

MICHAEL MACWHITE PAPERS

P194



UCD Archives

Application to consult this collection must be made to the depositor. Details of the procedure may be had from the duty archivist.

archives @ucd.ie

www.ucd.ie/archives

T + 353 1 716 7555

F + 353 1 716 1146

© 2005 University College Dublin. All rights reserved

Summary content and structure

A	FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION	<i>iv</i>
B	PARIS	<i>v</i>
C	GENEVA	<i>vi</i>
D	WASHINGTON DC	<i>viii</i>
E	ROME	<i>x</i>
F	RETIREMENT	<i>xii</i>
G	MEMOIRS	<i>xiii</i>
H	EOIN MACWHITE, his son	<i>xiii</i>
J	COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS	<i>xiii</i>
K	PHOTOGRAPHS	<i>xiv</i>
	Editorial note	<i>xv</i>
	Chronology	<i>xxx</i>

MICHAEL MacWHITE PAPERS: content and structure

A FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

I	Official Orders and Certificates (1915-19)	<i>1</i>
II	Notebooks and Diaries (1916)	<i>2</i>
III	French Military Mission to the USA to raise the Fourth ‘Liberty Loan’ (1918-19)	<i>3</i>
IV	Letters (1918; 1928: 1957-8)	<i>4</i>
V	Publications and Press Cuttings (1936; 1950-7)	<i>5</i>

B PARIS

I First Dáil Éireann

- (i) **First Dáil Loan Issue (1919-21)** 6
- (ii) **Diarmuid Ó hÉigeartaigh to Harry Boland (1920)** 8

II Correspondence

- (i) **with Provisional Government (1920-1)** 9
- (ii) **with French Journalists and Academics (1920-1)** 11

III Propaganda

- (i) **As journalist for Young Ireland and United Irishman (1920-1)** 12
- (ii) **Booklets (1919-21)** 14
- (iii) **Press Cuttings (1919-21)** 16

IV Other (1919) 16

C GENEVA

I	Transfer from Paris Office (1921)	<i>17</i>
II	Correspondence with Arthur Griffith (1921-2)	<i>18</i>
III	League of Nations	
(i)	Credentials and recognition of diplomatic status (1921; 1923)	<i>20</i>
(ii)	Admission to membership of the League (1922-4)	<i>21</i>
(iii)	Assemblies (1924-8)	<i>23</i>
(iv)	Conferences (1923-8)	<i>24</i>
(v)	Minutes of Council Meetings (1927)	<i>29</i>
(vi)	International Labour Office (1923-9)	<i>30</i>
(vii)	Correspondence	
(a)	General (1922-8)	<i>32</i>
(b)	Irish foreign representatives (1922-7)	<i>38</i>
(c)	P.S. O’Hegarty (1922)	<i>40</i>
(d)	Oliver St John Gogarty (1922-4)	<i>41</i>
(e)	Gearóid McGann (1924-5)	<i>41</i>
(f)	Alfred O’Rahilly (1925-9)	<i>43</i>

IV	Department of External Affairs	
	(i) Reports (1921-8)	44
	(ii) Correspondence	
	(a) George Gavan Duffy, Minister (1922-3)	50
	(b) Desmond FitzGerald, Minister (1923-6)	53
	(c) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1922-9)	55
	(d) Seán Murphy, Secretary (1927-8)	62
	(iii) Transfer to Washington (1924-32)	63
V	Propaganda (1921-3)	64
VI	Personal Correspondence (1922-7)	65
VII	Press Cuttings (1922-8)	67

D WASHINGTON DC

I	Appointment (1928-9)	67
II	Irish Correspondence	
	(i) Department of External Affairs	
	(a) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1929-33; 1937)	68
	(b) Seán Murphy, Secretary (1937)	78
	(c) Éamon de Valera, Minister and Taoiseach (1937-8)	79
	(ii) Irish foreign representatives (1929-38)	79
	(iii) Other Irish Government members	
	(a) William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council (1928-34)	82
	(b) Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence (1929-31)	82
	(c) Senator Joseph Connolly, Minister for Lands and Fisheries (1933-7)	83
	(d) Various (1929-37)	84

