SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

PART 4 OF 7
61-7606

Section 20
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
L. Groesnor Square
London, W. 1
February 11, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
INTERNAL SECURITY - I & G

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its information and the completion of its files.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

Classified by SECRET
Reclassify on: QADR

ATTACHMENT

SECRET JAC (BC)
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50 MAR 30 1949

SECRET DECEM
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-2606-380
Mr. Foyden Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

April 15, 1949

DIRECTOR

Office of Chief of Counsel

For your information it is to be noted that the Bureau was previously furnished copies of these affidavits by the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes in Germany and at that time the Bureau was interviewed by agents of this Bureau. Attached hereto are the following reports reflecting the results of our interviews with:


For your additional information concerning the activities of the Irish Republican Army and their contacts with the Germans from 1919 to 1945, you are advised to refer to the reports furnished to former Assistant Director General T. Vincent Quinn on May 26, 1945, in the case entitled "Irish Republican Army - Internal Security - I."

Mailed:

APR 14 1949 P.M.

Cpl. Joseph (redacted) - 3884
The identities of the individuals mentioned in the letter
have not been confirmed. The publication of the names of the
individuals would be a violation of their privacy and could
lead to serious repercussions in their personal and professional
lives. It is important to respect their privacy and confidentiality.
The above is being submitted to you for your information.
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75 AUG 30 1949
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

61-7606- NR 5-31-49
March 29, 1949

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

Dear Sir:

May we respectfully call your attention to the article "A Few Pertinent Questions", published in the #27 issue of our magazine, PREVENT WORLD WAR III, page 37. This piece deals with the activities of German saboteurs and their agents, who, working out of the headquarters of the former German Ambassador to Mexico, Herr von Ruedt von Collenberg, committed acts designed to sabotage our war effort. The messages sent by the German Ambassador to Mexico to the German Foreign Office disclosed pertinent information on how the Nazi agents were working.

To the best of our knowledge, the Nazi agents mentioned in these messages have not been apprehended and prosecuted by the United States Government.

We should deeply appreciate learning from you the following:

A. The identification of the Irish organization mentioned in the secret wires of the German Ambassador to Mexico, and whether this organization has been investigated.

B. The present whereabouts of Lt. Col. von Schlebruang and Major Niclaus and whether they have been arrested and prosecuted.

C. The present whereabouts of Merchant Hermas and Rockowski and whether they have been arrested and prosecuted.

D. The present status of Father Charles of Rome, Texas, and whether he has been identified and apprehended.

E. The present residence of Dr. Schultze of Boston, Mass., who was a key figure in Nazi sabotage against the United States.
States, and the identity of his collaborator, a Professor of Harvard University.

We would be very much obliged to learn if the activities of these men have been investigated and if they have been prosecuted.

Thanking you for your cooperation, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

C. MONTEITH GILPIN
SECRETARY
Deutschland Ueber Alles,
Super-Germanism Revived

In our preoccupation with the Soviet-American struggle Americans tend to forget that there are German might for Deutschland uber Alles. The voice of the pro-Germans and pro-Axis in the United States are still unwhispered, and even now are no longer more to be advocated than they are considered factors in the rearmament of the German military machine.

The most tangible evidence of this appears in the German-language press in this country, and the German-American press in America to dictate that there is a definite move in America in the rest of Germany—not as a productive nation in an independent European economy but as a strong military state.

The June issue of the Elbehander's Freunde, a New-Yorker States-Zeitung, claimed that our government had not been attacked with political influence.
Douglas S. Freeman, member of the Advisory Board of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, has just published the first two volumes of his monumental Washington Biography. Allen Novins wrote about this book in the New York Times Book Review as follows:

"Dr. Freeman, whose position as our most eminent biographer and oldest military historian no one will dispute, has undertaken the writing in six volumes of our fullest life of Washington. But if the promise of these first thousand pages is sustained, he will give us something more important even than a great biography. He will reveal to us, precisely and vividly, a figure whom Americans have never really known. He will not merely recreate Washington; in great degree, he will discover him. No one can read it without a sense that Dr. Freeman is doing more than write an impressive biography; he is restoring to the nation a part of its rightful heritage that it somehow let slip away."

The big advertisement, "1918-1948 ... Will We Again Repeat Our Blunders?" which the Society for the Prevention of World War III recently published in the Washington Post and in the Wichita Beacon (Wichita, Kansas) was a tremendous success; hundreds of letters arrived at the Society's offices asking for more information about the activities of our organization.

Bernard De Voto, member of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, has been elected to the Department of Literature of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

Professor Frederick W. Feis, of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, has been named Doctor of Theology Honoris Causa by the Theological Faculty of the University of Leipzig, Germany.

William Harlan Hale of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III had an excellent article about German General Rommel in Harper's.

Louis Nizer, member of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, had a reprint in Reader's Digest from his latest book "Between You and Me."

Quentin Reynolds, member of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, just returned from Germany and published a revealing inside story about the Berlin situation in Collier's.

William L. Shirer, another member of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, is back on the air and can be heard every Sunday at 1 P.M. over WON (Mutual Network).


The Christian Science Monitor printed our letter-to-the-editor protesting against the verdict in the I. G. Farben trial.

The Denver Post featured an editorial, "Deutschland Ueber Alles, Super-Germanism Revived," quoting from material published in a recent issue of "Prevent World War III."


John Lester, the New Orleans Item, has given a plug for the literature of the Society for the Prevention of World War III in his column.

The Swiss weekly, Die Nation, has, at various times in the past few months, quoted and mentioned the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

Tris Collier also recently used material released by the Society for the Prevention of World War III in his column.

Barley Crum, member of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, is now publisher of the new daily newspaper "New York Star."

Any injustice shown our ex GI's now in military prisons should be brought to the attention of the American people. Our husbands fought for this country during the war, but are now confined in Ft. Jay, N. Y., for little crimes which wouldn't hold a candle to the crimes which our GI's committed against the U.S.

At this very date men are receiving "approvals" from Washington to serve 10 and 20 years in prison for no other crime than A.W.O.L.

We ask the people of America, "Is this American justice?"—Mrs. V. Hoberstik, Selmar, N. J.; Mrs. A. De Roche, Chicopee, Mass.; Mrs. M. Harvey, Hamilton, Pa.

(Letter to the Editor of the N.Y. Daily Mirror)
A Reading Cross-Examination

It is no secret that former Nazis today hold offices in all zones of Germany. From a recent cross-examination of a certain Dr. Hans Schwarzm en by U.S. prosecutor Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner at the War Crimes trials of the German Foreign Office, interesting facts were brought to light. It was learned that witness Schwarzm en during the Nazi Reich held a high position in Ribbentrop's office and that today the same man occupies an important post in the Bavarian Chancellery!!

We consider the verbatim report of the cross-examination of Dr. Schwarzm en so revealing that we publish here some excerpts which speak for themselves:

Question: Where are you now employed?
Answer: I am now employed in the Bavarian Chancellery.

Q. In whose office?
A. Dr. Pfeiffer's.

Q. What are your duties there?
A. I sit in the anteroom of Dr. Pfeiffer and work on all matters which are referred to him, and submit to Dr. Pfeiffer those matters I consider important. I receive visitors for Dr. Pfeiffer, etc.

Q. And you had similar duties with Ribbentrop formerly, is this correct?
A. No.

Q. What did you do for Ribbentrop?
A. I was attached to the Minister's Office for one year, that is to say from Autumn, 1940 to Autumn, 1941.

Q. You mean, to the personal office of Herr Minister Ribbentrop?
A. I wouldn't say that, for I was not a member of the Minister's Office. I was only attached to the Minister's Office.

Q. Did you have any confidential position with Ribbentrop? You may answer "yes" or "no" to this question.
A. I can't answer yes or no to this question, for I have never seen Ribbentrop during this whole period while on duty. I represented former Ambassador Abetz in Berlin.

Q. And this with Ribbentrop. Is this correct?
A. With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Minister.

Q. And who was the Minister?
A. The Minister was the former Foreign Minister of the Reich, Ribbentrop....

Q. And the mother of your wife is the sister of Mrs. von Ribbentrop, is this correct?
A. No. The mother of my wife is the sister of the late Kathe Henkel.

Q. To make this matter clear: The mother of your wife is a sister of the mother of Mrs. von Ribbentrop?
A. Yes, that is true.

Q. And these people have brought you into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A. I applied at the time with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as I have already said. . .

Q. And who has now got that job in the Bavarian Chancellery for you?
A. I know Mr. von Herrnste, who is Government Director of the Bavarian Chancellery, and furthermore, Herr Counsel General Pfeiffer was my chief in Algiers. I was interned in America with Pfeiffer, and I am a close friend of Peter Pfeiffer. . . .

Q. . . . You have been denazified already?
A. Yes.

Q. Since when were you a member of the Nazi Party?
A. From 1933 to the end of the war.

Q. When and where were you denazified?
A. I was denazified last autumn in Landsberg am Lech.

Q. Did you give information about your activities in North Africa during the denazification proceedings, or were they not mentioned?
A. I have been denazified through written proceedings, and in my curriculum vitae, which I then submitted, I also mentioned my activities in Algiers, I believe.

Q. Did you state, in the course of the denazification proceedings, that the documents concerning the planned examination of the French Ministers Mandel and Reynaud went through your hands, or did you not?
A. In the course of my denazification, I have not detailed my activities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. . . .

Q. Do you remember the plans to shoot Reynaud and Mandel, which went through your hands?
A. You have shown me the telegram at the time (a year ago, at a previous trial) and I do remember that the telegram concerning this matter was not further worked on.

Q. Do your present superiors know that you worked on dozens of matters of this kind during the war, in Ribbentrop's office, or did you keep this from your superiors?
A. My superior is in any case, I suppose, informed about my activities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Mr. Pfeiffer's brother, the present Minister of State, Pfeiffer.

Q. What is your basis for this assumption?
A. I believe that brothers discuss such matters among themselves, and I got into the Bavarian State Chancellery through Pfeiffer's recommendation.

Q. Do you know whether these gentlemen are acquainted with the documents which mention you here in Landsberg?
A. No, I do not know about this. . . .
Once again: Steuben Society

The annual dinner given by the Steuben Society was held on September 25 at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. This time there were only a little over 300 people present—among them Major I.u. Sanger, attended by the Spanish Consulate in New York City.

Perhaps the most significant fact about this otherwise dull affair was the presence of Colonel Perry L. Baldwin, representing Major General Louis A. Craig, Inspector General of the U. S. Army. Colonel Baldwin expressed General Craig's regret at not being able to attend and said: "First of all, we find subversive conditions in our own country; the Steuben Society is one of the best organizations to aid those elements from our country." (Sic)

Ironically enough, while Col. Baldwin was talking about subversive elements he obviously did not know that among the very people he was addressing was none other than George Sylvester Viereck! Yes, the ill-famed Nazi, the Nazi agent twice indicted for sedition and conspiracy, who has been on the Nazis payroll and who was finally failed for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act! Another gentleman also belonging to subversive Nazi elements, Kurt Ludecke, who recently had been deported from the U. S., was present among the dinner guests.

The second official speaker was Rear Admiral Carl F. Holden, commander of the New York Naval Base. Said he: "This is any first contact with the Steuben Society but it is my joy..."

Another speaker was Dr. Franz Koempel, who is called the "Father of the Steuben Society" and who before the war each year spent several months in Hitler Germany. In his speech, Koempel claimed he used that most of America's achievements were due to German-Americans and he exclaimed: "No one can deny what the outcome of the Revolutionary War would have been had not Washington had Steuben as his drill master!"

The main speech of the evening was delivered by Casimir Theodor Hoffman. He asserted that it was a German-American who first raised his voice against slavery; that if a German-American had not defeated the British fleet, Francis Scott Key could not have written the Star-Spangled Banner, etc., and he added: "No other racial group in America has been so sorely tested twice in one generation. We have always been found in the first column—not the fifth. . . Whatever crisis is to come, men and women of the German race will do their duty."

Prominent among the "Booster" list in the program of the evening was Austin J. App, ill-famed hatemonger, anti-Semitic and pro-German propagandist whom we have exposed many times in PREVENT WORLD WAR III.

The activities of the Steuben Society are a matter of record (see "Pan-Germanism in the United States—an expose about the activities of the Steuben Society," Prevent World War III, Nov. 14 and 15. Free upon request.)

It is well known that the Steuben Society and its Chairman Hoffman, staunch supporters of Hitler and his policies, have been in the forefront of Nazi apologists in the U. S., and that all their activities have always been directed towards the good of Germany. One would assume that these facts about the Steuben Society are known in official Washington circles. It is therefore surprising, to say the least, that official representatives of the U. S. Army and Navy were ordered to address such a gathering.

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More food is available. This year's wheat crop was a third greater than last year's, and the rye crop showed a 25 per cent increase over 1947.

Food shops display canned goods, wines and cheeses that a year ago could be bought only on the black market. Hotels and restaurants are serving good meals featuring goose or pork for about $1.50. If customers do not present ration coupons, the price of the meal is increased and no more is said.

In Hamburg the markets are loaded with fruit, fish, poultry and fresh vegetables. In Bavaria the master brewers rejoice at the return of "something like the real German beer."

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(Schloss in France-Amerique, "Thorny Problem")

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(M. T. Times dispatch from Munich, Germany)
In his book, "WAR CRIMINALS: THEIR PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT," Professor Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School and a member of the Advisory Council of the Society for the Prevention of World War III made some penetrating observations with regard to the outcome of the war crimes trials.

In view of recent developments it is our privilege to reprint some excerpts from Professor Glueck's masterful study which was published as early as September 1944:

"There are those who are willing to admit the atrocities but who insist that the offenders should be magnanimously forgiven and told to go and sin no more. Representatives of this school are not infrequently indulged in the annoying tactic of putting other persons in the category of vengeance-thirsty sadists while they themselves bask in the sunshine of cheek-turning magnanimity. To be sure, the 'thirst for vengeance' is a low sentiment; but it ought not to be confused with the legitimate, commendable and morally virtuous desire of the survivors of Axis brutality to see that mankind's law and justice speak out, at long last, on their behalf.

"Is the world going to resume its fawning genuflections toward Germany even after her defeat in the second world war brought on by herself despite the pleas and concessions of peaceful peoples? This, too, is beyond the realm of possibility.

"Another powerful source of opinion and policy-making in respect to war criminals will be the views of professional soldiers, especially Anglo-American. To their credit be it said that these gentlemen are distinguished by a highly developed sense of fair play and gallantry. But this very virtue might make them not like to contemplate the punishment of their 'opposite numbers' for merely doing their military duty. It may well appear that the trial and punishment of distinguished generals and admirals long after the occurrence of the alleged violations of the laws and customs of warfare is something distasteful, unheroic, defacing, as it were, upon the profession of arms.

"One must also consider the possibility of certain influential United Nations businessmen and bankers, interested in German cartels and friendly with German economists and industrial barons, intervening behind the scenes to save the precious necks of their colleagues.

"Finally, German propaganda is already active in this country and England to 'soften up' the United Nations by circulating claims that only a very small number of Nazis are responsible for German atrocities, that most of the charges are propaganda anyway, and that somehow the saving of the skins of German criminals will strengthen Europe against the threatened 'Communist menace.'

"The most influential group concerned with the war criminals' problem are, however, certain international lawyers of the traditional school. They are willing to grant that the chief violators of the laws and customs of warfare ought to be punished. But they insist that unfortunately international law is at present not so as to make trial and punishment possible save in exceptional cases. This is the school of thought represented by the American members of the Inter-Allied Commission on Responsibility at the close of the last war. And it is more than probable that the debacle of justice at the close of World War I has contributed a large share to the Nazi policy of known lawlessness in the conduct of the present conflict.

"The bitter-end conceptulism to which the strict constructionist international lawyers adhere at Versailles, and to which certain American publicists still cling, can only lead to an amazing impasse."

The following paragraphs are excerpts from an article written by a well-known American foreign correspondent in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on May 18, 1945:

"Germans here are already recalling memories of Uncle Sam's helping hand after the last war. A peaceful Europe will require a healthy Germany even more this time," they say. And then they sit back and look at you with a questioning eye, as though perhaps we had violated Germany's neutrality instead of having defeated a vicious and relentless enemy bent on driving freedom from the world.

"After the last war, the largest of America became Germany's meat and drink. And the Germans drank it until they left America and every other country that trusted them holding the empty bucket. The whole prelude to Hitler, we should remember, was in the hands of the so-called 'good Germans' and open-handed America gave the pre-Hitler Germans the greatest free spending spree in history—to the sorrow of the American people and the ultimate sorrow of the whole world. This is what our dollars meant to Germany's...

Germany's

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In these four years alone the U. S. gave Germany nearly a billion dollars more than our entire pre-war national debt.

With the same amount we could have wiped the slate clean of every dollar in outstanding U. S. Government peace-time bonds and paid off about one billion of our war indebtedness besides. Instead, we financed a 'new' Germany.

Now, believe it or not, the correspondent who wrote this is none other than—Henry J. Taylor!"

"What is shaking France is fear of Germany. To us what is happening in Germany may seem comparatively unimportant except as it affects our defense against Russia. France is not primarily afraid of Russia. It is desperately afraid of a revived Germany."

(Frank Kingdon)
A Few Pertinent Questions

On December 24, 1947, the Associated Press reported from Nuremberg, Germany, that evidence had come to light during the war crimes trials proving that the office of the former German Ambassador to Mexico, Herr von Ruedt, at Colberg, had been the headquarters of German saboteurs. Documents presented at the trials revealed that the activities of these German saboteurs, directed against the U.S., had started long before Pearl Harbor.

We have before us the English translations of the original German secret telegrams signed by Ambassador von Ruedt and addressed to the German Foreign Office.

Among them is a telegram sent from Mexico on April 16, 1941, at 9:40 P.M., listed as arrived in Berlin on April 17, at 9:00 A.M. It bears the number 225 and is classified "Secret Reich matter." It states: "Fifty thousand dollars received. Forwarding ordered."

The meaning of this cryptic message is evidenced in another telegram, No. 252, dated April 23, 1941. In this telegram, also classified "Secret Reich matter," Ambassador von Ruedt wrote: "... Lt. Col. von Schleebruegge and Major Nicolaus (are) both agents of the O. K. W. (High Command of the German Wehrmacht) ... (they) seem to have a rather large staff of co-workers ... Merchant Hermkes, agent of a Mr. Herms from Bremen (apparently Japanese Office) furnishes news about armaments plants in the U.S., is also active for Japanese Secret Service (compare also telegraphic report 286 of May 29, 1940). Merchant Rockowski, agent for the O. K. W., in the U.S., works together with Irish organizations for explosives for sabotage in ammunition plants and on ships...I believe it impossible to keep German activities secret and consequently the protection of German domination is rendered more difficult for us."

Another telegram, No. 277, dated May 2, 1941, addressed by Ambassador von Ruedt to the German Foreign Office, contains the following:

"Illegal border traffic is carried on by Father Charles (pastor). Roma, Texas. Signs of recognition are picture post cards respectively cuttings from them under mutual announcement of number on card. Exclusively written communications with U.S.A. come address Gamalde del Monte. Personal connection through cashwood which you will have to see. Many contributions received by Legation have been partly distributed; further payment ten thousand dollars next week. The amount left over three thousand dollars safeguarded in Mexico to avoid over-payments. Everything else viva voce."

Still another secret telegram, this one dated May 29, 1941, sent by Ambassador von Ruedt, reads as follows:

"U.S.A. men at present in Mexico report. Activity greatly curtailed by strict vigilance rules. Last results: In Boston a Merchant Marine destroyed by fire. Forest fires in Jersey. Interception of meeting of war-mongers. Irish organization in U.S. interested to know what happened to Russell, and who acts for us in Ireland. (Lease it to you if an answer convenient.) Irish organization is supposed to be in contact with Dr. Scholz, Boston, through Irish Professor Harvard University and wished direct contact with German organizations in U.S. Irish organization is supposed to have outfitted 2 ships with provision: names and time of departure are going to be reported."

According to the AP dispatch of December 24, 1947, Ambassador von Coltenberg has given the U.S. prosecuting officials at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg a statement admitting that before the war he had been ordered to carry on as much sabotage as possible in the U.S. without actually inciting this country to declare war against Germany.

The Ambassador added that the Nazis had sent so many saboteurs to his office in Mexico City that it became quite a problem for him to conceal their activities.

Referring to money he paid to agents, the Ambassador declared that on one occasion a certain agent had received no less than $50,000, and he added that despite the alertness of the FBI, a number of acts of sabotage were successfully carried out. As examples, he cited the destruction of the oil refineries near Texas City, the damage caused to an important rubber factory on the East Coast of the U.S., and numerous acts of sabotage in ports along the East Coast, particularly in New Jersey.

☆

It is a matter of curious interest to note that this highly significant affair has been completely overlooked in the U.S., and not given the attention it deserves. For example, we should like to know whether our government agencies have identified the Irish Organisation mentioned in the secret wires we quoted. Has this group been investigated? What were the results? And what is its name?

Furthermore, we should like to ask what became of Lt. Col. von Schleebruegge and Major Nicolaus? Where are they? Have they been arrested? Were they prosecuted?

What happened to Hermkes and Rockowski, two other Nazi saboteurs? Where are they today? What steps have been taken to arrest them?

And who is Father Charles of Roma, Texas? What is he doing now? Has he ever been caught?

And what about Dr. Scholz of Boston, Mass., also mentioned as a key person in Nazi sabotage against the United States? And who is the Irish Professor of Harvard University, named in connection with Scholz? Where are these men now?

These are pertinent questions which we would like to ask proper Government authorities. . . .

"Weary veteran interrogators in Germany now start their questioning: "And in what year were you forced to join the Nazi Party?"" (From Leonard Lyons' column in the N.Y. Post-News News)
WHY has the late John G. Gearing, widow of the former No. 2 Nazi, made it her aim to tell the story of her husband and the most famous Nazi, a man who ever lived — been almost completely overlooked?

WHY does the Berlin Communist newspaper, Morgenthau's Ghost Rises Through Southwest Germany), deplore in a hypocritical way the dismantling of chemical industries ordered by the Russian Military Government, and shudder now that events prove "the destructive effect of the American bank magnate Morgenthau?"

WHY were German newspapers in the Soviet zone recently publish a series of articles entitled, "Life in America," which had been printed in the Nazi press years earlier during the Hitler regime, with scarcely a word changed?

WHY have American universities, according to a dispatch in the New York Times, offered to invite the infamous former U-boat captain Count von Luckner to speak at a series of lectures in the United States?

WHY has Dr. H. Hoffmeyer, right-hand man and close collaborator of the late Nazi geo-politician, Dr. Karl Haushofer, been invited by the Russians to lecture and to work at the Soviet General Staff in Moscow? (WHY has the organization representing Sudeten German interests under the chairmanship of Richard Ritzmer and Hans Schaefer seen fit to present a memorandum to Allied authorities, calling for the repatriation of the Sudeten German property, estimated at 20 billion 44 million?)

WHY hasn't a Congressional Committee looked into the files of the Alien Property Custodian in order to learn the details and background of the mysterious murder of an official of the U.S. Alien Property Custodian, who, during the war, went to Sweden to discuss with Nazi cartels Hugo Stinnes, Jr., the future of the Swedish enterprises?

WHY has Congress ignored pleas to pass laws to block the revival of Nazi-controlled cartels?

WHY did one of the most important news dispatches, namely, the one reporting a statement by German officials in Frankfurt that potato production in the biocidal area this year had total 20 million tons, believed to be the greatest in the history of this area, go almost unnoticed?

Very Strange Indeed

What would be the sensations of the average citizen if they saw the wife of a prominent judge sewing in her small room at the Army PX with the wife of a defendant who is standing trial before her husband? Naturally, this would cause some eyebrow-raising....

Yet this is what happened recently in Nuremberg, Germany, during the War Crimes trials against I. G. Farben.

The wife of Judge James Morris invited Baroness von Schmitz, whose husband was one of the chief defendants, to the PX and entertained her there frequently. It was indeed a strange sight to see both women behaving like bosom friends—eating, drinking and chatting together amiably. What an honor to be befriended by a Baroness—even if her husband is in jail charged with having committed ghastly war crimes.

Still another amazing incident occurred in Nuremberg, one concerning Judge Curtis G. Shales, who presided at the Farben trials. This judge had the brilliant idea of inviting German defense attorneys to dinner at the Grand Hotel, where Germans were generally denied the right of admittance.

Apparantly Judge Shales was greatly impressed by his talks with the German lawyers as he let no occasion slip without pointing out what nice and brilliant people the Germans were.

It is said that he went to Germany armed with the conviction that the trial of German industrialists was never contemplated by the Charter (Law No. 10) under which he was operating, and this despite the fact that under this particular law it was mandatory to consider guilty all persons who have committed acts and crimes defined in the Charter.

Incidently, Judge Shales's picture has been prominently displayed in German newspapers after the Farben verdict. Significantly enough, the weekly "Christ und Welt" of Stuttgart, featured the picture with the following caption:

"The president of the U.S. Military Tribunal in the Nuremberg I. G. Farben trial, who excelled by his just conduct of the proceedings, by his absolute objectivity and disregard for all vindictive sentiments, as well as by his endeavor to understand the nature of German conditions between 1933 and 1945."

Maybe these occurrences have no significance. Perhaps nothing sinister should be derived from them. But they may shed some light on the reasons for the shocking leniency shown the Farben criminals.

Maybe our readers know why the I. G. Farben criminals deserved so much understanding and leniency? We don't.
WHY is it "impossible," according to U. S. War Crimes Court officials, to extradite German war criminals who fled from the French Zone to the British and American zones in order to escape prosecution by French War Crimes Courts?

WHY has Ludwig Mertz, Nazi commandant of Stalingrad and sentenced to hang, been granted a commutation to five years despite the fact that he is responsible for the death of about 100 American GI's who were taken prisoner by the Germans?

WHY was Henry War-Crimes Court in Nuremberg acquitted 13 of Hitler's top military commanders of plotting to launch World War II?

WHY did the press fail to report an amazing utterance made recently by one of the witnesses before a German denazification court, a woman named Winifred Wagner, who said: "To use an expression which is perhaps too strong—Hitler was a devil"?

WHY has the Army acquitted the re-enlistment of Sergeant Peter L. Xavier, who had been discharged from the Army previously as a sympathizer of Hitler and Mussolini, and is known as the author of a booklet "Rise Americans," which praises Hitler and Mussolini and denounces those who approve of the United Nations?

WHY was Hermann Esser, one of the most prominent Nazi leaders and one of the earliest followers of Adolf Hitler, released by American authorities from an internment camp, according to a statement by the chief presessor of the Bavarian denazification court, Julius Hass?

WHY is Carl Seller still permitted to retain his job as chairman of the "Association of German and German-speaking Catholics" in Santiago, Chile, despite the fact that he became a member of the Nazi Party on April 1, 1933, and that his party number is listed as 1576259?

WHY do the occupation authorities in Germany permit the sale in public places of souvenirs of the Nazi regime, such as small metal insignia of the former German Panzerwaffe? (Recently a man named Fritz Mueller had the audacity to sell them openly in the town of Solts.)

WHY don't we hear further details concerning the sensational, yet not-too-publicized, statement of U. S. Deputy Prosecutor Walter Rapp, at the War Crimes trials in Nuremberg, who recently declared to be in possession of documents proving that Hitler's former deputy, Martin Bormann, is living in Soviet Russia and being held in readiness by the Russians to play an important role in any future Soviet-sponsored Eastern German state?

WHY did American newspapers fail to report the highly significant statement made by the German Communist leader Emil Carlebach, who, at a meeting in Frankfurt, said: "Let us not forget that these rules have not been caused by the German bombs but that it was not they who killed those who have been buried"?

WHY have the papers also neglected to report a revealing statement by ex-Nazi Bernhard Beckler, former top-ranking leader of the Free German Committee and now a bigwig in the Soviet administration of Eastern Germany, who, in a speech at Liebenwalde, near Berlin, declared: "After the fall of Berlin, we will cross the Elbe on the side of the Soviet occupation army"?

WHY have the papers failed to report that Dr. Scheuch, recently released, has appeared as a defense witness for his old pal Fritz Thyens, exonerating the latter?

WHY has the Chicago Abendpost seen fit to use the significant wording: "Much Noise About the Commutation of Hess Koch," as the headline of a story dealing with the case of the Nazi "Bitch of Buchenwald"?
In Memoriam: Emil Ludwig

It was with deep sorrow and regret that we learned of the recent death of our friend Emil Ludwig, biographer, writer, and fighter, who died at Biocia, his estate in Arcona, Switzerland. The Society for the Prevention of World War III lost in him one of its founders and one of the most prominent members of its Board.

It would be presumptuous of us to tell our readers who Emil Ludwig was. Few contemporary writers have enjoyed such a worldwide reputation as an author of best sellers. His numerous biographies like “Wilhelm II,” “Roosevelt,” “Stalin,” etc. and other works are translated into nearly every known language.

To us, Emil Ludwig was above all a co-fighter for the common cause. He was of inestimable help in our battle, and during his stay in the United States he participated on various occasions in radio forums, meetings and lectures sponsored by the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

Very few writers could equal his tremendous prestige and popularity. During the war, Emil Ludwig was frequently consulted by high American officials on various problems. Pro-Germans and German apologists hated and despised him and tried by every means to discredit him. They did not succeed, however, and today we can say without exaggeration that Ludwig’s fight against pan-Germanism has been of invaluable help in exposing its real menace long before the Western world became aware of its potential danger to the peace.

Dr. Ludwig wrote a number of articles for PREVENT WORLD WAR III. In October, 1945, we published one entitled “Germany—1955.” In this “pessimistic prediction,” written only a few months after V-E Day, Emil Ludwig with great vision foresaw events which unfortunately came to pass sooner than he had predicted. We knew of no more fitting memorial for our great friend than to reprint excerpts from this highly illuminating article:

“The German people ten years from today will be convinced that it is without guilt for the rule of the Nazis; that it never had a part in it, and that only several hundred thousand persons were involved in it. Instead of “Stab-in-the-back,” which allegedly snatched victory away from them in 1918, the Germans will believe in one of two legends: The generals had destroyed the shining hopes of the German army in the summer of 1944 by their unsuccessful coup against the ingenious Fuehrer. Or: If the generals had not been forced to follow an insane Fuehrer, then the German army would have been victorious. In any case this war also will be presented as having been lost through domestic intrigues and not because of the power of the enemies, for the Germans does not admit defeat due to his own fault.

Only a few hundred war criminals, perhaps not that many, will pay for their crimes with their lives. Weariness and forgetfulness of the world will be clothed in the attractive cloak of forgiveness, and the great demand for justice, of which the world dreamed in the days of Nazi hegemony, will be forgotten. No one will think about the fact that the re-education of the German people is dependent upon their recognition of guilt and atonement. On the contrary, Prussian generals, German industrialists and Professors of Racial Science will find friends and spokesmen everywhere, who swear that they all had acted patriotically. Everyone will repeat the phrase one is not guilty because one had lost a war. By means of good manners, elegant clothes, and clever conversation, the gangsters of yesterday will appear in the world as gentlemen. The opportunity to show the Germans that they cannot disturb the peace of the world without being punished for it, will be lost for a second time.

German efficiency, which this time is supposed to be more devoted to agriculture, will have produced brilliant discoveries in chemistry and physics and thereby re-established its position as a formidable competitor. Therefore, the old preference of the Americans will turn to the German once more. The old leaders of heavy industry will again work joyfully with their German colleagues and by means of loans will find a way to obtain a share of their inventions, without giving a thought to the German fraud of the twenties. The public opinion of America will decide for the German efficiency and against the French spirituality. The former partisans of the Nazis in the German-American relations will double their efforts in the campaign for the ‘poor misled German people’ under the slogan peaceful competition of all peoples.”

Emil Ludwig, shortly after V-E Day in 1945, was asked if the Allied policy of denazification in Germany should be the basis of charity.

—“It doesn’t make any difference,” he answered. “You will always be wrong no matter how you proceed with the denazification because you will never denazify anything while you think that you have denazified everything.”

A couple who fought a long legal battle to adopt two German orphans today got permission to send them back because ‘they are Nazis.’

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Nottmiller told the State Department neither of the children could be made into ‘good Americans.’

“They are Nazis through and through,” Mrs. Nottmiller said. “They have been here three months and it seems like 50 years.”

The couple started legal proceedings to adopt Hans Profer, 18, and his sister Karen, 13, distant relatives, when they wrote they had escaped from a Russian slave labor camp and were starving.

(UP report in the New York Star from Whistler, California)
Translation of the Original German Document on Page 32

Berlin, May 15, 1941
To the
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Decision (of the) Secretary of State in reference to cables Tokyo 731, 732 and 733.
(Text Japanese-American agreement)

(1) Every political agreement between Japan and the US is presently undesirable. The development of the agreement, as presently prepared, would mean that Japan is getting away from us. This would leave us alone to fight England and the U.S. The three power pact would be discredited. The last phrase in part two, inasmuch as it sanctions U.S. help to England, is almost anti-German. (In the English text much clearer than in the German text.)

(2) Inasmuch as the text of the agreement is already being considered in Washington, it has already had a bad effect. One should try to discredit it subsequently so that the treaty would not materialize. (Definition of the Japanese interpretation; details of enforcement; dependence of efficacy of paragraphs two and three, etc.)

(3) If, nevertheless, the treaty could not be prevented, then everything should be done to bring Japan back again into the ranks. The least would be, that Japan increases its help to Germany along the same principles as the U.S. help to England.

Weizsäcker

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

"Concerning your article regarding the 'Blame-and-Hate-the-French' campaign in your last issue, I would like to point out that I served as a captain in one of the divisions of 'black beasts' (Editor of "Dienstsch. Amer. Gesprächstunck" active), namely, the 4th Norwegian Mountain Division. If the 'Herald' Editor would check the Court Martial records for the four or five divisions of colonial origin, he will be amazed about the number of death sentences passed in cases of rape.

"The staff of white officers and non-coms—I was one of its members—were given special orders to enforce strict discipline. This SOP was repeated again before the troops occupied German soil. "As to turning over five thousand German girls to colored troops, the 'Herald' Editor seems to overlook the impressive number of female members of the Nordic pagan race ready to marry—and marrying—Allied soldiers of any race, religion, color and shade in order to get out of the Vasterland..."

BERNARD B. FALL
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army

Dear Sir:

"I happened to get a glimpse of a booklet published by your organization and immediately was attracted to it. I would appreciate it very much if you would give me all the information about your work that you can.

"I am in my last full year of high school and in February I will probably attend one of the colleges in the L.A. area. I would like to know if it would be possible for me to become an active member of your worthy organization.

