of patriotism inspired all her children, under a gifted leader whose phenomenal uplift of his trampled people has earned him their confidence to a degree, perhaps, unequalled in a nation so small and so weak, and without a single sister. 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 ostracise the Pope, they left the greater part of Europe in turmoil and their "partnership" on the Virgin White Sea to the Black, sowed the seeds of the present inevitable conflict.

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, professed 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 jingoists are wont to say then—now would have the unoffendered right to choose its own form of internal government, so long as that government does not propose internal policy injurious to its neighbors; such adjustment of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms, subject, of course, to the help of distinguished third parties if it were so desired. Finally, in such a Europe armaments would gradually drop as a useless expense except in so far as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order.

The suggestion of disarmament comes nicely from the spokesman of England that, at the League of Nations, if my memory serves me, defeated Russia's proposals that there should be no aero bombing of open towns, on the plea that England wanted bombing planes for "police operations" abroad, of course, so using them with a vengeance. The only contempt is the Chamberlain clap-trap about the adjustment of boundaries being thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms around a table, while the Chamberlain Commission, to which I alluded in my last number, and the Free State representative, Eoin MacNeill, resigned on seeing the designs of Britain's "democratic" nominees, England, in a spirit of true neighbourhood, forced the fantastic finding and to aถนน two instruments on Ireland.

Now, mutilated Ireland suffers many of the privations usually associated with a major war, because Neville Chamberlain, at the behest of the Jews, who hold England in their pocket, has embarked on a new essay to crush Germany in the World War. England's scruples referred to the Kaiser as a lunatic, and virtuous Britain forsook with Germany until its people dispensed with him! Now they call the Fuehrer, who has taken the Kaiser's place, a madman, and again altruistic England with all its misguided philanthropy, as the White Slaver Adventurer! Meanwhile let us ask ourselves how have the Allied peoples treated the leaders who professed to speak for them at Versailles? Lloyd George made "Hang the Kaiser" an election slogan in England; to-day, Lloyd George is the most discredited man of his rank among his countrymen.

President Wilson who made a slogan of "open covenants openly arrived at," but let England exploit his country in order to shake Germany, was congratulated by his League of Nations to be discarded by the Allies. 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 bringing a number of Germany's neighbors to heel. Bull single-handed would not have to fight "the Hun" for the German colonies which he wants permanently to retain with all his ill-gotten possessions. And we are sent another Alfred Cope to keep Ireland in train.
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 by 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 eye shall never prevail against holy Ireland. And so, let me publicly protest against, first, the recent arbitrary arrest of Miss Mary McSweeney in Galway, next, against the suppression of all reference to the Sinn Fén Ard-Phéas 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 ostracised 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 Fén 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 Fén 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, and the austere drudgery of 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 rebel workers were guilty of felony in the great who challenged the despotism of the formidable Constitution planted in our midst to perpetuate England's imperial sway. The patriot Gael will survive them all.

I am glad that commemoration 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 see in association with them to raise your cause to the high, unselshl, 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-night; 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. Beannachti dileas De oruithbhilse.
December 6, 1940

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." 1

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. [redacted] advised me that Short had not registered with the State Department as an Agent of a Foreign Principal.

Respectfully,

A. H. Thurston
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DATE: 24-3-47 BY AT 3.1.48

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.

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☐ For your information:

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

61-7606-57X
March 20, 1941
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Per your information, the Bureau has been advised by a reliable confidential informant that [redacted].

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

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 20 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

CONVIDENTIAL

Dear Sirs:

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 "Ross Russell: Java Security: Information Concerning," wherein it was indicated that Ross Russell was then in San Francisco, California.

Information has been received from

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 expeditious attention, 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, 

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT. 29, 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Dear Sir:

As a matter of information to the Bureau, there is incorporated below an anonymous communication dated January 24, 1941, received by this office and signed "American":

[Redacted]

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson
Special Agent in Charge.
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,

E. A. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 24-87 BY SF 9(5)089
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
February 20, 1941

56724
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-487 BY S. F. Sackett

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

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

in his home.

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

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett
B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures - 2

RECORDED & INDEXED 2-2-41
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 61-7606-60
The IRISH REPUBLIC

De VALERA MURDERS PRISONERS!

TWO PRISONERS IN CURRAGH CONCENTRATION CAMP SHOT

DUBLIN—Following the expose in the November issue of THE IRISH REPUBLIC of the terrible conditions in the Free State Concentration Camps, but especially in the Curragh, comes the news that two prisoners there were shot by the Free State military who have ringed 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.

The protest came in a letter written by an Irish Republican who has been subjected to treatment in the Curragh Concentration Camp. He wrote:

...there is no more evidence of life in the Free State Concentration Camps than in the Curragh. The prisoners are kept in a state of fear, terror, and suffering.

De Valera's government has been responsible for the deaths of many prisoners in the Curragh Concentration Camp. The military is clearly beyond the control of the civilian authorities.

AVAIL THE 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

100 WEST 28TH STREET

SUNDAY NIGHT

Februar 1st

JANUARY 24 — 2 MONTHS AGO

This month is the second anniversary of the ultimatum served by the I.R.A. upon England's Foreign Secretary on January 24, 1922. It is a matter which we pledge ourselves now to support Ireland's right to be free. The very nature in which the I.R.A. served England with the ultimatum was significant. Whereas de Valera enunciated all his principles through the Dominion Secretary in London, the I.R.A. was directly to the Foreign Secretary through whom INDEPENDENT EXPLORATION EXPLORATORY RESEARCH.

New of greater festivities has been received with English enthusiasm to drive all accounts of I.R.A. activities out of the news, but from that day until this day, the Expedition Force of the I.R.A. has unceasingly pursued its bloodless warfare in England, and will continue to draw attention to the "Champion of small Nations" recognizing the basic and necessary rights of Ireland's claim to independence.