III	US Correspondence	
(i)	Alphabetical Files (1929-38)	<i>85</i>
(ii)	Representations (1929-37)	<i>93</i>
(iii)	Invitations (1929-38)	<i>94</i>
(iv)	Personal (1929-38)	<i>94</i>
(v)	Address books and Mailing lists (1929-38)	<i>96</i>
IV	League of Nations	
(i)	London Naval Treaty (1930)	<i>96</i>
(ii)	Inter-se clause (1932)	<i>97</i>
(iii)	Correspondence	
	(a) Edward J. Phelan, International Labour Office (1929-36)	<i>97</i>
	(b) Seán Lester (1929-33)	<i>98</i>
	(c) Others (1929-38)	<i>98</i>
V	Irish-America	
(i)	Addresses, speeches and broadcasts (1929-38)	<i>100</i>
(ii)	Correspondence	
	(a) Irish-American Organisations (1929-38)	<i>110</i>
	(b) Catholic Hierarchy in US (1930-8)	<i>112</i>
	(c) General (1931-7)	<i>114</i>
(iii)	Honorary Conferrings (1931-3)	<i>116</i>

VI Other Diplomatic Material

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Award by Daily Washington ‘Merry-go-round’ (1938) | <i>117</i> |
| (ii) Customs passes (1930-8) | <i>118</i> |
| (iii) Farewell dinners hosted by various organisations (1938) | <i>118</i> |
| (iv) Identification cards and memberships of organisations (1927-40) | <i>119</i> |

VII Publications

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Press Cuttings (1929-38) | <i>120</i> |
| (ii) Booklets (1932-6) | <i>121</i> |
| (iii) Art Catalogues (1929-36) | <i>122</i> |

E ROME

I Appointment (1938) 122

II Irish Correspondence

(i) Department of External Affairs

(a) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1938-46) 124

(b) Frederick H. Boland, Secretary (1947-50) 143

(c) Éamon de Valera, Minister (1939-40) 144

(d) Seán MacBride (1948-50) 145

(e) General (1938-50) 145

(ii) Irish foreign representatives (1938-50) 148

(iii) Irish government members

(a) John A. Costello, Taoiseach (1948-9) 149

(b) Department of Finance (1939; 1945-8) 150

(c) Others (1945-9) 150

III Italian Correspondence

(i) **General annual correspondence files
(1938-50)** 151

(ii) **Ministry for Foreign Affairs (1938-50)** 155

(iii) **Invitations (1939-46)** 156

(iv) **Calling cards (1938-50)** 156

IV	Diaries (1944;- 50)	<i>156</i>
V	Diplomatic passports, travel permits and identification cards (1938-50)	<i>162</i>
VI	Publications	
	(i) Press cuttings (1938-50)	<i>163</i>
	(ii) Books and booklets (1939-49)	<i>164</i>
	(iii) Articles (1938-47)	<i>166</i>
	(iv) Propaganda (1944; 1947)	<i>168</i>

F RETIREMENT

I	Personal Correspondence (1950-5)	<i>168</i>
II	Ireland and the North Atlantic Pact (1950-3)	<i>169</i>
III	The Dublin French Society (1950-3)	<i>170</i>
IV	Irish Neutrality in World War II (1950-7)	<i>170</i>
V	UCD Summer School (1951)	<i>171</i>
VI	Honorary Conferings (1952-3)	<i>171</i>
VII	Appointments Diary (1954)	<i>172</i>
VIII	Art, Books and Theatre (1955)	<i>173</i>
IX	Press Cuttings (1950-7)	<i>174</i>