"I would like to state that I think your cause is a good one and sincerely hope you keep up the good work."

IRWIN KWETKO, Fontana, California

Dear Sir:

"During a recent visit to Military Government offices in Frankfurt, I saw an issue of your publication which interested me sufficiently to request that you add me to your list of subscribers and forward the coming issues to this address."

ROBERT TIERI,
Paris, France

Dear Sir:

"It is encouraging to know that there are organizations such as yours trying to prevent war..."

OLIVER NOLL,
Durham, California

Dear Sir:

"Your magazine must go on exposing the Nazi menace and any rebirth of Nazi Germany..."

RICHARD WILLEY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

"It might be well to consider having the Society for the Prevention of World War III call another well planned conference here in New York next spring to arrest attention to the need of far wiser planning for the future of Germany, than is now going on—when the world, including our own government, is giving more attention to its attack on Communism (much needed too for the totalitarian ideology is a menace under any nation) and apt to forget that it must not include Nazi sympathizers nor members in its attempts to prevent another war..."

MRS. WILLIAM DICK SPORBORG,
New York City

Dear Sir:

"As a former prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at Dachau, Germany, I am fully cognizant of the terrible future which it is in store for an atheistic and uninformed people.

"After I returned from overseas in 1945, I started a war-train campaign identical to the objectives of your organization, but my voice was heard by too few..."

VICTOR H. MILES,
Newark, N. J.

"Civilization can afford no compromise with the social forces which would gain renewed strength if we deal ambiguously or indecisively with the men in whom those forces now precariously survive."

(From Justice Robert H. Jackson's opening statement at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Nov. 21, 1945.)
Berlin, den 15. Mai 1941

An
Reichsaußenminister
drucksächlich (mit Vorrang)

Stellungnahme Staatssekretärs zu Druckberichten
Tokyo 731, 732 und 733 - Text japanisch-amerikanischen Vertrages.


II. Da der Vertragstext bereits in London vorliegt, hat er eine schädliche Wirkung schon ge- tan. Man müßte versuchen, ihn nachträglich noch so zu belasten, daß der Vertrag nicht zustande kommt. (Definition der Japanischen Vertragssäule, Jahrhretensbestimmungen, Abhängigkeit der Wirksamkeit des Abkommens römisch II wie römisch III oder dergl.)

III. Sollte der Vertrag trotzdem nicht verhindert werden, wäre dafür zu sorgen, daß Japan praktisch wieder in Reihe und Gliedkommt. Das Allernochste wäre, daß Japan seine Hilfe an Deutschland nach denselben Grundsätzen ausbeutet wie USA-Ahre Hilfe an England.

Reissneider
It's rather surprising that of the few hundred War Criminals tried at Nuremberg in proceedings subsequent to "Goring et al.", Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker, former Deputy to von Ribbentrop in the German Foreign Office and ex-Ambassador to the Vatican, has received the strongest support from highly prominent persons in Western Europe and the United States. It is surprising because of all the Foreign Office officials accused in Nuremberg of Crimes against the Peace, von Weizsäcker played the key role in persuading the Japanese Government to attack the United States in 1941.

Curiously, Continental newspapers which rarely and briefly report on Nuremberg developments, have carried full accounts of the defense's (so-called) interposed on von Weizsäcker's behalf. Among the high-ranking diplomats who have submitted affidavits in his favor are former British Ambassador Lord Halifax, who declared that in his opinion, Weizsäcker has been "a convinced foe of Nazi politics"; the former French Ambassador to Germany, Francois-Poncet; and the former High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Danzig and present Swiss Ambassador in Paris, Dr. Burckhardt.

A Norwegian Bishop, Eyvind Bergegaug of Oslo, Norway, testified that Weizsäcker encouraged and helped the Norwegian Resistance Movement. Other well-known international figures who saw fit to exonerate the former German diplomat are the Danish atomic bomb scientist, Prof. Niels Bohr; and his German colleague, Prof. Werner Heisenberg; Monsigneur A. J. Muench, Bishop of Fargo, N.D., and Representative of the Holy See in Germany; and former German Chancellor, Dr. Heinmann Buessing.

One would gather from the newspaper dispatches that Herr von Weizsäcker is being presented to the court as a distinguished anti-Nazi opposed to Hitler's policies. As a matter of fact, those portions of the prosecution's record which have reached this country indicate that von Weizsäcker actually played an important role in formulating Hitler's policies. The portrayal of this ex-Brigadier General in the SS Elite Guard as a humanitarian is further puzzling in the light of prosecution documents which show that under his guidance plans were drawn up by the German Foreign Office for the elimination and deportation of Jewish minorities in all occupied countries; that he personally signed orders approving the transfer of thousands of these Jews to concentration camps and approving their extermination; that, again with Weizsäcker's knowledge and approval, the German Foreign Office sent out its own officials with extraordinary powers to confiscate Jewish properties in France, Belgium and other European countries.

But these crimes, horrible though they are, were directed at specific, comparatively smaller groups. Of more significance was the cast of von Weizsäcker in planning aggressions against whole nations—more particularly, in inducing the Japanese to attack the United States. The prosecution's documents show that:

1. From April 1941 on, Weizsäcker continuously urged Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, to encourage the Japanese Government to attack Great Britain and the United States; and to impress upon Tokyo the fact that should Japan become engaged in a war with the United States, Germany would come to Japan's aid immediately.

2. Under Weizsäcker's instructions, all peace appeals by Roosevelt were distorted by a concerted press campaign. "It is our concern," he said, "to play the game of fixing the guilt in such a way that step by step we appear as the ones attacked."

3. Acting through Oshima, Weizsäcker did everything in his power to sabotage the Japanese-American negotiations which took place in 1941. On May 15 he cabled Ribbentrop, saying: "Every political agreement between Japan and the United States is undesirable..." And everything should be done "so that the treaty would not materialize." Weizsäcker's success in this connection was the subject of a letter which he sent Ribbentrop on September 26, 1941, in which he boasted about "a well carried out sabotage" and wrote: "It is our duty to dissatisfy the peace proposals of Roosevelt because we must fear them and furthermore, we must render them void. Today, I talked with the Hungarian Minister, in Berlin who has particularly good connections with the Japanese Ambassador and with the leading circles in Tokyo. I told him Japan's historic time has struck; we can rely on the Japanese Government not to pass over this unique occasion. The Hungarian Minister shared my opinion. Therefore, I confided to him the plans of our High Command for common military action for Japan."

4. On October 10, 1941, Weizsäcker teletyped Ribbentrop the "enjoyable message" that a new Japanese cabinet, favorable to aggression, had been appointed.

5. Throughout November 1941, the German Foreign Office intensified its efforts to bring Japan into the war. Approximately one week before Pearl Harbor, the Japanese announced that they were ready to strike and asked for German and Italian support. Germany and Italy agreed to assist Japan. December 7, 1941, was the successful result of Weizsäcker's diplomacy.

The foregoing represents only a fraction of the prosecution's proofs; but it would seem to indicate that, whether or not Weizsäcker was that intangible thing called a Nazi, he was clearly guilty of participating in the Crimes against Peace committed by the Third Reich, as defined in the Tribunal's Charter, Control Council Law No. 10.

Turn to next page for an original Weizsäcker document.
We urge that you appoint for investigation of the war crimes trials and our denazification policies, such Americans who have demonstrated, without a shadow of a doubt, their devotion to America's real interests and the strengthening of her friendships with the victims of German aggression. Nothing less will help preserve the prestige of our Nation and its democratic traditions in these troubled times.

Respectfully submitted,

Atkinson, Henry A.
Allan, Dean
Adams, Louis
Ambruster, Howard W.
Asch, Solomon
Balt, H. H.
Barber, Courtenay, Jr.
Birch, Rev. L. M.
Burt, Struther
Burton, W. H.
Cannon, Cornelius James
Culver, Conley
Cook, Morris L.
Craven, Thomas

Davidson, J. B.
Devine, John F.
de Reuch, Richard
Dodd, Martha
Dubin, Maxwell
Fetter, Henry Pratt
Foerster, Frederick W.
George Manfred
Gilpin, C. Monticelli
Gimbel, Elizer S.
Goldstein, Julius L.
Green, Albert
Grundfest, Dr. Harry
Hale, William Harnell
Hirschman, Ira A.
Hochfelder, Julius
Hoffman, Herman
Hofmann, Virginia
Hofmann, Rev. Edward
Hughes, Langston
Inman, John R.
Issacs, Stanley M.
Johnson, Alvin
Kirkcroy, Freda
Lomax, Erwin
Lipschutz, Isidore
Litell, Mrs. Norman M.
Lobin, Isidore
Mann, Thomas

Mayor, Bette
Mogavero, Louis
Nedem, Emanuel
Nathan, Dr. Otto
Padow, Saul K.
Parad, Meyer
Pell, Herbert
Perera, Dorothy
Perera, Lionel
Perlstein, G. E.
Pomerantz, Abraham L.
Popper, Martin
Rappaport, Albert
Ross, Robert
Sackley, Dr. R. R.
St. John, Robert
Schacht, Sigrid
Selden, Harry Louis
Sergio, Lisa
Sheldon, James H.
Shirer, William L.
Smith, Chard Powers
Stone, I. F.
Stout, Rex
Sorowitz, S.
Szyk, Arthur
Van Doren, Mark
Ziff, Washington

I disagree wholeheartedly with the opinions of Charles M. Mayer, published on October 12th in the Washington Star. He would like America to invest more money with the "poor, hard-working Germans" and less with the "louche, good-for-nothing, cognac-swilling Frenchmen" in order to speed European and world recovery.

It seems to me that another set of hard-working Germans (or was it this same bunch?) brought the present misery on their own nation. Are we Americans going to be swindled again? Are we to pay and pay and pay for the supercolossal mistakes and calamities the Germans, Nazis, Prussians or Nazis feel called upon to bring on themselves and, quite incidentally, the rest of the world? Money we allot France is being invested in a republic that is based on liberty, equality and fraternity, whose people are firmly wedded to the ideals of logic and the rights of man. Money we invest in Germany, if the past is any indication of the future, will be used ultimately for the furtherance of autocratic principles and in the end to our own peril.

I cannot believe that we Americans are so totally lacking in powers of discrimination that we again will fail to read the fine print on any "hard work" contract the Germans may offer us.

(Letter to the Editor of the Washington Star by P. D. Sweng, Bloomfield, Va.)

Hitler: "... I'm glad I have foresaw everything."
A Letter to President Truman

Dear Mr. President:

As Americans, cherishing the memories of our fallen heroes and never forgetting the millions who perished in Nazi torture chambers, we protest the commutation of the life imprisonment sentence of the German sadist, Ilse Koch.

We condemn with all the force of our conviction the suspension of the death sentences in the cases of 139 German war criminals, including 15 of Ilse Koch's co-defendants and 17 others convicted of cold-bloodedly killing unarmed and defenseless G.I.s taken prisoner in the Battle of the Bulge.

The circumstances surrounding the handling of these cases by American military authorities demand full investigation by you. The American people have not been told why for months General Clay kept secret his decision to commute the sentence of Ilse Koch. Nor have they been told why General Clay, without any public explanation, suspended the execution of the 139 German war criminals, many of whom were sentenced to death by American military tribunals as early as 11 months ago.

For months the execution of these war criminals has been stayed without official explanation. It was only recently that Secretary of the Army Royall ordered American authorities in Germany to "suspend" these death sentences because some of these war criminals pretended that they were "tricked" into confessing their guilt.

This sham maneuver, however, cannot square with the regulations governing the war crimes trials which stipulate that "A defendant shall have the right through his counsel to present the evidence at his trial in support of his defense and to cross-examine any witness called by the Prosecution." If the excuses offered by these criminals were true, then why did they not take advantage of their rights during court proceedings? Why did they not present in court the evidence pertaining to their allegedly forced confessions?

The answer is clear. Their barbarous crimes were proven by the overwhelming evidence presented by the Prosecution, American G.I. survivors, and other victims. The American military tribunals did not have any doubts of their guilt. It remained for the Secretary of the Army to set aside convictions legally arrived at by competent American courts. Why?

Why has Secretary of the Army Royall taken this arbitrary action which flaunts American public opinion and is a stain on our national honor? It was Secretary of the Army Royall who in testifying before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, March 2, 1946, admitted that he had no sympathy for the Prosecution of German war criminals in general. He told the Committee that had it been left to his judgment, the denazification trials would have been abolished altogether as early as August, 1947.

When Congressman Wigginsworth asked Secretary Royall what would happen if no further appropriations were forthcoming to prosecute German war criminals, Secretary Royall replied: "I do not think it would be terribly serious if we stopped them all..."

It becomes clear from Secretary Royall's testimony that he was always opposed to denazification and the war crimes trials; "I have had that view from the beginning but the policy of the Government was fixed otherwise and I think, moreover, that the people of the country at that time favored it."

The real reason for his opposition to denazification was expressed in his own words: "The prime objective we have now in Germany, and that we must have now in Germany, is to build a strong nation both politically and industrially. I fully realize that too great an extension, particularly of the denazification trials, is a danger that must be reckoned with on both these grounds."

Who can doubt that the solicitude toward the Nazi war criminals has been substantially influenced by the views of the Secretary of the Army? Contrary to Secretary Royall's intimations, we are convinced that the American people will never profane the memories of those who were wantonly slaughtered by the Nazis. We know that the American people, as well as the victims of German brutality and aggression, demand that justice be done; that those who planned aggressive war, or who tortured and murdered their victims, be brought to account.

Is not the shocking series of acquittals and the even more shocking series of one- and two-year sentences for crimes, in the United States would invite the death penalty, sufficient evidence of improper influence in the war crimes trials? Whoever is responsible for the mitigation of the original sentences is reflecting gravely on the integrity of the American military tribunals.

The fulfillment of the high moral purposes which gave hope and meaning to those who struggled against the German aggressor, lies in America's determination to destroy Nazism. Let no one think that we can aspire to leadership among nations through dollar appropriations without grounding such aid on the principles of justice and respect for human decency. Nor can we hope to democratize Germany by whitewashing the Krupps, Flicka, and the Farben war lords—or by turning loose the Nazi beasts with their infectious insidious.

Today, America's conscience is on trial. It is being judged by a war-torn world. We dare not underestimate the repercussions which will inevitably follow from failure to act in time.

We therefore urge you, Mr. President, to uphold our Nation's sacred pledge that "German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated."

We urge that you take prompt action to investigate the manner in which all of the war crimes trials have been handled by the American Military Government and the Department of the Army.

We urge that you make a thorough-going investigation of our denazification policies.

We urge that all American officials who have shown their opposition to America's commitments for the elimination of the Nazis and their evil works, be promptly removed from office.
SOLUBLE PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT, AND THIS FACTOR MUST BE BORNE IN MIND WHEN WORKING OUT THE REHABILITATION OF GERMANY ALONG PEACEFUL LINES CONSISTENT WITH CONSIDERATION OF SECURITY.

When we called this matter to the attention of Mr. Saltzman, he declared that the additional “400 words of complex detail . . . would have been extremely cumbersome if quoted in their entirety . . .”

We realize that Mr. Saltzman quoted “in part,” but the parts selected were those scattered in 3 separate paragraphs of the CEEC report which tended to play up Germany’s industrial power and its preponderant role in the recovery of Western Europe. If the full quotation would have been too long, as he implied, would it not have been better and more objective to have not quoted from the CEEC report at all?

In view of the select audience which heard Mr. Saltzman’s address, we believe that they were quite capable of absorbing the additional “400 words” which were omitted.

It is interesting, however, that Mr. Saltzman managed to omit those parts of the Committee’s report which clearly indicate its concern for the possibilities of a resurgent Germany. Apparently, Mr. Saltzman knows what to select for his own purposes.

In any event, high-ranking members of our government, whether speaking before a public audience or writing for such a reputable publication as “The Analyst,” should heed every effort to make their presentation complete and avoid the impression that they are biased. It is our considered judgment that the manner in which Mr. Saltzman quoted from the CEEC report does not achieve this end.

There is a difference between the French approach to German education and our own, which should be resolved. The French believe that the re-education of Germany is a problem of a generation, not a few years. More flexible and experienced in the ways of their neighbors, they have in mind a 20-30 year program during which they keep a close watch over school affairs through a French cultural representative in each school.

We, however, are surrendering our educational control to German leaders who continue the old policy of mixing church and state, foster humble obedience to the Fatherland and other policies that have produced the curious German temperament.

An impartial committee composed of educators, political economists and public administrators should be set up to re-examine the whole question of German re-education. For the decisive battle of our generation is not the Battle of the Bulge but the Battle of the German Mind, and the evidence is abundant that we are losing it.

(Charles Aborn in the N. Y. Post-Home News)

Count von Luckner Returns...

In our column “Why?” in this issue, we have raised the question why German Count von Luckner has been invited to speak at a series of lectures in American universities.

In this connection, it is interesting to note what T. H. Thoms wrote in his book “Know Your Enemy” about a previous trip which Count von Luckner made to the U.S. after World War I:

Lecture halls from coast to coast were opened to the infamous German sea pirate, Count Luckner. Upon his return to Germany, the Count bragged of how he had succeeded in squeezing tears from the ladies’ eyes and dollars from the capitalists’ pockets. Count Luckner’s main purpose was to play on women’s feelings with sentimental stories. He reports in his book, “Sedevil Conquers America,” how he told American women of German babies and German mothers, how he reminded them that thousands of little children in Germany die of starvation and then exhorted them not to reject the pleading hand of a child...

This silly, whining propaganda was repeated by Luckner day after day in hundreds of cities, in all the most exclusive clubs and societies. He boasted that he had won for the German cause, not only the soft hearts of the women, but also the considerably harder ones of the big capitalists. Instead of attempting to give evidence of the alleged political reformation of Germany, he obtained his best propaganda effects with the famous story of the kitten he had ordered saved from a sinking ship during the war. The story had a tremendous effect, and America was obsessed by a real Luckner craze for months. The newspapers vied with each other in praising the sea pirate.

This Luckner racket was successful beyond all expectations. The crimes that Germany had committed during the World War were quickly forgotten and in their place sympathy for poor, innocent, chivalrous Germany had been organized on a business-like basis. Count Luckner himself stated in the U.S. that the possibility of this sort of thing, never before has been foreseen to obtain results for Germany that are greater, more important and far-reaching than any he could have obtained by sailing around the globe.

He went from triumph to triumph and became an honorary citizen of San Francisco. In his book “Sedevil Conquers America,” 1928, Luckner writes:

“Without any effort, all doors, even of the most exclusive circles, were thrown open to me. The most fashionable clubs entertained in my honor. I lectured in about 300 clubs; 36 of them made me an honorary member. My many lectures at universities were attended by thousands and thousands of students who, in a few years, as men, will influence the opinions and policies of their country...”

So Luckner will be here again!

No congratulations to his sponsors...
A short while ago, Mr. Charles Saltzman, Assistant Secretary of State for the occupied zones, addressed the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His talk was reprinted in "The Atlantic," the official publication of this organization.

The fact that a high official of our State Department spoke before this important body made it all the more essential that his discussion of crucial issues affecting our foreign policy be clear and unclouded. This is especially true in connection with the ERP which, whether we like it or not, has created a storm of controversy in Europe. Much of that controversy has been engendered by the allegation that the ERP is an instrument for the rebuilding of a powerful Germany at the expense of her neighbors.

Since Mr. Saltzman spoke about Germany and its relations to the ERP, it was his responsibility to avoid giving misleading information. Unfortunately, Mr. Saltzman's quotation from the initial report of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation defeats that objective and gives ammunition to those who oppose our program of aid. Whether by intent or otherwise, Mr. Saltzman emasculated a section of the report made by the Committee, leaving out pertinent facts dealing with the Committee's firm belief that European aid must, under no circumstances, be the occasion for the revival of Germany's industrial might. The inexcusable omissions made by Mr. Saltzman in quoting from the report can only serve to increase the suspicions of millions of Europeans as to our real intentions in Germany and to confuse American public opinion.

In the interest of enlightening our readers as to the way Mr. Saltzman emasculated the facts, we print below the complete text of the Committee's statement from which Mr. Saltzman quoted.

The parts of the report quoted by Mr. Saltzman are in italics. The parts omitted by Mr. Saltzman are in capital letters.

1. For the purpose of drawing up a European balance sheet of resources and requirements, it is indispensable to take account of Germany, since that economy has been, in the past, and by the nature of things will remain closely tied up with the economic systems of other European countries. THE INCORPORATION OF THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY INTO THE PLANS ELABORATED BY THE CONFERENCE, WHILE ESSENTIAL FOR PRACTICAL ECONOMIC REASONS, INEVITABLY CREATED CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY, BECAUSE A NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL POLICY DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO THE GERMAN ECONOMY, WHICH LIE BEYOND THE SCOPE AND COMPETENCE OF THIS CONFERENCE, HAVE NOT YET BEEN TAKEN AND BECAUSE FUTURE ECONOMIC POLICY IN GERMANY, BEING IN CHARGE OF THE QUADRIPARTITE CONTROL COUNCIL, IS NOT WITHIN THE POWER OF ANY OF THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES. THE WESTERN ZONES ARE ALSO IN A SPECIAL POSITION BECAUSE OF THE OBLIGATION RESTING UPON GERMANY TO FURNISH REPARATIONS AND TO ASSIST THE RECOVERY OF THE COUNTRIES VICTIMIZED BY HER DURING THE WAR. CONSIDERATIONS OF SECURITY DEMAND ALSO THAT BOTH THE RATE AND THE NATURE OF HER ECONOMIC RECOVERY SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONTROLLED.

2. THE GERMAN ECONOMY MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO DEVELOP TO THE DETRIMENT OF OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AS IT HAS DONE IN THE PAST. BUT IF EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION IS TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE GERMAN ECONOMY MUST BE FITTED INTO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY SO THAT IT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING. IN PARTICULAR, THE OUTPUT OF THE RUHR COALFIELD, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY AS A WHOLE, MUST NOT AGAIN BE USED BY GERMANY IN SUCH A WAY AS TO CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO EUROPEAN STABILITY. THE WHOLE OF EUROPE, INCLUDING GERMANY HERSELF, AN INCREASED PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF RUHR COAL IS IN FACT ESSENTIAL FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY, AND BOTH COAL AND COKE SHOULD BE FAIRLY DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN THOSE COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GERMANY, WHICH DEPEND ON THE RUHR FOR THEIR SUPPLIES. THE MACHINERY, RAW MATERIALS, FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO INCREASE RUHR COAL PRODUCTION DESERVE HIGH PRIORITY IN ANY PROGRAM OF IMPORTS EITHER INTO GERMANY, OR INTO EUROPE AS A WHOLE.

3. Other Western European countries cannot be prosperous as long as the economy of the Western Zone is paralyzed, and a substantial increase of output there will be required if Europe is to become independent of outside support. IN PLANNING THIS INCREASED OUTPUT, ACCOUNT SHOULD BE TAKEN OF THE ESSENTIAL GOODS WHICH EUROPE NEEDS FROM WESTERN GERMANY FOR HER RECONSTRUCTION. FOR THIS PURPOSE, WESTERN GERMANY, LIKE THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES, WILL REQUIRE HELP, PARTICULARLY AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECURITY WILL MAKE NECESSARY IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF HER ECONOMY. IT MUST ALSO BE REALIZED THAT THESE CHANGES WILL INVOLVE COMPLEMENTARY CHANGES ELSEWHERE, AN EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FROM WESTERN GERMANY OF CONSUMER GOODS TRADITIONALLY SUPPLIED FROM OTHER COUNTRIES MIGHT CREATE IN THOSE COUNTRIES ALMOST IN-
American attitudes have been noted for some time by MG officials who acted as "secret officials" for the various branches of DENA . . . .

They report that in many cases stories which reflected credit on the U. S. have been deliberately "spiked" and not sent out on the wireless circuit at all. In other instances, important stories which would have favored the U. S. have been delayed in transmission until well after midnight and sent out on the "graveyard shift" when it could be safely presumed that most newspapers have gone to press . . . .

Although MG now has a full-scale "propaganda bureau" in operation in Nuremberg, DENA has been loath to use any of its material, including valuable information on the Marshall Plan and U. S. aid to Germany. According to an official informant, DENA has carried "very little material which could be considered a major contribution toward desanctification, re-orientation or the projection of American democracy" . . . .

A blunt analysis was offered by a former DENA control officer. "We have given the Germans a free press," he said, "but we haven't yet taught them what it is or how to use it—and they're simply not ready for it."

IN THE N. Y. POST-HOME NEWS Ernst Leiser reports:

The creation of a military high command for the Western European Union, to be headed by Britain and France, has created the liveliest interest among political leaders in Western Germany.

It has even inspired a number of top German politicians to suggest hopefully that the forthcoming Western German government be represented on that high command and that Western Germany be permitted to form an army to "participate in the defense of Western Europe" . . . .

Erich Spieske, a leading current of the center party and a gay figure in Bonn, privately told an American Military Government official, the Germans are saying that the "Western European Union powers have now created a high command, but they haven't any soldiers. We Western Germans could provide the troops" . . . .

To Herr Spieske, the whole problem apparently seems ridiculously simple.

"Germany has a reservoir of manpower," he is quoted as saying. "The only question is whether this manpower will be used by Russia or the Western nations. It is up to you (the Americans) to make that decision."

In October, 1945, the U. S. Army captured the Nazi Party's master file containing the membership cards of Nazis throughout the globe—including the U. S. A . . . . After much delay some names of these Americans were published. It was reported that when the complete list was made public it would reveal the names of several prominent Americans.

We are still awaiting the word finish . . . .

(Walter Winchell)

Most Austrians, regardless of politics, are deeply concerned over the growth of Nazi-tainted organizations, especially those said to be engaged in expropriating alleged Nazi war criminals to Germany . . . .

A reliable source linked the revival of neo-Nazi activities with reports of the return of the former SS General Adolf Eichmann to Austria from Egypt. Eichmann was reported to have recruited Nazis for the Arab Legion in the Palestine war and was said to have been seen in Cairo. According to widely circulated but not officially confirmed statements, he is now in Austria.

Eichmann is said to have collaborated with several Nazi groups at Linz and Graz, some of whose members were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms. Members who have avoided arrest are at work in the meantime rebuilding the half-suppressed organization. In this connection, the Socialist newspaper Volk am Abend reveals the arrest of a German Nazi agent who had been organizing cooperation among Austrian and German Nazi groups.

A Government spokesman said that the resurgent Nazis were using the common Austrian anti-Communist feelings for their own purposes. (ONA)
Evidences of this trend are recent decorations of Jewish cemeteries, the repainting of synagogue walls, and the increased activities against Jews by German police and paramilitary groups.

FROM A DISPATCH by an Overseas News Agency correspondent from Berlin:

As the three months of exposure to United States Military Government's various "deNazification" efforts, the Nazis of the American occupation zone are today convinced that there is no other route to their salvation than that which leads them to us. Moreover, the current Nazi terror campaign has convinced them that there is a "master race" that rules them and that they are a race.

More clearly than anything else, a recent survey shows that the results of re-education have not failed to produce the slightest dent in the racial superiority complex of the Germans. In fact, the military government study shows that those prejudices are "sharply" on the increase. Perhaps the most serious aspect is the conclusion that prejudice generally, and anti-Semitism specifically, are as strong among members of the coming generation—notably the late teen-agers—than in any other age group. The report notes specifically that "apparently German youth are not getting needed education at home or in school."

The chief new "scourges," the survey indicated, are Negroes, Russians, people of Balkan extraction and gypsies...

It is noted that the increase in both anti-German and anti-Russian feeling, though the grounds for both were certainly well laid during the Hitler regime, may be traceable partly to prejudices introduced by the American occupation forces themselves...

In the official report prepared for General Lucius D. Clay, the survey's authors report sobriety: "Knowledge, that is to say educations, reduces prejudices. German youth apparently are not getting this education. They appear unlikely to get it in their homes. Nor will expellees from Eastern Europe provide it. Certainly fundamental and long-range measures need to be considered to move toward the elimination of prejudice in Germany."

ALEXANDER KENDRICK in a dispatch from Vienna to the New Republic:

Foreign visitors to this year's Salzburg Festival are able to witness neo-Fascism in Austria. Salzburg province, heart of the American occupation zone, is the scene of the birth and growth of the Heimatschutz bund (Homemakers' League), which, in its guises of the veterans' and war prisoners' organization its name makes it out to be, has been holding a series of meetings at which a rather remarkable propaganda line has been taken.

This is it: The recent war was an "erroneous" war, because it split the "white races" of the world and caused them to fight each other. The result of this split has been to give the "non-white races" the initiative, and they are now threatening world domination. Therefore, the "white races" must unite, forgetting past differences and such trivialities as political creeds, and must crush the "non-white races" in another war. To this end the veterans of Hitler's Austrian and German legions are ready to dedicate themselves, even though they may be just emerging from the PW camps of the last war...

The Austrian provinces are thick with this kind of talk, and it is so obvious that the American authorities, who a few months ago seemed sincerely interested in eliminating subversive movements, are losing their grip on the Heimatschutzbund. Demoralization in Austria officially ended with the amnesty law of April 24, but now mass resignation seems to have set in, and super-Aryanism is blooming like the edelweiss.

ACCORDING TO DREW PEARSON in his syndicated Washington column, Senator Overcomer of W, Va., had wired the Justice Department "noting that some of the worst Nazis in the U.S. be kept here." The Department had ordered them deported, but Overcomer demanded the order be canceled. Here are some Nazis he wanted kept in the U.S.:


Andreas Henrich Jans and wife, Emmie—Visited by one of the eight saboteurs in Chicago who sneaked in by submarine. They were given $3,600 by Nazi spy Neubauer for safekeeping.

Paul Krauer—The U. S. Supreme Court, on his de-naturalization, said: "There is solid, convincing evidence that Krauer, before his de-naturalization and subsequently, was a thorough-going Nazi and a faithful follower of Adolf Hitler."

Fritz Robert Koecher—Bundist, employed German Consulate in Los Angeles. In war he refused to work, saying he would not aid U. S. war effort.

Hanswig Besso—Nazi spy, swastika, photos of Hitler and Mussolini and fascist propaganda found in his possession. He was leader of San Francisco Bund.

Kurt Luederke—Author of "I Knew Hitler," dedicated to Ernst Roehm, Gregor Strasser "and many other Nazis who were betrayed, murdered and traduced in their graves."

"HAROLD KRPB VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH is now a 'V. I. P.' prisoner of the Russians," writes Edwin Harrisch, N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent, from Essen, Germany. "This thirty-year-old officer and brother of Alfred was captured on the East Front. He now lives in one of the best prison camps just outside of Moscow, if the Soviets ever gain control of the Ruhr he is expected to have a principal role in carrying on the Krupp tradition."

And Mr. Harrisch adds:

"The Krupp family also has its friends in America and Britain. They have taken the precaution of hiring an American lawyer, Mr. Robinson, to represent them in Germany. Mr. Robinson admitted that he is paid in dollars deposited in his New York bank."

ERNST LESSER REPORTS from Berlin to the Overseas News Agency:

Officials of United States Military Government report a noticeable "anti-occupation" trend in the way news is handled by DENA, the news service licensed for the American occupation zone of Germany...

The development of this "anti-occupation" and anti-
were said to be persons of "readily recognizable and impressive names."

Von Weckstern, a typical Junker army officer complete with center-parted hair, broad hats and hose from the waist, was in charge of German labor camps which supplied replacements for the Red Army, and was commissioned a general in 1940 by Hitler. Previously his title had been "Arbeitsfuehrer."

A captain in the German Imperial Army in World War I, he was promoted to major at the conflict's end and pensioned. Subsequently he became a reserve colonel.

"Yes, from May, 1933, to the end of World War II, I was Arbeitsfuehrer under Hitler," he declared.

At the State Department it was said von Weckstern had been investigated and that it had been decided, on the strength of a check with authorities in Munich and on testimonials from influential Americans, that he would make a good citizen. He has applied for citizenship papers.

FROM A DISPATCH by Edwin Henschel to the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

The announcement of a forthcoming British war-crimes trial for three top-ranking Nazi field marshals has set off a wave of resentment among professional British Army officers and military government officials....

The British attitude toward Handstall, Manstein and Bormann, perhaps among the most-cable enemy generals in the war, is that their forced appearance in a court accused as "war criminals" is a political mistake of the first water.

This view was also shared by some high-ranking professional American officers, who have been waging a bitter warfare with Nuremberg to prevent other German generals from facing a tribunal, especially those who have given help to European Command headquarters in writing a detailed history of the war in all its phases.

Public evidence of British feeling in the quarrel has been found in numerous letters recently published in "The Times" and "The Daily Telegraph," in addition to news stories in other London papers, extremely friendly or sympathetic to the former field marshals.

Judging from information here, the British attitude is: There has been enough of war-crimes trials, and the time has come to call a halt before irrevocable damage has been done to Allied political influence.

FROM AN AP dispatch from Nuremberg, Germany:

Emmy Goering told a United States War Crimes Court trying German Foreign Office officials that her husband was "the most outspoken enemy of war that ever lived"....

When German troops marched into Poland, her husband termed it "the costliest and most horrible thing to start." Goering's widow said(11)

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER Samedi-Soir recently published an article by its Berlin correspondent entitled: "History as it is taught to German pupils in the Soviet Zone":

For the beginning of the new school year, the educational program in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been carefully revised under the supervision of the occupation authorities.

Besides new history books, two teacher's manuals have been edited. Entitled "Programmes" and "Directives for History Teaching," they advise teachers on educational aims, as well as on details of treatment of their subject. These directives are based on two themes: 1. Glorification of the Russian Revolution, and 2. Glorification of German nationalism feeling.

The result is an interpretation of history which is disconcerting to occidental minds: For instance:

The Versailles Treaty: "The Peace Treaty was imperialistic and did not solve the problem of peace or guarantee peace in any way. Among the great powers, the Soviet Union was the only one to refuse to consider it."

IT'S STILL the same old story: There has been "a resurgence of anti-Semitism and bigotry among the native German population."
THE SWISS NEWSPAPER, NATIONAL ZEITUNG of Basel, in a story, "Money Bags for Generals," revealed a very interesting incident:

It was discovered accidentally in Newbury recently that certain groups in Goettingen have mailed out circulars soliciting contributions for former German generals, to be deposited to their account in the Newbury People's Bank. The circulars asked recipients to collect and mail in documents proving the "war crimes of Allied powers during the last year of the war."

These documents, as well as part of the money received, were to be used "for the defense of former German generals accused before Allied courts."

Two of the most active and eager defense attorneys of the war crimes trials, the German lawyers, Dr. Lutz Goebel and Dr. Gerhard Brauschenbach, were among those mentioned in the circular as supporting the action.