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 2nd = PALM GARDENS

THE PALM GARDENS

100 WEST 28TH STREET

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February 1st

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ANNUAL BALL Feb. 2nd = PALM GARDENS

THE PALM GARDENS

100 WEST 28TH STREET

SUNDAY NIGHT

February 1st
WILL IRELAND BE BLOCKADED? England is shutting Ireland off from all contacts with the outside world by denying access to English ships to import or export from Ireland. Some people may ask why Ireland has been so mercilessly treated. Why do they not obey English law? The answer is that Ireland is not free. She is not her own master. And since Ireland's history shows us the results of forcing English ships on her, we must surely conclude that the English policy has failed. The answer is, therefore, that England is not free. She is not her own master.

The Irish Free State, established after the War of Independence, has been forced to agree to a treaty with England. This treaty, known as the Treaty of 1921, was signed by the Irish Provisional government and the British government. The treaty was intended to bring about a settlement of the Irish question by providing for the establishment of a free state in Ireland, with the consent of the Irish people.

However, the treaty was rejected by the Irish people in a referendum held in 1922. The Irish Free State, therefore, was established as a result of a civil war that lasted from 1919 to 1923. The Irish Free State was recognized by the British government in 1923, and its independence was officially acknowledged in 1937.

THE PUPPETS IN THE ACT We take note of the following article appearing elsewhere:

"No one can deny that Ireland is a puppet in the hands of England. Her independence is a sham, and her people are mere tools in the hands of an oppressor nation."

This tragic truth is accepted by all, and it is the duty of every Irishman to work for the liberation of his country. The Irish Free State is not a free state but a puppet in the hands of England. The Irish people are not masters of their own destinies, but are the tools of an oppressive power.

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE THE GAA TOUR, THE GAA TEAM Gaelic games are conducted in the following places:

- LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE
- THE GAA TOUR, THE GAA TEAM
- Take advantage of these opportunities to learn your own language. A 100% Irish Republic knows and speaks your mother tongue!

GAA TOUR - Leine's Lincoln Square Theatre Arcade - Broadway - between 43rd and 44th Sts - Friday evenings at 8:30. Admission 20c

GAA TEAM - Central Opera House, 47th Street and Third Avenue, New York - Friday evenings at 8:30

DUNNAN AN EARRAGHLA - 501 Washington Ave, Albany - Friday evening at 8:30
WAS 'ANAOEB WITH THENI—

Republican men, been of called British positions, ""in net. In the last few words when the time came, and his brother, in his brother's whole life since he had been left for the good of the blood to the

The answer to the point of why such a man was being executed militarily and (life-time pensions after five years service) is in the opening sentence of this article. Their "right-thinking," salaries and pensions are simply the reward of others. They are the traitors’ rewards and en—only the fact that last year, besides the noble positions and ministerial appointments, no less than five, are now every one engaged in an effort to get the country's work done.

In December 1916, the people of Ireland, under the British election laws, insisted in the democratic manner of history, their desire to be freed from British rule, to be an independent Republic. Their elected deputies were called the Sinn Fein, Dail, to carry out the people's mandate. The English reaction to that example, in March of 1919, was to declare a state of war against the Irish Republic, and to organize all known as the Free State, to carry out the people's mandate. The English reaction to that example, in March of 1919, was to declare a state of war against the Irish Republic, and to organize all known as the Free State, to carry out the people's mandate.

The year or two later, elections were called for the Sinn Fein, Dail. This was the last free election of all the people of Ireland, under the Free State, Dail. While English money, influence, and men these "governing" men made common work, the government of Ireland (the Sinn Fein Dail) which were elected by the Irish Republican Army.

As the months passed, the military operations of the Free State, Dail, became more and more to the whole of the Free State, Dail, which were elected by the Irish Republican Army.

Thousands upon thousands of prisoners were in concentration camps all over Ireland. Their lot was harder even than that of the Revolutionary prisoners—several men over the concentration camps of 1848. Most menolerable, constant resort to better conditions, occurred from one to one. On such occasions, said the Sinn Fein, Dail, which were elected by the Irish Republican Army.

The article ends with "BOYCOTT English goods and services! EVERY DOLLAR SPENT ON ENGLISH GOODS HELPS TO SUPPRESS THE IRISH REPUBLIC."
DYNAMICS OF WAR AND REVOLUTION
by Lawrence Dennis

The book has the additional distinction of being one of the few books which have been published in America. The very mention of "annals of the United States" provokes a stormy response in this country but Lawrence Dennis' able book, "Dynamics of War and Revolution," is one of the few books of its kind to have appeared in America...

FOOL'S GOLD — BUT WHO IS THE FOOL?

If you should break up to make a fool of yourself, so be it; but don't be too foolish to realize that the world is watching you and that the world's going to laugh at you. Go to the devil if you want to. The world is watching you and the world's going to laugh at you.

DEATH OF PRIEST-HUNT

BROOKLYN (Dow) — The first death in the priest-hunt ship, No. 7, a British vessel, occurred on Wednesday, December 30th. The priest-hunt ship, No. 7, was the first to arrive in the Brooklyn harbor.

IRISH REPUBLICAN BOOK SERVICE

OFFICIAL EDITION OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC

Irish Republican Book Service, 451 Broadway, New York City

25th Month of the War for Irish Freedom!
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 Honourable 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 chant of the “Flight of Falines” over the past few years has been that Ireland is now independent. In the August 1940 issue of the IRISH REPUBLIC, a defamatory article appeared from the United States Dept. of State that Ireland is still a British Dominion. Despite this the Falines failed to pretend they were now sovereign. And yet, unfortunately, Churchill, when he called upon Ireland to hand over more bases for His Majesty's munitions and airships, said Ireland was independent.

De Valera made no objection to being a Dominion of Britain, but his objection to acting as a Dominion should be corrected. Can he be: If he is quite willing to pledge Ireland's future as a British Dominion, why not act in accordance with the duties that result from such a convention? What did be mean by his speech April 12 when he said: “Ireland's future is in the British Commonwealth”?

Several wonderful newspaper articles have been written in de Valera's praise. No one could have been more heroic but perhaps the best and yet, in NEWSWEEK, in fact, we read that there was no question of “co-operation with England” by the Free States for the I.R.A.