G **MEMOIRS**

I	Early Years in West Cork (1883-1900)	<i>175</i>
II	London (c. 1900)	<i>176</i>
III	Arthur Griffith (1899-1922)	<i>176</i>
IV	French Foreign Legion (1914-18)	<i>177</i>
V	Paris (1919-21)	<i>180</i>
VI	Geneva (1921-9)	<i>182</i>
VII	Washington (1929-38)	<i>184</i>
VIII	Rome (1938-50)	<i>185</i>

H	<u>EOIN MACWHITE, his son (1929-57)</u>	<i>186</i>
----------	--	------------

J	<u>COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS (1926-49)</u>	<i>188</i>
----------	--	------------

K PHOTOGRAPHS

I	Early Political (c. 1900-19)	<i>190</i>
II	Arthur Griffith (c. 1910-22)	<i>191</i>
III	French Foreign Legion (1908-56)	<i>192</i>
IV	Paris (c. 1921)	<i>198</i>
V	Geneva (1923-9)	<i>199</i>
VI	Washington (1929-38)	<i>200</i>
VII	Rome (1938-50)	<i>207</i>
VIII	Retirement (1950-55)	<i>212</i>

EDITORIAL NOTE

Provenance

The papers of Michael MacWhite were deposited in the Archives Department by his daughter-in-law, Mrs Kathleen MacWhite in November 2003.

Context

Early years (1883-1913)

Michael MacWhite was born in Reenogreena, near Glandore, Co Cork, on 8 May 1883, the eighth of nine children of John White and Mary McCarthy. He attended local national schools, Reenogreena N.S. and Andfield N.S., and this was his only formal education. At the age of seventeen, in the year his father died, he successfully completed the British Civil Service exam in Dublin. On his visit to the capital to undertake the examination he met Arthur Griffith at a Celtic Literary Society meeting and from that time onwards and until his untimely death in 1922, Griffith wielded a strong influence on the course of MacWhite's life.

On passing the examination, MacWhite moved directly to London to take up work as a banking clerk. At this time, he became increasingly involved in the republican movement, and within a year, at the age of 18, he had become Secretary of the Irish National Club, of which Dr Mark Ryan, the old Fenian, was president. By 1903, he was President of the London branch of Cumann na nGaedheal with P.S.O'Hegarty as Honorary Secretary.

In 1905, he left London for health reasons, and for a number of years travelled all over Europe, beginning with the Scandinavian countries, and also venturing to Finland, Western Russia, and Germany, picking up a smattering of languages as he went. There is a suggestion that Arthur Griffith recommended travelling to him. The itinerary of his travels is somewhat sketchy but from a letter he wrote to John Devoy

c. 1913, a rough outline of his travels can be discerned.¹ By 1906 he was in Denmark learning about agricultural co-operation, upon which he reported back to Griffith. He also studied high-school teaching methods, and taught language classes in Copenhagen, Aarhus and Christiania. In 1909 he toured Germany extensively, visiting ‘nearly every city...from Konigsberg to Heidelberg and from Aachen to Breslau.’² After this tour, he returned to West Cork to establish, with Seán MacDermott, the first branch of Sinn Féin in Skibbereen and Dunmanway.

In July 1912, he was again in London and was offered two positions as a newspaper correspondent, one in Rio de Janeiro and one in Sofia. He chose the latter and not long after his arrival, the First Balkan War broke out. He travelled through Turkey and Armenia, ended up enlisting in the Bulgarian Army and was subsequently wounded in action near Adrianople. On 10 February 1913, he was granted permission to enter Media in Persia and the following day he was able to board a French steamer ‘and bid an unconventional farewell to the Bulgars and the Serbs, their discords and their jealousies.’³

On arriving in Marseilles ten days later, MacWhite was admitted to the port hospital due to a complication of diseases, but by April 1913 he was discharged fully recovered. He then enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and by May 1913, he was stationed in Sidi-bel-Abbés, Algeria.