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IN THE LAST two issues of PREVENT WORLD WAR III we have exposed the new Berlin newspaper, National Zeitung, which is being published under a Russian license by former Nazi editors. When recently the son of Thomas Mann, Klaus, came to Berlin as an American newspaper correspondent, the National Zeitung published a photo of the young writer with the following caption:

"Klaus Mann, the son of the famous Thomas Mann, has been stranded in Berlin after a merry-go-round through Europe. With his sister, Erika, Klaus has been one of the most ardent advocates of German extermination during the World War—from his safe home in New York. Of course, as a faithful correspondent of American newspapers and magazines, he has transferred his extermination mania to all un-American elements."

THE PARIS WEEKLY Correleur gives interesting details about neo-Nazi activities outside of Germany:

There is (particularly) a group classified in the files of the British Intelligence Service as the "Lugano Committee," with its headquarters located in that Swiss City. Its chief members are: Eberhard von Stehler, former Third Reich Ambassador to Madrid; Herr von Rausch, former Nazi Consul General at Lugano; and Herr von Langenheim. Von Stehler is the president and holds meetings regularly at "Villa Edma," his magnificent estate in Lugano. It is pure coincidence, of course, that the Nazi Government, in the last months before its collapse, had not only praised the way for the transfer of important funds (about $800,000,000) to Switzerland, but had also appointed 625 financial experts to "convey" these funds and to remain in Southland after opening accounts in their own names. This money is now in the hands of the "Lugano Committee."

In Stockholm, Sweden, a second General Staff, which meets in the home of Herr Dreuschnen, former Nazi Consul in Vienna, Austria, is active. This group owns three newspapers—the Dagposition, the Derwanske and the Vidi. The main objective of this group is to cement firm relations with pro-Nazi elements abroad, particularly in South America where there are two Nazi organizations (the "Gray Shirts" of Dr. Weichardt and the "Black Shirts" of Oswald Prowo), as well as two others with a similar ideology (the Gossawabrandwagon and the Brooderbund).

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DREW PEARSON REPORTS in his syndicated column, Washington Merry-Go-Round:

Buried in a mass of legal documents but loaded with political dynamite is the unpublished case in U. S. court of Washington, D. C., due before Judge Matt Maguire today.

It reveals how the Nazis operated through the Swedes to hide the true ownership of the American Bosch Plant at Springfield, Mass.

In 1940, the Germans, knowing war with the U. S. was inevitable, made a deal with the Stockholm Enskilda Bank to take over the American Bosch plant, worth $3,000,000, clock it under Swedish ownership for the duration, and give the plant back to the Germans after the war. The Swedes got a $650,000 fee.

All this was secret. During the war, the Swedes protected they, not the Germans, owned the plant.

But toward the close of the war, Army found a false wall in a Stuttgart air-raid shelter, behind which was a box of secret papers. These showed how Marcus Wellenberg, head of the Enskilda Bank, had come to New York and arranged a voting trust for the German-owned Springfield plant for the rest of the war. It was arranged that if George Murmans, appointed voting trustee for the company, should die, John Foster Dulles would name his successor.

The voting trust certificates later were placed with a Delaware corporation, "Providencia," owned by the Swedes, and its shares were put in another voting trust controlled by Dulles.

This agreement remained unknown to the U. S. Government until now.

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A FORMER NAZI GENERAL who was a high official of Hitler's regime from start to finish has been admitted to the U. S. under visa, and is now living in New York. "I have lots of friends, you know, and they interested for me," the ex-general, Karl von Wenchtstem, told a reporter of the N. Y. Post-Home News.

The general arrived in the U. S. on July 3, 1945, on a permanent visa he obtained from Nazi Nazis, U. S. Consul in Munich. His wife, who is employed at Powell House, a Quaker organization at 144 E. 26th St., received the backing of influential Americans for him.

"Von Wenchtstem's "friends," whose names could not be obtained from him or from the State Department,
rned sparing the lives of additional Nazis sentenced to death for war crimes cannot be considered excusable.

While details as yet unavailable, it is known that the cases of 139 defendants given a new trial in Nuremberg last spring were under further review, including those of 17 men convicted of killing British and American prisoners at Malmedy, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge.

The massacre of defenseless soldiers by German savages, an open violation of every rule of war and humane consideration, was one of the outstanding atrocities committed by the Nazi war machine.

Everyone taking part in it deserves the maximum punishment, and before the death sentences given any of them are commuted by some reviewing agency the processes by which the reviewers reached their decision should be fully publicized.

The Ilse Koch reversal, which would free this notorious sadist in a short time, was sprung on a startled world—with no one more startled than the German themselves.

Before the recommendations of the Army Commission in the 139 new cases are accepted by General Clay, the facts covering them should be fully publicized.

But clemency toward German war criminals should not be carried to extremes. There is no reason to lean over backward to excuse the deeds of any Nazi. There must be evidence presented at the Dachau trials on which the conviction of these defendants was based. Unless that evidence has been thoroughly disproved since, the sentences should not be commuted.

THE CASE OF ILSE KOCH (The New Leader)

After the splash of the Nuremberg trials, the denazification proceedings and trials of Nazis in Germany have continued more or less quietly. Most persons knew little of what was taking place—the nation as a whole had little reason to suspect that authorities were not conducting operations satisfactorily. It is no longer possible to harbor such complacent opinions. Individual cases brought to public notice, notably that of Ilse Koch, made it apparent that an investigation of the widest sort is in order.

The case of this barbarous woman, and its most recent outcome, should strike all decent persons. She was the Nazi craftswoman who made lampshades from the tattooed skin of Buchenwald camp inmates. Her original sentence of life imprisonment, mild as that punishment was, has been commuted to four years. This commutation was made on recommendations of the European Theatre Judge Advocate's Office—which has not yet felt the need even for an explanation for its actions. Miss Koch recently gave birth to a child which was conceived while she was a prisoner—which leads one to suspect that even her conditions of imprisonment were not too onerous.

In addition, one must note the recent clearing of Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister, the whitewashing of the German cartels, the commutation of twelve other Buchenwald co-defendants of Koch. All these are disturbing. One thinks of all the minor crimes in the U. S. A., e. g., an adolescent auto robbery, which bring more than four-year sentences; compare these crimes with those of the superwoman of Buchenwald!

There are two over-all issues involved: the moral condemnation, in effect, of Nazi brutality, and the loss of prestige for the U. S. throughout the world.


On top of the revelation that General Clay had commuted the sentence of Ilse Koch of Buchenwald from life to four years comes word that recommendations for other commutations have been made by the two-man commission that was set up to review the cases of others convicted of brutality and murder.

There are not ordinary criminal cases that are being reviewed. These people were prominent actors in a vast scheme to wipe out a whole religious group, to subject all the peoples of Europe to slavery. The evidence is that they attempted to carry it through with a callousness, a brutality and a depravity unknown in the civilized world since ancient times. And they even bunted of their deeds. What standards are being applied to determine the degree of guilt?

Most Westerners are not bloodthirsty. They are not insisting that everyone who had any connection with the Hitlerian blood orgies should be hanged. Presumably there was considerable screening of suspects before the trials were ordered. So what justification was there for mitigation of sentences of the 1,672 who were thus screened, tried, found guilty and sentenced—1,672 out of many millions? If there are reasons, we are entitled to know exactly what they are and what reasoning was applied by Army officials, or appointees, in reaching their decisions that injustices had been done. A decent respect for the opinions of others demands that no final action be taken—such as was taken in the case of Ilse Koch—until a complete and satisfying explanation is given.

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WHAT ABOUT THE TESTIMONY OF ANDREAS PFAFFENBERGER?

The New York German language weekly Aufbau (Reconstruction) recently made public the contents of an extremely important document relating to the Koch case which was heretofore overlooked. In an article entitled: "Due to Lack of Evidence," the weekly wrote:

There exists a document produced at the Nuremberg trials, which was submitted on December 13, 1943, by Thomas J. Dodd, Executive Trial Counsel for the United States. It is the testimony of one German prisoner of war by the name of Andreas Paffenberger, who told the Mobile Field Investigation Unit No. 2 at Buchenwald:

"In 1939 all prisoners with tattooing on them were ordered to report to the dispensary. No one knew what the purpose was, but after the tattooed prisoners had been examined the ones with the best and most artistic specimens were kept in the dispensary and then killed by injections administered by Karl Beig, a criminal prisoner. The corpses were then turned over to the pathological department where the desired pieces of tattooed skin were detached from the bodies and treated. The finished products were turned over to S.S. Standartenführer Koch's wife, who had them fashioned into lamp shades and other ornamental household articles. I myself saw such tattooed skins with various designs and legends on them, such as 'Haenel and Greetel,' which one prisoner had on his knee, and shirts from prisoner's chests. This work was done by a prisoner named Wermersbach."

"We are rebuilding Nazi Germany and fascist Japan. We are fostering the recreation in Germany of the very system of cartelization by re-establishment of heavy industries under control of the very people who unleashed the fascist terror on the world. Germany, re-Nazi'd; Japan, re-militarized."

(Ed O. Faheyren in an editorial in the N. Y. Post-Home News)
fed after a hard day at his butcher's office. The Army has not produced the facts to justify this supposition. It should do so, if it can. If Frau Koch in any way aided or encouraged the slaughter that went on at Buchenwald her original sentence was not severe. If she did not aid and encourage these horrible deeds why was she sentenced at all? It is up to General Clay to investigate and to answer.

THE CASE OF ELSE KOCH
(New York Herald Tribune)

A year ago Else Koch, widow of the former commandant of Buchenwald concentration camp, was sentenced to life imprisonment as a war criminal. She was pronounced guilty, among other crimes, of having sent tattooed camp inmates to death chambers so she could use their skins for lamp shades and articles of personal adornment. It is now learned that her sentence was reviewed by an Army board and commuted to four years. This happened over three months ago, but it was done so quietly that the news has not leaked out until now.

Three Republican Senators have rightly demanded in the strongest language that an explanation for the Army's action be forthcoming. They are thereby expressing the sentiments of the American people, who will have no understanding of such leniency toward a notorious war criminal.

It may be asked why, if the Army considered its action justified, such close secrecy was maintained. The public now has a right to demand a full report on this case. If justice is mocked, it is the United States as a country that will stand condemned in the opinion of the world. That must not be allowed to happen.

Clemency for Convicted Nazi Criminals—Why? (Philadelphia Inquirer)

Coming hard on the heels of the Else Koch case, in which clemency was amazingly extended to a vile criminal, the announcement that a special Army Commission has recom-
The Scandal of Nazi Commutations

The American press deserves orchids for its attitude in the Ilse Koch case and in the less publicized scandalous commutations of sentences of Nazi war criminals guilty of the murder of American GIs. Suddenly has public opinion been so strongly aroused by editorials in American newspapers of all political creeds.

Here are excerpts from some of these outstanding editorials:


One thing the United States cannot afford to do in Germany is to coddle those who were guilty of crimes against mankind under the Nazi regime. Justice demands otherwise—the fact that the Nazis are now beaten and cowering does not absolve them of their offenses. Policy demands other—we cannot consistently condemn the inhumanity of Communism if we condone the inhumanity of Nazism. There, the case of Ilse Koch, wife of the former commandant Buchenwald concentration camp, deserves attention. Woman was duly tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. Now this sentence has been commuted to four years, of review by the Judge Advocate General’s Department of United States Army, approved by General Clay. With benefit of time already served, Frau Koch will be released October 18, 1949. . . .

It may be that Frau Koch was merely a good wife brought her husband his slippers and saw that he was
or hope to entice their financial economic ties with the pre-war industrialists and financial leaders of Germany.

33. Latest reports indicate that both the British and the French governments are being subjected to great pressure to respond to the demands of German plants. This is highly regrettable since all fair-minded Americans believe that whether the British or the French can willingly agree to curtail reparations because they realize full well that any curtailment would be detrimental to their economy and to the recovery of Western Europe.

34. Notwithstanding this, we still hope that Mr. Paul Hoffman will convince himself in the end that in the interests of European recovery he must discard the arguments of those who are trying to reestablish the German industrial preponderance over Europe.

35. What is in store for the Western European nations? They must arm themselves with patience and await the results of the new investigation presently being conducted by the Commission, headed by Mr. George M. Humphrey, President of the M. S. Hanna Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Still, it is extremely difficult to understand why there was any need for a new Commission to investigate the post-war economic needs of both Germany and her western neighbors. There have already been too many investigations in the past.

36. One can only hope that the powers that be will heed the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on Steel of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, March, 1948: "The reparations, if delivered promptly, can yield an immediate increase in European steel production." The Sub-Committee also recommended that: "This should be stressed and the attention of the governments drawn to the importance of expediting such deliveries."

37. Such are the facts. It is therefore in the interests of the members of the Marshall Plan that the reparations program be carried out on the basis of its merits rather than political considerations. Should the powers that be do otherwise, the net result will be that the European recovery will suffer—and so will the American taxpayers.
were achieved in other countries. It is therefore clear that the machines Germany can supply would be of inestimable value in making the ERP a reality by 1952; whereas the three machines left in Germany they would retard the ERP.

17. It has been widely stated that it would be financially unwise to make Germany ship plants and then earmark ECA money for new plants to be set up in Germany. This is obviously untrue since the exports of machines from Germany as reparations comes from excess industrial capacity no longer available and which cannot be used under the Level of Industry Plan. Leaving this excess capacity in Germany would vitiate the industrial level agreed upon.

18. The American people have been told that the plants to be dismantled and removed are capable of making a substantial contribution to the future export trade of Germany. Considering that the plants earmarked for reparations cannot be utilized in Germany, it is self-evident that leaving these plants in Germany would not contribute to Germany's export program.

19. It has been stated by interested parties that and again that the reparations program envisages the dismantling and repair from Germany of nitrogen plants which are essential to Germany's food program. The facts are that not one single plant manufacturing nitrogen has been dismantled or removed. The following excerpt from the hearings of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, Friday, January 23, 1948, is self-explanatory:

Mr. Taber: "Well, for instance, the nitrogen plants have been very well stripped so they could not make fertilizer.

Gen. Clay: "There has been no nitrogen plant in Germany stripped out."

Mr. Taber: "There has not?"

Gen. Clay: "No. There is no nitrogen plant that has been taken out of the British and American zone."

20. It has been frequently stated that German railroad equipment has been removed as reparations. The analysis made by the press reveals that no German railway rolling stock has been removed from the Saarland since the end of the war. In fact, it is known that the Allied authorities have refused the return to France of the French freight cars taken from France by the Germans during the war. It is also known that such refusals have greatly handicapped the purchase of Polish coal by the French.

21. Stories have been circulated that the reparations program comprises the delivery of a large number of agricultural machines from Germany. An exhaustive analysis shows that no agricultural machines of any kind have been taken out of Germany, nor are such removals contemplated.

22. Although Secretary Marshall stated to Senator Vandenberg and other prominent figures in Congress that the dismantling of 602 plants was essential to the European recovery and that it could be done at no stretch of the imagination harm the German economy, the propaganda against the German reparations has not abated. Advantage is being taken of the law dealing with the establishment of the ECA to further ulcer motives. Section 115, paragraph F, of the law says:

"The Administrator will request the Secretary of State to obtain the agreement of those countries concerned that such capital equipment as is scheduled for removal as reparations from the three Western zones of Germany be retained in Germany if such retention will most effectively serve the purposes of the European Recovery Program."

23. The member nations of both the Marshall Plan and of IARA have been fully aware of the drive to scuttle the reparations program. They have made numerous appeals to the President and the Secretary of State to honor the original agreement. Both the President and the State Department have informed these nations in the Spring of 1948 that the reparations program will be carried out.

24. However, tremendous pressure has been brought to bear by both House and Senate members upon the White House to give up the reparations program. As a result, some months ago the President asked Secretary Marshall to set up an inter-Cabinet committee to restate the reparations problem with a view to discard it entirely or to modify it in favor of Germany. Secretary Marshall was instructed to carry on the work in the greatest secrecy so as to avoid arousing the suspicions of the British, French and other members of IARA. It is reported that several Congressmen and Senators have been trying to ascertain whether the President and the State Department had given instructions (a) to scuttle the reparations program in such a way as not to arouse the suspicions of the members of IARA and (b) to make it appear in the report as though the scuttling of the reparations program is absolutely essential to the recovery of Europe because the earmarked plants could be put to greater use in Germany than in England, France, Belgium, Holland or any other country that had suffered from German aggression.

25. Pursuant to the President's instructions, a committee of experts sent to Germany, consisting of representatives of the State, Interior and Labor Departments, made a new study of the reparations program in the spring of 1948. The committee was headed by Norman M. Colison, Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Krug and recently appointed Deputy Chief of the Special Foreign Aid Mission to Germany. During his stay in Germany, Mr. Colison showed a marked pro-German bias. It appears that in acting thus, he strongly reflected the views of Secretary Krug, who in recent times has brought up the problem of Germany in Cabinet meetings, pleading strongly in Germany's favor.

26. Mr. Colison was not alone in advocating the scuttling of the reparations program. From the very beginning of our occupation of Germany, private engineering groups and representatives of American interests have been engaged in a campaign to emasculate our reparations program. Prominent among these were General Draper (by his own admission), Calvin B. Hoover, Don Humphrey and Maurice Scharff. The latter is now working very closely with the ECA top officials in an effort to persuade them to halt the reparations program. While in Germany in 1945, he spared no effort to undermine the established economic policy in Germany, including the reparations program—which policy he was supposed to uphold as an official of the AMIC.

27. Special mention must be made of one other who did yeoman work during the first year of our occupation of Germany to undermine our pro
Number of Plants | Value Allocated Reichsmarks
---|---
A. Wholly accepted plants completely shipped | 39 | 2,462
B. Partially accepted plants shipped to limit of allocation | 64 | 27,695
C. Other plants in which shipment has begun | 18 | 155,014
| | 241 | 191,171

At the official rate of 40c to a German Reichsmark, the total sum amounts to about 75,000,000.

On September 14, 1946, the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency publicly revealed its disappointment in connection with the latest deliveries of German reparations. The Agency pointed out that the machinery of some 90 plants allocated for distribution among the victims of German aggression, was of inferior quality.

The statement further revealed that the occupying powers in Western Germany have failed, as yet, to provide the member nations of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency with the full list of plants subject to the delivery as reparations. Since many of the claimant nations have national plans for the recovery of their economies, the importance of this list can hardly be underestimated. In conclusion, the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency repeated the fact that the plants which have already been received, have made a valuable contribution to the rehabilitation of the economies of the liberated nations.

11. It has been stated in several quarters that the German economy will suffer greatly if the 662 plants are shipped to their neighbors. This was flatly denied by the Anglo-American authorities when they replied: "The effect of the new plan will be to retain sufficient capacity in the bizonal area to approximate the level of industry prevailing in Germany in 1936."

12. When General Sir Brian Robertson, the Commander of the British zone, was asked about the impact the reparations program would have upon the economy of Germany, his reply was as follows:

"The number of plants in the British zone is of the order of 50,000 and we are taking 496 of them. Admittedly, some of the 50,000 are small plants—so are some of the 496."

13. The 18 nations of IARA have advanced a strong plea to obtain urgently needed machines to replace those lost by the Germans. The extent of this looting is illustrated by the statement issued by the Netherlands Government that "while occupying the country, the Germans removed as much as 80% of the machinery of certain industrial plants," and by the statement of the French Government that "the Germans removed some 45,000 machine tools during the occupation."

How important the problem of machine tools is to Germany's neighbors can be determined from the fact that in 1938 Germany, with a population of 70 million persons, had a machine tool inventory and a machine tool capacity larger than that of the United States. The tremendous development of the machine tools industry was due to Germany's preparation for war. This machine tool capacity has not suffered extensive damage since a United States post-war analysis shows that Germany has more than four million tons of machine tools and a very undamaged capacity for heavy machine tool production. As matters stand today, Germany is next to the United States in the capacity to produce machine tools. Under the new level of industry granted her in 1947, Germany cannot use the tremendous machine tool industry she now has, whereas her neighbors in the West are badly in need of machine tools. As of December 31, 1947, the total machine tools allocated by IARA to all 18 member nations amounts to 35,000 individual machine tools.

14. As a result of the propaganda against the reparations program, on December 13, 1947, the House of Representatives passed a Resolution, No. 365, requesting the State Department to justify the continuance of the dismantling of the German plants. On January 24, 1948, the State Department gave a complete and frank reply to both Congress and the Senate, in which all questions raised by the Resolution were answered. The following paragraph contains the gist of Secretary Marshall's arguments in favor of our continuation of the reparations program:

"In general, the plants and equipment removed from Germany could not have been fully utilized in Germany if retained because of shortages of fuel, manpower and materials. They were removed from industries enormously expanded to meet the needs of the German war machine, the existing capacity in which is greater than required under any reasonable peacetime economy. Their retention, therefore, would have resulted in no increase in German production or exports and the capacity which they represent would merely have lain idle and deteriorated."

In this connection, General Clay, after a thorough analysis of the reparations program, stated this: "It is doubtful if the industrial capacity left in Germany (under the revised plan) can be put fully to use in less than five years and it would indeed be many years before the full capacity, including that made available for reparations, could be put to use. . . . It is my sincere conviction that we have left to Western Germany all of the industrial capacity it can use."

15. It has been stated that the reparations materials to be taken out of Germany would hurt her capacity to produce peace-time goods. A thorough analysis of the reparations program made by experts in the field reveals that the machines and equipment slated for reparations include a very great percentage of war equipment which Germany, under the law, is not permitted to possess.

16. Many speeches were made in the Senate and Congress claiming that the export surplus German machines would prejudice the EGA program for rebuilding Western Europe. The answer given by the experts of the State Department was as follows:

". . . of particular importance has been the receipt from Germany by Germany's victims of critical types of machines not procurable elsewhere within two or three years, which have served to break industrial bottlenecks and have thus resulted in increases in output throughout an entire segment of industry."

The experts have advanced sufficient proof to show that the receipt of some of this equipment by Great Britain has helped to break the bottlenecks throughout the entire British steel industry. Similar results
Assistant Secretary of War Howard Peterson: "Mr. Chairman, the reparations removal program has not proceeded very far. The total removals from our zone have been two plants. They were both war plants. They have been removed and shipped to Russia."

Mr. Taber: "They have been removed and shipped to Russia?"

Mr. Peterson: "That is right. That is all of the complete plant removals to Russia that have taken place thus far from our zone."

Mr. Taber: "What were they?"

Mr. Peterson: "Deutsche Schiffbau und Maschinen AG—shipbuilding, Gendorf power plant, through 1946."

As regards the rest of the "Iron Curtain" countries, only three countries are entitled to reparations as members of the IARA of Brussels, Belgium; namely Albania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The remaining 15 nations are members of the Western Bloc.

6. Definite commitments were made to our Western Allies when we became a party to the establishment of the IARA in 1945. This was publicly stated during the Congressional hearing in the Spring of 1948.

Gen. Draper: "Mr. Chairman, we have agreements to which the American Government has been a party, with 18 countries, under the policy that Germany, in the extent practicable, would make reparations to the countries we had invaded. However, the countries to the West which are the bulk of the nations in the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency with which we signed—or our government signed—a solemn agreement, the Paris agreement, in early 1946, have in my opinion, under that agreement, the right to expect us to carry it out. . . . I personally have been one for two and a half years, who has been attacked in the papers probably more than anyone else for trying to reduce the reparations program. I admit that I have had that point of view."

"In the American Zone, the bulk of the plants that have been selected for reparations were war plants which were to be dismantled and destroyed from the war potential point of view, in any case. The equipment in the plants that was specialized war equipment has been destroyed. The general purpose equipment which can be used for peacetime business and is not specialized war equipment has been offered for reparations."

7. This official statement notwithstanding the propaganda in the press and on the radio went on unabated, and all sorts of means were used to prove that Germany must not deliver reparations. A typical illustration was the story of the Henkel soap factory. Felix Morley, speaking on the radio for the Sun Oil Company, selected the dismantling of the Henkel soap factory to show how bad our reparations policy is. He told his listeners that a gigantic program was afoot to dismantle the German soap industries in favor of British interests, and he attempted to show what would happen to the German and American people if the Henkel plant were to be dismantled and shipped to Britain. Mr. Morley claimed that if that plant were to be shipped out of Germany, the German people would be dirty; they would contaminate the G.I.s, and the latter in turn would contaminate the American people. He used the soap factory to prove that the entire reparations program was iniquitous and unfair and called upon the American people to tell Congress what they thought of the reparations program. The Henkel case was also extensively discussed during the Congressional Hearings in the Spring of 1948. The following excerpt speaks for itself:

Mr. Taber: "Why would they continue to do such things as that? What is the military idea of that?"

Gen. Draper: "None. The basis for removing in reparations has been excess capacity above that that could be used during the next four or five years. In the soap industry in particular, the shortage of fats and oils for making soap is the reason for lack of greater soap production, and the lack of productive capacity. There is far greater soap making capacity in Germany today than can possibly be used during the next four or five years because of lack of raw materials."

8. Amplifying this statement, Mr. W. A. Aubury, British Commissioner of North Rhein Westphalia, in an article in the British Zone Review of December 20, 1947, had the following to say about the soap situation in Germany:

"If the people in the United States and British Zones were to be issued the same amount of soap and soap powder per person as they used in 1936, the total required would be 340,000 tons. After the dismantling of the selected part of the Henkel works, there would be left to the two zones a total production capacity of 473,000 tons, leaving a total of 77,000 tons available surplus."

Needless to say, Mr. Morley gave neither Mr. Aubury nor General Draper's version of the Henkel soap plant to the American public, nor was the following additional testimony by General Clay ever told:

"The plant capacity left in Germany, without taking this Henkel plant into consideration, would provide them with a great deal more than they had during the war. The shortage of soap is due to a shortage of plant capacity. It is due to a shortage of fats and acids with which to make soap."

9. An analysis made by the IARA shows that the total damage suffered by the 18 member nations during World War II, as a result of Germany's aggression, amounts to three hundred billion dollars.

These 18 member nations showed their apprehension in March, 1947, when the President of IARA called the attention of the Foreign Ministers gathered at Moscow to the following pertinent data dealing with reparations deliveries. He stated:

"A little more than two years after the end of the first world war, the then Reparations Commission reported that Germany had paid her victims about eight billion gold marks; we, at the end of 1946, 20 months after hostilities, have received in 1938 value approximating 12 million in shipping and 64 million Reichsmarks in plants."

The President of the IARA made a strong plea in favor of expediting the reparations program. His plea fell on deaf ears, however, as this case the fact that the original plan called for a delivery of over two thousand German industrial plants to Germany's neighbors. This figure was subsequently reduced to 662 plants, most of them strictly war plants. By this time, it is estimated that these plants are worth in the neighborhood of $250,000,000.

10. The statistics supplied by the IARA as of June 30, 1948, reveal that the total shipment of reparations up to that date was as follows:
The Truth About European Recovery and German Reparations

by

JEAN PAJUS

In recent months there has been widespread political pressure to scuttle the United States reparations commitments.

It has been argued that the dismantling and transfer of a small number of German plants to Western Europe would block the industrial recovery of Germany and would constitute a major obstacle to ERP. It has been asserted that the dismantling program would increase the burden of the American taxpayer. It has been stated that the transferred plants would have no value to the claimant countries. Throughout the discussion it has been evident that the American people were given too much heat but no light on the subject.

The following article will provide our readers with the factual data essential to the understanding of this vital problem.

1. It is now water under the bridge, but the interwar record shows that Germany in a short time has succeeded in crawling out from under her obligations to repair the physical damage and suffering which she inflicted upon her neighbors during the years 1914-1918. In 1945, in an effort to forestall a recurrence of Germany's tactics, an agreement was reached at Potsdam "that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility." Following this agreement, the Allies allocated, percentage-wise, the reparations which would be drawn from Germany to help rehabilitate her victims. The nature of the agreement was that the reparations would be paid in surplus capital equipment.

2. During the past year, an intensive campaign has been waged to undermine the German reparations program. Many pro-German organizations, American firms with pro-German economic tie-ups, several Senators and Congressmen, some Quakers such as Felix Morley, speaking for the Sun Oil Company, and others, have been involved in the program. Also active in this movement has been the Herter Committee, which has been urging that the reparations program be discontinued on the alleged ground that this abandonment would contribute to the recovery of Western Europe. The Herter Sub-Committee on Germany, headed by Congressman Francis Case of South Dakota, has been working toward that goal, aided and abetted by Professor Carl Friedrich of Harvard University, former adviser to Gen. Clay and now expert consultant to Under-Secretary of War William H. Draper, Jr. The staff director of the Herter Committee dealing with the Marshall Plan is Professor William Elliott, also of Harvard and a close friend of former Reichs Chancellor Bismarck and of Professor Friedrich. Special mention must also be made of Congressman John Taber, who refuses to listen to any arguments in favor of the Western nations.

3. The most active members of the Senate in the drive to eliminate German reparations have been Senators Henry Dworshak of Idaho and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. Senator Bridges was in Berlin some months ago and publicly called upon General Clay to stop all reparations from Germany, regardless of our promises and agreements made with our Allies. The arguments advanced by the Senators in their speeches were: (a) the reparations must stop because only Russia and her satellites have been benefiting from them, and (b) the German machines and plants could be put to better use if left in Germany.

4. The statement that the German reparations benefits Russia is totally unfounded. During the hearings of the House of Representatives (hearing before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, 1948) General Draper was asked by the Chairman, Congressman Taber, why we did not stop the German reparations to Russia. General Draper's answer, in part, was as follows:

"... But it became clear shortly after that (first quadripartite agreement in 1946), within a few months after that agreement, unless Russia would accept the economic unification of Germany, that level was altogether too low and probably too low even with economic unification. As a result, a few months after that agreement, in May 1946, General Clay stopped reparations deliveries until there was economic unification."

Mr. Taber: "We have not got it yet."

Gen. Draper: "He stopped the allocation of any further plans for reparations and none has actually been allocated since that date."

5. Senators Dworshak and Bridges have stressed the fact that the German reparations program has benefited the Iron Curtain countries only. The facts are: (Hearings before the Congressional Sub-Committee on Appropriations for 1947.)
long range Moscow strategy which is based on Soviet ambitions in Germany. And significantly he adds:

"The Russians know that to control Europe they must obtain all of Germany—especially the industrial power of the Ruhr. To further this end, they must appeal to the Communist Germany to invade German-populated territory. Hence, the Russians look forward to the day when they will give back to a Soviet-controlled Germany the former German land in the East now occupied by Poland. On that day they must have a completely subservient Polish Communist Party which will readily accept such a stroke from the Kremlin."

In his memorandum, the European representative of the AFL also states that in pursuing this policy, "the Russians might eventually want to return Sudeten Germans to their former homes from which the Czechs have ousted them."

Undoubtedly, many native Americans might be surprised at such developments. It is therefore interesting to see that the American correspondent, Fred M. Schaeffer, has recently ventured similar opinions. In a dispatch from Prague to the Overseas News Agency, significantly titled "Czechs fear that they may be the victims in the war of German nationalism," Schaeffer makes this statement:

"The fact is that all but the completely Moscow-manipulated Czechs are beginning to worry seriously over the possibility that next it will be Russia's turn to sell Czechoslovakia out to German demands. . . . In the big power play for German favor, it is entirely likely that even Communist Czechoslovakia may have to carve some of its own flesh to be thrown to the irredentist German wolves. The fact remains—and the Czechs recognize it with terror—that Germany is a bigger prize than this newly-created Eastern satellite."

Paralleling Brown in his memorandum to the AFL, Schaeffer mentions the "growing apprehension over recurring rumors that in addition to promises of nationalistic unification of Germany, Russia may eventually support the return of all or part of the Eastern German territories from Poland to the Reich."

And Mr. Schaeffer continues:

"This may sound fantastic under present circumstances, but it must be considered that a nationalistically sponsored Germany, perhaps only Eastern Germany, would become another satellite to Soviet eyes. If it were then to be considered a more valuable satellite than Czechoslovakia, the consequences to the Czechs would be plain."

What these consequences would be is clearly indicated from the next part of Schaeffer's story:

"There have been reports that the Russians may eventually approve the 'reunification' of the Sudeten Germans who were expelled by the Czechs after the war . . . in a potential settlement with all or part of the Germans, the Russians are feared to be considering either the return of the Czechs to their old homes, or, in an extreme case, a declaration of independence of the Sudeten territories."

Mr. Schaeffer knows that he is writing about a hot potato:

"The present Czech Government would obviously deny vehemently any such possibility, but some Czechs recall the now forgotten speech by Vcehr Lusnek on February 23, 1933. The speech represented Adolf Hitler for his failure to liberize the Sudeten Germans. Since 1933, the Ministry of Information in the present Czech Government has been fighting to keep the Commissars proclaimed that the 1933 speech for the 'right of self determination' of the small nations and it was not beneath their political dignity to call on Hitler to serve such purposes."

The contents of this dispatch may come as a bombshell only to those whose knowledge of Communist policies is limited. However, those who have closely followed the trend of recent events will not be at all surprised.

Nothing could be more indicative of what is happening than the last paragraphs of Mr. Schaeffer's story:

"The present dilemma is caused by the fact that the average Czech hates and fears the Germans as Germans. It makes no difference to him what the political direction of the Germans is going to be, since it is generally assumed—not without justification—that nationalism and aggression would be just as dangerous in a Communist as in a fascist Germany."

The Communists in public still play themselves up as the great avengers, and where it suits their purposes they act ruthlessly against former collaborators. But the anti-Communist Czech points out with bitter distrust that Karl Klabitz, Chief Ideologist for the present regime, used to be a Sudeten-German Communist senator; that Evsen Erben, Minister of Social Welfare and Central Trade Union chief, was secretary-general of a German-sponsored labor movement; and the vice-Premier, Zdenek Fialka, supposedly able to bail some collaborating relatives out of internment camps.

"There are many who call the Communists the 'anti-Germans.' They are doubly fearful that Germany, too, may be granted political immunity at Czechoslovakia's expense."

Such are the facts: One can say without exaggeration that the prospect of a German national revival fills the Eastern and Southeastern neighbors of Germany with apprehension.
European newspaper accounts, Herr Schacht not only affirms his hostility to Hitler, but tries to prove that he has always been opposed to Hitler’s policies in general. Amazingly enough, despite the paper shuttle in Germany, the first edition of Schacht’s book went to press with no less than 188,000 copies, as reported by the Paris newspaper L’Aube. At the same time, Schacht’s book is being published in serial form in the Hamburg weekly, Die Zeit, and undoubtedly it is being syndicated in other German papers as well. In short, we have before us a high pressure campaign, not only to exonerate Herr Schacht, but at the same time to sell him again to the public.