If a man or a nation acted only wisely and under no compulsion would you approve it? Let us go back a few years to 1921. On December 10th of that year, Robert Will, the editor of his paper, the British Commonweal, printing in favor of his brother, George W.,"Less than 24 hours after this declaration, Mr. Eamon de Valera, who was then elected the head of the Republican flag of Ireland, summoned a special meeting of the Free State Parliament to thank the Free State Parliament for acknowledging George W. as the new head of the Irish Nationalist People. Mr. de Valera visited the British Government in London and was granted an interview with the British Prime Minister. Mr. de Valera's visit was considered important as it marked the beginning of the Irish Free State's recognition of the British Government as the representative of the Irish people.

But not only has the Free State recently avoided the present opportunity to stage a complete independence but also their agents here has been instructed not to co-operate with their agents in America have been expatriated for the Free State. Shall they be co-opted for the British Government to prevent the British suppression of the Republic of Ireland?

The truth of these meetings is obvious. It did seem to be a good scheme to enable de Valera to win back some of his lost support, but, by principle, to pledge ourselves to the domination of Britain; it was very gallant! There is not one jot of embarrassment behind it. If there were, the protests would have been directed against 300,000 British troops in the No. Coalition against the British Union of Ireland is an evasion of the Free State and de Valera and their agents in America have been expatriated for the Free State.

The Free State of Ireland has been recognized by the Free State Parliament to prevent the British suppression of the Irish Republic.

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A WORD TO THE WISE

Certain Irishmen, in New York and Boston, particularly, are overestimating the bounds of democracy in their efforts to advance the cause of the Irish Americans. Some of these men have put their ideas in writing and have made public statements, and if they persist in their efforts to undermine Republican thought, they shall have as little influence as the alien lobbies of the past.

The people in Boston and New York are not going to be swayed by the appeals of the Irish American organizations. Some of these men have put their ideas in writing and have made public statements, and if they persist in their efforts to undermine Republican thought, they shall have as little influence as the alien lobbies of the past.

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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!
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
305 WEST 44TH STREET

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

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 8th

RECALLING THE LATE JOE McGARRITY'S VISITS TO SAN FRANCISCO

British Soldiers Clashed as Germans

There was a hue and cry at Basent (Hiroi), recently after two men, in hospital beds and with cowed-down heads, were brought to a park here in London.

The result was a scene of a great deal of excitement in the streets. The people were demand that the German soldiers be taken away by the Germans by the looks of them.

The German soldiers were also seen to be following orders.

Christmas Presents

FOR IRELAND'S SOLDIERS

...AND THEIR DEPENDENTS!

To us who are safe, happy and free 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 us who are more pressed for money, let's ask for 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
1417 Kentuckworth Place
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Statement:

Here is a Christmas gift to the soldiers of Irish freedom who are now suffering in England and Ireland. This is to express our appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Irish In the freedom of Ireland and the situation of the Republic. I enclose a ticket to the amount of $25.

(Please make these checks payable to James McNally)

For Your Convenience We Enclose a Return Envelope
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.

☐ 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):

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☐ 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, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORMANUS (Col.) NOEYMAN
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN
Internal Security

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to the instructions of Inspector AL 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

COPIES 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.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(2) 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:

61-7606-62
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 NEENAN, 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,

[Signature]

GUY HOFFEL
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 MATION IDENTICAL TO 5 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

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

61-2606-02
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☐ 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-**
March 3, 1941

Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan; Lian 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,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 24-4-31 BY [Signature]

cc-New York

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 3 1941
Laboratory Report

March 3, 1941

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

Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan;
Liam Ó'Flaherty; St. John Caffrey;
Judge Daniel Cohallan; 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 2-4-41 BY (42)
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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN
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.
It was 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

[Handwritten note: (b7a) (b70)]

Copies Destroyed
4 MAY 23 1961

Received
MAY 21 1941
Director
NAZIANE-Irish Republican Army
March 18, 1941

Very truly yours,

GUY HOPPEL
Special Agent in Charge

65-1258
Encl.
cc New York
If you had to walk today....

BLAME THE TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION!

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.

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 are not 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 have done our best to avoid this strike.

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 the buses running and our men employed.

Compare these figures:

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS

New York City Omnibus Corporation Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>$2,121.51</td>
<td>$2,170.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled and unskilled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941
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 1939.

(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 PRIZED SO HIGHLY ONLY TWO YEARS AGO AND THEY INSISTED ON HAVING A STRIKE. THEY HAVE THEIR STRIKE!

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) and 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.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. • NEW YORK CITY OMNIBUS CORP. • 51 MARKET STREET

NEW YORK CITY OMNIBUS CORP. • 51 MARKET STREET

Average Annual Wage for Employees
New York City Omnibus Corporation 1940

Nowwithstanding all this:

The T. W. U. demands wage increases ranging from 25% to 40% for all drivers, with 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 two weeks' vacation? Who pays you, and give our employees!

T. W. U. demands that all pay be allowed certain employees earning their pay checks at the offices, boring houses, and elsewhere.

T. W. U. demands that large and increased cash bonuses be paid out to riders (beyond the first day of sickness) be distributed according to rules to be made by the union and nobody else.

THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LONG LIST OF DEMANDS THAT TOTAL A MUCH HIGHER FIGURE THAN THE COMBINED EARNINGS OF BOTH BUS COMPANIES.

ALL THIS IN THE FACE OF RISING TAXES AND THE UNFAIR FACT THAT WE DEMAND REDUCE THE PRICE OF A BUS RIDE TO MEET ANY SUCH DEMANDS.

Our price is fixed by law. I cannot change it. The price of a bus ride is fixed by law.

T. W. U. MAKES THESE FANTASTIC DEMANDS IN DEFENSE OF THESE DEMANDS TO INTERVENTION OR TO AN INDEPENDENT ARBITRATOR AS WE HAVE OFFERED TO DO.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO ALL THIS?

THERE IS ONLY ONE FAIR AND HONEST ANSWER

RUSMAN'S HOLIDAY: TO OFFICE AND HOME BY TAXICAB, SUBWAY OR ELEVATED

R. J. Rusman, 57th Avenue Coach Co. driver for 35 years, who is employed in the transportation department of the company office.