French Foreign Legion (1913-18)

Although in a handwritten autobiographical note, MacWhite states that he heard about the outbreak of World War I in the train between Marseilles and Lyon causing him to enlist in the Foreign Legion,⁴ his Legion records clearly show that he enlisted on 22 April 1913.⁵ When the war did break out, he saw action on the battlefields of France, Turkey and Greece. He was wounded at the battle of Gallipoli and at Macedonia, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre three times for his valour in combat. In 1916 he nearly died from a combination of typhoid and malaria but recovered in a French navy

¹ MacWhite to John Devoy (c. 1913), *Devoy's Postbag Volume II: 1880-1928*, ed O'Brien and Ryan, 1979, pp418-421

² *ibid*

³ *ibid*

⁴ P194/665

⁵ P194/14

hospital in Toulon. After this, he spent much of his time on duty in the deserts of North Africa or at the Legion headquarters in Sidi-bel-Abbés, Algeria. Within the Legion, MacWhite rose very quickly to the rank of Sergeant, which was a great honour for a foreign soldier in the French army.

While MacWhite served in the Great War, Ireland's struggle for independence was well underway. Far away from his network of nationalist friends, MacWhite heard about the 1916 Rising from a piece of newspaper several months old, which was wrapped around the rations served him on duty with the French army in a village in Epirus, Greece. ⁶

In 1918, and with the United States firmly in the war, MacWhite led a French military mission to New York to raise the 'Fourth Liberty Loan'. A 'War Relic Train' toured 92 towns and cities in New York State and MacWhite, with a promotion to the rank of Captain, led a detachment of legionnaires through 5th Avenue to Wall Street to a great reception. It was here that MacWhite first met Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for the first time. Little did he imagine, that in 11 short years he would be in the diplomatic corps attached to Roosevelt's administration. The armistice was declared while he was in New York, and when he returned to Sidi-bel-Abbés in Algeria to the headquarters of the Legion he requested leave to go to Dublin where he planned to reacquaint himself with Arthur Griffith and the republican movement.

Paris (1919-21)

The newly formed Dáil Éireann had plans for MacWhite when he arrived in January 1919. Due to his fluency in French and familiarity with France, he seemed the natural choice to Harry Boland who sent him to Paris on 20 January 1919 armed with the Declaration of Independence, the Provisional Constitution and the democratic programme. He smuggled these into France in the puttees (leg wrappings) of his French Foreign Legion uniform. With the smuggled documents, MacWhite made contact with many journalists and editors of newspapers trying to get translations of

⁶ P194/641

the seditious documents published. He was met with a blank refusal until the editor of the socialist paper, 'Le Populaire', a nephew of Karl Marx, agreed to publish them. While in Paris he applied to the French Foreign Legion for release from the army as the war was now over, and was duly officially discharged.

MacWhite became the Paris correspondent for the United Irishman and Arthur Griffith's paper, Young Ireland. He also co-founded the Franco-Irish Society with W. W. O'Mahoney and L. H. Kerney. O'Mahoney translated The Irish Bulletin into French and distributed it around Paris. In the meantime Seán T. O'Ceallaigh had come out to Paris to set up the Irish legation to the Peace Conference held in Versailles in 1919. George Gavan Duffy was also attached to this office as Envoy of the Provisional Government. In March 1920, he invited MacWhite to join the staff of the Irish Legation as Secretary and it was here MacWhite met with Joseph P. Walshe, who was also working in the office in a secretarial capacity. MacWhite and Walshe were to work with each other for the rest of their respective careers in Foreign Affairs. Gavan Duffy was expelled by the French authorities in 1920 by protesting about the treatment of Terence MacSwiney in Brixton jail. Following his expulsion, Sean T. O'Ceallaigh remained on with Joseph Walshe, MacWhite and Sean Murphy in the Paris Office.

The Irish Legation was a thorn in the side of both the British diplomats in France and the French authorities whose alliance with Britain tied their hands with respect to the Irish quest for independence. Spreading propaganda in favour of Ireland and to the detriment of the British Empire was their main aim. At one point, MacWhite was summoned by the Grand Orient (Freemasons of France) to address their members as they were considering sending a delegation to Ireland to find out for themselves whether the alleged sufferings at the hands of the British were based on fact.