The situation was best expressed in a recent editorial in the New York Post-Coming News: “Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler’s economic genius, is a man with an apparent future in America’s post-war plans for Europe. Instead of being caged for life like any other vicious animal, the tight-lipped Herr Duster may soon be offered a top financial post in Western Germany... Hjalmar Schacht’s future looks bright indeed.”

We would not be at all surprised if Herr Schacht arrives in the U. S. for a lecture tour in the very near future.

3. GERMAN MILITARISM AND SOVIET POLICY

Despite the cloak of secrecy which the Russians have thrown around their zone of Germany, recent statements in the German Communist-paper Neues Deutschland made by Dr. Kurt Fischer, head of the Department of the Interior of the Central Administrative Agency of the Soviet zone, have confirmed the fact that the Russians are organizing a police force and militia of several hundred thousand Germans.

This was revealed in a front page dispatch by Drew Middleton in the New York Times of October 8, which another Times correspondent, Edward A. Morrow, two weeks earlier, on September 20, had given the first indications of Soviet plans for a German militia. European and particularly French newspapers, have also published detailed reports on this latest Soviet move, which is nothing less than an attempt to militarize Eastern Germany with a completely Communist-indoctrinated force.

Drew Middleton, in his dispatch, states that the Russians “are scouring their zone for veterans of the S. S. the suicide squads of Hitler’s black units and para-military troops.” in order to recruit them in the new police force.

According to his information, “The shock troops... will be a militia of about 100,000 men armed with sub-machine guns and machine guns. Units of this force are now in training and some have taken over their duties in the Erzgebirge area near the uranium mines.” The New York Times correspondent adds that the militia “is being concentrated at present in barracks and encampments where its members, many of them veterans of the S. S., are being subjected to propaganda designed to prepare them to be ‘thousands of Socialists.’”

This is alarming news indeed. It again shows what the Russians are aiming for in Germany, European papers, in particular the Swiss, French, Belgian and Scandinavian press, give wide space to news of the new German militia. Western Europeans are becoming increasingly nervous about this re-emergence of German military units closely linked as a police force.

The St. Cloud Telegraph of Switzerland, for instance, reports that “the man in charge of the recruiting of the militia is none other than Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, present Minister of the Interior of Breslau, a former top-flight leader of the Free German Communist Party - a man fought in Hitler’s army with the rank of major, was later commander of the 2nd motorized Nazi division, and holds the Knight’s Cross bestowed upon him by Hitler. (See PREVENT WORLD WAR III. No. 23, January-February, 1948.) Today Schacht belongs to the most farsighted pro-Russian group.

It is, of course, rather difficult to secure a clear picture of what is taking place, but the facts reported by responsible newspaper correspondents are based on carefully prepared Allied Intelligence material. Russians and Russian apologists have tried in the past to ridicule and minimize reports of the existence of the so-called Free German Army under ex-Field Marshal Paulus. However, in the light of present reports, these previous denials are given the lie. The Russians have, time and again, proclaimed that in their zone they have wiped out the last vestiges of German militarism and Nazism. Do they think that the creation of a powerful fully-armed and trained so-called “German Police Force” will fool some naive people?

On top of these reports comes the news that General Walter von Seydlitz, the original founder of the Free German Committee, of whom little has been heard for the past three years, has now officially returned to Berlin. One has only to put two and two together to arrive at the obvious conclusion. The editorial writer of the Washington Evening Star was dead right when he recently wrote: “The Western powers would be wise indeed if they accepted at face value the announcement... that the German ‘police force’ being formed in the Soviet Zone is designed primarily to preserve order.”

4. WILL THE POLES AND CZECHS PAY THE BILL?

Recent events leave no doubt that Soviet policy in Germany has shifted itself strongly with the forces of repressive German Nationalism. Since the Cominform’s break with Marshal Tito, and even more emphatically since the abortive Gomulka rebellion in Poland, certain unusually well informed European observers have become convinced that one of the most significant reasons for the quarrel with the Kremlin by the Yugoslav and Polish Communist bosses was a strong divergence of opinion on the German problem.

Traditionally, the Yugoslavs, Poles and the Czechs are strongly anti-German, and it seems that the recent trend of Soviet policy with relation to Germany has aroused anxiety and distrust among some of the Soviet satellites.

The Polish Communist leader Gomulka has been purged and he has “confessed” his errors. Such is the situation at present. But the inside story is clearly indicated in a confidential memorandum by Irving Brown, European representative of the American Federation of Labor. In this memorandum, Brown states that “the purge of Gomulka and others is part of a
1. WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?

Immediately after the end of the war, one of the very first measures taken by the American military authorities prohibited the hanging of pictures of Adolf Hitler in public places and in German homes. This edict has now, three and a half years after V-E Day, become a mockery—officially. Although the order has never been rescinded, 'Weekend,' edited by former Stars and Stripes writers, recently splashed the Fuhrer's face over its cover, while the Neue Frankfurter Illustrierte featured not less than four full pages of Hitler pictures.

Life Magazine, under the by-line of its correspondent, David Richardson, gives the following illuminating description of what happened when the issue of 'Weekend' carrying Hitler's face appeared on the newstands:

"Germans grabbed for copies as if they were one-way tickets to America. The newsstand at Frankfurt's main railroad station sold its quota of 50 copies in less than twenty minutes. A second distributor was so swamped with buyers that he had to telephone for an additional 100 copies within half an hour. Less than a day after the Hitler cover hit the stands, dozens of telegraphed requests for more copies poured in from Bavaria, including an order for 300 from the Communist Party. In Munich, more than 300 copies went like hot cakes, quickly attaining such volume that they soon were selling in the black market for several times the regular price of 40 pfennig."

Well here we go again: Not that the picture of Herr Hitler on the cover of 'Weekend' showed him wearing a ridiculous or revolting expression. Quite the contrary. The editors saw fit to publish an extremely flattering picture showing a smiling, benevolent-appearing Adolf. The reason given for featuring Hitler's face on the cover so frequently was the publication in that particular issue of Weekend of a story entitled: 'Is Hitler Dead or Alive?'

The correspondent of Life magazine informs us that the editor of 'Weekend' is one Dick Jones, former mystery writer from Chicago, who, with a small crew of other ex-Stars and Strippers, runs 'Weekend' as an Occupation picture weekly. 'Weekend' is not an official Army publication but the commercial venture of a group of American writers.

Soon after the issue of 'Weekend' with the Hitler cover appeared, hundreds of letters by Germans began to pour into the editor's office. In all fairness, it should be stated that many Germans writing to the editor voiced their indignation about the cover. Others were obviously delighted. What still others thought of it is clearly indicated by a letter from Darmstadt, written by a cock-eyed Annal-Singefii:

"I am afraid," she wrote, "that if Hitler was really dead in the minds of any other Germans, you have brought him back to life. You have made a grave mistake. Herr Editor—the pictures just make us thing of Hitler as still alive. Many of my neighbors, in fact, think it is just fine to see the Fuhrer once more. It isn't that they really want him back. I think it is that they remember the good old days and they think of Hitler as the one who made them good..."

One would think that the foolishness of the politically immature American editor of 'Weekend' would have elicited a sharp rebuke from the American military authorities. To our knowledge, no such rebuke has been forthcoming. It even appears that the picture of Hitler on the cover of 'Weekend' has encouraged other German publications to follow suit.

The first issue of a new German illustrated weekly, the "Neue Frankfurter Illustrierte," features not fewer than four full pages of pictures of Hitler, showing him in his most glorious poses. This weekly is published in Frankfurt under a military government license and under the very eyes of the authorities. To justify running these pictures, the paper publishes the first installment of a series entitled: "We Didn't Know Him." This series is supposed to highlight events within the Nazi Reich which the Germans allegedly "did not know." By this method, readers are given, between the lines, a nostalgic picture of bygone days. The editor of this paper is one Wilhelm Hollbach, who also edited its predecessor during the Hitler regime, the "Frankfurter Illustrierte Blatt." Shortly after the Americans entered Frankfurt, this former Nazi had even been elected mayor, but he was forced out of office when his compromising past in the Third Reich became known. Today Wilhelm Hollbach edits the weekly without his name appearing officially, under cover of the person who owns the license and whose name appears on the masthead.

It seems that the re-Nazification of Germany is going ahead full speed. Hitler's picture on the cover of one magazine and four pages of photos in another are but the first step. We wonder what will follow next. The question arises: What is it all about and who is kidding whom?

2. HERR SCHACHT RIDES AGAIN

Speaking of re-Nazification, the acquittal of Hjalmar Schacht, financial wizard of the Third Reich, which had been predicted by many observers, has had amazing results. Herr Schacht is at it again. He plays the "big shot," receives the press, grants interviews, makes statements, and it looks as if we may very soon see him in some high position...

During his short imprisonment, Herr Schacht did what any other good Nazi bigwig would have done—he wrote a book. Schacht's memoirs, entitled "Settle Meets of Accounts with Hitler," have just been published in Germany, and are enjoying tremendous success. Needless to say, the book is an outright white wash of Hitler's former finance minister. According b
One of the most disquieting developments in Germany during the past six months has been the gradual return to position commanding respect, and in some communities power, of former members of the Nazi party.

It is noteworthy that the revival of Nazism and nationalism has taken place throughout Germany. There is information to show that the Soviet Military Administration has drawn heavily not only on former members of the National Socialist Party but on former operatives of the Gestapo and SS for bureaucrats, policemen and militia in the Soviet Zone of Berlin. And in Bavaria, the largest unit of the American zone of occupation, it is the considered opinion of the American Military Government that there is a constantly increasing influx of "denazified Nazis" into public office, these being former party members who have been investigated and who have ostensibly reformed.

Re-introduction of former Nazis into Germany's social structure has been accompanied by a series of recommendations by the United States authorities for clemency to a number of war criminals, some of whom like Ilse Koch were not members of the party.

Most of these recommendations for clemency are based upon reviews of the evidence and procedure in the original trials or in some cases upon the means used to get evidence.

The United States Military Government (Continued from page 10)

Byrne's repeated offers of a four-power military alliance to keep Germany safe. Why hurry?

Once the British and Americans tired and pulled out their troops, the whole German nation might gravitate into the pro-Russian Communist fold. After World War I, a weak Germany had turned to Russia. Better wait and prepare a similar decision, meanwhile reorganizing a new German militia.

Yet the Western allies cling to the mirage of German unity as long as they could.

The Military Government also abandoned what was known as its "key policy." Under this procedure all holders of important public offices were investigated and rejected if former Nazis. In Bavaria 65 per cent of the civil servants previously removed by the Military Government have been reinstated with the abandonment of this policy.

Throughout Western Germany in the British as well as in the American zone, there has been a gradual return of former Nazis to influence in industry. In many instances this reflects the technical or commercial ability of the men in question, in others it shows the way in which the need for higher production figures has outweighed political considerations.

What are the conditions which have created the opportunity for this re-entry of former Nazis into positions of importance?

First, of course, there was the decision to give the Germans more responsibility in denazification. Secondly, there was the desire to make Western Germany play an important part in the recovery of Western Europe—a situation which gave opportunities for many former Nazis of technical and business ability. Thirdly, there has been a breach between the Western and Eastern powers.

Of all the causes for the present reappearance of Nazis in position of influence and acquiescence in this reapparance by hundreds of thousands of non-Nazi Germans, this breach is most important.

Despite these conditions, which have led to the reintroduction of former Nazis to important posts, there are other factors which appear to argue against any long-range extension of Nazi influence in German life even if the return of former party members to positions of some power continues.

First of these is the presence in Germany of disillusioned former Nazis.

A second reason is the presence of the Social Democratic party led by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, a true victim of fascism and an indomitable fighter against it.

Finally, there is no National Socialist party or anything approaching it in Germany.

The whole question of the political future of these former Nazis seems to boil down to one salient query which cannot be answered for years: How good a job at re-education have the Western powers been able to do in defeated Germany?

If they have done a good job, then the Nazis will be absorbed into the existing parties without more than occasional difficulties. If they have not and the strain between the East and West continues, we may see the development of one of the present political parties into a strongly reactionary group bearing some of the marks, if not the power, of national socialism in the Third Reich.
The test of the Allies' ability to make peace among themselves was Germany. During the war the Allied leaders had agreed that whatever happened, Germany was going to be made forever incapable of attacking its neighbors.

The instruments envisaged were chiefly two: reduction of Germany's industrial potential by removal of plants and international control of the Ruhr.

Compared with these two measures, the three D's—demilitarization and denazification (which were carried through) and democratization (which could not be) —were trivial.

Even defeated and bombed out, the Germans represented the greatest single mass of potential energy and basic natural resources in Europe.

The respective occupation zones had been fixed, with the Westerners getting the bulk of the population and the industry, Russia the chief food-producing areas.

Yalta had produced basic agreement on the principles of German surrender. The American Deputy Chief of Staff, Walter Bedell Smith, placed that agreement in his file and totally forgot it when Germany collapsed. V-E Day (May 7, 1945) characteristically found the major Allies with no common program. The "Arrangements for the Control of Germany" (June 5) took all governmental and local powers from the Germans and invested them in the Allies, but did not specify what the Allies should do then.

The American basic directives (Joint Chief of Staff "1067") to the occupying forces, and one to the Foreign Economic Administration were applicable only when the Allies acted together.

When, after Potsdam, the Russians started breaking the agreements, and the French—admitted to a small zone of occupation—vetoes them on the ground that France had not been present at Potsdam and was not bound by its decisions, the Anglo-Americans were at a loss what to do.

Basically the disharmony was far more than technical. Not only was there disagreement about the meaning of key words like democracy, fascism, freedom, etc. The representatives of the four countries differed completely about the nature of the Germans.

The British Labour Government thought the Nazis and militarists "had," the industrialists "spotty," and the "sitting masses" more or less innocent.

The Americans hated "active" Nazis and militarists, had nothing much against the industrialists, and favored religious groups even when nationalistic. The mass of "decent" Germans, they felt, could be educated back to democracy.

The Russians believed that capitalism equaled imperialism equaled fascism. After beating the worst Nazis they welcomed the others into a new "unity" party under communist control.

The French were convinced that most Germans were Nazis at heart, and that the thing to do was to cut down German power permanently by economic disarmament and political division. Soon the French remained alone in advocating the program that the other three countries had accepted and later wished to abandon.

It was not many months before the Russians on one side and the Anglo-Americans on the other found themselves engaged in a sort of silent bidding for the favor of the German people.

The Soviets annexed German territories, made 15 million Germans homeless, stole the German substance, and carted away machinery. But they promised the German masses national unity, Soviet democracy, and the abolition of capitalism.

The Anglo-Americans fed and "educated" the Germans, and also offered "unity." They introduced democratic procedures and a promise to let the Germans ultimately choose between capitalism and socialism.

In this competition with Moscow the westerners were handicapped by several factors:

First, since the Russians refused to exchange their excess food for the industrial products of the other zones, the Westerners found themselves loaded with a big bill for feeding Germans who refused to work properly.

Second, Anglo-American attempts to lift "harmless" German production above the low levels at first established (and thus enable the Germans to pay for their needed imports) were blocked by the French veto.

Third, whereas the Russians could, by placing their zone under the usual Communist-type tyranny, eventually withdraw their garrison without danger, the Anglo-Americans could take away their occupying forces only at the risk of seeing all of Germany drift to the Soviet Union!

More safety lay in the French idea—cutting down German industry and placing the Ruhr under international control. But this the Anglo-American brass-hats were reluctant to admit. They feared that the French might "go communist." They developed a sort of vested interest in making "their" Germany a revived bulwark against Russian expansion. They soon added the plausible but unsound idea that preserving Germany's prewar industrial strength was "necessary" for the reconstruction of Europe.

Noting how the Anglo-Americans suffered under the need for subsidizing the Germans, the Russians had no motive for accepting Secretary...
most important historical fact will be that in our time the peoples of the East, led by the Steeles, realizing their historic mission, have launched themselves in these territories which history itself has reserved for them.

"The Russians have already advanced their Western borders 250 kilometers and the same goes for the Poles. Thus, the historic task of the Germans becomes a necessity to push the invading tide toward the West and to take possession of those territories which history has reserved for them."

We wonder how much encouragement Soviet propagandists are giving German nationalists and Nazi officers in this line of thinking. Thus, the Cominco-Naval are hoping to realize a classic pan-German dream under Red sponsorship at the expense of France and the Lowlands!

PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET PLANS FOR GERMAN MILITIA

Strong protests were voiced recently by the Society for the Prevention of World War III against reported Soviet plans for the establishment of a German people’s army or militia in the Eastern Zone, as well as against the eventual evacuation of all occupation troops from Germany.

C. Montefith Gilpin, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, released a statement to the press, the text of which is as follows:

"Recent dispatches by American correspondents from Berlin report that a careful report about Soviet plans to establish in the Eastern Zone a German people’s army or militia of 100,000 men. Allied intelligence reports have indicated that numbers of former German prisoners of war and members of the so-called Moscow Free German Committee, formed under the leadership of ex-Nazi Field Marshal Paulus, are being returned to Germany and that these thoroughly trained former Nazi soldiers are to form the core of the new semi-military organization, under the sponsorship of the Russian military authorities.

"In the past years, the Society for the Prevention of World War III has at various times denounced the activities of the Moscow Free German Committee. Today it is obvious that this committee has never been really dissolved but that the German prisoners of war have been and are being prepared for special military tasks under the guidance of Russian military authorities.

"The Society for the Prevention of World War III has been and will continue to be unalterably opposed to any attempt to create a German militia or to maintain any type of military formation in any of the zones of occupation. The Society for the Prevention of World War III will continue to fight for the thorough demilitarization of Germany, including the liquidation of the German General Staff and all its agencies, as well as all military installations.

"It has also been reported that the Russians may propose a complete withdrawal of Allied Occupation forces from Germany. Such a proposal, if made, should be vigorously rejected by the Western Allies. To withdraw Allied troops from Germany under present conditions would foster more German nationalism and pave the way for close Russo-German cooperation directed against the West.

"Until German militarism and her war potential are completely destroyed, there can be no serious consideration of any plan to end the military occupation of Germany.

"The Society for the Prevention of World War III has always maintained that only by eliminating Germany’s potential value as a possible future ally and by destroying her usefulness as an instrument for the special interests of any of the major powers, can we hope to create conditions for permanent understanding in the solution of the German problem."

HERR DR. ABS

Four years ago President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to I. G. Farben as a story which surpasses the best detective yarn ever told. Well, we don’t know whether this is the end of the detective yarn, but judging from the latest activities of the U. S. and British I. G. Farben control office, the last of the story is yet to be told.

The latest is that the British and American authorities are seeking desperately for candidates to act as German trustees for the I. G. Farben properties located in the Western zone. The following names were proposed by the Germans to us: Abs, Beecher, Mueller, Vits, Engelberts, Locko. With the exception of Dr. Rudolph Mueller, who, as far as is known, has not played a prominent role in the nefarious activities of I. G. Farben or other Nazi corporations, all the others were among the most important industrial Nazi tycoons who made Nazi Germany what it was. Most surprising of all was Dr. Herman Abs, the head of the Deutsche Bank, the real financial brains of Nazi Germany, not excluding Schacht and Funk.

It is said that a cat has nine lives. How many lives does Dr. Abs have? For each time his political and industrial career is killed, he seems to come back with renewed vim and vigor. Only a few months ago he was defeated in his efforts to become the head of the new Bismarck bank, thanks to the alertness of the American public. When his name was proposed as a trustee for I. G. Farben, the American authorities, we are reliably informed, raised hell. But this did not deter the British from exerting strong pressure upon the U. S. representatives to accept the candidacy of Dr. Abs and his friends who have done so much harm to our cause.

Dr. Abs was the brains behind the economic warfare against the U. S. in Latin-America. His Deutsche Bank became the biggest financial institution under Hitler and was the chief looter of occupied Europe. Why the British protect Dr. Abs remains a top secret.
because of his former activities in the Hitler Youth and the fact that his father had been a high ranking mem-
ber of the Nazi Party. Although his background barred
him automatically from admission to the University,
the Russians immediately intervened and forced his
admission.

All the facts behind the Cossack’s mysterious activities
in Western Germany are not yet known. They are,
according to the American controlled Frankfurt
Rundschau, “part of a much bigger investigation.” It
is significant, however, to stress the important role
played today in the Soviet Zone by the Bigwigs of
the former Free German Committee.

2. “BISMARCK”—THE NEW SOVIET
SLOGAN FOR GERMANY

One incident, overlooked at the time, but which in
the light of present events becomes highly significant,
took place when the Russian Army entered Berlin in
May, 1945. Although at that time the Russians
were not precisely friendly toward the German civilian
population, several relatives of the Bismarck family living
in Potsdam were greatly surprised when Russian officers
treated them with amazing deference. Special guards
were posted before the house of Bismarck’s descend-
ants to spare them any annoyance. When members of
the family showed surprise at this unexpected consid-
eration, the young Russian officer in command said
reassuringly: “Bismarck has always been a friend of
the Russian people.”

As a matter of fact, since the very beginning of their
occupation, the Russians have quietly propogandized
an outspoken pro-Bismarck cult. Their strategy to use
the Iron Chancellor as a political weapon obviously
was planned well in advance. When certain American
political observers, at the time of the founding of the
Free German Committee, ventur ed their opinion that
this apparatus had no political significance but was
only a temporary propaganda weapon, they showed a
marked ignorance of traditional Russo-German rela-
tions.

To trace this pro-Bismarck trend, one has only to
read the three-column memorial article, “Bismarck’s
True Face,” written by German Communist leader Paul
Merker on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary
of Bismarck’s death and published in the Tegethof
Rundschau on July 30, 1948. This article shows the new
line the German Communists have taken with regard
to Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor is pictured as a “great
and far-sighted statesman.” He is eulogized as the
man opposed to the “Dreng nach dem Osten” idea so dear
to the hearts of many Germans. Significantly, Merker
writes: “It was because the diplomacy of Wil-


dhelm II detoured the road of Germany’s foreign policy
which Bismarck had prescribed, that Germany hurled
itself into the catastrophe of the first world war. The
diplomacy of the Weimer Republic subordinated itself
with its western orientation to the requirements of
British foreign policy and delivered the German work-
ners to Nazism. The diplomacy of Russian took over the
‘Dreng nach dem Osten’ idea of German imperialism
and tried to realize it in collaboration with Great Brit-
in and the U. S.”

These cheap demagogical utterances willfully over-
look the secret rearmament of the German Army in
the Weiser Republic under the leadership of General
Hans von Seeckt with the help of Soviet Russia and the
secret training of the Nazi formations in Soviet territory,
complying to the Treaty of Versailles.

However, the Cossack again underscores the essential
case of his pro-Bismarck propaganda, namely, to em-
phasize by implication that if Germany had followed
the Bismarckian far-sighted foreign policy, she would never
have sunk to her present state.

3. SED SPONSORSHIP OF A
PAN-GERMAN DREAM

Georges Blum, the brilliant Berlin correspondent of
the Paris newspaper Le Monde, whom we have fre-
quently quoted in the past, recently published an ex-
tremely interesting article entitled: “The Nazis of the
Soviet Zone hope to revive Hitler’s dream with Stalin’s
help.”

A number of highly important facts which for some
reason were not reported in the American press are
given in this article by the French journalist. Blum
reports on a speech of William Pieck, boss of the German
Communists, which was recently delivered at Fried-
richshain, a Berlin suburb. Significantly, Pieck began
his oration with these words: “We are a National and
Socialist Party and Russia supports us on this line.”

The SED has now established, under the name of
“K5,” its own secret police, which, according to Blum,
“is nothing more nor less than an exact imitation of the
Gestapo and the Nazi S. D.”

The French journalist also gives interesting details
about the new propaganda ministry in Berlin recently
established in the office of the former Goebbels propa-
ganda ministry. Not only are the bosses of this new
propaganda ministry, Rudi Essel and Herbert Gute,
two former members of the Free German Committee,
but almost the entire personnel “is composed of a
great many Germans imported directly from Russia
through the offices of the Free German Committee.”

Georges Blum also reveals that German officers who
were formerly members of the Free German Commit-
tee, and who have recently returned to Germany, have
been trained in an educational center near Moscow,
known under the code name of “Center 27.”

“Their propaganda lines are very cunning,” writes
M. Blum, “and the manner in which these German offi-
cers answer objections should be highlighted because
it emphasizes the dangers for the future of Western
Europe and for France in particular.”

The French correspondent then quotes from a letter
written by a German officer of “Center 27” to a relative
in Germany. In this letter, intercepted by French Intel-
ligence, the German officer significantly characterizes
the annexation by Soviet Russia and Poland of Eastern
Prussia and of the territories behind the Oder-Neisse
line as—unimportant events if the problem is viewed
in its entirety.” Following is an excerpt from the letter:

“What do these new Western borders mean in reality
if our presence on the side of Russia opens to us per-
spectives which had no parallel since the days of the
ancient Roman Empire? (What is their significance)
when the question arises of these territories situated
between the estuaries of the Rhine, the Meuse and the
Eszout or that of under-populated France which is
short of men? For the historians of the year 2,000, the
1. THE CASE OF BISMARCK'S GREAT-GRANDSON

The case of Heinrich von Einsiedel, great-grandson of Germany's Iron Chancellor Bismarck, once again proves that whatever his past may be, a former top-drawer Nazi has only to become a Soviet agent in order to be hailed as an "anti-Fascist," "a Democrat" and a "Progressive!"

Despite Einsiedel's background and the fact that he has been a high-ranking leader of the Hitler Youth, that he volunteered for Hitler's Army at the outbreak of the war, that the Fuehrer himself bestowed upon him the Order of the Knight's Cross for shooting down 35 enemy planes, etc.—to the Russians, Bismarck's great-grandson is—believe it or not—"a great anti-Fascist." One has but to read the Taegliche Rundschau, official organ of the Soviet Military authorities in Berlin, to unveil this almost unbelievable hypocrisy.

On May 25, 1948, Count von Einsiedel, former vice-president of the Moscow-sponsored Free German Committee, was arrested by American Occupation authorities in Wiesbaden in the United States zone. Since that day, the Russian-controlled German paper has not ceased shedding tears over the "great injustice done Count von Einsiedel."

On July 29, 1948, the Taegliche Rundschau lamented Count von Einsiedel's arrest as follows: "In all anti-Fascist circles of Germany, anxiety grows as to his fate ... Einsiedel returned from Russian war prison camps as a convinced democrat and anti-Fascist." (Sic)

Calling Einsiedel a "fighter against Fascism and reaction," the Taegliche Rundschau concludes its pathetic story as follows:

"Today Heinrich von Einsiedel (note the elimination of the word "count"—Ed.) observes his twenty-seventh birthday. It must be bitter for him to spend this day behind the gates of an American prison instead of celebrating it with his friends. So he is unable to accept our congratulations personally. Nevertheless, we address these congratulations to him. May they become an imperative call to all those who, like Einsiedel, fight for peace, for democracy and for true liberty, to consolidate their forces in the fight against imperialist reaction."

The affair of Count von Einsiedel is but one of many instances where descendants of German Junkers and former leading Nazis have become the darlings of the Soviet Military authorities. Einsiedel was arrested in the American Zone while making a secret trip to Wiesbaden; four months later, on September 11, 1948, a U.S. Military Court in Frankfort sentenced him to six months' imprisonment for possession of a false document implying he had been a victim of Fascism.

Strangely enough, in the American press reports of his trial were very vague. European newspapers, however, called attention to Einsiedel's background and activities as one of the most important of Russia's German agents.

Although Einsiedel was sentenced on a technicality, French papers revealed that Bismarck's great-grandson had been ordered by the Russians to approach former Nazi officers, technicians and other important members of the Wehrmacht in the Western zones. His task was to establish contact especially with those ex-Nazis who were condemned by American and British war courts and German denazification boards for the purpose of recruiting them as key leaders of the so-called "Paulus Action Group," an organization under the leadership of ex-Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus. It becomes increasingly evident that the Paulus group is destined to play an important role as a Russian secret weapon for the total conquest of Germany.

Einsiedel's secret trip to Western Germany also had an additional purpose. He was to coordinate plans for future Soviet moves leading to the unification of Germany under Moscow. It can be said that Russia's most effective propagandists in Western Germany are not the German Communists, but the former members of the Free German Committee. These men, indoctrinated with the principles of Communism during their stay in Russia, have become fanatic adherents of the classic Bismarckism concept of a Russo-German alliance. Coming mainly from conservative and aristocratic Russian families, this group of men is committed to the ideal that close cooperation with Soviet Russia will one day restore Germany's greatness.

It is interesting to recall that from the very beginning, when he became vice-president of the Free German Committee, Einsiedel, in lectures and speeches before his German fellow prisoners in Russian war prison camps, repeatedly quoted Bismarck: "who foresaw the inner conflict with the Western powers and who was of the opinion that the existence of the Reich could only be secured by cooperating with Russia."

In these lectures, Einsiedel added: "I wish to underline that the Soviet Union was the only power which sustained the Weimar Republic in its struggle against Versailles. It is sufficiently well known that the Soviet Union was the first to conclude a treaty (with the Weimar Republic) whose importance was decisive for Germany, the Treaty of Rapallo."

When the war ended and the Russians allegedly dissolved the Committee, Bismarck's great-grandson received the rare honor of being admitted to the Frunze Academy, the Soviet West Point. Finally, in May, 1947, the Russians sent Einsiedel back to Berlin. There he immediately joined the SED, the Socialist-Communist Unity Party, and became editor of the Taegliche Rundschau. He also applied for admittance to the juridical faculty of Berlin University. At first he was turned down
This interesting viewpoint favored by Mr. Dulles was first echoed in the press by the usually well-informed Alsop brothers in the New York Herald Tribune. During the last few months the Alsops have repeatedly aired Mr. Dulles' view that the problem of Western Europe.

In the past months the extreme right-wing of the Republican Party, through its press, launched an all-out attack in a campaign to discredit Mr. Dulles. The Chicago Tribune, according to Joseph Alsop, "daily hails Dewey's chief foreign affairs adviser, John Foster Dulles, as a sinister leftist." One receives the impression that a vigorous pressure campaign has been initiated against John Foster Dulles by groups whose pro-German sympathies make them look with strong disfavor upon any proposal to rebuild Western Europe with France as the nucleus.

In a recent radio broadcast, Walter Winchell stated unequivocally that two points of view prevail within the Republican Party with regard to the reconstruction of Western Germany. Winchell's contention was that the school of opinion represented by John Foster Dulles looks with favor upon a formidable France via à via Western Germany, while the other group, led by Winthrop Aldrich, is inclined to press the case for a strong Western German state.

Many skeptics have entertained reservations concerning these differences of opinion. But even the New York Times, in a front page story by Drew Middleton on the occasion of Mr. Dulles' recent visit to General Clay in Berlin, openly stated that "Mr. Dulles and Gen. Clay often have been pictured as differing bitterly over German questions...."

The Society for the Prevention of World War III has pointed out again and again that France and not Western Germany must be the cornerstone for the reconstruction of Western Europe. It would therefore be encouraging to find that Mr. Dulles, despite his past commitments and connections, and in the face of the present pro-German trend in American policies, has the courage to champion the cause of a strong France.

It is to be hoped that the reported conversion of Mr. Dulles is real and sincere and that, after a complete and final break with his former German connections, Mr. Dulles will sustain his fight and that his present sound and realistic viewpoint will prevail.

If France goes into chaos Europe will plunge with it. Part of the responsibility is ours. After the war we had one clear path to tread. We could rebuild a strong Europe around a strong France. Instead, we have kept France weak, harassed it with fear of our stupid procrastination with rebuilding Germany, and have given it by forcing its foreign policy to submerge itself in ours. The failure of our democracy to be internationally democratic has played its small part in undermining France's waxing faith in democracy itself.

(Dr. Frank Kingdon in the N.Y. Post-Home News)

The Washington Post.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!"

"... While the transfer of factories is generally uneconomical, there is still a great deal of capacity in Germany that is not being utilized. It will now be the duty of the Allies, taking into account the surplus in production which has resulted from the currency reform, to decide what equipment is really surplus. In each instance, it should be asked: will such and such a plant contribute more to European recovery if left in Germany, or if moved to some other country? This is the economic criterion, but there is also a psychological one. The effect of denying to formerly occupied countries reparations to which they consider themselves entitled must be weighed against the effect on the Germans of seeing productive machinery dismantled. The further the war recedes, the less justifiable does this seem to them. The decisions should be made quickly, and the dismantling completed so that all countries concerned will know where they stand and may get ahead with the constructive recovery job ahead."
American taxpayers have to give up to keep the Germans happy. Apparently, the men who run our occupation are very fearful of the truth leak.

Some months ago, as a matter of fact, Clay let the cat out of the bag when he gave a cozy wire to the AMG requesting that "pictures be taken of Germans as soon as possible to dramatize the need for food to prevent starvation..." President's office has requested that we take especially for purpose extensive series of pictures showing famine conditions, particularly emphasizing childen, women and aged, bread lines, emaciated conditions, etc."

This fear of the truth regarding the German food situation was also revealed in a dispatch from the New York Times: "The U. S. Military Government is under pressure from Washington authorities not to emphasize the German bungling of food and agricultural program... The purpose of this attitude is said to be the fear on the part of the United States and British Food Board in Washington that Congress will not authorize the requested appropriations for more German food imports, 'already reaching record high.'"

We have printed these statements before but they deserve repeating because our officials work on the theory that the American people have short memories. Even a quick glance at this report shows that there are many discrepancies between what the report tries to convey and the facts contained therein. For example, these experts admit that the German "farmer and rural dwellers are, for the most part, as well nourished as before the war." This is an amazing admission—something which has never been publicized by the AMG but it confirms what the Society for the Prevention of World War III has been saying all along. Apparently, the only group which seems to be in difficulties, as far as food is concerned, is the city dwellers—according to this report. It therefore recommends that at least 2540 calories per capita per day be made available to the urban population of Bizanin. Yet, in a recent statement by Dr. John Canning, U. S. Military Government Food and Agricultural chief, the average German in Trizonia is getting about 2300 calories daily.

Where is the so-called food problem in Germany? As a matter of fact, the problem of food for the Germans was never any greater than in those countries ravaged by the German armies. The monetary reforms recently instituted in Bizanin Germany show that there is plenty of food available provided the food hoarders obtain a proper price. German farmers are finally beginning to disgorge their boards of food stocks which they have used for black market purposes.