John A. Rusman, president of the board of directors.

Eldridge Street, New York City.

The New York Times, Tuesday, March 11, 1941.

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Eldridge Street, New York City.

The New York Times, Tuesday, March 11, 1941.
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 1939:

(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! They 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 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.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. • NEW YORK
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!

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:

March 13, 1941

To:

From: 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.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

All information contained herein is unclassified.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

2 MAR 18 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPY: 171 MAY 23 1941

COPIES DESTROYED

[Redacted]
These data are being furnished for your information at the present time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

61-7606-65
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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61-7606

Section 3
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Kleinkauf
Secretary

In line with our task, we must come good man assigned to this. He should get further details that prompt to taken on all angles.

See Me
Note and Return
Remarks:

[Handwritten note:]
(67c) As above assigned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED.
DATE: 1-21-37 BY S.B.
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. Tamm

In accordance with the Director's request that an Agent be assigned to interview

activities of the IRA, which reference to the

is presently 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

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS U.S. CLASSIFIED.

DATE 24-21-79 DATE 6-7-88

RECORDED 61-7606-16

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 ring squad just 25 years ago to-morrow.

Liam O'Flaherty, famous Irish journalist, called on Irish workers to forgive 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 the 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 the 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 those Socialists have criticized Connolly's guiding role in a nationalist rising. But these criticisms are effectively answered by Lenin in 1914."

Connolly's Irish Socialist Republican Party had the clearest position towards the imperialist war: any Socialist Party outside of Bolshevik Party of Russia, point out the speaker. Steadily through the party is 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.

The imperialist guns discharge their lead into his heart," in irend, said O'Flaherty, but his teachings live on as the gospel of Irish working class.
Washington Field Division, 1437 K St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

May 16, 1941

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17, 1941 in the case entitled Espionage - 0, Washington Field Office File 65-125.

You are advised that the investigation with specific regard to has been completed in the District of Columbia. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent 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 Espionage - 0 was split up into three separate

[Handwritten note: 61-7606-67]

CH-17
files inasmuch as this file was becoming a catch-all 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 [redacted] file. The case entitled CORNELIUS (CON) KEENAN, etc., Irish Republican Army, Internal Security is being considered the general Irish Republican Army file is the Washington Field Division, it being 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,

G. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Assistant Director Earl J. Connelly, New York
   cc: Richmond
   cc: Chicago
   cc: New York
   cc: Philadelphia
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. F. Foxworth

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

19-68

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 JUN 11 1941
MEMORANDUM

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

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 aims were 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 Hubert Gassett, 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 Sean 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 expeditionary 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 25, 1915, sent to the German Military Attache in Washington, D. C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from, among others, Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Considerable information appears concerning McGarrity in the Bureau's files which indicates that for a period of many years he was prominently identified with Irish organisations seeking freedom for the Irish nation and that he was personally acquainted with Eamon DeValera and Sean Russell. This information relative to McGarrity is not being set forth herein as he died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 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 1,500 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 stevedore 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 V. Budde publications, consisting of throw-away papers in the English language. Budde likewise publishes a German language newspaper which is definitely pro-German and anti-British.
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-62X
In conducting an investigation relative to the I.R.A., the New York Field Division ascertained that on December 27, 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.
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\(61-7606-67X\)
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 Nequin and to verify the entry and present status of O'Flaherty through the Immigration and Naturalization 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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41-7606-68
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✔ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-69
July 1, 1941

Dear [Name],

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]
Memorandum for
Mr. Kramer

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
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61-7606-71
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. MATTHEW F. McCUNE

Mr. William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General recently advised this Bureau that former Judge Daniel F. Cobhan, 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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☐ 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

RE: CORNELIUS (CON) NEEMAN;
Liam O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN;
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 6/6/41

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CH 1656
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-23
(b7c) 100-1932
Director
Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan; et al
July 27, 1941

(b7o)

A recent attempt was made to recontact for further information in this matter, but he was out of town.

(b7c)

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 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. Connelly,
New York City (Enclosure)
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. P. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

V.I.P:LP
Encl.

cc-New Haven-Encl.

CH-22

61-7606-1

123
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(617) 707-7974
June 23, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connolly
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Further reference is made to the letter dated March 1, 1941, emanating 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) Keenan, who is allegedly under indictment for violation of the lottery law. In addition, you were requested to verify the identity and present status of Lisan O'Flaherty through an examination of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York.

It is my desire that the file on the above-captioned subject be made available to the one who was mentioned on page 3 of the reference communication.

It is also my desire that particular attention be given to determining the personal background of Cornelius (Con) Keenan, 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) Keenan in the files of the Identification Unit.

It is further requested that a review of the files at this office 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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 23 1941 ★

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Assistant Director R. E. Cullen

Individuals are in this country on expired immigration visas. 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 O'Flynn, 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 its attention.

It is my desire that this matter be given preferential 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 incidental to our national welfare.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Newark
with enclosure.
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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July 10, 1941

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype 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. Connolly
Assistant Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUL 12 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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61-7606-79
DAV:hr
RECORDED 61-7606 -79 August 21, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connell
New York, New York

Re: IRELAND REPUBLICAN ARMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

Dear Sirs:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a communica-
tion 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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 2-3-43 BY SP36108

COMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED AUG 21 1941

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\( 61.7606 - 81 \)
November 10, 1941

Dear [Name]

Your letter of October 16, 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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[Signature]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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*/ NOV 10 1941 */

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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. Town
November 8, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Pursuant to your request of October 23, 1941, I am attaching a memorandum summarizing the information in the files of this Bureau relative to the Irish Revolutionary Movements in this country.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
Memorandum

Subject: 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, 1939, 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 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 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.

Based on information secured in England, the Irish Republican Army is the name given to the Irish Volunteers who participated with the Irish citizen's 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.
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 Guards. It is stated that during the Land War of 1880-1886, 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 organised 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 Reorganised, 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 organisation 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 Reorganised presently exist in this country.
With reference to the most recent activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ireland, it is reported that in 1939 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-BOX1:秘密)

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 sinews 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 organized 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 Reorganised Clan Na Gael. In recent years they have stopped using the word 'Reorganised' as part of their title, but they have no right or authority to speak for the organization or to make decisions in its name." (61-7560-1657)

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 Reorganised, and was described as the head of the Irish Republican Army in this country. (8-2-22; 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 organization known as the Friends of Peace, which was established in February of 1915 at 130 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 attaches in Washington, D. C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from first, Joseph McCarthy 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 McCarthy 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 Cahalan was a member of the board of directors, and Jeremiah O’Leary and Joseph McCarthy 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 Delaney in San Francisco, California. This letter referred to the loss of Casement’s enterprise and criticized 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 Vaughan Hayes 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 organization 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 organization 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. Keating, 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 en 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 them 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 Cohalan organization, sponsoring the De Valera side. This article also stated the reference to Thompson revolvers concerning a supply of Thompson high-powered pistols, and that 95 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 certain letters seized in the recent arrests of certain Irish Irregulars, among which was a letter from Liam Lynch, chief of the Irregular 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, 1916, 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 declaration 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 compel the evacuation and to enthrone the Republic of Ireland. This document was issued in the name of "The Executive of The Irish Republican 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. 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 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 Brislane, 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 McCarrity of Philadelphia, known as the Irish Republican Army leader in the United States, but that McCarrity 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 McCarrity, 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 Quarters as a Federal prisoner pending deportation proceedings. This article further stated that Russell had 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, "McGrady 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 31, 1939, reported that as representative of the Irish Republican Army in the United States, Joseph McCarthy 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. McCarthy 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 declares 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. A. Keeler 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 on 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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- [X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-3
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. 61-7606
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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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information:

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

**61-7606-83**
In June, 1941, a strike was precipitated on the Cunard Piers 34 and 35, North River, New York, in connection with the armored car strike. The stevedores refused to handle a shipment of gold out of sympathy for the striking armored car men. The vessel's master then discharged the gold, using the crew and removed it from the pier in taxicabs.
Neaman 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 125th 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.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

61-7606-83

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

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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,
the 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 leader-
ship 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 re-
ported 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 critici-
sed 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 Com-
mittee 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. How-
ever, 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 or-
ganisation filed at the New York County Clerk's office on April 13,
1938, by Attorney Alfred A. McGowan, 60 West 42nd Street, New York
City, recites that the purpose of the organisation was (1) the cultiva-
tion 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 mem-
bers, (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 Brislane, 1494 Lexington Avenue, New York City;
and Tadg Brosnan, 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)
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-83
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:

61-2606-84
CHANGED TO
61-7-06-85
100 7/17/44-1
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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:

61-7606-86
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The purpose of the money is not clear but apparently it was to aid Germany.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols
February 14, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Mr. M. E. Martin
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Mr. H. H. Stimson

As of possible interest:

The purpose for which this money
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,
and has it been possible to identify further
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,

CC: Rear Admiral V. R. Wilkinson
Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D.C.

CC: Brigadier General Raymond E. Lee
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D.C.
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-88
February 28, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATED 2/28/42 BY 20237016

Special Agent in Charge
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Re: L. H. CLEMMENS
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith copies of an anonymous communication dated \( \ldots \) received at the Bureau in an envelope postmarked January 24, 1942

\( \text{(b70)} \) at \( \ldots \)

Very truly yours,

\( \text{V. E. Hoover} \)
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures
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):

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- [ ] For your information: ________________________________

____________________________________________________

- [x] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606 - photocopy dated 2-12-42
March 25, 1942

MAILED from Nat'l. Def. Div.
MAR 25 1942
March 25, 1942

61-7606

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
DAF' DXM

61 - 7606 -

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAR 26 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN;
LIAO 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. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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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

Re: PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES
CLASSIFIED
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
61-7606

Section 4
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAS O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFNEY; JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN; O'IRISH 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
Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORRALLIUS (CON) NEERAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GATTINITY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 11, 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,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

May 13, 1942
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- For your information: ____________________________
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  41.7606.95X
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

4L-7606-95X1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-JUL-41 BY 2023-05-10

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to previous communications emanating from the Bureau and the Washington Field Office entitled "Terrillus (Cor) Herman; Liam O'Floinnerty; St. John Cafferty; Judge Daniel Cahillan; Internal Security - Irish", and particularly to Bureau letter dated June 28, 1941, bearing this caption.

The Bureau has had prepared a memorandum entitled "Irish Activities in the United States", our copy of which is attached hereto for your information as well as the Swarek 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 28, 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 is desired, and additional inquiries should be initiated without any

Mr. Tolleson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glick
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. O'Connor
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Henne
Mr. Hohman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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 HEREIN IS NOT CLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13 BY 203-75

RECORDED
61-7606-96X

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

61-7666-97
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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: 61.7606-98
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
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<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
<th>CHARACTER OF CASE</th>
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<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>6-19-42</td>
<td>6-16-42 (57C)</td>
<td>(57C)</td>
<td>Internal Security</td>
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**Title:**
Cornelius (Con) Neenan; Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Gaffney

**Synopsis of Facts:**
New York made office of origin.

- RUC -

**Reference:**

**Details:**
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

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<tr>
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<td>INTERNAL SECURITY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York made office of origin.

- RUG -

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 2/27/48 BY SRM J.09

AUTHORIZED AND FORWARD:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

I-Bureau

2-New York

3-Washington Field
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Irish Republican Army

Mr. 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 WEQ 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,

[signed]

61-2606-100

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 JUL 6 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
July 3, 1942

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

Copies destroyed a 171 May 23, 1961

Communications Section
Mailed 4

Jul 3 1942 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

51 Jul 24 1942
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

July 11, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/31/37 BY 26(2671)

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
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:

61-7606-102
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 McCARRITY. Investigation in above case was conducted by post office inspectors, NYC. ASt. USA RICHARD J. FURKE, 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 2/3/40. His temporary stay has been extended to 10/1/42. O'FLAHERTY is friendly with presently resides at Hotel Devon, NYC. Files reflect ST. JOHN FICHE to be the former American Consul at Munich, a member of the German American Bund, and closely connected with the American National Labor Party.
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 24, 1942, rather than as "CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LILIAN 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.