Since the occupation, the American people have been told much about the food situation in Germany. Congress was given the impression that the Germans were living on a mere diet of 1550 calories—or even less. Articles were written by so-called German experts in leading publications throughout the land decrying our "starvation policies." As we were always suspicious of these claims, we did some calculations on our own, which we published in detail in No. 26 of our magazine. On the basis of official information, we found that about 3322 calories, on the average, were available for each city inhabitant per day in the Bizanin area. Making a liberal allowance of 10%, it would still mean that 3000 calories were available to the city dwellers.

A passage in the report of Secretary Royall's fact-finding commission makes this significant observation: "It is not improbable that the quantity of food reaching the German urban consumers from other sources than rations may be larger than it officially estimated to be." But our German experts have been telling the American people that many of the Herrenvolk are dropping on the streets, victims of the terrible "Morgenthau starvation policy." The fact-finding commission gives us the real low-down: "The general mortality rate (in Bizanin Germany) has shown no tendency to rise in the past two years. It compares favorably with that of England and Wales and is only slightly higher than that of the U. S. during the same period." Not bad for starving people!

One last comment on this report: The members of the commission were instructed to study the food situation. But lo and behold we find that it discusses other factors contributing to the decrease in work output such as the alleged shortage of housing; footwear; clothing; raw materials; unsatisfactory state of currency and lowered morale. Since when did these experts qualify as authorities on sociological problems? Yet, this report is being peddled around as justification for the billion dollar shipments of food which are going to the Germans every year. We repeat—this money comes squarely out of the pockets of every taxpayer in this country. It will not be repaid. Our spoon-feeding policy in Germany makes that quite clear, for we have told the Germans, in effect, that no matter how little they work, they will always find a bonanza in Uncle Sam.

Food has always been a weapon of the Germans. Mr. Bernane Mennes in his "Armistice and Germany's Food Supply, 1916-19" says: "The difficulties which arose in connection with the supply of food to Germany were created and deliberately exploited by Germany's political and military leaders to stage their first act of resistance to the Allied powers after the Armistice and thus test the unity and determination of the Allied powers, and that the 'hunger of the German people' was a move in the game..."

Will the American people sit back idly and allow the Germans and their protectors a repeat performance?

MR. DULLES FOR A STRONG FRANCE?

We have not always found ourselves in agreement with the policies of John Foster Dulles in the past, but in the light of a reported significant new trend of events we feel ourselves obliged to draw attention to certain developments.

Since Mr. Dulles went to Paris in December, 1947, during the last Conference of Foreign Ministers in London, it has been rumored that the Republican statesman's approach to the German problem has undergone a fundamental change. It is believed that Mr. Dulles sponsors the reconstructions of Western Europe around the solid core of a strong France, as against a strong Western Germany that is favored by certain of his fellow Republicans.
be an Marshall Plan countries through the ECA in the event that any of them failed to cooperate toward the revival of German industry."

Mr. Wilkinson remained true to his boast. Thus, we have the strange spectacle of a representative of German interests having the decisive voice with regard to the allocation of the Marshall Plan assistance to Western Europe. In other words, Mr. Wilkinson acted in a dual capacity, something which we do not believe was contemplated in the ERP Act. Our wartime Allies were forced to accede to his wishes and Bizonia received $50 million dollars more than had originally been allocated to it. Some of our wartime Allies, including France, were obliged to reduce their own allocations because of this fact.

Furthermore, according to the final agreement, Bizonal Germany would only contribute about $10 million to intra-European trade, while Belgium and Luxembourg would be obliged to give $207 million and Great Britain $282 million. We have often been told that the rebuilding of Germany would contribute to the prosperity and revival of Europe. Ten million dollars is indeed a paltry sum for such an ambitious project!

The Germans have not been asked to export the huge quantities of coal, steel, scrap, potash, lumber and other raw materials which would be of real help to European recovery. As a matter of fact, just as Mr. Wilkinson seems to have crooked up the ERP Administration in Washington on funds to be allocated to Europe, so it seems that the American Bizonal officials are gumming up the works as far as exporting of Ruhr coal is concerned.

Recently the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (a UN agency) approved of a deal by which 300,000 tons of low grade Polish coal would be used in Germany, releasing about 200,000 tons of hard coal for Western Europe. Well, when Mr. Wilkinson and his colleagues got wind of that, they said nix. In other words, these officials were not impressed with the urgency of exporting Ruhr coal for recovery purposes in Western Europe. A New York Times correspondent (Sept. 30, 1948) reports: "The Western countries that would benefit from the switch are now asking (not for the first time) why 'Bizonia' does not practice what Washington preaches?"

Aside from the fact that the victims of German aggression were forced to toe the line by Mr. Wilkinson and other AMG officials, let us not for one moment forget the overall aid which Germany will receive from the U. S. One billion $50 million dollars is a lot of money. No other nation in the world is receiving that much from the U. S. We do not say this boastfully, but on the contrary—with shame and disgust. This huge sum will not make a significant contribution to European recovery. It will merely go down the drain with which swallowed up the $3 billion that have already been previously expended in Germany by the American taxpayers. Had we paid a little more attention to the needs of Germany's neighbors, the American taxpayers would have long since been relieved of some of their never-ending burden. It is our hope that the taxpayers will wake up to this fact before it is too late.

**ANOTHER STARVATION TALE**

Since VE-Day there has been a rash of so-called "impartial" fact-finding commissions to study the German problem.

Under the guise of being "objective" they have all contributed to the virtual abandonment of the original program to demilitarize, de-industrialize and eliminate Germany's war-making power.

More recently, Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator for the ERP, appointed a committee of 5 American industrialists to "study" the reparations program for Germany. Because of the fact that some of these men represent corporations which have had close ties with German cartels, we are fearful that an "impartial" report will serve the purposes of those who would scrap reparations entirely.

Obviously, all of these so-called impartial committees have been created with a view to convincing the American people that the findings are based on detached observations made by competent experts. The gullible, of course, will fall for them. But we hope that most Americans will not allow themselves to be bamboozled by high-sounding names and voluminous reports.

One of these special "fact-finding" commissions appointed by Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Army, recently prepared a report that could be called funny if its implications were not so tragic. We refer to the special commission that was designated by Secretary of the Army Royall to study nutrition in Bizonal Germany. The commission was composed of men whose backgrounds would seem to qualify them for this mission. But their report has turned up to be just another chapter in the deliberate attempt to put an end to the basic principles underlying our original program for Germany. Incidentally, we do not know of any other fact-finding commission appointed by the U. S. Government to study the food situation in other parts of the world, including those countries which were allied with us in World War II. Yet, it is a well-known fact that about one-half of the world's population borders on the brink of starvation. Nevertheless, it seems that all the energies of certain high officials in our Government are directed toward Germany.

The report prepared by the Commission under the direction of Secretary Royall clearly shows how concerned and solicitous some of our officials are relative to the diet of the Herrenvolk. It expresses deep alarm over alleged loss of weight and "corresponding loss of strength and vigor" which is supposed to be the lot of the former enemy. This report goes into the minutest details discussing the "pulse rate, body temperature and blood pressure" of the Germans. And it finds a "variable degree of apathy, irritability, inattention and lack of concentration" which sounds as though the American people were acting as a mother toward a sick child—worrying about its growth, how it eats, etc., etc.

How long will the American people be subjected to these indocent spectacles? Since when are the American people supposed to be concerned about the "irritability" of the Germans? The report, naturally, was designed to justify the billions which the
THE McKITTRICK SCANDAL

In the last issue of "Prevent World War III" we published "The Case of Thomas McKittrick," former president of the Bank for International Settlements. Before so doing, we communicated with Mr. McKittrick by registered mail offering space in our magazine for his reply to the charges made. These charges boil down to this: that Thomas McKittrick, an American by birth, presided over a German-controlled banking institution in Switzerland during the war when our GIs were facing the murderous fire of the German armies. This bank was used, in the words of one high American official: "As an instrumentality for getting back into power... and as an instrument to have when peace comes."

We declared that Mr. McKittrick's services were satisfactory to the Germans during the war, and that he has knowingly accepted large amounts of gold looted by the Nazis. Since those were serious charges, we felt that Mr. McKittrick was entitled to defend his past activities. His failure to reply to our charges is an indication that we were not exaggerating the case at all.

Mr. McKittrick is an important individual these days because, as we pointed out, he is now the chief adviser in financial and monetary matters to the ECA Administrator. Paul G. Hoffman. We wrote Mr. Hoffman requesting that he reconsider that appointment, but we regret to say that Mr. Hoffman has not replied.

Just why the American people should tolerate this insult to the memories of our fallen soldiers is something which must be answered. It is all very well for Mr. McKittrick to pursue his private vocation as vice president of the Chase National Bank, but we maintain that he has no right to pose as the representative of the American people in dealing with the very nations which were victims of the pre-German activities of the Bank for International Settlements.

Many columnists and newspapers have discussed the McKittrick affair but still Washington has refused to take note of this growing indignation. Why? Do our policy makers honestly believe that they can win the friendship of Western Europe with the McKittricks? Do they really and sincerely feel that the American people are proud to have such men represent them? We say that the real enemies of the fine principles underlying Marshall Plan aid are men like Mr. McKittrick.

It is inevitable, we think, that the liberated nations of Western Europe will be most suspicious as to the true intentions of our aid program when they have to deal with the former president of the Bank for International Settlements. Their suspicions might become justified when a man like Mr. Hajsmar Schacht, whose financial policies were instrumental in the rearmament of Germany, has come out publicly in support of the Marshall Plan. Why should he be so enthusiastic about the Marshall Plan? Can it be the fact that Mr. McKittrick is now one of the chief directors of the ERP? Mr. Schacht was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements. In that capacity he was able to strike up friendships with many non-Germans. Are these friendships still in force? These questions have not been answered. However, the retention of Mr. McKittrick in a key post cannot but confirm our suspicions. We believe the American people are fed up with this kind of maneuvering. This is not intrigue on a petty scale but will, in the long run, affect every home in the U. S.

There is no room in the Government for Mr. McKittrick or any of those who preferred to remain "neutral" at a time when America was in danger. If we are to avoid our calamities, it is essential that we stop to the bad new schemes which are being hatched which would preserve German power under the camouflage of high-sounding slogans. It is time for our government to remove Mr. McKittrick and dispel the fear which inevitably will be created by his activities.

MR. L. WILKINSON'S DICTAT

The other day we came across a new publication put out by the Information Services Division of the Office of American Military Government in Germany entitled "NEWS OF GERMANY."

In this official publication, General Clay was reported to have said at a press conference that Germany will receive $1 billion 800 million from the pocketbooks of American taxpayers for the year 1948. This astronomical figure includes $414 million for the Bizonal share of Marshall aid for the first year. General Clay told the newspaper reporters that he did not regard this sum as excessive in comparison with allotments to other countries, nor too low in view of the fact that Germany is receiving additional U. S. aid from other funds. Obviously General Clay was trying to reassure both the Germans and our Western Allies.

General Clay excludes the French zone of occupation, but if that is included then the German will receive about $514 million Marshall aid. Out of the 12 nations which will receive Marshall aid, only Britain, France and Italy exceed the allocation to the Germans.

Understandably, General Clay did not reveal to the reporters all of the circumstances surrounding the decision to allocate to the Germans $414 million of Marshall Plan aid. Actually, when the Marshall Plan nations were requested to fix allocations, they recommended that the Germans receive a maximum of $364 million.

The United States News of September 20, 1948, disclosed their reason for so doing when it declared: "Naturally, in view of well remembered wartime experiences, few European nations could look benignly on any program that appeared to favor German recovery at the expense of their own."

We have always been under the impression that the Marshall Plan nations were encouraged to make their own decisions with, of course, ultimate approval by the Administration of ERP. In this case, however, the real veto lay not with the Administration in Washington. As early as May 22, 1948, the New York Times, in reporting Mr. Wilkinson's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, said: "Mr. Wilkinson told the Committee that authorities in Germany would not hesitate to bring pressure to
background; namely, the recently revealed formation of a strong paramilitary militia in the Eastern Ukraine, a development that is expected in detail in another article in this issue. Obviously, this militia, thoroughly Communist indoctrinated, could readily replace departing Russian occupation troops. The Russians will have won a tremendous propaganda victory among the German people, while still retaining their hold on the Eastern zone through thoroughly indoctrinated and reliable pro-Russian German forces. In the event of such a set-up, the key positions of leadership would be in the hands of the top men of the former Free German Committee.

The extreme danger inherent in such a policy cannot be too strongly emphasized. To forestall the critical situation that must result from any such Russian move, the Western Allies should make it unquestionably clear that they will not agree to any suggestion leading to a withdrawal of Allied troops from Germany.

REPARATIONS AD NAUSEAM

Two recent items concerning the German reparations may well clarify the issues.

A. At its national convention recently held, the Steuben Society once again supported the pro-German mob attacking the reparations program, because—you guessed it—it would hurt “the dear Fatherland.”

Those of our readers who have followed our exposure of this militant Pan-German organization, emphatically called the Steuben Society, will recall that its leadership has always screamed and bowed before the slogan “Deutschland Uber Alles.” Mr. Theodore Hoffman, its president, boasted in 1934, “My personal impression in conversation with Hitler was that Hitler is an idealist, an outstanding organizer and a man of tremendous energy. It is my conviction that he is honest and sincere in his endeavor not only to unite the German people but also in his determination to break the chains of slavery which kept the German people fettered hard and fast for 15 years.”

All of us know that Herr Hitler broke these “chains” and in the process slew millions of his victims and destroyed vast sections of the economies of our Allies. While Hitler and his gang of cut-throats were bashing Europe in blood, the Steuben Society and its president said nary a word. But just let the victims of German aggression demand some compensation for the crimes of the Nazis—and the Steubenites turn purple. They begin to talk down to the American people as though we were loyal followers of the “Fatherland.” They do not even hesitate to defame the memories of American GIs and Publicize our wartime leaders for daring to meet the challenge of Hitler's Nazis. No, Mr. Theodore Hoffman, this is not Germany, and the American people are confident, are not going to reward their enemies and punish their friends. We do not believe that they will make friends out of sinners nor will they sacrifice friendships of tried and true Allies for an unprompted, ever-plotting Herrenvolk.

B. A recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal had this to say: “The only reassurance its (the German situation) still needs is that Administrators Hoffman tell the other occupying powers that reparation removals and dismantling—once at once or both allocation and disarmament—of the Marshall Plan formula came to a halt.” Plain talk! The Society for the Prevention of World War III has condemned the Marshall Plan and we shall continue to do so, providing that it is not used as a camouflage for the rebuilding of Germany first. This is plain talk, too!

Time and again the people have been assured by Government officials that there were no strings attached to American aid to our wartime Allies. The outburst of the Wall Street Journal may not be indicative of American foreign policy, but we know that there are many Europeans who can read English and know the standing of that Journal in the highest places of our Government. What will they think? How would Americans react to such a brutal—“either/or?”

Supposing we were invaded 2 or 3 times during the past 75 years? Supposing our lands were invaded by a rapacious invader? Supposing our factories were flattened and the equipment looted? Supposing thousands upon thousands of our homes were destroyed and hundreds of thousands of our men and children maimed and underfed? How would the American people react to the shocking “recommendation” of the Wall Street Journal?

Speaking about the inroads of Communism, the Wall Street Journal could not have made a more effective contribution to its cause.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of the European Recovery Program, is currently pressuring Britain and France to give up the reparations program. Shall we assume that he supports the ultimatum of the Wall Street Journal? It would be worthwhile, we believe, if he would pause for a moment and take note of the Steuben Society and other rabid Pan-German outfits which are wringing their hands over the reparations program. He might ask the question—why? We believe the answer to be quite obvious. Namely, that if reparations are killed, German power is reborn. This is exactly the game of those shadow outfits which, now that the war is over, have thrown away the mask of meekness. There are even some Congressmen who are under the impression that these Pan-German fronts can deliver the German vote. They do not hesitate to stand up in the Halls of Congress and harangue our wartime Allies. They may think this is good politics, but we know it is bad Americanism. We know that the overwhelming majority of the American people utterly repudiate their efforts to turn history upside down by depriving the Allies of the compensation which they are morally, as well as economically, entitled to. Time and again, we have cited chapter and verse proving the efficacy and necessity of carrying out the reparations program. We quoted Marshall, General Clay, Senator Vandenberg and even President Truman. But if this is not sufficient, let Mr. Paul Hoffman see and note the rantings of these loyal sons of Germany who hide behind the perfectly good name of General von Steuben.

Note: For complete details, see analysis of the whole reparations problem, page 15.
EDITORIALS

WITHDRAWAL FROM GERMANY

When the Russians plan a political move with regard to Germany, they employ an established pattern: they begin the campaign with a series of inspired propaganda articles and editorials in the German newspapers under their control. When a propaganda barrage advocating the withdrawal of all Allied occupation forces from Germany was launched recently in the German press of the Russian Zone, the Soviet motives were perfectly transparent.

It was also apparent to every clear-thinking observer that the suggestion was only another phase of the present cold war. It was used by the Russians as a gift in their courtship of the Germans. The Soviets are perfectly aware that neither the Americans nor the British would consent to such a withdrawal. Such a move would be fraught with disastrous consequences.

For the sake of the record, it should be recalled that during the war, and during the first two post-war years, plans were made by the Allies covering the possibility of Allied occupation of Germany for a period of 30 years or even longer. And it must also be recalled that it was the Russians who had originally insisted on a lengthy occupation.

However, times and policies have changed since then. The unhappy events of the past 18 months, especially the sharp clashes of opinion between Soviet Russia and the U. S., have redounded to the advantage of Germany. Nevertheless, the withdrawals of all occupation forces from Germany at this time would make a burlesque of our victory.

We can ill afford to blink the realities. There are some groups in the U. S. who still advocate a "total-de-Russia" policy, and these groups would not be at all averse to the withdrawal of American troops from Germany. Sumner Welles was correct in a recent statement that "the withdrawal by the U. S. of its military forces from Europe would be a suicidal mistake."

The Russian propaganda campaign looking toward withdrawal of Allied occupation forces from Germany must also be viewed against its proper
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ONCE AGAIN: STEUBEN SOCIETY
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IT WILL INTEREST YOU
I regret that I can not be of service in connection with your request for information which may be in the files of this Bureau, as, in accordance with Departmental regulations, our files are confidential and available for official use only. I am sure you will understand the reason for this rule and that no influence will be brought to bear upon us, or do not, have information in our files, because of my inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

The above organization was incorporated in New York, October 7, 1935. The purpose was stated to be "to prevent the occurrence of another world war by creating a permanent body of experts in international politics and economics, etc." The Society has been in the forefront of those advocating that has been referred to as a hard peace for the United Nations. (200-029970-2 enclosure)

An investigation of Gilpin has been conducted by this Bureau.

The Committee of November 9, 1946, published a letter to the editor of the Weekly by Gilpin protesting the bringing of German citizens to the United States under the sponsorship of the United States Army. (61-275-A)
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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ___________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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☐ For your information: ____________________________________

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-394
CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: September 11, 1951

Re: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subj: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Referred to made to your memorandum dated August 23, 1951, requesting any information in our files on recent (since 1945) activities of the mentioned organization.

Our files contain no information reflecting activities of the Irish Republican Army in the United States subsequent to 1945.
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 - 395
Referring previous correspondence regarding the above-mentioned matter, I
terminating with letter from this office dated February 11, 1924.
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: 61-7606-396
The Bureau instructs your office and the offices receiving this memorandum to furnish any information developed as a result of an indices check on the pertinent organizations and individuals identified in referenced memorandum as being within the territory of your respective offices to the Bureau and the New York office. In the event there exists current information indicating activities on the part of such organizations or individuals so identified, the respective offices should promptly submit such information to the Bureau together with recommendations for any necessary additional investigations.

As a matter of information, Bureau files contain no current identifiable information pertaining to the organizations or individuals identified in referenced memorandum. Report promptly any information developed concerning the suspected organization in order that the Bureau may furnish same to the Legal Attache, London, England, etc.

cc: B, New York (185-186)
cc: E, Los Angeles (EB1)
cc: F, Philadelphia (69-370)

COMM FRB
JAN 13 1955
MAILED 20
The Bureau routing slip, 12/30/54, requesting New York to furnish all available information concerning organizations within the territory of the New York Division mentioned in the letter from the Legal Attaché, London, to the Director, dated 12/17/54.

Concerning the Irish Republican Army, no activity of that organization has been brought to the attention of the New York Office since Bureau letter to New York, 3/13/47, authorizing that that case be closed.

Concerning the Clann na Gaeil Club, this organization is mentioned in conjunction with the files on the Irish Republican Army. It is also referred to in the report of SA [redacted] 10/4/39, at New York, captioned "IRELAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES." There are no recent references in New York indices to this Club.

There is no reference in the New York indices to the Irish Republican (Prisoners') Aid Committee; however, there is a case file (New York 97-1248; File 97-3064) on the Irish Republican Prisoners' Aid Association. This is a closed case in the New York Office, the last report having been submitted by SA [redacted] on 1/9/53.

It is believed that the Bureau is in possession of all pertinent information available in the New York Office concerning the Irish Republican Army, the Clann na Gaeil, and the Irish Republican Prisoners' Relief Association.

There is no pertinent information in New York files concerning the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York State, the Irish Republican Army Veterans of America, Inc., or the Irish Republican Army Veterans of New York, Inc.
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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

1-7626-399
The Philadelphia Office indices are negative concerning the North Ireland Republican Club.

The records of the Library, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Juniper and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., were checked for information concerning the organizations named in the Legal Attache's letter dated December 17, 1954. The following information was obtained:

The May 31, 1950 issue of the Evening Bulletin revealed that the Irish Cultural Society of Philadelphia and the Gaelic League of Philadelphia sponsored a Irish Feis on May 30, 1950 at Drexel Institute grounds, 46th Street and Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. This Feis is a traditional Irish festival that includes singing, music, dancing, games, literature, and story telling.

Philadelphia Office indices are negative concerning the Irish Cultural Society of Philadelphia and the Gaelic League of Philadelphia.
The November 10, 1950 issue of the Evening Bulletin contained the following information:

"TERENCE O'CONLON, 561 W. 16th Street, Philadelphia, was awarded the Cookh Na Saoirse, the Irish Independence War Medal, by the President of Ireland. O'CONLON was honored for his conduct in action while a member of the Irish Republican Army. He joined the Fianna Eireann Irish Boys Military Organization when he was thirteen. He was one of a group of forty-two men who captured Dundalk with its three military barracks and jail in August of 1922. He is Secretary of the Irish Republican Army Veterans of Philadelphia, and Treasurer of the Irish Cultural Society of Philadelphia."

The only other information contained in this record concerning the IRA relates to the incidents which occurred in Northern Ireland involving the IRA and/or suspected activity of IRA members. These incidents are the raids conducted on June 12, 1954 on the British Army Barracks, Gough, Armagh, when fifteen men, wearing the uniforms of the British Territorial Army (National Guard), made their escape with a truckload of rifles, automatic weapons, and ammunition. This article appeared in the Evening Bulletin dated June 13, 1954.

The Evening Bulletin of October 18, 1954 revealed that eight men were captured and identified as members of the illegal terrorist IRA after they had raided a British Army Depot at Omagh, Northern Ireland.

Philadelphia File 65-370 entitled "Irish Republican Army (Ogleigh na H-eireann), United Irish Republicans, TB-X and E Registration Act," reveals that...
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: ___________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7666-400
This is the only information of note in Philadelphia Office files 65-370 and 61-65, entitled "IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; IS-M" and "IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; IS - IRISH," received subsequent to the information contained in the last report of SA [redacted] dated May 22, 1945, FBI File 65-370 and in the reports submitted in FBI File 61-65 entitled "IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; IS - M."


There is no identifiable information concerning ROBERT DILLON, President of the IRA Veterans, in Philadelphia Office files.
The only information of note pertaining to

was contained in two files maintained by the
Philadelphia Office in case entitled "Espionage
G," Philadelphia File 65-937, and in the case entitled "IRISH
ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; IRISH"
"REPUBLICAN ARMY; IRISH," Philadelphia File 61-65. There is no current
information in the Philadelphia Office files relative to

The Philadelphia Office files do not contain any in-
formation of pertinence re other organizations named in the Legal
Attache's letter within the territory of the Philadelphia Office.

Additional investigation is not deemed justifiable in
this matter. RNC.
Office Mem - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI (61-7606)  
SAC, New York (100-7826)  

Date: 1/27/55

Subj: British Republican Army

Memorandum to Chicago, 1/13/55, and FBI 1st to Bureau, 1/14/55

NY files contain no current identifiable information concerning individuals identified in letter from Legal Attache, London, dated 2/17/54, as being within the territory of the NY Division. The Bureau is in possession of information available to the NYO concerning past activities of certain of these individuals.

UAGB, no further action will be taken at this time in the captioned matter by the NYO.

All Information Contained Herein Is Unclassified

Date 1/27/55 by SFR  

67 FEB 7 1955 (BC)
Subject: \*

Re: Letters dated December 20, and December 17, 1954, submitted in this matter.

Attached for your information are a copy of New York letter dated January 14, 1955, and the memorandum dated March 13, 1953, from Warren Clancy III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

You will note the former-mentioned attachment refers to the report of Special Agent dated January 9, 1953, at New York, entitled "Irish Republican Prisoners Welfare Association, Registration Act," and that the latter-mentioned attachment sets forth the Department's opinion relating to the activities of that organization. Bureau files reflect that your office was furnished a copy of the report of Special Agent dated January 9, 1953, at New York, entitled "Irish Republican Prisoners Welfare Association, Registration Act."

The files of this Bureau have been reviewed relating to the organizations and individuals identified in your letter of December 17, 1954. No information identifiable with current activities on the part of the organizations and individuals identified in your letter of December 17, 1954, was developed. The Bureau has, however, requested the offices of New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia to furnish any information indicating current activities on the part of such organizations or individuals identified within their respective territories. You will be furnished any information the Bureau receives in this regard.

Attache (12)
cc: 7 - Foreign Service Desk Atlanta

[Signature]
JAN 28 1955
RECORDED - 63
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)(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 (search slips dated 2/8)
OFFICE MEMORANDUM
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: Legal Attache, London (100-1)
SUBJECT: Irish Republican Army
INTERNAL SECURITY - I & O

Date: 27 Jan 1955

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information and assistance in connection with this inquiry.

Classified by
Declared on: 17-1-55

SECRET

Recorded: 50
Indexed: 50

17 FEB 1955

67 FEB 10 1955
Los Angeles indices disclose no information regarding any of the above-mentioned persons or organizations with the exception of the Irish Republican Army itself, in which case there are but three references, none of which reflect activity beyond 1942.
In view of the absence of information indicating a need for further investigation, this matter is being placed in a RUC status.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)  
SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - IR & BR

DATE: March 1, 1955

From Legal Attaché London to the Bureau dated December 17, 1954, and bulletin dated January 13, 1954, concerning the mentioned organization and its activities in the Chicago area.

The files of the Chicago Office contained no current information concerning the following organizations and individuals in the Chicago area:

Irish Republican Army

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED.

EX-128

MAR 2 1955

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1955
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:

61.7666.485
In view of the above information, it appears that no solicitation for funds for the IRA itself was being conducted in the Chicago area and no further investigation is contemplated by the Chicago office.

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

61-7606 - (Search Slip dated 3/21)
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (65-370)

DATE: 3/9/55

SUBJECT: BRITISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

 Classified by:  Confidential

Despecialize on: 08JUN 1-LO-38

Re letter from Legal Attache, London, 1/27/55.

This file and the Philadelphia Office indices reveal as follows:

The Philadelphia Office indices reveal that the Philadelphia Youth Council in 1939 and 1940 was a strong endorser of the CP line.

OWEN B. HUNT was a sponsor of the Sweethearts of Servicemen Rally sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy at Town Hall, 150 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on 5/21/44.

RECORDED: 81 (2 BU, 1 PH) 2 MAR 10 1955
REGISTERED MAIL - 03/60
PH 65-370
Director, FBI

3/9/55

The American Youth for Democracy and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties are both listed by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Cross Telephone Directory reveals that O. B. HUNT, Adjustor, and the O. B. Hunt Adjustment Bureau are located in the Commercial Union Building, 416 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Telephone Directory lists OWEN B. HUNT as residing at 315 South 45th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUC
The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information and the completion of its files.
From: New York (100-6000) (orig A-2)
April 28, 1955

Subject: FBI (1-6000) - A-2

SECRET

Enclosed dated 1/28/55, is an attached matter.

Attached for your additional information is
attached matter to a copy of the memorandum dated
4/18/55, from the Legal Attaché, London, England,
concerning the attached organization. A similar
copy is being attached for the information of the
Chicago office.

Your office is instructed to furnish the
Bureau any information in your office file.

Enclosure - 1

00 - B - Chicago (100-6000) (Enclosure - 1)

Classified by A
Declassify on: 0

Mailed 3
APR. 28 1955
COMM-FBI

71 MAY 3 1955.
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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 NR 53-55
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: Legal Attaché, London

SUBJECT: Irish Republican Army

The Bureau will notice that thru this correspondence, subject of previous correspondence, took part in the meeting convention held at the Pythian, New York.

The above is being furnished the Bureau merely for its information and the completion of its files.

Enclosure attached.

Classified by: DECLASSIFIED
Declassify on: QADR 1-6-39
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:
61-7666-408
Letter to [Redacted], U.S. Postal Service:

These data are being utilized for the benefit of information for your office, the Chicago office, and the Los Angeles office.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:

Director, FBI (61-7660) 6-16-55-

DATE: 6/16/55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

IRELAND, NEW YORK (850-7288)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

[Redacted]

Rebuttal, 4/28/55, in captioned matter.

Transmitted herewith 1/3 of the original and four copies of a blind memorandum prepared on the captioned matter.

The only information in New York files identifiable with JOHN CANNING is contained in a letter to Director from Legat, London, 12/17/54, in instant case.

The confidential source which furnished information on 6/7/55, is a pretext interview of [Redacted] by [Redacted].

The confidential source which furnished information on 6/13/55, is a pretext interview of [Redacted] by [Redacted].

Enc. 5. [INCL.] 61-7166-1169

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 67

29 JUN 15 1955

6 JUN 15 1955 17

(610)
Letter to Director
NY 100-7626

TMOS, no further investigation will be undertaken
in this matter by the New York Office.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/A DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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:
61-7606-409
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

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

61-7606-418

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

□ XXX
□ XXXX
□ XXXXXX

XXXXXXX

XXX

FBI/DOJ
sources and advise whether any information available to substantiate this rumor. Ascertain from Customs whether it has any confirming information, Admiral.


dated 13 August 1955

Reference: OAS 7-55

Secret, Urgent

COMM. F.B.I.
AUG 1 9 1955

[Signature]

NGC
RECEIVED 39

AUG 22 1955

[Signature]
A representative of a United States Government agency has advised that he received information that a rumor was circulating in Washington, D.C., relative to a shipment of arms aboard a landing craft. According to the rumor, these arms were for the Irish Republican Army. Investigation, however, disclosed that the only vessels in this category that have cleared Miami, Florida, in the past six months have been converted LCIs which are engaged in established trade with Cuba, the Bahamas Islands and other Caribbean countries. None of these vessels have cleared Miami for Ireland.

Other established sources in the Miami area have advised that they have no information concerning this matter.

2cc - Legal Attache
London, England

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR 1-68
AUG 30 1955

SECRET

Mailed from Division Five

CONFIDENTIAL
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

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

61-7606-413
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☐ For your information: _____________________________

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 4/2606-414
Office Memorandum

United States Government

To: Director, FBI (61-7606)

From: Legal Attaché, London (100-1-111)

Date: October 14, 1955

Subject: Encl. (1) Encl. (2) RUC 15

Enclosure: October 14, 1955, re Lord Wakehurst's visit to the U.S.

Classified by: Germany on 20th October 1955

RECORDED 415

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

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________________________________________________________________________

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

61-7606-415
SECRET

October 27, 1955

RECEIVED 36 DETER, F.B.I (GJ-7056) *4/5*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT FOR EXHIBIT 1.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY

INTERNAL SECURITY IN ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

Reference is made to Bureau Memorandum dated 10/12/55 a copy of which was furnished simultaneously New York and W.C.I. For the information of the officers receiving instant memorandum, referenced memorandum set forth information furnished by the Legal Attache, London, on 10/12/55.

Enclosed for receiving offices is a copy of memorandum dated 10/12/55 from the Legal Attache, London, and the enclosure thereto.

These data are being furnished receiving offices as a matter of information. Any pertinent information received in this matter should be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Encl. - 1

cc - 1 - Albany (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Albuquerque (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Buffalo (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Indianapolis (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Kansas City (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Seattle (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - New York (for Information) Enclosure - (100-7025)
cc - 1 - Los Angeles (for Information) Enclosure - (105-8670)
cc - 1 - Philadelphia (for Information) Enclosure - (15-370)
cc - 1 - Phoenix (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - San Diego (for Information) Enclosure - 1
cc - 1 - Washington (for Information) Enclosure - 1
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______________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

______________________________________________________________________________

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

61-7606 (search slip dated 10-14)
DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 259 DATED OCTOBER 14, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY INTERNAL SECURITY - IR AND BR.

JOHN A. CIMPORIAN

RECEIVED: 10-14-55 2:52 PM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
These data are being furnished your office and the offices receiving instant memorandum as a matter of information. In the event your office or one of the receiving offices do in receipt of, or later receive, information of interest to the Bureau in this matter, you are instructed to properly furnish same to the Bureau.

Bureau files contain no additional identifiable information regarding Lord Vanshurt.

GG - 1 - Albany (FOR INFORMATION)

CG - 1 - New York (100-7020) (FOR INFORMATION)

CG - 1 - Washington Field (FOR INFORMATION)

October 19, 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7000)

MAC, BOSTON (orig and 2)

October 19, 1955

SECRET

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND and GREAT BRITAIN

INDEXED - 

RECORDED - 25

1 - 124(b)

 Classified by 802-07-75
 Declassify on: QADR 1-7-68

MAILED 9

OCT 19 1955

CONA FBI

98 OCT 2 81955
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)

DATE: 11/29/55

FROM: SAC, Albuquerque (105-125)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND
AND GREAT BRITAIN

Re: Bullet October 27, 1955.

The Bureau is advised that Lord WAKEHURST arrived in
Santa Fe, New Mexico, on November 17, 1955. He was the house
guest of Mr. and Mrs. LOTTHAR TRAONOPAK, 605 Camino Del Monte
Sol, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

On Thursday, November 17, 1955 Lord WAKEHURST, Governor
of Northern Ireland, was the guest of honor at a dinner meeting
of the Santa Fe branch of the English speaking union which was
held at Bishop's Lodge, in Santa Fe. After the dinner, Lord
WAKEHURST spoke on his travels around the Commonwealth, includ-
ing Britain itself, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa,
Southeast Asia, Australia, and Canada.