LILIAN O'FLAHERTY and
In compliance with reference Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941, Special Agent interviewed. He stated that

Special Agent 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, 1910, as a citizen of the Irish Free State. At the time of his entrance he was 44 years of age, gave his occupation as that of novelist, and indicated that he was born at Galway, Eire. His passport No. A 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

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 October 1, 1942.

Reporting agent interviewed who advised 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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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: \(61-7666-103\)
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."

This article is being retained as an exhibit in instant file.
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 McGIRITY 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-104-68 reflects that on September 29, 1938, an indictment was filed against JOSEPH McGIRITY and the following individuals: GERALD KELLY, JOHN J. KELLY, WILLIAM E.D., alias David Jackson; CONNIE NEEMAN, alias Mrs. C., JOHN E. KELLY II, JOHN R. KELLY, and CLIFFORD SURGETT for a violation of Title 18, Sections 651 and 367, "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. MALLY 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 sweepstake 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.
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61-7666-103

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On page 4 of the German newspaper, D.Y.N.B. for July 21, 1938, GAFFNEY is mentioned as condemning the Bund verdict at Riverhead, Long Island.

In New York file M-641, there are photostatic copies of the application of JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY and T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY for passports, which were enclosed in the letter from the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. under date of January 25, 1910. These photostatic copies indicate that JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY was born at Westfield, Massachusetts on February 11, 1891, and that T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY was born at Limerick, Ireland on May 17, 1864. 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 GAFFNEY mentioned in reference to the 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 CAFFNEY resides at Short Hills, New Jersey.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

The information obtained by Special Agents and the writer from as being enclosed with copies 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) NEEMAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN CAFFNEY; JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN; IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY; it is mentioned that Mr. WILLIAM P. MALONEY advised that CON NEEMAN 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 COHALLAN.
ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU (7)

Photostatic copies numbered from 1 through 7, obtained from

and reflecting a's 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.
CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

Will, in compliance with Bureau letter dated June 5, 1942, entitled "IRA; INTERIOR SECURITY - Irish," interview [redacted] to elicit complete information regarding the activities of the Irish Republican Army. [Redacted] should be considered.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

Will, in accordance with reference Bureau letter dated June 10, 1942, re "IRA; INTERIOR SECURITY (1)," make inquiries regarding the alleged affiliation of [redacted] 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 resides c/o [redacted]. It is to be noted that NEEMAN was also listed as residing at 15704 Hayford 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 these 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 enclosed reference report dated March 1, 1941, wherein it is noted that NEEMAN succeeded JOSEPH McCARTHY 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 LILIA 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 [redacted].

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 COLLILLAN 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 _, dated at New York City July 15, 1942, are:

[Redacted]

- 14 -
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 IS IDENTICAL TO 14 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: _____________________________________________

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61-7606-103
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61-7606-102
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - Irish

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 24, 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 the possession of that agency concerning St. John Gaffney who purportedly served as 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 Office.
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61-7606-104
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 Erife 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 virtue friction between the British people and American forces."
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61-7606-105
Dear Sir:

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 [redacted] 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 [redacted]. 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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61-7606-165X

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FBI/DOJ
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☐ For your information: ___________________________________________________

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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.
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 33-72 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,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten note: Classified by E. F. D.]

[Handwritten note: 5-30-42]
TO ALL INFORMANTS
CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-1-31 BY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY
SABOTAGE
(67,670)

Dear Sir:

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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61-7606-106X

...
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 Mr. Quinn.

ACTION TAKEN:

Pursuant to your instructions (telephonic), I called the New York office and spoke to Special Agent [redacted] 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 [redacted] of the New York office called and advised that he had taken the call in question. Agent [redacted] was of the opinion that the caller was a phone booth. He stated further that he (Agent [redacted]) 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 [redacted]'s opinion that due to the clarity of his voice, the caller was not speaking from a phone booth. Agent [redacted] stated that there appeared no way to check into the matter further but advised that he would call the caller again.

No copy destroyed at any time.
FBI NYC
DIRECTOR
FISH

9-6-42
1-23 AM

END QUOTE. CALLER HUNG UP AFTER DELIVERING ABOVE MESSAGE. NO IDENTIFICATION EXCEPT CALLER.

FOxWORTH
END NYC S1 WHS
END WAR 1 JJ

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
67-7606-107

REVIEWED SEP 8 9-6-42

COPY IN FILE
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 has apparently never been apprehended in connection with the charge pending against him in the Southern District of New York. The United States Attorney's Office has recently advised that Neenan is still a fugitive and will be prosecuted if found. The lottery case was investigated by Post Office Inspectors.

It has been reported that Neenan has been arrested on numerous occasions in Ireland because of his activities in behalf of the Irish Cause. It is believed that Neenan is at present residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
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**INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO PRECEDING PAGE**

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

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

*61-7606-109*
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH).

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. FOLKOWITH,
Assistant Director.

Enclosures (3)
c/o - NY file 62-6772

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 18 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
3 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:

61-7606-110
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
British War Relief Society, Inc.
27 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts;
BOSTON

Reference is made to your letter dated September 16, 1942, with the title, "Irish Republican Army; Internal Security (Irish)," with which you transmitted information received from...

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 has shown that a time bomb consisting of dynamite, an Ingalls iron core, and a small dry cell battery was used. Little damage resulted, but has failed to disclose any logical suspect.

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 through confidential sources of information whether any of those individuals listed herein were in Boston, Massachusetts, at the 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 or the IRA took part in engineering this explosion or bears it to this investigation.

The Boston Division is origin in this case.
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
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

It is requested that specific inquiries be made in the investigation of the above-captioned case with reference 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 U.S. CLASSIFIED

DATE DATED BY
September 30, 1962

Dear Sir:

During an interview on September 29 between

advised

of this office,

The Bureau's attention is directed to a recent report of

which furnished information to the

effect that
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.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director

CC - NY File #100-18024
Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 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, is not within the sphere of my [redacted] at this time.