The above information was developed through newspaper:
notices and through

In view of the fact that no information pertinent
to this matter was developed, the Albuquerque file is being closed
herewith.

2-Bureau (61-7606)
1-Albuquerque (105-125)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 1-1-56 BY: MFR

RECORDED: 19
INDEX: 19
61-7626 - 417
17 DEC 5 1955

[Handwritten notes and markings]
Reference is made to Bureau 01 Form dated 12/7/55, enclosed herewith, requesting that the Bureau be advised concerning the status of this case. Reference is also made to Bullets to Boston dated 10/19/55, and 10/27/55, NY having received copies of both letters for information purposes.

No information concerning Lord Wakehurst or any demonstrations occurring during his tour of the US has come to the attention of the NYO.

This case is being maintained in closed status.

Enclosure (1) ENCL 79
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.

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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:

61-7606-419
Enclosed for your information is a copy of the self-explanatory memorandum from the Legal Attaché, London, dated April 16, 1956, in cabled matter.

cc - 1 - London (199-1) (Info)
cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

Classified by [Handwritten]
Declassify on: [Handwritten]

COMM - FBI
MAY 4 1956
MAILED 25

58 MAY 10 1956
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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:

61-7606-4/21
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

DATE: 6/15/56

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS-IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Submitted, 5/4/56. 37874

Transmitted herewith is the original and four copies of a blank memorandum prepared concerning the captioned organization.

Letter Carrier [redacted], Jamaica Post Office, 164th St. and 89th Ave., Jamaica, NY, [redacted]. He was contacted by SA [redacted].

Records of [redacted] were furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] on 5/31/56.

INS file #A10-058-951 was made available to SA [redacted] by Records Section, INS, 70 Columbus Ave., NYC, on 6/1/56. These records were reviewed by SA [redacted] on 6/6/56.

Records of [redacted] were furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] on 5/29/56.

Records of [redacted] were caused to be checked by SA [redacted] on 5/29/56.

61-7606 - 422
LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FBI
6/15/56

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IR-IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

The files of the FBI contain no information
identifiable with the
[redacted] in question,
and no references were located in A-files on
[redacted].

Hence, no further action is being taken in
this matter, and this case is being placed in a closed
status.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (67C) (62D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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


☐ For your information: ____________________________

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

6/7606.42V
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

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

61-7606 432
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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


☐ For your information:


☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-423
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

61-7666-423
GIR

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: Legal Attache, London
SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IN IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

DATE: January 11, 1957

Secret

Reference previous correspondence regarding correspondence with Minister for Justice, London dated 1/16/56 and letter from New York dated 1/3/56.

Enclosure (1)

SECRET

71 MAR 6 1957

(Enclosure 1)

INDEXED-13

RECORDED 10 76 6-01

Classified by: [Signature]
Declassify on: [Date]

3 FEB 5 1967
Director, FBI

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

IS - IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

January 3, 1957

[Redacted text]

SECRET

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

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) 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:

61-7606-424
"outgoing only"

61-7606-424

CHANGED TO

97-3358-1

FEB 27 1957

Mak

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS INACCURATE
DATE 1-7-58 BY SD(SJT)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

_________________________________________________

_________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________

_________________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-425
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

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

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________________

________________________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-926
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

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________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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

61-7606-427
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:

61-7606-425
Transmit the following message via ATREQEL

(Priority or Method of Routing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND & GREAT BRITAIN

At 5:30 p.m., 2/16/57, ED LEONARDS telephonically advised SA [redacted] that he is a representative of the State Department and that he received information from the State Department in Washington, D.C., to the effect that two young men, about 20 years of age, named BECHUCI (PH) and LIEPATZ (PH) had visited the Irish Consulate in NY on 2/16/57 and talked to EAMONN GALLAGHER and JAMES KIRWAN of the Consulate. They advised the Consulate officials that there was to be a shipment of arms from the US to Ireland for use by the IRA. They stated that for $15,000 they would furnish specific information and both stated that they would return to the Consulate.

[Redacted] of the Customs Bureau was telephonically advised of this information by SA [redacted] on 2/16/57 and [redacted] was notified that Customs was advised.

For information.

Bureau (61-7606) (REGISTERED)
New York (100-7828)

RECORDED - 21 61-7606-429
16-23-29 1957

Sent M Per

Approved: J.J. Kelly
Special Agent in Charge
Mr. Chester A. Burich

advised of the results of any investigation which your agency may undertake in this matter, as well as any additional information your agency might receive.

as - J - Dr. E. Paulus Bailey (BY COURIER SERVICE)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

NOTE:

By airte1 2-19-57, New York Office furnished the information set forth in above letter. Alleged violation is covered by Title 22, Section 1934, of the Munitions Control Act under which Bureau of Customs has primary jurisdiction.
61-7606

Section 21
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) ( ) 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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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:

61-7606-430
SECRET

BY COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED IN

EX-117-7000 - 430

Date: March 15, 1937

To: Mr. Chester A. Merrih, Deputy Commissioner, Investigation Bureau of Customs Room 7046 Internal Revenue Service Building Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subjects: Irish Republican Army Internal Security - Ireland - Great Britain Neutrality Matters

...
Mr. Chester A. Emerick

The files of this Bureau contain no information which could be identified with [redacted] and [redacted] also known as [redacted].

This Bureau is not conducting any investigation in connection with the afore-mentioned matter; however, we would appreciate being advised of the results of any investigation which your Bureau may undertake.

The above is being furnished for your confidential information and it is requested that no dissemination be made of the above without prior reference to this Bureau.

Enclosure

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 23rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

NOTE: Alleged violation is covered by Title 22, Sec. 1934 of the Munitions Control Act under which Bureau of Customs has primary jurisdiction.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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— 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:

________________________________________
________________________________________

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

61-7606-(untitled search slips)
Date: March 29, 1957

To: Mr. E. Sumlin Datley
   Director,
   Office of Security
   Department of State
   515 22nd Street, N. W.
   Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
   Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
   INFORMATION CONCERNING
   (INTERNAL SECURITY)

As of possible interest to agencies receiving a copy of this letter, this Bureau is in receipt of
Mr. E. Toulon Bailey

Correspondent is

His letter has been acknowledged and he has not been advised of these referrals.

In the event additional information of interest to recipients of this letter is received concerning this matter, it will be made available to the receiving agencies.

BY COURIER SERVICE

ATTENTION LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON:

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(ii) 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:

61-7606-432X

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE
FIVE MEN ON ARMS CHARGE IN DONEGAL

FIVE men were charged at a special court at Letterkenny, County Donegal, on Saturday night, with unlawful possession of five Thompson sub-machine guns and 727 rounds of ammunition. They were also charged under the Offences Against the State Act of failing to give an account of their movements.

They were: Patrick Joseph Dawson, of Lower Main Street, Letterkenny; Gerald M'Carthy, Drummagh Road, Dublin; Sean Lynch, Rutland Avenue, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin; Larry Baxson, Magherafelt, Co. Derry, and Wm. Conlon, whose address was given as Copley Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

The men had been brought under heavy police escort from Lifford earlier in the day. Four of them were handcuffed.

When the court began the accused refused to remove their headgear and these were taken off by two police sergeants who stood behind them in the dock. They talked among themselves during the hearing and ignored questions put by the clerk of the court.

Detective Sergeant Patrick M'Loughlin, Letterkenny, said that when charged and cautioned and asked if they had any answer to the charge, M'Carthy and Lynch replied "No." Conlon and Baxson shook their heads, and Dawson said that he had nothing to say.

District Justice Larkin remanded the five men in custody until Letterkenny District Court next Thursday. There was a large crowd outside the courthouse when the men were driven away by the police.
Don't buy guns for I.R.A.
Briscoe tells U.S. Irish

MR. ROBERT BRISCOE, Lord Mayor of Dublin, on Saturday night criticized Irish-American groups who, he said, campaigned to raise funds to buy arms for Ireland's outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"That is not the way towards unification of Ireland," he said in an interview. "That is the way to war—the way back to the days of 1922—and a serious mistake."

Mr. Briscoe also said that Mr. de Valera's Government would suppress the I.R.A., "because no Government could exist if it cannot preserve law and order in its own territory."

He criticized such activities of anti-Partitionist sympathizers in America as "the recent parading through Boston of two coffins representing I.R.A. heroes."

The truth was, he said, that the dead I.R.A. men who had participated on last New Year's Day in an armed attack on an R.U.C. station.

SINN FEIN FIASCO

Mr. Briscoe said the Sinn Fein Party, which supported the I.R.A., was able to elect only four candidates to the Dail in the recent Eire election. "Two of them were relatives of unfortunate men who were killed in the Border raids," he added.

"Take it from me," he said, "Border raids like this will only end in tragedy and in a disastrous way to Irish people on both sides of the Border. Any flare-up in the Northern counties could only produce what happened in 1922, when the Nationalists and the Catholic people were hostile, and in reprisals."

Mr. Briscoe said he knew well that "Irish unity can only come from the establishment of good will—not from any attempt to destroy Irishmen, as, without doubt, would follow acts of aggression or violence."

"I implore Americans of Irish descent and Irishmen who love their country, as I do, not to take unto themselves measures for which there can be no proper adoption of support for action. We want peace in Ireland, not war. We want to prevent the loss of valuable lives of young men and women filled with idealism, but urged on by people who have no responsibility whatsoever to the electorate of Ireland."
March 28, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE 1-7-57 BY [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED],

Your letter dated March 23, 1957, has been received and your thoughtfulness in writing is indeed appreciated.

In view of the contents of your letter, I am instructing the Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office to designate an agent to contact you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 - Los Angeles ([Enclosures - Book of Incoming])
1 - Detroit ([Enclosure - Loc of Incoming] (Information)
1 - New York ([Enclosure - Loc of Incoming] (Information)

ATTENTION SAC, LOS ANGELES

2 - 61-7606 (Irish Republican Army)

See note on yellow, page 2.

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAR 28 1957
MAILED
Files are negative re: and contain no identifiable information re:......

You are requested to have an Agent contact correspondent as soon as practicable in order to fully develop his source and basis for referring to him as......At the time of the contact he should be clearly informed that the contact is being made as a result of the receipt of his letter at the Bureau and he is not to infer that he is or is not the subject of an investigation by the Bureau.

Furthermore, since the information contained in correspondent's letter pertaining to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) may involve violations of Title 18, Section 959, United States Code (Neutrality Statute) or the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA), you should designate an Agent to interview......concerning......Thereafter, if the facts indicate possible violation of Title 18, Section 959, United States Code or obligations under FARA,......should be interviewed.

For your information, to constitute a violation of Section 959 there must be a hiring or retaining of another to enlist or enter himself as a soldier, sailor, marine or seaman in the service of a foreign country and the hiring as a contract employee of a foreign government does not come within the purview of Section 959. Likewise, the statute does not cover attempts to hire or retain. However, in the event any person offers his assistance to a foreign government and is, in fact, hired or retained for the performance of services or duties within the United States, he would have obligations to register under the FARA. In addition, any person or group who engage in recruitment of persons within the United States for services with foreign governments is obligated to register under FARA.
Additionally for your information, data appearing in correspondent's letter regarding the IRA is being disseminated to Legal Attache, London.

The dates and results of the contacts, under appropriate caption, in form suitable for dissemination together with your recommendation as to whether additional investigations are warranted should be promptly submitted to the Bureau with reference being made to this communication.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter accompanies letter Legal Attache, London.

Correspondent's letter sets forth information concerning

Letter also refers to
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

IS = IRELAND and GREAT BRITAIN

Enclosed 4/23/57 and previous correspondence concerning this matter.

It is requested that the Bureau make such inquiries as are possible regarding this matter and this office be advised of the results.

Reference is also made to Bulletin 3/28/57 addressed to E. TOMLIN BAILEY, Director of Office of Security, Department of State, cartooned "Irish Republican Army," reporting...
As requested in my letter 4/23/57 the Bureau is requested to conduct further investigation regarding this incident.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

EAC, New York (200-1982) (Original and one) May 31, 1957

Director, FBI (61-7000). 432 SEXE

Irish Republican Army
is - Ireland - Great Britain

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory


You should request that the
Bureau of Customs furnish your office with the results of
its investigation.

A copy of Letter, London, letter 5-7-57 is enclosed
for the information of the Los Angeles Office in view of
the inquiry being made by that office regarding the Irish
Republican Army.

Enclosures (8)

cc: 2 - Los Angeles - Enclosure (Ino)
cc: 1 - Legal Attaché, London (100-1) (Ino)
cc: 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Ino)
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: LOS ANGELES (2-154)
SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND & GREAT BRITAIN

DATE: May 31, 1957

All information contained herein is unclassified. Date 7-38 by DST.

Reference is made to Bulletin to Los Angeles dated 3/28/57 concerning [redacted]. The original and four copies of a blank memorandum entitled [redacted] are enclosed herewith.

The interviews set out in this blank memorandum were conducted by SA's [redacted] (A) and [redacted]. On 4/9/57 SA [redacted] was contacted by SA [redacted] regarding the information contained by him to the Bureau concerning [redacted]. SA [redacted] informed SA [redacted] that [redacted].

On 5/7/57 SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] and advised [redacted]. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no further investigation will be conducted concerning [redacted] or the Irish Republican Army.
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)(6) (b)(2) 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:

61-7606-434
The files of the Los Angeles Office, FBI, contain no information identifiable with [redacted].

This information is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7605)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (2-154)
SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY


The attention of the Bureau is called to the referenced Los Angeles communication consisting of a letter and blank memorandum. As set forth in the referenced Los Angeles letter, was contacted on 4/9/57 by SA of the Los Angeles Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- Los Angeles

RECORDED-79

62 JUN 14 1957

EX:108
Customs Agents have been requested to furnish the results of their investigation to NYO and the Bureau will be advised as soon as those results are received.

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies of a tabulation setting forth information regarding clearances of Norwegian ships from the Port of NY from 4/1/57 through 6/3/57. Information appearing therein was compiled from records of Vessels Engaged in Foreign Trade which were cleared by the Bureau of Customs, which records were made available on 6/4/57 to SA by Marine Division, US Customs, Custom House, NYC.

Four copies of this letter are furnished to the Bureau in order that it may have sufficient copies to appropriately advise the Legat at London, England.

NY will maintain this file in a pending inactive status while awaiting results of investigation by Customs Agents.

Classified by: Secret
Declassify on: OADR 1-7-89
61-7606-436
10 JUN 25 1957
60 JUN 27 1957
TABULATION OF MERCHANT VESSELS CLEARED
AT NEW YORK CITY FROM APRIL 1, 1957,
THROUGH JUNE 3, 1957.

Following clearance, these ships have 48 hours in which to depart from NY. Occasionally a ship's departure was delayed for any reason a notation is made "Detained in Port".

Under the heading, Type of Vessel, the following symbols may appear:

MV for motor dry cargo vessels
SS for steam dry cargo vessels
TM for motor tanker vessels
TS for steam tanker vessels

Under the heading, Type of Cargo Transaction, the following symbols may appear:

D for discharged foreign cargo at this port
L for US export or intransit export cargo was laden at NY
N for no US export or intransit export cargo laden or shipped cargo unladen at NY
X for US export or intransit export cargo, laden at another port/Board
P for disembarked with residue foreign cargo aboard
Y for military cargo laden at NY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME OF VESSEL AND NAME OF OPERATOR</th>
<th>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</th>
<th>TYPE OF VESSEL</th>
<th>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</th>
<th>DOCK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>HAVMOY Boyd, Weir &amp; Sewell</td>
<td>(a) Baltimore</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>18 Bkly'n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Norfolk, Phila.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>VANESSA Simpson, Spence &amp; Young</td>
<td>Maricaibo, Venz.</td>
<td>T/S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Royal Sewaren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>HELENA Standard Fruit</td>
<td>La Ceiba, Hond.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td>Todd DD Bkly'n.</td>
</tr>
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<td>4/1</td>
<td>TOPEKA Norwegian American</td>
<td>(a) Tampa</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DF</td>
<td>Col. St. Bkly'n.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) New Orleans, Houston</td>
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<td>FERNGROVE Amer. W. Africa Line</td>
<td>(a) Phila</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DFL</td>
<td>19 SI</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(b) Istanbul, Turkey</td>
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<td>4/1</td>
<td>ERLING ROGENAES Furness</td>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>T/M</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Cartaret</td>
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<td>BORGHOLT Stockard SS.</td>
<td>(a) Boston</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DF</td>
<td>D Jersey City</td>
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<td>(b) Phila</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Balt.</td>
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<td>BOW SANTOS Alcoa SS Co.</td>
<td>(a) LaGuaina, Venz.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>6 Bush</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Puerto Cabello, Quanta, Venz.</td>
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<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME OF VESSEL AND NAME OF OPERATOR</td>
<td>WHERE TO (Fort and Country)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
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<td>FERNFJORD, Amer. W. African Line</td>
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<td>DL (Detained in Port)</td>
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<td>CONCORDIA SKY, Nile Griffin</td>
<td>(a) Norfolk (b) Piraeus, Greece (c) Messina Italy via Norfolk, Balt., Phila.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DL/P (Detained in port)</td>
<td>23 St Bkln.</td>
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<td>BALAO, Anglo Fruit &amp; Produce</td>
<td>Guayaquil, Ecuador</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Java St Bkln.</td>
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<td>4/4</td>
<td>BENOIL, Furness Vithy</td>
<td>Maracaibo (Cabinas) Venz.</td>
<td>T/N</td>
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<td>Paragon, Newark</td>
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<td>RANDI BROVIQ</td>
<td>Puerto Bolivar, Ec.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
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<td>38 ER</td>
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<td>4/4</td>
<td>HAVTBOLL, Boyd Weir &amp; Sewell</td>
<td>(a) Antwerp, Belgium (b) Rotterdam, Neth. Hamburg, Bremen, Gr.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>17 Bkln.</td>
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<td>KONGORRU, Ward Garcia</td>
<td>(a) Charleston (b) Vera Cruz, Tampico, Mex.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DLX</td>
<td>36 NR</td>
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<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME OF VESSEL AND NAME OF OPERATOR</td>
<td>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
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<td>4/5</td>
<td>LISTA Cosmopolitan Shipping</td>
<td>(a) Antwerp, Belg. (b) Rotterdam, Neth. LeHarve, France</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX.</td>
<td>34 Bkln.</td>
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<td>ORIENTE Ward Garcia</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td>34 NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>MAROZA Nor Atl &amp; Gulf SS Co.</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba</td>
<td>S/S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>51 NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>TUDOR Barber SS Lines</td>
<td>(a) Newport News Cristobal, C.Z. Hongkong, BCC, Manila, PI, Kobe, Hirohata, Japan via Newport News, Charleston, Los Angeles, San Francisco</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX.</td>
<td>5 Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>KIRSTEN BROVING Smith &amp; Johnson</td>
<td>(a) Balt. (b) Vera Cruz, Tampico Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Mex.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DLX</td>
<td>37 ER</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
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<td>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</td>
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<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
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<td>BEAUFORT Pernes Witty</td>
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<td>T/S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Hess F/Amboy</td>
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<td>MELANIE Marine Transport</td>
<td>Las Piedras-Paraguana (Cardon) Venz.</td>
<td>I/N</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tankport JC</td>
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<td>BLACK FALCON Black Diamond</td>
<td>(a) Antwerp, Belg.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>Court St Bkn</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/9</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Rotterdam, Neth. Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Ger.</td>
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<td>4/9</td>
<td>ASKILD United Fruit</td>
<td>(a) PtoLiberador, DR Kingston, Jam.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>42 NR</td>
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<td>BERGENSFJORD Norwegian American</td>
<td>(a) Kristiansand, Nor.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>29 NYD</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/9</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Copenhagen, Den. Oslo, Nor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51 NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/9</td>
<td>MONT CLIFF Kerr SS Co</td>
<td>(a) Karachi, Pak.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
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<td>3/9</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bombay, Cochin, Ind. Colombo, Cey, Madras, Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/9</td>
<td>NORLINDO NorAtl &amp; Gulf SS Co</td>
<td>(a) LaGuaira, Venz.</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DLX</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Amay Bay, Maracaibo, Puerto-Cabello, Puerto Ordas, Venz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME OF VESSEL AND NAME OF OPERATOR</td>
<td>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
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<td>April 1957</td>
<td>KENDALL M. Jefferies &amp; B. G. Griffin 85</td>
<td>(a) 1st Port Which Vessel Cleared Direct</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DIX</td>
<td>57 St. Bkm</td>
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<td>4/10</td>
<td>PALMA Cosmopolitan Shpg</td>
<td>(b) All other ports and countries</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>D/F</td>
<td>24 Bkm</td>
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<td>4/10</td>
<td>IVARAH Stockard</td>
<td>(c) Baltimore;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LKY</td>
<td>D JC</td>
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<td>4/10</td>
<td>BUENOS AIRES Stockard 85</td>
<td>Bahrain, Bahir;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LK</td>
<td>D JC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>OSLOFJORD Norwegian American</td>
<td>Kuwait, Dubai;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>42 HB</td>
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<td>4/10</td>
<td>SIRANDA Outwater Peters</td>
<td>(a) Bahrein, Bahir;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>Old Tankport</td>
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<td>Khuzestan;</td>
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<td>JC</td>
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<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME OF VESSEL AND NAME OF OPERATOR</td>
<td>WHERE TO (PORT AND COUNTRY)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>DOCK</td>
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<td>April 1957</td>
<td>BORGUND Thor Dahl Inc</td>
<td>(a) Argentia, Nfld;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Bayonne</td>
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<td>LOVLAND United Fruit</td>
<td>(b) St. Johns, Nfld;</td>
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<td>4/11</td>
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<td>(a) Santiago, Cuba;</td>
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<td>2 NR</td>
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<td>(b) Almirante, RP; Cartagena</td>
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<td>Santa Marta, Col;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>MARS García &amp; Diaz</td>
<td>(a) Halifax, NS, Can;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>Kent St. Bkm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Haifa, Tel Aviv; Isr;</td>
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<td>4/12</td>
<td>SIBONEY Ward García</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td>34 NR</td>
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<td>GREYMASTER States Marine</td>
<td>(a) Capetown, UnSoAfr;</td>
<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>Isthmain Term. E/B</td>
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<td>(b) Port Elizabeth, East</td>
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<td>London, Durban, UnSoAfr;</td>
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<td>Lourenco Marques, Beira,</td>
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<td>PEA;</td>
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<td>4/12</td>
<td>LIONNE Ward García</td>
<td>(a) Vera Cruz, Mex;</td>
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<td>DLX</td>
<td>36 NR</td>
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<td>(b) Tampico, Mex;</td>
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<td>TUNGSHA Barber SS Lines</td>
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<td>M/V</td>
<td>DF</td>
<td>3 Bush</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Balt, New York (inaccessible)</td>
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<td>BLACK CONDOR Black Diamond</td>
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<td>M/V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>Court St.Bkm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Rotterdam, Neth; Hamburg</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bremerhaven, Ger;</td>
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<td>NAME OF VESSEL</td>
<td>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
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<td>(a) 1st Port Which Vessel Cleared Direct and countries</td>
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<td>Col St. Bcm</td>
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<td>Barber Med. Lines</td>
<td>(a) Oran, Alg; Beirut, Lib; Piraeus, Grec; Istanbul, Amir, Turk;</td>
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<td>4/12</td>
<td>MATAURA</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba</td>
<td>S/S DL</td>
<td>31 BR</td>
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<td>North Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Naples, It; Genoa, It; Massawa Erit; Aden, EOC; Bahrein; Bahds; Kuwait, Kual; Abadan, Khorassan, Iran; Basra, Iraq;</td>
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<td>4/12</td>
<td>CONCORDIA FJORD</td>
<td>(a) Praia, AZ; Casablanca, FrMor; Tripoli, Lyb; Beirut, Leb; Piraeus, Grec; Istanbul, Turk; Messina, It;</td>
<td>M/V LXX</td>
<td>57 St Bkm</td>
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<td>Beific Griffin</td>
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<td>4/12</td>
<td>CONCORDIA SKY</td>
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<td>57 St Bkm</td>
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<td>BLACK HAWK</td>
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<td>M/V DP</td>
<td>Smith St. Bkm</td>
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<td>NORVANA</td>
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<td>M/V LX</td>
<td>51 BR</td>
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<td>North Gulf</td>
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<td>HAYMOY</td>
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<td>WHERE TO (Port and Country)</td>
<td>TYPE OF VESSEL</td>
<td>TYPE OF CARGO TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>DOCK</td>
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<td>CHATEAUGAY Freighting Inc</td>
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<td>LM</td>
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<td>M/V</td>
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<th>Type of Cargo Transactions</th>
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<td>L</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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TRANSACTIONS

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NAME OF VESSEL

WHERE TO

TRANSACTION

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VUSSIL

TIME OF

NAME OF VESSEL

APRIL 14, 1957 AND

WHERE TO

NAME OF VESSEL

APRIL 14, 1957 AND

NAME OF VESSEL

WHERE TO
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<td>5/18</td>
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<td>HILLEFJORD M &amp; G Gamble</td>
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- 28 -
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<td>Amer/African Line</td>
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<td>5/31</td>
<td>BLACK CONDOR Black Diamond SS Corp.</td>
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<td>FERNMOOR Barber SS Lines</td>
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<td>M/V</td>
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| 5/31 | HAVHOLL Boyd Weir & Sewell | (a) Antwerp, Belg. (b) Rotterdam, Meth.; Bremen, Hamburg, Ger. | M/V | LIK | 17 Bk.
<p>| 5/31 | TAMOVED Barber SS Lines | (a) Newport News; Cristobal, Cs; Manila, PI; Hong Kong, BOC; Osaka, Kobe, Hirohata, Jap. | M/V | DLX | 5 Bush |</p>
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: Legal Attache, London (100-1)

DATE: August 7, 1957

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
       EIRE - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Enclosures (5)

INDEXED-29
RECORDED-24
EX-126

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
1-1-58

20 AUG 13 1957

71 AUG 60 1257

71 AUG 60 1257
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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.

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

617606 (Search slips dated 6/14/52)
Enclosed for each of the recipients of this letter is a copy of Legat, London letter to Bureau 6/7/57 together with one copy of its enclosure.

Bystees do not disclose any identifiable information, based upon the limited amount of data, concerning the individuals mentioned in the above enclosure. Each office should check its indices on the individual residing in its respective division. In the absence of any information which would preclude an interview of the individual, consistent with present Bureau policy, each office should interview the individual mentioned in the enclosure who is residing in its territory. This interview should be predicated on the Bureau's jurisdiction under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and during the interview the individual should be questioned regarding his activities in behalf of the Irish Republican Army in the United States. In the event information is developed in the interview indicating a possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, that office should open a separate file and report the results of the interview under the individual case so that an opinion may be obtained from the Department relative to that individual's obligation under the Act.

The above interview should be reported in a form suitable for dissemination, and in view of the interest of the Irish authorities in this matter, each office should give prompt attention to the handling of this matter. Care should be exercised in the interviews not to divulge the Bureau's source of information.

Enclosure:

cc - 2 - Buffalo (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - Pittsburgh (Enclosure)

Mail Room
71 AUG 29 1957
Office Memorandum - United States Government

To: Director, FBI

SAC, New York

Subject: Irish Republican Army

Is-Ireland-Great Britain

ReNYlet 6/21/57, paragraph 2.

Enclosed are 5 copies of a blank memorandum, setting forth results of Custom's investigation in this matter.

On 9/3/53, Customs Agent 201 Varick St., NYC, advised SAC that Customs had maintained a special watch on shipments of machinery being loaded aboard Norwegian ships at NY, but no disguised shipments had been located. I asked that this oral information be accepted in lieu of a written report. NY will therefore not follow this matter further with Customs.

Extra copies of this letter are furnished to the Bureau for its assistance in event it wishes to notify the Legation, London, England.

Effective upon
by LS (9-26) 9/26/57
WDS/LSA

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date 7/57 by 26
61-7606-438

3 Sep 13 1957

57 Sep 13 1957
September 3, 1957

Re: Irish Republican Army

A representative of the United States Customs Service advised on September 3, 1957, that no shipment had been detected at New York, New York, which consisted of supplies for the captioned organization disguised as machinery to be loaded aboard a Norwegian vessel, although a watch had been maintained for such disguised shipments for approximately the preceding three months.
The files of this Bureau do not contain any identifiable information concerning Mr. E. F. Malin Bailey.

We are instituting an investigation to further identify him and to ascertain whether his activities may make him amenable to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. Any information developed in this investigation which might have a bearing on the information set forth in the above paragraph will be promptly submitted to you. Likewise, it is requested that any information your Department may develop be furnished to this Bureau.

The above is furnished for your information and it is requested that no further dissemination be made of the data without prior reference to this Bureau.

NOTE: SEP 13 1957

Letter being classified confidential in view of the fact that this info was furnished to Legat, London, on a

See Note Page 2
Mr. E. Tomlin Batsley

NOTE: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman prepared by Jaa on 9/6/57 re this outgoing mail.
DECODED COPY

Airgram

DECODE OF Coded CABLE NUMBER 485 DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1957 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IS - IRELAND - GB.

JOHN A. CIPPERMAN

RECEIVED: 9-5-57 11:06 AM CTF

Classified by:

DECLASSIFY ON:

RECORDED - 99

EX-12G

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
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) (67C) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

---

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

---

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

---

For your information:

---

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

67-7606- (search slips dated 9/15)
September 6, 1957

SECRET

SAC, NEW YORK

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. DS DASH IRELAND DASH GREAT BRITAIN,
REGISTRATION ACT. LEGAL, LONDON, ADVISED SEPTEMBER FIVE, EAST,

DEPARTMENT HAS SECURITY COVERAGE RESPONSIBILITY

IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN IDENTITY AND CHECK YOUR FILES. IN ABSENCE
INFORMATION TO PRECLUDE INTERVIEW, DISCREETLY INTERVIEW HIM WITH
REGARD TO ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH IRA AND KNOWLEDGE OF
OTHER INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. IN EVENT INFORMATION
INDICATES POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF
NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT, REPORT SUCH INFORMATION UNDER SEPARATE CASE
FILE FROM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. BE NOT FOR INFORMATION.

GIVE MATTER CONTINUOUS AND PREFERRED ATTENTION.

Note: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman prepared by
JAA on 9/6/57 on this outgoing mail.

SEP 6 - 1957
COMM - FBI
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L. V. BOARDMAN

FROM: A. H. BELMONT

SECRET

DATE: September 6, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED.

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT

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Memorandum from Belmont to Boardman
Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
61-7606

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) Attached for your approval is a letter to State Department advising them of information in connection with possible violation of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

(2) Attached also for approval is an airtel for New York advising them to immediately institute an investigation to further identify looking toward a possible interview with him in connection with his activities in behalf of IRA as well as activities of other individuals who may be active in organization in connection with possible FARA violation.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNECLASSED
RELEASABLE
BUT THIS SHOWS
DAIRY USE
BY COURIER SERVICE

SECRET

Date: September 12, 1957

To: Mr. W. S. Bougher
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subjects: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY = IRELAND = GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT

The files of this Bureau do not contain any
identifiable information concerning [Redacted]
We are instituting an investigation to further identify him and to
certify whether his activities may make him amenable to the
provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938,
as amended. Any information developed in this investigation
which might have a bearing on the information set forth in
the above paragraph will be promptly submitted to you.
Likewise, it is requested that any information your Service
may develop.

[Redacted] [Redacted]

The above is furnished for your information and it
is requested that no further dissemination be made of the
without prior reference to this Bureau. For your additional
information, the Department of State has previously been advised
of the above information.

cc - 1 - Office of Security
Department of State

[Redacted]

70 SEP 18 1957
CONFIDENTIAL
Mr. J. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

NOTE: (3)

(b) This information was furnished to State by
Letter 9/6/57. Liaison Agent, advised on
9/11/57, that State Department desired that the information
be furnished to Secret Service.

(b) (3)
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, Pittsburgh (100-850)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

DATE: 9/18/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a blank memorandum reflecting an interview with [redacted] relative to funds forwarded for the aid of dependents of I.R.A. personnel imprisoned in Ireland. A copy of this memorandum is also enclosed for New York.

It is noted that [redacted] advised that [redacted] New York should check indices on [redacted] and in the absence of any derogatory information, interview him in line with instructions of relet, UACB.

In view of the above information, an individual case on under the Registration Act of 1938 is not being opened and instances as being closed at Pittsburgh.

ENCLOSURE:

2 - Bureau (Encl 5) (RM) RECORDED 15
2 - New York (100-7828) (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

INDEXED 15

16 SEP 1957
On September 16, 1957, I advised Special Agents of this Bureau that...
It is noted that the Pittsburgh Office of this Bureau has received no information concerning the Irish Republican Army Dependents Fund Committee or the individuals mentioned herein.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be disseminated outside the agency to which loaned.
Assistant Attorney General
William F. Dycjna
Director, FBI

REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

There is enclosed herewith one copy of a memorandum dated September 18, 1957, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which acts forth the results of an interview of [redacted] by our Pittsburgh Office. For the Information of the Internal Security Division,

The Internal Security Division is requested to advise whether the activities of [redacted] and other officers and members of the Irish Republican Army Dependents Fund Committee of Pittsburgh come within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and, if so, whether the registration of Stock and other members of this group will be solicited.

With reference to the memorandum referred to in the enclosed memorandum, attention is directed to our prior correspondence under the caption Internal Security - Ireland - Great Britain and particularly to the Internal Security Division letter of September 6, 1957, advising that [redacted] a registration was being solicited.

Enclosures
61-7006
1. Pittsburgh (100-850)
1. New York
2. Legat, London (100-1) (Enclosure)

NOTE FOR LEGAT, LONDON: Enclosed is one copy of Pittsburgh letter and two copies of a memo enclosed therewith.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (617606)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS-IRELAND and GREAT BRITAIN

DATE: 9/19/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re Bureau airtel 9/6/57.

Enclosed are the original and four copies of a blank memorandum captioned "Irish Republican Army" which incorporates the results of investigation.

Records of INS, NYC, were checked by SA [redacted] on 9/9/57.

[Redacted] was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted].

Four copies of this letter are furnished to the Bureau for its assistance in notifying the Legat in London.

INS, NYC, is being furnished a copy of the memorandum.

The following physical description of [redacted] was obtained from INS and by observation and interrogation:

- Race
- Height
- Weight
- Hair
- Eyes
- Nationality
- Marital Status
- Complexion
- Age
- Date of Birth
- Place of Birth

1-Bureau (61-7606) (Finals. 5) (RM)
4-Bureau (61-7606) (Finals. 5) (RM)
1-New York (100-7828)
5-Copies Destroyed

MAY 24 1962

INDEXED: SEP 24 1957

RECORDED: 1-14-61

ENCLOSURE

EX 1317

EX-1317
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) (62c) __________________________________________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

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

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

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7606 - 444
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(C) __________________________ 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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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-(search slips)
DATE: September 27, 1957

TO: Mr. E. Taliaferro Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Reference is made to my letter dated
September 12, 1957, captioned as above.

There is enclosed herewith for each recipient
of this letter one copy of a memorandum dated September 19,
1957, which sets forth the results of inquiries conducted
by our New York Office in this matter.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)  DATE: 9/19/57

SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS-IRELAND and GREAT BRITAIN

Rebelet 8/23/57.

Enclosed are the original and four copies of a blank memorandum incorporating the results of investigation by SA

Four copies of this letter are being furnished the Bureau for its assistance in notifying the Legat in London.

As all investigation has been completed in this case, this case is considered closed by NY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE-2/28 BY 8881573290

Let To cc London

EX. 116

4-Bureau (61-7606) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York (100-7828)

INDEXED - 83

ARRANGED - 81

SEP 24 1957

61-7606 - 4-75
The "New York Times" August 27, 1957, page 14, column 8, a daily newspaper published at New York, New York, reflected an article headed "Irish Group in U. S. Aids Cause of I. R. A." This article read as follows:

"The basic cause of the Irish Republican Army -- seeking to achieve a united Ireland by violence against British Commonwealth rule in Northern Ireland -- is being pressed in the United States.

"The Irish Freedom Committee, through John O'Connor, its publicity chairman, asserted yesterday that it had 1,000 volunteers working on twin missions of publicity and relief. About half are in New York, he said, and the rest in such centers as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

"Since starting in September, 1954, the group has raised $50,000 for the families of imprisoned I. R. A. men, Mr. O'Connor asserted. A publication, The United Irishman, printed in Dublin, circulated 10,000 copies a month in the United States, he said.

"Mr. O'Connor, a National Broadcasting Company shipping supervisor, is secretary of the Irish Institute in whose four-story building at 326 West Forty-eighth Street the committee is a tenant. However, he said there was no other connection with the institute, a cultural group headed by Paul Dwyer, lawyer."
On September 6, 1957, a representative of this Bureau was interviewed by
Assistant Attorney General
William J. Donovan
Director, FBI

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Reference is made to my letter dated October 3, 1957, in the enclosed matter.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of a memorandum dated September 19, 1957, at New York, New York, which sets forth additional pertinent information, including the results of an interview of...

You are requested to advise whether or not the activities of [redacted] and other officers and members of the Prisoners Aid Society come within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and, if so, whether you plan to solicit the registration of [redacted] and other members of this group.

With reference to the information set out in the enclosed memorandum concerning the Irish Freedom Committee, you are requested to advise whether or not the activities of this group would warrant further investigation under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

61-7596
1 - New York (000-7596)
2 - Legat, London (England)
NOTE FOR LEGAT, LONDON: Enclosed are one copy of New York letter 9-19-57 and two copies of memorandum enclosed herewith.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through...
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

☐ 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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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: 61-7606-4416
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(2) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

61-2606 (Search slips)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: BUFFALO
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: BUREAU

DATE: SEP 30 1957
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 9/9, 12, 18, 19/57

TITLE OF CASE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

SYNOPSIS:

DETAILS:

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-7-59 BY 5P855

RECORDED 76

INDEXED 76

PROPERTY OF FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.
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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☐ 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: 61-7666-447
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, Buffalo (105-993)  DATE: SEP 30 1957

FROM: SA

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN (67C)

DESCRIPTION

The following description of [redacted] was obtained from observation and questioning:

Name
Born

Race
Sex
Address

Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Complexion
Build
Employment

Soc. Sec. No.
Naturalization
Certificate No.

Marital Status
Relatives

-RUC-

-6-
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, Buffalo (105-993)

DATE: SEP 30, 1957

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
(C0: Bureau)

Enclosed is the report of SA [Redacted] at Buffalo, New York, dated SEP 30, 1957.

It is to be noted that three copies of this report have been designated for the New York Office. It is requested that the Bureau advise New York whether [Redacted] should be interviewed.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

[Redacted]. If the Bureau requests it, interview in accordance with Bulletin dated 8/23/57.

PITTSBURGH (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being designated for the Pittsburgh Office for information since it has conducted an investigation in that division.

[Redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2, 5) (RM)
3 - New York (105-7828) (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)

[Redacted]
REFERENCES

Legal Attache, London letter to Bureau dated 8/7/57.
TO: L.V. Boardman, Principal - Mr. Boardman
FROM: A.H. Belmont
SUBJECT: Irish Republican Army

Reference is made to my memo of 9-6-57 advising

was interviewed by MY agents 9-10-57 at which time he

OBSERVATIONS:

ACTION:

Enclosures - 2
61-7606
cc - 1 - 105-NEW

SECRET
(bf)
Memo Belmont to Boardman
Irish Republican Army
61-7606

Also attached for your approval is a letter to State Department with copies to Secret Service and the Department (OAB) summarizing results of NY inquiries and pointing out that we are making further inquiries concerning the original allegation.
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)(1) 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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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: 61·7606·449
Date: October 3, 1957

To: Mr. E. W. Dugan
    Chief
    United States Secret Service
    Treasury Department
    Washington, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover
    Director
    Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Irish Republican Army
         Internal Security - Ireland
         Great Britain

Reference is made to my letter dated September 1957, captioned as above.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

DATE: 10/14/57

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS-IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

Re Pittsburgh 1st 9/18/57.

NY considers this case closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECORDED-90  (64)  10/7606  4/57

1. Pittsburgh (61-7606) (RM)

2. New York (100-7828)
Enclosed is one copy of a telegram from the American Embassy in London to the State Department dated 9-27-57 concerning a rumored attempt on the life of Queen Elizabeth during her forthcoming visit to U. S. Allegedly, this report originated with one Harry Leachy of 18 Bank Street, New York City. Office contains several references identifiable with subject.

Immediately endeavor to locate and interview Leachy for full details concerning alleged attempt on Queen's life. Submit results in form suitable for dissemination, incorporating summary of pertinent data furnished by State. Expedite.

Enclosures

1 - Legat, London (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

0-61-7600 (IRA)

305-New

YELLOW DUPLICATE 0CT 8 1957 MARK

53 SEP 14 1957
TO: DIRECTOR, F.B.I. (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS-IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

The following item appeared on Page 26 of the 10/9/57 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun" captioned "IRA March To Protest Queen's Visit Here".

"The Irish Republican Army Prisoners Aid Committee will stage a protest parade 10/19/57 to mark the arrival of Queen Elizabeth to this country it was announced today. According to the Committee, it has obtained permission from the City for the parade. Some 50,000 members of Irish-American societies, labor unions and IRA veterans groups including contingents from Boston, Philadelphia, and other areas are expected to take part.

"James South, brother of an IRA soldier killed last New Year's Day in a clash with the British will speak after the parade."
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-38 BY 003000000

Mr. E. Pauline Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
415 2nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

The October 9, 1957, issue of the "New York
World Telegram and Sun" carried an article on page
twenty-six headlined "IRA March To Protest Queen's Visit
Here." This article is quoted as follows:

"The Irish Republican Army Prisoners
Aid Committee will stage a protest parade
10/19/57 to mark the arrival of Queen
Elizabeth to this country. It was announced
today. According to the Committee, it has
obtained permission from the city for the
parade. Some 50,000 members of Irish-
Americans societies, labor unions and IRA
veterans groups including contingents from
Boston, Philadelphia, and other points are
expected to take part.

James Smith, brother of an IRA soldier
killed last New Year's Day in a clash with
the British, will speak after the parade.
Mr. E. Paulin Bailey

Our files contain no references identifiable with the Irish Republican Army Prisoner Aid Committee.

The above information, which was telephonically furnished to the Department of State on October 11, 1939, by Special Agent is for your information and no investigation is contemplated by this Bureau.

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
    Department of Army
    Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Mr. U. E. Baughman
    Chief
    United States Secret Service
    Treasury Department
    Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE
DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 496 DATED OCTOBER 3, 1957, AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IS-IRELAND-GREAT BRITAIN. REBUCABLE SEPTEMBER 27-LAST.

JOHN A. CIMPERMAN

RECEIVED: 10-3-57 3:23 PM HJT

15 OCT. 15 1957

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptomorphic systems.
URGENT 10-12-57 1:50 PM

TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC NEW YORK 2PC

SECRET

October twelve, nineteen fifty seven from [redacted] who advised that [redacted] is dash Ireland. Telephonic complaint received.

New York City Police Department

MCBD, was notified of the above facts.

END PAGE ONE
THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN AT THIS TIME BY THE NYO.
DATE: October 19, 1957

TO: Mr. E. Poila Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ISRAELIAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

On October 12, 1957, Special Services Bureau, New York City Police Department, was notified of the above information.

TOL: 614
REC: 1 - Records Administration Branch (0-6 Form same date)

BY COURIER

E1 5 OCT 16
ECR 17-1957
Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

The foregoing information was telephonically furnished to [redacted] of the Department of State, [redacted] of the Secret Service and [redacted] of the Department of the Army on the afternoon of October 24, 1957, by [redacted].

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Department of Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

2 - Mr. J. B. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service,
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE
October 16, 1957

SAC, New York (100-7828)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IR - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Beurairteil 10-14-57.

Furnish pertinent data set out in Beurairteil to State Department and G-2 locally as well as to NYCPD unless it is known that these agencies are already in possession of the information. Refer to Bulet 10-14-57 captioned "Visit of Queen Elizabeth to U.S., October 16-21, 1957, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning (Espionage).

61-7606

NOTE:

By Beurairteil 10-14-57 New York advised that IRA Prisoners Aid Committee of New York was publicly distributing a handbill advertising "Protest Parade" on 10-19-57 in NYC protesting Queen Elizabeth's visit to US. By separate letter we are furnishing this information to State Department (which has primary responsibility for security of Queen Elizabeth), Secret Service, G-2 and RAB.
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.

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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  NL 10-16-57
Ref: 61-7606

Dates: October 17, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Reference is made to this Bureau's two communications dated October 15, 1957, captioned as above.

For your additional information, our New York Office has advised that a handbill was publicly distributed in New York City on October 13, 1957, advertising a "Protest Parade" on October 19, 1957, against the arrival of Queen Elizabeth. This handbill is quoted as follows:

"Sponsored by IRA Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York, 326 W. 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

"Irish men and Irish Women

"Attend Protest Parade against arrival of Elizabeth II of England; Symbol of British Rule in Ireland - on Saturday, October 19th. Show the world that British guns will not stop the Irish People in their march to Freedom.

"Stand solidly behind the Resistance movement in Ireland.

"Join the line of march on Saturday, October 19th.
Assembly point, 26th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City - time 1:00 PM.

"Grand Marshall James South, Brother of Sean South, participated in action while serving with the I.R.A. January 1, 1940."
Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

The foregoing is for your information and no investigation is contemplated by this Bureau.

1 - Mr. U. E. Baughman
    Chief
    United States Secret Service
    Treasury Department
    Washington, D. C.

2 - Assistant Chief of Staff,
    Intelligence, Department of the
    Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division
Transmit the following message via Air-tel

REGISTERED AIRMMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
(Priority or Method of Sealing)

From XXXX Legat, Ottawa
To: Director, FBI

POSSIBLE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY DEMONSTRATION
QUEEN'S VISIT

Extra copies of this Air-tel are enclosed for transmittal to the New York Office, if desired.

Bell

Enclosures (6)
CPB: jhc

Classified by: SP3 GT J300
Declassify on: GADB
10/21/1967

ENVELOPE
EX: 105
RECORD: 33
EX: 105

Sp 916-7606-458
10 OCT 23 1957
606

ESPIC

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 - 458
F B I
Date: 10/14/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

ReNYairtel, 10/10/57.

Handbill publicly distributed in NYC on 10/13/57 reads as follows:

"Sponsored by IRA Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York, 326 W. 48th Street, New York, NY.

"Irish men and Irish Women

"Attend PROTEST PARADE against arrival of ELIZABETH II of England Symbol of British Rule in Ireland - on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th. Show the world that British guns will not stand the Irish People in their march to Freedom.

"Stand solidly behind the Resistance movement in Ireland.

"Join the line of march on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th. Assembly point, 28th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City - time 1:00 PM.

"GRAND MARSHALL JAMES SOUTH, Brother of Sean South, who died in action while serving with the I.R.A. January 1, 1957.

Bureau (61-7606)
1- NY 100-7828

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-52 BY
Approved: Special Agent in Charge
Sent

68 O CT 28, 1957
Transmit the following message via AIRTDL.

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-7828

"CHIEF AIDES: DAN SHEEHY, former commandant, East Mayo, Battalion Third Western Division I.R.A.  MICHAEL FLANNERY, I.R.A. Soldier from Tipperary, President of the G.A.A. New York"

The Bureau received from the special war policies unit of the Department of Justice a memorandum dated 3/19/43 re "CLAN-NA-GAEL, IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES" which listed DANIEL SHEEHY, NYC, as a member of the board of officers of the Clan-Na-Gael, NYC.

NY files also reflected a letter postmarked 2/18/48, received at Bureau from Philadelphia was unable to locate for interview. This matter was Bureau file 71-1335 captioned

Approved: ____________________ Sent _______ M _______ Per ________

Special Agent in Charge
FBI

Date: 10/14/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-7828

NY indices also reflect set forth in NY letter to Bureau, 4/20/57, captioned

Any further information received will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

POWERS
DECODED COPY

Airgram

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED XX Cablegram

NECNIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODE OF CABLE NUMBER 504 DATED OCTOBER 17, 1957 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN.

REUCABLE OCTOBER 15 LAST.

JOHN A. CIPERMAN

RECEIVED: 10-17-57 2:57 PM MA

SECRET

161-7606-460

INDEXED-134

RECORDED-134

B OCT 22 1957

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

nonhamalised in order to protect the

department.
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☐ For your information: ________________________________________________

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-461

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☒ FOR THIS PAGE

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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#### CHARACTER OF CASE

All information contained herein is unclassified.

- REGISTRATION ACT;
- INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

#### SYNOPIS:

[Blacked out]

### APPROVER

Classified by: [Blacked out]

Declassify on: [Blacked out]

### COPIES MADE:

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<th>INS, NYC (A8794834)</th>
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**PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.**
The title of this case is being marked changed to indicate the subject's full name, as indicated in records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

Present Residence

Present Employment
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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. NR 10-21-57
The files of the New York Office with the exception of information furnished by contain no pertinent information concerning

The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any pertinent information concerning the following organizations:

Clan na Gael
IRA Veterans of America, Inc.
IRA Veterans of New York, Inc.
Irish Republic Prisoners Aid Committee
Gaelic League
Philo-Celtic Society
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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☐ For your information: ______________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606. NK 10-21-57
SECRET

SAC, NEW YORK (Orig & 1 cc) November 4, 1957

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

cc: 1 - Branigan
1 - [Redacted]

WAB: hmm

Classified by [Redacted]
Declassify on [Redacted]

RECORDED - 24

[Classification and redactions]
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:

61-7606-463
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 11-11-57
RECORDED: 81

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-850)

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS = IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT
61-7606-463

Enclosed herewith is one copy of
a self-explanatory letter dated 11-1-57,
addressed to the Bureau by Assistant Attorney
General Tompkins. A copy of Mr. Tompkins' letter
is being furnished to both New York
and Legat, London, for information.

It will be noted that the Department
plans to solicit the registration of the Irish
Republican Army Dependents Fund Committee of
Pittsburgh and will advise the Bureau of the
results of this solicitation. You are
instructed to open a separate file entitled
"Irish Republican Army Dependents Fund
Committee of Pittsburgh; Registration Act,
IS = Ireland - Great Britain" in order to
follow future developments in this matter.
No further active investigation is desired at
this time pending advice from the Department.

Enclosure
1 = New York (Enclosure)
1 = Legat, London (100-1) (Enclosure)
1 = Foreign Liaison Unit
1 = 57-NEW (Irish Republican Army Dependents Fund
Committee of Pittsburgh)

(Mailed)
NOV 15 1957
Mailed 11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

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

61-7606-464
SAC, New York (100-3828) 11-15-57

Director, FBI (61-7609) 61-7606-464

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT

Enclosed are three copies of a self-explanatory letter dated 11-1-57, addressed to the Bureau by Assistant Attorney General Tompkins. One copy of Mr. Tompkins' letter is enclosed herewith for the information of the Legat, London.

It will be noted that the Department plans to solicit the registration of the Prisoners Aid Society and further that the Department has requested additional investigation regarding the Irish Freedom Committee in order that a determination might be made as to whether or not the activities of this organization come within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

New York should open a new file concerning the Prisoners Aid Society in order to follow future developments regarding this organization. New York should also open a new file regarding the Irish Freedom Committee and should promptly initiate active investigation of this organization pursuant to the Department's request. Pertinent information developed concerning the latter organization should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

In view of the Department's comments regarding these two organizations, New York should be on the alert to promptly report information concerning any other groups in this country which have similar aims and which engage in similar activities.

1. 87-HEV (Prisoners Aid Society)

MAIL ROOM - 0

1. Legat, London (100-3) (Enclosure)

Comm - FBI

Nov 15 1957

Mailed 31
Two extra copies of this letter are being furnished New York for its new files on the Prisoner Aid Society and the Irish Freedom Committee.
Assistant Attorney General
William J. Doak

November 20, 1957

Director, FBI

Response is made to the two communications dated November 1, 1957, addressed to this Bureau by the Internal Security Division captioned as above. Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] noted September 30, 1957, at Buffalo, New York, under the same caption, a copy of which was furnished to the Records Administration Branch on October 22, 1957.

In view of the comments set forth in the referenced communications from the Internal Security Division regarding similar organizations at New York City and Pittsburgh, the Internal Security Division is requested to advise whether the activities of the Gaelic Athletic Association of Buffalo come within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and, if so, whether the registration of Courtney and other members of this group will be solicited.

617606
1 - Buffalo (105-393)
1 - 97-NEW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
SAC, NEW YORK (105-27558)

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at New York.
NY 105-27558

In view of the information furnished by the NYO, UACB, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter by the NYO, UACB.

REFERENCES

Report of SA, 10/21/57, NY. (67C)
NY letter to Bureau, 10/21/57, and Bureau authority to interview granted 11/4/57.
### Federal Bureau of Investigation

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Office of Origin</th>
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**Title of Case**

(67C) aka

**All Information Contained Herein is Unclassified**

**Character of Case**

INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

**Synopsis:**

(67C)

(67D)

**Approved**

- Bureau (RM)
- 1-INS, NYC (A-8794834) (RM)
- New York (105-27558)
- (1-100-7828)

**Records Made**

11/13/1957

**Recording**

DEC 3 1957

**Property of FBI**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information:

__________________________________________________________________________

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

61-7606 - NR 11-27-57

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX
It is to be noted that a handbill publicly distributed in New York City on October 13, 1957, disclosed that a protest parade against the arrival of ELIZABETH II of England, symbol of British rule in Ireland, and sponsored by the IRA Prisoners Aid Committee of New York, 326 West 48th Street, New York City, was to be held in New York City on Saturday, October 19, 1957.
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☐ For your information:

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

201-760-C. NR 11-27-57
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (160-7828)

DATE: 12/57

SECRET

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS IN IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN

Re: Bulletin 11/1/57.

Advised SA on 11/25/57, that New York will take no further action regarding the allegation that...

Classified by: SPB/352/1610

Declassify on: 05/01/98

RECORDED 12/6/76 466
DIRECTOR, FBI

12/6/57

SAC, NEW YORK (105-26895)

IRISH FREEDOM COMMITTEE
IS-IRELAND; RA

Red흘 to NY 11/15/57, captioned "IRISH REPUBLICAN
ARMY, IS-IRELAND-GREAT BRITAIN; RA."

Enclosed herewith is the original and seven copies
of a blank memorandum concerning the Irish Freedom Committee,
dated as above.

Confidential source mentioned in the blank memo-
mandum is a pretext telephone call by SA to
an unidentified woman at the Irish Counties Bureau, 320
West 48th Street, New York City, on August 20, 1957. It is
to be noted that this interview was under the pretext of a

Information was furnished

on 11/20/57.

The Bureau is requested to determine from the
Justice Department if the contents of the enclosed mem-
mandum necessitate the registration of the Irish Freedom
Committee under the Foreign Agents
Registration Act.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
(1 - 61-7605)
2 - New York (105-26895)
(1 - 100-7828)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/57 BY

61-7606 - V
(5)

NOT RECORDED
136 DEC 11 1957

...CLOSED...
United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  

New York, New York  
December 6, 1957  

Re: Irish Freedom Committee  

The August 27, 1957 edition of the "New York Times," page 14, column 8, carried an article entitled "Irish Group in U.S. Aids Cause of I.R.A." This article indicated that the Chairman of the Irish Freedom Committee (IFC), John O'Connor, asserted that the IFC had one thousand volunteers working on twin missions of publicity and relief. He stated that about half of these volunteers are in New York, and that the rest are in such centers as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. This article indicated that the IFC had raised $50,000 since September, 1954, for the families of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) men, and the publication "The United Irishman" has circulated ten thousand copies in the United States. This article reflected that John O'Connor was the Publicity Chairman of the IFC, and that he was employed as a shipping supervisor for the National Broadcasting Company, New York City. It was further indicated that John O'Connor was also the Secretary of the Irish Institute located at 326 West 48th Street, New York City, where the IFC was a tenant.  

A confidential source who is in a position to furnish reliable information concerning the IFC, on August 20, 1957, advised that the IFC was an independent organization headed by John O'Connor. The source further advised that the IFC was set up by persons of Irish descent, who are aiding in the fight for the freedom of the six counties of Northern Ireland. This source further advised that their work includes the distribution of propaganda and literature to educate people in their problem and to influence members of the United Nations to vote for the freedom of the six northern counties of Ireland.  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS DECLASSIFIED  
DATE 1.6.60 BY  

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

61-7606 - NH 12-6-57
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM: Mr. R. R. Roadk

DATE: December 13, 1957

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND
GREAT BRITAIN
Bureau file 61-7606

On December 13, 1957, State pointed out that it recently received some information concerning the captioned organization in which Ambassador Scott McLeod is interested. State desired to know whether we are actively pursuing an investigation regarding the IRA or just passing on what we receive. He also asked to be advised whether or not we have anything more pertaining to the organization which we have not yet furnished to State.

This matter was discussed with the Espionage Section which advised that we are not actively investigating the IRA as such although we did furnish information under the above caption at the time Queen Elizabeth was visiting the United States. Espionage has also advised that we are currently investigating these investigations are being conducted because of possible violations of the Registration Act. According to the Espionage Section, we have been furnishing everything pertaining to the IRA developed so far in these cases and will continue to do so.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, Liaison will inform State that we are not actively pursuing an investigation of the IRA; that we have no pertinent information concerning the organization which we have not yet furnished to State; and that the information referred to by us was information we received from various sources at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit. Liaison will also be informed that several individuals and organizations in New York City apparently connected with the IRA are currently under investigation because of possible violations of the Registration Act. Liaison will be informed that in connection with these current investigations we have been furnishing everything of interest to State so far and will continue to do so. Espionage will continue in writing the information given to us.

FILE:
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bronican
1 - Liaison Section

EX 105
RECORDED-38
DEC 20 1957
Assistant Attorney General
William J. Brennan

Director, FBI

IRAISH FREEDOM COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to a letter from the
Internal Security Division dated November 21, 1957,
addressed to this Bureau entitled "Irish Republican
Army, Internal Security - Ireland - Great Britain
Registration Act," wherein certain inquiries were
requested concerning the Irish Freedom Committee,
New York City.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of a
memorandum dated December 6, 1957, which sets out the
results of investigation regarding the Irish Freedom
Committee.

The Internal Security Division is requested
to advise whether or not the activities of
the Irish Freedom
Committee come within the purview of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and, if so, whether
steps will be taken to affect the registration of such
persons.

Enclosure

105-63433

l - New York (105-26595)

1-61-7606 (Irish Republican Army)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-57 By SP2 DJM 54 p

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
AIR 11-28-57
MAILED

52 DEC 20 1957

[Signature]
61-7606

61-7606-467

Date: December 19, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tenlin Bailey
   Director
   Office of Security
   Department of State
   118 22nd Street, N.
   Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
   Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
         INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-1-58 B 65875

This will confirm a conversation between
Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
of your Department on December 16, 1957.

For your information this Bureau is not
actively pursuing investigation of the Irish Republican
Army at the present time although we do currently have
under investigation several organizations.

All pertinent information developed
concerning the subject organization has been previously
furnished to your Department, and we will continue to keep
you supplied with any additional information developed in
the future.

[Redacted and marked text]

[Redacted and marked text]

[Redacted and marked text]

[Redacted and marked text]

[Redacted and marked text]
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:    Director, FBI
        (61-7606)
        (100-1)

FROM:  Legal Attache, London

DATE:  January 20, 1958

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
          IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
          REGISTRATION ACT

(S)

CLASSIFIED BY
Reclassify on: DODR

SECRET

RECORDED - 96
EX-135

Let to ny (cheeks 2)
1 - London
2-4-58

1958
Enclosed for New York are two copies of Legat, London, memorandum 1/20/58, which is self-explanatory.

The activity described in Legat, London, letter indicates a possible violation of the Munitions Control Act and, therefore, comes within the investigative jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Customs. You are, therefore, requested to contact appropriate officials of the Bureau of Customs, New York City, and advise them of the information contained in Legat, London, memorandum 1/20/58.

I = London (100-1)
Enclosures = 2

I = Foreign Liaison Unit

This appears to be possible violation coming within jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs and NY is being requested to determine whether Customs has any info regarding the allegations and at the same time furnish suit allegations to the Bureau of Customs.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS-IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Re: Bulletin 12/16/57.

SEX: 1/23/58

1

2 - Bureau (61-7606) (RM)
1 - New York (100-7828)

RECORDED: 36
INDEXED: 36

7606 - 7609
JAN 27 1958

FEB 29 1958

Classified
Declassified on 0002
1-11-86

ESP SEC
NY will take no further action regarding the allegation of [redacted].
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

                                                                                       

☐ For your information:

                                                                                       

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

61-7606-470
Federal Bureau of L.\ Attagtion
Records Branch
1/28/58, 1957

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
Service Unit - Room 6524
Forward to File Review
Attention
Return to
Supervisor

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup
☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject: United States Carriers
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# Date Initials

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
FORM IS UNRESTRICTED
DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]
CHANGED TO

97-3358-10X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 1-10-66 BY 593531-8

267197

MAY 5 1958

C
61-7606

Section 22
Office Mem

To: Director, FBI

Secret

Date: February 6, 1958

From: Legal Attaché, London

Re: Irish Republican Army

Internal Security - Ireland - 1957 Registration Act

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information. A copy of the October, 1957 issue of the Irish edition of "The United Irishman" is also enclosed.

Enclosures (4)

JAC: [Redacted]

Classified by [Redacted] on [Redacted]

Declassify by [Redacted]

1958

REC-39

[Redacted]

61-7606-472

Feb 11 1958
THE MARCH TO FULL FREEDOM BY ALL THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

"Ireland—unfree shall never be at peace"
—PAUL MCGUINNESS
CALL TO EXILES AT N.Y. RALLY

SIX COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY SAYS:
Britain Is Responsible For North's Backwardness

GIRL GUIDES WERE NOT IN DANGER

CASTLE HOTEL

SEARCHES IN CO. TYRONE

CASTLE HOTEL

Worse and Co. O'Connor

CENTRAL SITUATION FROM MRS. MANNERS

FIRST-CLASS CATERING

CASTLE HOTEL, DUBLIN

Please phone 71141 and 300442

CASTLE HOTEL

Letter to Editor
MR. FRANK AIKEN'S DUNDALK SPEECH

[Article text]

THE R.U.C.—FICTION AND FACTS

[Article text]

A HOUSE DIVIDED

[Article text]

MORE CURFEW

[Article text]
The Time Is Now

If the whole world had the opportunity to see the full beauty of the Irish people, we would know the real meaning of life. Ireland is a unique country with a rich culture and a history of resilience. We must unite as a nation and take pride in our heritage.

Defeatists at Large

Defeatism is a dangerous attitude that undermines our confidence and ability to achieve our goals. It is essential that we all work together to overcome obstacles and achieve success.

DUBLIN NORTH CENTRAL

The problems faced by the people of Dublin North-Central are significant. We must strive to address them and work towards a better future for all.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Our Mission to the United Nations

With Ireland's membership in the United Nations, we have a unique opportunity to influence global policies and contribute to the betterment of humanity.
FROM CYPRUS TO IRELAND

European Convention on Human Rights

Dundalk Daily

NOTES AND COMMENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE, LAST COLUMN

The following notes were compiled by Rev. Richard S. B. A.

REFERENCES


SALES OF THIS NEWSPAPER

THE UNITED IRISHMAN

NOW EXCEEDS 1,100,000 COPIES

READ IT! CIRCULATE IT! PASS IT ALONG!
Plight of the People in Drummully Area

The recent floodings of much of the Border have left the area in a state of despair. Many homes have been destroyed, and the lives of the people have been turned upside down. The government has been unable to provide adequate assistance, and the situation has become increasingly dire.

Big Longford Demonstration

A demonstration was held in Longford to protest against the recent floodings. Members of the Longford Trades Council, the local Labour Party, and the Irish Congress of Trades Unions were present. The demonstration was peaceful, but the mood was one of frustration and anger.

Constitutionalism Is People's Issue

Following a statement made by Sir G. H. Brooke, member of the House of Commons, when making a Mansionette speech, the Dublin Weekly News reports that the issue of constitutionalism is now paramount. The government must take action to address the concerns of the people and ensure their rights are protected.

DEPOT

94 Sean Trench Street, Dublin

The Dublin Weekly News is available at the above address and in all good newsagents.
SECRET

A4 JAN 23, 1958

DORANDA

EXTREMELY URGENT

M A 12 6 82-0950 (Regen Reportem Agency)

A4 JAN 23, 1958

WE REPEAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
The IRA is an underground organisation working toward divorcing Ireland from Great Britain.

By letter 9/6/57 MAC Tompkins advised Harrison's registration was being solicited under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 1-12-58

UNITED IRISH COUNTIES BUREAU REGISTRATION ACT

EXAMINER: 

Robert J. 

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, New York

February 6, 1958

New York should afford prompt attention to the Department's request and the results should be furnished in report form suitable for dissemination.

July 30, 1958

NOTE: We have been conducting investigations of various organizations in U.S., which appear to be contributing funds to Ireland ostensibly for the purpose of providing relief and propaganda for the benefit of the Irish Republican Army. Dep't 1/22/58 answered a request of same concerning an individual that since funds have been forwarded by the Prisoner's Aid Society (NDS) to the subject organization, N.Y.C., the Dept. wo
Let to New York
UNITED IRISH COUNTIES BUREAU

Date: (Continued)

Interested in any additional data since we received the report regarding the subject organization and desire further information in order that the Department may determine whether to refer the organization or any of its activities to the Attorney General for registration. We have not conducted any investigation of the subject organization and refer you to it in Dublin for any information on the part of it in connection with the Department's request.
DIRECTOR, FBI.

SAC, NEW YORK (105-28405)

PRISONERS AID SOCIETY
IS-IRELAND; RA

1/20/58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-58 BY

The only additional information coming to the attention of the NNC concerning captioned organization is the form in the letter to Bureau dated 12/6/57, captioned "ISLAMIC CIVILIAN
IS-IRELAND, RA-1. It is noted that

In view of the fact that the Justice Department plans to solicit the registration of the Prisoners Aid Society, this

29TH FEB 58

52 JAN 27 1958

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
Director, FBI (61-7606)
Legal Attache, London (100-1)

SECRET

Date: February 6, 1958

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT

Memorandum 1-30-58,

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS EXEMPT FROM FREE PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF RECORDS

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLARED CLASSIFIED

SECRET

Page 1 of 1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61:766-423

FBI/DOJ
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March 3, 1958

Legat, London

Director, FBI

SECRET

RECEIVED

FR:"IRELAND - STATE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION OF BRIEF ENCOUNTERS"

At this point it appears to have been identified that the

Mail Room

SEE NOTE PAGE 2. CL
Based on the information furnished, it is not feasible at this time to check with the Treasury or State Departments. Accordingly, nothing further can be done at the present in this regard pending the receipt of further data on this matter or the arrival of Assistant Legat J. Philip O'Brien in April, 1955, as indicated in your letter.
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

DATE: 2/17/58

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS-IRELAND-GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT.

Re: Bulet 2/6/58.

Enclosed are original and 4 copies of a blind memorandum
re Irish Republican Army for the Bureau's use in advising
the Legat, London, in reply to the Legat's memorandum of
1/20/58.

Information in re Bulet indicating possible violation
of the Munitions Control Act was furnished to Customs Agent
on 2/11/58. Furnished the information set
forth in enclosed blind memorandum.
Re: Irish Republican Army

2 cc's to leger, London by 0.25 for info. 2/26/59

61-7606-477
Office Memorandum - United States Government

To: Mr. Parsons
From: (676)

Subject: Irish Republican Army
Is - Ireland - Great Britain Registration Act

5/13/58

Reference memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

Enclosures (6)

61-7606

5/2/58.
Memorandum to Mr. Parsons

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT

61-7606

ACTION:

The above information and the attached specimens should be furnished to the Nationalities Intelligence Section for appropriate action.

[Signature]

SECRET
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61-7606-429
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61-7606 (Search Slip dated 6/14)
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (97-65)

SECRET DATE: June 11, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

COMMUNITY SERVICE
TO: IRELAND - GREAT SUSTAINABILITY OF DRAFT REGISTRATION ACT

REGISTERED MAIL

Reference: Bureau Letter to Minneapolis, July 13, 1958

2 - Bureau (Enc1-3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Minneapolis

5-7 JUL 7, 1958 6-26-58.
Office Memorandum

TO: A. H. Belmont
FROM: S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IS = IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT

ACTION:

That items should be routed to the Laboratory and expended.

61-7606

Enclosure

Classified by

Declassify on: 1-1-1983

70 JUL 3 1958

SECRET
October 19, 1958

Pittsburgh

To: Robert Kennedy

Subject: Registration of Pittsburgh

There is enclosed a Registration Statement filed by the subject with the Registration Section of the Department.