However, it is my desire that [redacted] 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 allega-
tions.

I shall expect early attention to this communication.

Yours truly,

 classifications

[Signature]

Communications Section

[Redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Explosion occurred at approximately 11:30 A.M. 9-15-43 on Berkeley St., near side entrance of British Var Relief Society, Inc., Seven workers in building at time, none of whom sustained injury. Explosion very loud and sharp, making whole in floor approximately 4 inches deep and one foot in diameter. Damage to building confined to 2 windows on ground floor shattered, one first floor window shattered, jam of side door splintered.

Unable to furnish any other information. Occupants of neighboring buildings interviewed by Agent with negative results.

British Relief officials at said address indicated that there had been no threat received by them or had there been any trouble with workers or others.
Prior to the bombing, however, on September 16, a postcard from an anonymous individual condemning the explosion received inability of sender unknown.


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, 1943, 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 innumerable 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 Hadson 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 [REDACTED] and make such investigation as is deemed advisable.
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):

INFORMATION IDENTICAL TO PAGE 1 OF 61-7606-113

☐ For your information:

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

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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.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 19th, 1942.

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...
I am of the opinion that a surveillance on the residence of 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, Jr.
Assistant Director
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Irish Espionage Activities, San Francisco, California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Made</td>
<td>11/11/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period For Which Made</td>
<td>10/2-31/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File No.</td>
<td>100-3833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Synopsis of Facts:**

Details of the case at San Francisco, California.

A review of the files of the San Francisco Field Division reflects the following information relative to [redacted].

Copies destroyed.

Received by [redacted].

Received by [redacted].

Received by [redacted].
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):

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☐ For your information:

____________________________________________________

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

61-7606-116
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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
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

DELETED PAGE(S) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE

There is attached hereto three copies of Exhibit C as mentioned in this report, furnished by [redacted] of G-2.

Respectfully,

S. W. Reynolds

[Signature]
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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

DEAR BAR:

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 sympathizers 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

Enclosure
November 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Internal Security - Irish

Dear Sir:

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
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

During a recent conversation with Mr. Whitney, Chief of Station,
Office of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor St., London
he advised that he had recently received the following information
concerning John P. Davis.

John P. 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 control 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 in 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
practiced over some of these Irish societies in New York City by
IRA leaders in Ireland. Since Davis expressed desire to assist
United States government in correcting this situation I und-
errstand he was later interviewed under pretext by an OSS official.

Mr. Shepardson inquired of me as to just in this case he stated that he thought that he
would merely turn the desire to use this man as an informant on Irish activities in New
York City. I asked for the report of the interview by OSS representative. Mr. Shepardson stated that there was no basis
since this interviewing official had merely been able to confirm
the information already obtained in the first interview. He promised that the writer might desire to go to Ireland and arrange
interview this man since he confessed that OSS did not have anyone
that was familiar with Irish activities though they admittedly had
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. Of first importance is that he had been assigned
London in a mission capacity and that no work was of such a nature that
I couldn't report much that he traveled. 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 corroborating 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 hereinafter. 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 advice be checked and the writer advised of the results.

Very truly yours

Arthur M. Thurston
Inspector.
Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1943, concerning John F. Davis, who has been suggested as an informant in regard to the activities of J. Whitney Mephamy of the Office of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor Street, London, England. [S-1(5)]

In accordance with your request the files of the Bureau were checked without reflecting any identifiable information concerning Davis. [S-1(5)]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Communications Section]

Mailed 10
JAN 27 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten note: Classified by Multiple Sources]

[Handwritten note: Declassified on: 10/31/95]
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________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-118
December 21, 1942

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. E. Hoover
Director

U.S. Department of Justice

RECORDED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC. 28, 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Mailed 9
*DEC 22 1942 P.M.

61-7606-119

Mr. Tedeschi
Mr. S. A. Tunick
Mr. Green
Mr. Leslie
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Reed
Mr. Calfee
Mr. Dorsey
Mr. Blank
Mr. Hannon
Mr. Roane
Mr. Greenbaum
Miss Snyder

[Signature]

[Signature]
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**
- **This Case Originated At:** New York, N.Y.
- **File No.:** 100-1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>WASHINGTON, D.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE WHEN MADE</td>
<td>12/15/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</td>
<td>12/1/42</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 4, 1915.

**Reference:** Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated October 27, 1942.

**Details:**

At Washington, D.C., 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 winning 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.

**Approved and Forwarded:** S. R. McKee

**Copies Destroyed:** May 30, 1946

**Recorded & Index:** 61-7606-170

**Special Agent:**

**11 Dec 16 1942:**

**Records:**

1-20-3411

1-26-3411

1-27-3411

1-28-3411

1-29-3411
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 1864. He emigrated to the United States in 1882. During his service as a Foreign Service official CAFNEY 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 4, 1915. His personnel file gives little information concerning CAFNEY'S wife other than the mention of the fact that she was president of the American Council of Women in 1890.

advised the writer that CAFNEY'S public conduct and his association with Sir ROGER CASAMENT, 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. exhibited to the writer an excerpt from the Literary Digest of October 9, 1915, relating to CAFNEY.
Confidential Informants

Mr. JOHN G. BEHAN, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, U. S. State Department.
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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

Dear Sirs:

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, it was informed

In connection with the information set out in this paragraph, Special Agent "" of this office advises me that the last interview he had with "" on November 17th, 1942, at which time the principal discussion was 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 6th, 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,

cc - Newark

61 Jan 16 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

October 16, 1942

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

The New York Field Office advised of an interview with [redacted] and has held himself forth as a person in connection with the authenticity of reports on December 16, 1942.

At the time of the above interview he alleged that

The New York Field Office, in the above reference letter, also called attention to the fact that the New York Field Office pointed out that had been used as a source of information by her in that manner.