The Bureau files do not reveal that you have an active investigation pending concerning the registrant, and this letter and Photostat should, therefore, be placed in the file properly indexed and numbered. No investigation need be initiated until a complaint is received alleging that the object is active towards the course of the registration by violating the registration for some other purpose. If it is necessary in the future to initiate an investigation, this letter and enclosed Photostat should be made a part of the new file.

Considerable additional information is set forth in the registration statement and correspondence regarding the registrant may be found in the files of the Registration Section of the Department. It is, therefore, suggested that when an investigation is conducted concerning this registrant that you obtain all available information from the files of the Registration Section through the Washington Field Office.

Enclosure

4 - New York (IRA Prisoner's Defense Fund Committee of Pittsburgh) (Enclosure)
(I.R.A. Prisoner's Aid Committee of New York) 97-3292 (Enclosure)
(I.R.A.) (Enclosure)
(George Harrison et al.) (Enclosure)

1 - London, England (Enclosure)

Foreign Liaison Unit
- 97-2565 (IRA Prisoner Aid Committee of New York)
- 97-3335 (George Harrison et al.)
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 - NK 9-15-58 (ENC)

________________________________________________________________________
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SHERMAN, J.
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
RESEARCH

Reference is made to previous communications concerning the captioned matters.

Enclosed is a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 5, 1958, at New York, New York.

The report's information, during the course of the interview of [redacted], the results of which are contained in the present report, is divided that...

Reference is made to the interview of [redacted], as reflected in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 29, 1958, at Newark, New Jersey. A copy of which has been furnished to the Internal Security Division.

The investigation referred to this Bureau by [redacted] from the Internal Security Division dated May 23, 1958, is now completed and you are requested to advise whether the subject, Harrison, the Irish Freedom Committee, the United Irish Counties Association of New York, Incorporated, and the Irish Republican Army Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York will be required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. (97-3358-19)

Enclosure
97-3358

1 - New York (105-24039)
2 - London

ETBiegs (U)

2 - Foreign Liaison Unit
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

NOTE:

Investigation conducted at Department's request to determine whether Harrison and the organizations mentioned above, because of their activities related to or in support of the Irish Republican Army, may require registration.
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- NR 9-30-58
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE: 12/23/58

BUSTA

IRELAND: 23/12/58

(570)

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(100-7829) (IRA)

1 New York (2-534)

(670)

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161-7606

NOT RECORDED

53 DEC 1 1958

DEC 16 1958
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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 - NR 11.20.58
Recall the 11/31/58. You should submit all information obtained in this matter in a form suitable for dissemination. In future, any additional information received in this matter should also be forwarded to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination. You should forward original and nine copies to the Bureau.

During your investigation of the subject, you should attempt to identify the two individuals mentioned in paragraph one, page three of your airtel 11/20/58. If these individuals are identified, you should conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain any possible obligation these individuals may have incurred to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) of 1938, as amended.

If you should immediately check the Registration Section of the Department and ascertain if mentioned in referenced FARA airtel, in registered under the FARA of 1938, as amended. The results of this check should be furnished to the NTO and the Bureau.

If the above check by NTO reveals not registered with the Department, you should conduct appropriate investigation to further identify him and determine any possible obligation he may have incurred to register under the FARA of 1938, as amended. You should submit the results of your investigation on separate caption in a form suitable for dissemination.
Letter to New York
Re:

Alcohol Tax Unit and Bureau of Customs with
are not aware of the facts in this case. It is believed
New York should submit the results of communication, already
submitted in this matter and future correspondence in a
form suitable for dissemination so that this information
may be disseminated at $20. New York airmail 11/20/58 advised

[Handwritten text partially legible]

It is believed
we should also further identify
and determine his
possible obligations to register under the FADA of 1938,
as amended.
NOTE: New York is conducting appropriate investigation in this matter to determine possible obligations of [redacted] to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.
February 11, 1959

Mr. A. E. Belmont

Mr. A. E. Spence

Mr. A. E. Belton

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION DOCUMENTS

I. NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE

Page one of the 2/4/59 issue of the Washington Post and Times- Herald reflects that President Eamon de O'Kelly of Ireland will arrive in Washington on 2/7/59 for a ten day visit on President Eisenhower's request. The above article further states that the White House plans that O'Kelly would confer with the President and Vice President and then tour the country briefing the public.

Details reflect that one Eamon de O'Kelly, who appears to be identical with the mentioned individual, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1880 and has been active in Irish affairs during all of his adult life. From 1920 to 1939, O'Kelly was Vice President of the Executive Council and minister for local government, under the Irish Free State Government. O'Kelly served as Minister of Finance under President de Valera in the 1940's.

Possibility exists that the Irish Republican Army (IRA) sympathizers in this country may demonstrate on behalf of the IRA group during O'Kelly's visit though no information of any demonstrations has been received by Bureau to date. The IRA was organized in Ireland after the Irish Rebellion in 1916 and has as its aim the unification of Northern and Southern Ireland. The IRA has been outlawed by the Irish Government.

It is believed New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco should be alerted to O'Kelly's visit to those cities are noted for their large number of IRA sympathizers and these offices should be advised by Bureau's interest regarding any information received on possible IRA demonstrations during O'Kelly's visit. It is believed liaison should obtain O'Kelly's itinerary from State Department so that it may be furnished.

Enclosure

Item 1 - 61-7666 (Irish Republican Army)
To the chief affairs: Consideration will also be given to directing other affairs covering cities which O'Kelly will visit during his forthcoming trip.

Recommendations:

1. That attached letter be directed to above-mentioned office instructing them as set forth above.

2. That [illegible] make inquiry of State Department to ascertain O'Kelly's itinerary in this country.
Office Memo

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: Legat, London (100-1)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
         EX - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
         REGISTRATION ACT

[Redacted]

Classified by: [Redacted]
Declassify on: [Redacted]

6 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - London
CWB: mas

24 Jun 1959
24 Jun 16 1959

EX-135

60 Jun 19 1959 W

51-754-482

June 10, 1959
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) (61) ____________________________ 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: 61-7606-482
TO: Secretary, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: Legat, London (100-1)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN REGISTRATION ACT.

DATE: September 17, 1956

SECRET

Reference is made to my letter dated 10/27/58 entitled "GEORGE HARRISON, ET AL; IS - IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN: REGISTRATION ACT" File No. 07-3358.

The above is being submitted for the Bureau's information and any action desired.

RUC 16849L - EXCL. 11/15/58
1 - London
CWB: c
(7)

CONNECTED WITH

11 SEP 21, 1959

SECRET

NAT INT SEC 0013
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

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61-7606-493
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 64-7406-484
On the individuals and organizations mentioned above, where no case file exists, NYO files are being reviewed to determine if investigation is warranted. The Bureau will be advised under instant case caption of those instances where case files are opened.
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: 61-7606-485
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
          IS-IRELAND

ReNYlet, 10/1/59.

Based upon information in relet, and as a result of file reviews, case files have been opened by the NYO on the following organizations mentioned in relet:

Irish Prisoners Dependents
(NY 97-1701)

Irish Freedom Fighters Committee
(NY 97-1702)

Sean Oglaigh na h-Eireann
(NY 97-1703)

IRA Veterans of First and Second Northern and Third Western Division
(NY 97-1704)

JAMES CONNOLLY
IRA Club of New York
(NY 97-1712)

The Bureau will be advised of the results of the investigation of these organizations by separate communications in each case file. -C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-12-56 IN B/SP/132081 - 7606 486

2. - Bureau (61-7606) (RM)
1. - New York (100-7828)

16 NOV 10 1959

62 NOV 17 1959
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:    Director, FBI (109-12-241)          DATE: December 9, 1961

FROM: Legat, London (66-94)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS (ENGLAND)

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Remylet 6/8/59.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Classified by: STS

Declassify on: 12/38

4 - Bureau
1 - London
GWB: ic

(5)

SECRET

61-7606

NOT RECORDED

102 of 31

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

61-7606 - NR 12-9-59

FBI/DOJ
61-7606-487, 488

CHANGED TO

97-4039-1, 2

DEC 22 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-58 BY S.B.

C
CHANGED TO

97-4013-2

JAN 5 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE   [2/28/68] BY [Signature]

61-7606-489
Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Classified by

Declassify as DAOR
List of Contents

MAY 31, 1960

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column at right. After this checked name has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

57 JUN 3, 1960
LABORATORY WORK SHEET

Examination requested by: LEGAT, LONDON (100-2299) (Let. 5/17)

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination
September 9, 1960

36195

Subject filed a final statement for the period from 12-15-58 to 6-15-60, accompanying an affidavit advising it is not now engaged in political activity and does not intend to do so. In view of this information, the exemption provided by Sec 3(d) of the act is available and subject's registration is being terminated as of 6-15-60.

If in the future you receive information indicating subject is engaged in political activity, advise Bureau and Institute Registration Act investigation.

4 - New York (IRA Prisoner's Aid Committee of Pittsburgh)
   (IRA Prisoner's Aid Committee of New York) (87-1474)
   (IRA)
   (George Barrieon et al)

1 - London

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
   1 - 87-1555 (IRA Prisoner Aid Committee of New York)
   2 - 85-3306 (George Barrieon et al)

YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP 9 - 1960
MAILED

Sep 16 1960
UPI-31

IRA

DUBLIN--The FBI may be asked to cut off the supplies of arms and money which Irish police believe the outlawed Irish Republican Army is getting from the United States, it was reported today.

A reliable source said security authorities agreed at a top-level meeting following Sunday's outburst of border violence to consider an appeal to U.S. authorities.

Tommygunners firing from ambush killed one-month Irish policeman and wounded three others in Sunday's border incident. Irish political police believe it might mark the start of a "full-scale Christmas offensive."

The UPI source said security authorities believe IRA prestige was shattered by the recent election, which was taken as a sign that public opinion had turned against the violent methods of the extremists.

As a result, the source said, home sources of arms and money have dried up and support for any major new campaign could come only from Irish-Americans.

The source said police consider it essential to cut off the flow of arms and cash from the United States, especially from New York City.

11/14--GE1008A
Memorandum

TO: W. C. Sullivan
FROM: S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 11-16-61

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

The Director has asked what we know about the shipment of arms and money to Irish Republican Army (IRA) from U. S. as set forth in Washington Capital News Service release 11-14-61. News release with date line Dublin, Ireland, indicates FBI may be asked to cut off supply of arms and money which Irish Police believes the outlawed IRA is getting from U. S., especially from New York City. This was occasioned by an outburst of border violence on 11-12-61 when a North Irish policeman was killed and three others were wounded.

The illegal shipment of arms to Ireland from this country is an Arms Exportation matter within jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs and not responsibility of FBI. Bureau of Customs, advised by liaison 11-15-61 that Customs has no record of any such arms smuggling.

Bureau has conducted a number of Registration Act investigations on individuals and organizations whose activities in behalf of Ireland indicated they might be in violation of Registration Act. Our investigations have revealed these Irish-American organizations are for the most part social organizations; however, members have admitted sending money to Ireland for relief and assistance of the dependents of Irish political prisoners. Internal Security Division of Department advised this activity did not fall within provisions of Registration Act.
Memorandum S. B. Donahoe to W. G. Sullivan
Res: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
61-7606

ACTION:

For information.

[Signature]

[Redaction]
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON, (100-1)
SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT

The London papers on November 15, 1961, carried an article to the effect that the IRA had made another raid in Northern Ireland and a police officer had been killed.

This is submitted for the Bureau's information.
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-495
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (100-1) (P)

DATE: March 20, 1963

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT

A check of Bureau files reveals

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by 9/5 for appro
ction with
note to submit
results in mine
suitable for dissemination

EX-116

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison Section (Sent Direct)
1 - London

CWB: ec

(5)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828) (c)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
RA - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN

Re Legat, London airtel to Bureau, dated 3/30/63, in captioned matter.

Attached herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of a LHM re "Irish Institute Society". Three copies are also furnished for Legat, London. An equal number of informant evaluation memoranda are attached.

UACB, no further action is being taken by NY, and the RA investigation of GEORGE HARRISON is not being reopened.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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

61-2606-497
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
April 10, 1963

Re: Irish Institute Society

On April 3, 1963, the Corporate Records Section of the New York County Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, New York, were examined by Special Agent [redacted]. These records fail to reflect the incorporation of any organization named "Irish Institute Society". These records contain the following information in file number 12706/1950, concerning the Irish Institute, Inc.

American Irish Feis Institute, Incorporated, was incorporated as a membership corporation pursuant to the membership corporation laws of the State of New York on December 11, 1950. Among the stated purposes of the organization was the collection, preservation and study of information pertaining to the mythology, literature, dance, music and art of ancient Ireland; the study and evaluation of their effect on culture of the United States; the encouragement of amateur groups in Irish dance, music, literature and art; the recording of the musical and artistic accomplishments of Irish immigrants to the United States; to publish and distribute this information; and to acquire property to house its exhibits and conduct its business.

The organization was to be non-profit and was to have not less than ten nor more than fifty members of a Board of Directors.

The members of the Board of Directors, to serve until the first meeting were:

Joseph P. Mc Loughlin
Dorothy Cudahy
Michael J. Mulvaney
Thomas J. Ayers
Paul O'Dwyer
Sean F. Keating

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Re: Irish Institute Society

Patrick Corley
John Niblo
William Burke
James J. Comerford
James A. Fitzpatrick

In a notarized statement dated December 3, 1953, N.Y.,
Paul O'Dwyer, President, Matthew P. Higgins, Vice President,
and Dorothy Cudahy, Secretary, of the American Irish Feis
Institute, Inc., attested that at a meeting held on December 3,
1953, they were authorized to change the name of the organization
to Irish Institute, Inc. This name change was filed on December
21, 1953, pursuant to Section 40 of the general corporate law of
New York.
Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., reflect that George Harrison filed a Registration statement on November 12, 1957, showing his foreign principal as "The United Irishman", but declined to identify persons in Ireland to whom he transmitted funds.

On November 12, 1958, Harrison submitted to the United States Department of Justice a supplemental Registration statement naming his foreign principals as the Prisoners' Aid Committee and the Irish Republican Dependent's Appeal, both of Dublin, Ireland.

On February 27, 1959, Harrison submitted a supplemental Registration to the United States Department of Justice for himself; for the IRA Prisoners Aid Committee of New York; and for the Irish Freedom Committee.

On June 15, 1960, the United States Department of Justice accepted a termination of Registration statement and terminated the registration of the IRA Prisoners' Dependents Fund Committee of Pittsburgh; the IRA Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York; and George Harrison.
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:

76-2606-497
Title Irish Institute Society

Character Internal Security-Ireland-Great Britain Registration Act-Ireland-Great Britain

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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

INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO 5 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

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

61-7606-49
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (100-1)24P

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
REGISTRATION ACT - Ireland

Remyairtel 9/5/63 captioned "CATHAL GOULDING, IS - IRELAND, REGISTRATION ACT."

SECRET

Date: 9/5/63

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING IN ALL INFORMATION CONTENT BEGIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN (PRIOIRITY OR METHOD OF MAILING) OTHERWISE

RECLASSIFIED 1/15/83
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61-7606-498
Re London airtel 9/5-63, single copies of which are enclosed for recipient field offices.

Bear in mind the possibility that the activities of these individuals may bring them within the scope of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Results of investigation in each case should be submitted to Bureau in a memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Extra copies being furnished each office for appropriate files.

3 - Chicago (Enclosure)
8 - New York (Enclosure)
3 - Newark (Enclosure)
7 - Philadelphia (Enclosure)
5 - San Francisco (Enclosure)

- Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-9714) (c)
SUBJECT: VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND
IS - IRELAND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 15-13-68 BY 8965K6


Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Information copies are being furnished to offices indicated below covering LEMASS' itinerary. Additional copies are being forwarded to the New York Office for its IRA file in view of pending investigation in this related matter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Memo No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>105-9714</td>
<td>(VISIT TO U.S. OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>105-590</td>
<td>(VISIT TO U.S. OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>100-7828</td>
<td>(IRA) NOT RECORDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>105-9714</td>
<td>(VISIT TO U.S. OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>105-9714</td>
<td>(VISIT TO U.S. OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>66-5655</td>
<td>(STATE DE LIAISON)</td>
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</table>

ENCLOSURE

6 4 0CT 29 1963

lac
As indicated in referenced Philadelphia airtel, no additional investigation is being conducted by the Philadelphia Office in this matter; however, separate reports concerning the activities of [REDACTED] will be submitted. Lead set forth in Philadelphia airtel 10/12/63 for New York need not be covered under instant caption but should be included in New York's pending IRA investigation.
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF
IRELAND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE [5-3-48] BY [SPSST5].
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☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606- NKC 10-17-63
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF
IRELAND

On Friday evening, September 11, 1963, an official reception was given by the Mayor of Philadelphia for Prime Minister SEAN LEMASS at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. This reception and dinner, by invitation only, was extended to prominent civic, religious, and Irish leaders in Philadelphia. At approximately 6:00 p.m., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a 1954 Chevrolet sedan, bearing Pennsylvania license 458 40A, registered to VINCENT CONLON, 180 Hansberry Street, Philadelphia, parked in the official parking lot for distinguished guests. The car bore a green bumper sticker captioned "Release Irish Political Prisoners from British Jail!"

At the reception for LEMASS, VINCENT CONLON, accompanied by two males and two females, was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, mingling with the guests pinning Easter lily pins to the lapels of everyone present. They requested each guest to please wear the lily pin in honor of the Prime Minister. All guests subsequently removed these pins prior to the arrival of the Prime Minister. Superintendent of Guards, Philadelphia Museum of Art, requested CONLON and his party to show their invitations and they indicated they did not have any. They were requested to leave the Museum and remove their car from the official parking lot. CONLON, at this time, inquired of Park Guard if he would be allowed to leave some pamphlets with the invited guests at the reception. He was informed that this was against regulations and left a sample copy of the following pamphlet:
"IS THE LEMASS GOVERNMENT AN IRISH GOVERNMENT?

"Their actions do not substantiate it!

"The Easter Lily is a recognized symbol of Ireland's fight for freedom in 1916. Every Easter for almost half a century it has been distributed and worn by the people of Ireland.

"Why then did the Lemass government suppress the sale and distribution of Easter Lilies this year? Why were men and women jailed by the Lemass government for this particular endeavor? Was this a means of placating and giving comfort to England?

"Why do the representatives of the Lemass government in the United Nations refuse to raise the question of England's occupation by force of northeast Ireland?

"Why does the Lemass government take steps to prevent partition in the Congo, while they condone the partition of Ireland?

"Does the Lemass government seek the unification of Ireland by the acceptance of England's proposal to bring Ireland back into the British Commonwealth of Nations; thereby betraying the principles of those who fought and died for the sacred cause of Ireland's freedom?

"Does the Lemass government intend to take any steps to bring about a United Ireland free from British interference?

"ISSUED BY CLAN NA GAEL"

Upon leaving the Art Museum, CONLON identified himself but refused to disclose the identities of his associates. CONLON and his group, all wearing Easter lily pins, were observed by members of the Fairmount Park Guard, together with
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND

four additional males, at Pennsylvania Avenue and 25th Street. This group drove away in a 1963 black Ford Galaxie, Pennsylvania license 440-999.

At approximately 7:30 p.m., two males driving a 1955 DeSoto sedan, Pennsylvania license 39226, appeared at the west entrance of the Art Museum and stated that they had an invitation for VINCENT CONLON. It was ascertained that this invitation had been issued to THOMAS REGAN, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, Clan Na Gael, who had not indicated formally that he would attend the dinner. For this reason the invitation was not honored.

At 9:50 p.m., Prime Minister LEMASS and his party left the Art Museum under escort. Shortly thereafter the guests departed in their own vehicles by the west entrance to the Art Museum. At this time a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed VINCENT CONLON stopping cars and distributing copies of the aforementioned pamphlet. CONLON's associate was subsequently identified as BRENDAN KERR, who was at the scene. They were advised by park guards to cease inasmuch as distribution of any material within the park confines was prohibited without a permit.
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF
IRELAND

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 17, 1963

Title VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF PRIME MINISTER SEAN LEMASS OF IRELAND

Character


This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Memorandum

DATE: 10/24/63

From: W. R. Wannall

To: J. D. Donohue

Subject: Internal Security - Ireland Registration Act - Ireland

Enclosure

6 - Nov 8, 1963

Confidential

61 - 7606 - DECLASSIFIED

6 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Evans
1 - Wannall
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 25, 1963

RE: INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND
REGISTRATION ACT - IRELAND

The captioned individuals are leading figures of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

61-7606
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Screw Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

S.N. 25-3-63
25 OCT 30, 1963
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The captioned individuals are leading figures of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

OCT 30 1963
Memorandum for the Attorney General

NOTE:

(b) See cover memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 10/28/63, prepared by

(67c)
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Airtel

TO: SAC, Philadelphia

FROM: Director, FBI

INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND
REGISTRATION ACT - IRELAND

NO INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNECLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OCT 28, 1963

SECOND FIELD: 64-41-779 - 92

Reclassify on: QARS
1-13-67

OV 14 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPING UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Donahue

Original Field Airtel FBI

JDD: icb
TO:     DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8706)  
FROM:  SAC, NEWARK (100-4620) (C)  
DATE:  10/29/63

SUBJECT:  IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)  
          IS-IRELAND-GREAT BRITAIN;  
          RA - IRELAND  

Enclosed for the Bureau for possible dissemination are six copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

No further action is being taken at this time by this office and this case is being closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE  12-32 BY  DF  075108

Copy to:  
  by routing slip for
  □ action  □ date

Rec: 40  61-7606-477

NAT  8010X

31 NOV 7 1963
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7606-499
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INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO 6 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________

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

61-7406-499
CABLEGRAM

TO LEGAT LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IS - IRELAND.

NOTE: This data set forth in LATel 10:34 pm 11/27 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." We are separately instructing DL which received copy of this tel to advise local authorities.

DEC 27 WEST - 500

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

19 NOV 29 1963

WEAP PH

DEC 4 1963

MET LCO

MAIL RC

TELETYPE UNIT

ENC. CK

APPROVED C.

TYPED BY
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (547609) (IN CLASSIFIED)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-99) (P)

DATE: 11/27/63

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA);
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN;
RA - IRELAND

Re Bureau letter 9/18/63, requesting San Francisco to identify and determine the contacts and activities of...
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: 61-2606-501
San Francisco, through logical and confidential sources, is still attempting to identify and the Bureau will be advised.
Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : W. R. WANNALL

DATE: 11-28-63

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND

By teletype 11-27-63 Los Angeles furnished following data received from

Dallas has been telephonically instructed to advise local authorities and we have sent cable to Legat, London,

ACTION

For information. Classified by:

For information. Declassify on: OADR

1 - Assassination of President Kennedy

74 DEC 5 1963
Transmit the following:

TO:

ALL

REGISTERED MAIL

Date: 12/29/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED

DATE: 12/29/63

O Irish Republican

To request telephonic call to MNO, 12/29/63. Army

Enclosure

16L-7606

NOT RECORDED

Copy by name slip

DEC 17 1963

n Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
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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-NR 11-29-63
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)  

FROM: Légat, London (100-L)(P)

DATE: 12/11/63

SECRET

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)  
IS - IRELAND - GB  
REGISTRATION ACT


According to the American Embassy, Dublin,

[Redacted]

Bureau Liaison Section (sent direct)  
London

[Redacted]  

[Redacted]

Contact has been maintained with

In view of the fact that sources familiar with Irish activities in the San Francisco area have been unable to identify [REDACTED], and in view of the fact that from information received from these sources there is no organized effort on the part of the IRA to collect funds for the benefit of that organization, no further investigation will be conducted in the San Francisco Division.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

REPORTING OFFICE: NEW YORK
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK
DATE: 12/31/63
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 9/20/63 - 12/16/63

TITLE OF CASE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)

CHARACTER OF CASE:
IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND

REFERENCE:

ADMINISTRATIVE

An extra copy of this report is being furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to Legat London (Legat London file 100-1).

COPY TO: London

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:

APPROVED:

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

Agency: RHO
Request Recd.

Date Fwd. 12/4/63
How Fwd. R
By 12/4/63

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL” DISTRIBUTION

DECLASSIFIED

RELEASE TO:

CC TO:

APR 1 5 1965

ANS. BY: 12/4/63

RECEIVED:

REC: 12/4/63

B.JA: 6, 1964
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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: 61-7606-507
LEADS

Information copies of this report are furnished to Buffalo, Chicago, and San Francisco, for the completion of their files and in view of possible investigation to be requested of these offices.

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Will report the results of the Clan na Gael Convention held 11/23, 24/63, at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report any continued activity by the IRA.

CLASSIFICATION

This report is classified "Secret" since it contains information so classified by another agency. In the event that it is downgraded from "Secret", it should receive a classification of "Confidential" since it contains information from sources.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Copy to: (b/c)

Report of: (b/c)

Date: 12/31/63

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-7628

Bureau File #: 61-7606

Title: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - IRELAND REGISTRATION ACT - IRELAND

9-23-67

Classified by:

Declassify on:

2-70, 2-76

b/c

1-13-67

SYNOPSIS

DETAILS

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SECRET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information:

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61-7606-507
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________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________

________________________________________

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

61-7606-507

This article related that TERRENCE O'NEILL met with spokesmen of the American Committee for the Release of Irish Political Prisoners after he had been picketed by that group at Independence Hall, the Union League, and the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The article identified VINCENT CONLON as one of the leaders, and attributed to him a statement that he is a member of the Irish Republican Army, which is being rebuilt for the "next revolt in two or three years."
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:

61-7606-507

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
The "New York Times" in the issue of November 12, 1963, on page nine contained an article entitled "Irish Rebel Army Opens Drive in US".

This article, datelined Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, (Associated Press) stated that the Irish Republican Army began a new organizational drive here today as it paid homage to the Irish Brigade that died in the battle of Gettysburg two hundred years ago.
The article further stated that the Irish Republican Army is a revolutionary group outlawed in Ireland. It quoted CATAHAL GOULDING as saying "I am here to organize Irish societies and the Clan na Gael to aid in the fight to free Ireland."
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☐ For your information:

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

61-7606-507

XXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
The "New York Daily News" in the issue of December 18, 1963, on page eight, contains an article entitled "Last IRA Man Freed". This article was datelined Belfast North Ireland December 17 (United Press International). The article said that Northern Ireland released the last four members of the terrorist Irish Republican Army still serving sentences there. The article mentioned that thirty four IRA men were convicted after the army began a campaign of violence in 1956 to unite the republic of Ireland with the six counties of Northern Ireland, which are still a part of Great Britain.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO PAGES A-C OF 61-7606-S07

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7606-S07
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND
CLAN NA GAEL
RA - IRELAND

NYrep of SA 12/31/63
PHlet to Bu, 12/30/63.

A review of the NY file in this matter fails to reflect any direct activity on the part of the IRA in the US, with the exception of the recent visit of CHARLES (CATHAL) GOULDING. The IRA, in fact, does not exist in the US, but works through the Clan na Gael and various individuals.
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:

61-7606-508
In view of the foregoing, it would appear that there is a definite connection between the IRA, which is an illegally constituted organization in Ireland, and the Clan na Gael, which is basically a membership organization incorporated in various states in the US. The national headquarters of the Clan na Gael are located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with individual camps located in various other states.

It is therefore believed that Registration Act investigation should be conducted to determine if the Clan na Gael should register under the FARA.

The Bureau is requested to consider this fact, and designate either PH or NY as OO concerning such an investigation, with subsidiary investigations by various offices which have camps or clubs of the Clan na Gael in their territories.
Title: Irish Republican Army (IRA)

Character: Internal Security - Ireland
Registration Act - Ireland

Reference is made to the New York dated and captioned as above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (97-286)(P)

DATE: 3/16/64
SUBJECT: CLAN NA GAEL; IRA - IRELAND

Re New York letter to Director dated 3/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being forwarded to the New York Office in view of Clan Na Gael past activities there.

The program for the 95th Anniversary Ball of the Clan Na Gael contained a poem captioned "The Worrying of the Green," which reads as follows:

"Oh Paddy dear and did you hear
The news that's going round,

"The Clan Na Gael is under rap,
In good old New York town.

"No more the F.B.I. shall seek
The Nazi or the Red,

"It concentrates on Irish now,
Whose blood was freely shed

3 - Bureau (Encl. - 6)(R.M.)
2 - (CLAN NA GAEL)
1 - 61-7606 (IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)
2 - New York (Encl. - 2)(R.M.)
1 - (CLAN NA GAEL)
1 - 100-7828 (IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)
6 - Philadelphia
2 - 97-286
1 - 65-370 (IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

184 MAR 19 1963

NOT RECORDED
"In every war for freedom's cause,  
From Concord to Berlin;

"Yet to strike a blow to free their own,  
Is now a grievous sin.

"They are following the Fenians,  
While Commies wander free;

"They're barrassing conscientious men,  
While England plies the sea,

"And ships her goods to Castro,  
Who sits right at our door.

"We ask Lord Home to end the trade,  
He smirks, and sends him more.

"So guard the lamb, my minions,  
And let the lion roam;

"You save a little patch of grass,  
But who protects the home?

"TOMAS."

It was indicated that the poem was inserted by  
THOMAS MC GUIGAN, NEIL BYRNE, CHARLIE HARLEY, and PETER BURKE.

The confidential informants mentioned in the  
enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:
The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" in order to protect confidential informants of a delicate nature.
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______________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606- NX 3-16-64
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 16, 1964

Title: CLAN KA GAEL

Character:


All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: Legat, London (105-1778) (RUC)

SUBJECT: IS - IRELAND; RA - IRELAND

Remylet entitled "IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IS - IRELAND - GB; RA" dated 12/11/63, Bufile 61-7606. Background information was set out regarding subject who has in the past been active in IRA activities.
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________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7606-510
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-123592)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-4436)(RUC)
SUBJECT: IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND

Date: JUN 22 1964

Re New York letter to Buffalo, 5/1/64; Buffalo airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Director, 11/19/63, and New York letter and FD-302 to Bureau, dated 12/30/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an FD-302 reflecting results of interview conducted at Buffalo, New York on 6/8/64, with 12 copies are enclosed for New York and ten for Philadelphia.

Re airtel, 11/19/63, set forth data to the effect

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 13-87 BY 05-25-67

4 - Bureau (Encls-4)(RM)
(1 - 105-CLAN NA GAEL)
(1 - 61-7606, IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

6 - New York (Encls-12)(RM)
(2 - 97-1477, CLAN NA GAEL)
(2 - 100-7828, IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

4 - Philadelphia (Encls-10)(RM)
(2 - 97-286, CLAN NA GAEL)

5 - Buffalo
(2 - 97-Dead, CLAN NA GAEL)
(1 -
(1 - 105-993, IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

JUN 30 1964
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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:
617606 NR 6.23.64
Referenced FD-302 contains results of an interview
carried out by New York Agents with [redacted] in which

Inasmuch as Philadelphia, which is office of origin
in the Clan Na Gael case, may be contemplating interviews
with national officers of the Clan Na Gael at Philadelphia,
the Buffalo office will conduct no further investigation unless
instructed to do so by Philadelphia or the Bureau.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: NEW YORK (97-2523) (C)
SUBJECT: IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND

Irish Republic 1938 Army

61-7636-507

Re Legat London letter to Bureau, 4/3/64.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a LHM concerning subject.

In view of the lack of activity on the part of subject, this case is being closed.

Identity of Informants

File Number WhereLocated

Bureau (Eng) (RM)

61-7636-507

6 AUG 19 64

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
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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: 61-7656-511
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
NY 97-2523

Title

Character Internal Security - Ireland
Registration Act - Ireland
Reference Reference is made to Letter
Head Memo by Special Agent dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: Legat, London

DATE: 8/21/64

SUBJECT:

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (RA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
RA - IRELAND
Bufile 61-7606
Lonfile 100-1 (RUC)

(b7c)

IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND
Bufile 105-123592
Lonfile 105-1554 (RUC)

Reference is made to extensive investigation conducted by the Bureau in the above-captioned cases.

London would like to commend those responsible for these investigations and to express appreciation for the work done.
SAC, Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHAT IS SHOWN OTHERWISE

Director, FBI (61-7606)

0

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND
RA - IRELAND

Enclosed for each recipient is a copy of Legat, London, letter dated 9-16-64.

Check your indices and sources to determine if the individual in your respective territory has any connection with IRA which would involve possible obligations under the Foreign Agent's Registration Act. In the absence of any such connection, no further action should be taken. Submit results of your inquiries in memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

2 - New Haven (Enclosure)

NOTE:

Legat, London, is being advised under separate cover.
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (61-7606)
FROM: Legat, London (100-1) (P)

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND - GREAT BRITAIN
RA - IRELAND

Remylet 8/21/64.

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
Case will be kept in a pending status awaiting Bureau reply.
CABLEGRAM
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO LEGAT, LONDON (100-1)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (61-7606)
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, IN - IRELAND, IN - IRELAND

SECRET SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN LAST.

NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN ABSENCE OF SAME.

VIA CABLEGRAM

NOTE:

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO
CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT, LONDON
RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
61-7606

NOTE CONTINUED:

Philadelphia and New Haven are being
advised as indicated above under separate cover.
Memorandum

Director, FBI (61-7606)  

SAC, Philadelphia (65-370) (C)  

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)  
IS - IRELAND  
RA - IRELAND  

All information contained herein is unclassified.

00: Philadelphia

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 9/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. One information copy is being submitted to New Haven, who is conducting investigation in this matter.

Philadelphia indices contain no identifiable information.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced letter, no further action is being taken in this matter.

Bureau (61-7606) (Enc.-6 ENR.)  
1 - New Haven (Info) (Enc.-1) (RM)  
Philadelphia (65-370)  

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO 2 PRECEDING PAGES

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

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

61-7606-515

☒ DELETED PAGE(S)
☒ NO DUPLICATION FEE
☒ FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS - IRELAND
EA - IRELAND

Reurat 10-14-64

(brc)

Bureau desires that efforts be made to identify
IRA sources whether he is known to have any connections
with IRA.

1 - London (100-1)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 10/22/64 BY SPEC 57542
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606)  
SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-5985) (RUC)

DATE: 10/23/64

SUBJECT: Irish Republican Army (IRA)  
IS - IRELAND  
RA - IRELAND

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia 9/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The New Haven indices contain no information identifiable with the New Haven Office has no sources regarding IRA.

In accordance with the instructions set forth in referenced letter, no further action is being taken in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE: 12/28/65  
DEN 9  
26/197  
61-7606-516  
10/26/64

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
October 23, 1964

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 1-13-69 BY 00:00 00

ENCLOSURE
41-7606-516
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO PRECEDING PAGE.

☐ For your information: _______________________________________________________

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

61-766-516
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__________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________

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

61-766-517

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

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