The New York Field Office was requested to reinter view in a vigorous manner to determine...
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 [ ] 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 [ ] 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,

D. M. Ladd

[Signature]
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 that upon the second interview he told 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 cagay 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 before 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 he was interviewed 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 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 the allegations that

On September 30, 1942, the New York Office advised the Special Agent of that office personally contacted [REDACTED]. During this interview, [REDACTED] expressed concern over the possibility of any specific information concerning this matter. [REDACTED] was re-interviewed on November 19, 1942. During this interview, [REDACTED] was advised that [REDACTED].
In connection with this matter, your attention also is called to the letter dated December 11, 1943 from the New York office to the Bureau of Investigation, a copy of which letter was transmitted to your office. It is noted that this letter refers to your letter of the Bureau dated December 7, 1943. It is noted that the New York office advises in this letter that the last interview had with Mr. Walsh by Special Agent Hrdy was on November 27, 1943, the interview was referred to. During what the interview was referred to, Mr. Walsh stated that he had not been interviewed by the New York office and that he was not aware of any connection between Mr. Walsh and the Axis powers.

Confirming your telephonic conversation with Mr. Walsh referred to, you are instructed to personally contact him and point out to him the seriousness of the charge which he has made. You should be advised that this matter is of the most vital interest to the Bureau, and that we must know the true facts concerning his allegations. It 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 unpleasant, it is absolutely necessary that the foundation for these allegations be revealed; and that the Bureau can, if necessary, call upon a Federal 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 Hrdy accompany you at the time of this interview. I cannot emphasize too much the vital importance of this matter, and the necessity of securing the basis of these allegations. It is my desire that this matter be carefully, promptly, and expeditiously handled by you.
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

To - New York City
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61.7606-125
**Report made at**

NEW YORK CITY

Date

12/22/42

Period

9/12, 13, 18, 11/9

12/9, 10/42

**Character**

INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

**Synopsis of Facts:**

On Sunday evening 9/13/42 the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. clubs of NYC held a protest meeting at Roscommon Tuxedo Ballroom, NYC, to protest the execution of Thomas Joseph Williams, a soldier of the Irish Republican Army, by the British Government in Ireland. Eamon Morrissey, James Grislane, John McCarthy, and Bernard McGowan addressed the meeting of approximately 300 persons. The speeches were anti-British and the resolution was adopted condemning the British Government for violation of its signature to the principles of international law by the hanging of a member of the Army of the people of Ireland. The ultimatum of 1/12/39 was read, declaring a state of war, both passive and active, has existed between the Army of the I.R.A. and the British Government since the issuance of the ultimatum. It was resolved at the meeting that a copy of the resolution be sent to the I.R.A. Council, to the Secretary of State of the U.S., to world-wide organizations devoted to the attainment of Ireland's freedom and to the press. The I.R.A. is said to have approximately 750 members in the U.S., which consists of eight camps each named after Irish revolutionary leaders. Membership of the I.R.A. is said to be the medium radical Irish class. The better class of Irish in the U.S. will not knowingly underwrite assistance to these individuals or their organizations and are not.
in sympathy with the methods that these organizations advocate to unite the Irish nation.

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated on a telephone call from the writer to Assistant Director P. B. Foxworth on September 12, 1942, in which he advised 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:

"CEAN NA GAIL 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 Now Williams is silent in his tomb And tyrants live who planned his doom Just God! When 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 MORRISSEY, JAMES BRISLANE, MR. JOHN McCARTHY, and FERNEAR McGOVAN addressed a meeting of approximately 300 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. MORRISSEY very definitely stated that the I.R.A. of today is the very same I.R.A. of twenty years ago, while McGOVAN 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. McGOVAN 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. McGOVAN 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
NY 100-7628

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 Mitchels, the Farnolls, the Pearses 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 exorcize beyond its boundaries.

EAMON MORRISSEY was in charge of the Irish Pavilion during the World's Fair in New York City. JAMES HIRSLEDE 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 MCCONNELL 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 con-
junction with the Aid to Ireland, Inc. for the relief of Irish war 
prisoners. The purpose of this new organization is to deceive the prom-
inent 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 Nazi named ZIMMERMAN, who is married 
to an Irish girl, was a member of the I.R.A. and this 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. 
It 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 con-
trolled 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
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 government sought the Truce in Ireland in July, 1921, and
WHEREAS THOMAS JOSEPH 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 Continents, stands agast at this latest manifestation of insult 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:

CLAIRIG 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

- 7 -
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 development 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 understanding but this can be brought about only on the basis that each of the two Peoples is absolutely free to pursue its own course unhindered by the other. We shall regret if this fundamental 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 Cashel Camp,
   Composed mostly of Corkmen
   20 members

No. 3 Bernard McSween, - Prominent Member
   27 members

No. 4 Tom Lynch Club
   HARRY SHORT, - Prominent Member
   10 members

No. 5 Tom Fitzpatrick Club
   MAHONY COURTNEY, - Prominent Member
   5 members

No. 6 James Connolly Club
   CHARLES DRISCOLL, - Prominent Member
   5 members

No. 7 Napper Tandy Club
   12 active members

No. 8 Lecaleallows Club
   4 members

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

No. 1 Emerald Isle Auxiliary
   10 women members

No. 2 Anna Derlan Auxiliary
   ANNA JARD, - 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 $1.00 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 NAILS 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:

DEMONSTRATIONS 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.

The following cable was received by James Cotter, presi-
dent of the G.A.A., from 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-
"vose 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,

PATK.J LONGAN, 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.

It is said 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) ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU

3 photostatic copies of resolution adopted at the protest meeting of the Irish Republican Army on September 13, 1942.

3 photostatic copies of the ultimatum of January 12, 1939 issued by the Irish Republican Army at Dublin.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

(b70) He 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:

[redacted] 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 Irish Republican Army Clubs held at the Commodore Ballroom, New York City, on Sunday, September 13, 1931.

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 publicly anti-British. At this meeting there was read the ultimatum of the Irish Republican Army dated January 12, 1931, addressed to the British Government. For your further information in this connection photostatic copies of that ultimatum are being enclosed.