An incident which MacWhite recalls in correspondence serves to demonstrate the lengths to which the Paris Office was prepared to go to make their case heard. When the Irish demand for admission to the peace conference in Versailles was dismissed, MacWhite, having heard that there was to be a sesquicentennial celebration on the birth of General Hoche in that town, went to see the Mayor of Versailles. He explained that as General Hoche had a major part to play in the Bantry Bay expedition

of 1796, and having convinced the mayor that Hoche was well known to every Irishman, he asked for a front place in the procession of flags that were to be laid at the war memorial. A plaque commemorating the link between France and Ireland was cast in bronze and bore the French flag and an Irish tricolour. MacWhite and Gavan Duffy travelled to Versailles to attend the celebrations. MacWhite, who still had his Foreign Legion regalia, donned his uniform and fell into processional march in front of the British flag to the memorial where presentations were to be made to the Mayor. Although none in the assembled crowd of foreign diplomats and military personnel recognised the soldier, nothing was said as it appeared to be a presentation from the Foreign Legion. MacWhite marched right up to the tomb and laid the specially designed plaque, with its entwined Irish and French flag, at its foot, much to the consternation of British diplomatic and military personnel who had finally realised what had happened. In the aftermath the Mayor of Versailles was severely reprimanded by the French government and nearly lost his post. The plaque and accompanying documentation remain in Versailles to this day.⁷

It was also in Paris that MacWhite met his wife, Paula Gruttner a Danish artist, who was studying in the city. They were married in September 1921.

Geneva (1921-9)

In September 1921, newly-married MacWhite was sent to Geneva as a representative of Dáil Éireann to Switzerland on the establishment of the League of Nations, and was instructed to follow a policy of diplomatic reserve but to maintain a visible presence.⁸

In the meantime, MacWhite feeling frustrated by the lack of progress with the Irish cause in Geneva, unsuccessfully tried to persuade Gavan Duffy to establish a Paris Press Bureau to deal with propaganda, and this was one of many attempts in his career that he tried to get a posting in Paris. When the Irish Free State was eventually accepted into the League in 1923, MacWhite was appointed as permanent delegate

⁷ P194/680

⁸ Michael Kennedy, *Ireland and the League of Nations 1916-1946*, 1996, p20

from the Irish Free State to the League of Nations, and from then on he played a more active role in League matters.

In fact, from far away in Geneva, MacWhite managed, indirectly, to make one of the most weighty interventions in the Dáil debate over the Treaty. In the last speech, just before the historic vote was taken, Arthur Griffith quoted from one of MacWhite's letters which reported on world opinion in favour of the Treaty. MacWhite's arguments are said to have helped to swing the vote in favour.⁹

Joseph Walshe, who had returned to Dublin in 1922 by request of George Gavan Duffy to take up the post of Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, was not at all happy with MacWhite, who acted far too independently for Walshe's liking. However, if it were not for MacWhite's astuteness, initiative, and ability to forge influential contacts, Ireland's role and position in the League would have been negligible. For example, MacWhite made a lifelong friend in Edward J. Phelan, a Waterford man, who had become head of the International Labour Office in Geneva and helped the Irish cause within League circles greatly, by getting Irish delegates appointed to important committees. MacWhite also asserts in one of his memoirs that Phelan's writings on constitutional issues led indirectly to the enactment of the Statute of Westminster.

MacWhite's position was somewhat of a conduit between the League and the Dáil due to his incisive interpretations of the debates at Geneva. He fought many long battles mostly concerning the relationship between Britain and the dominions. The *inter se* clause, which stated that agreements between Dominions or parts of the Empire, or in which Dominions were parties, were not 'inter se' (between themselves) agreements, rather they were internal Commonwealth matters, caused much debate on many occasions.

MacWhite's tenure in Geneva was an unqualified success. In his memoirs, he recalls the various important events that occurred while he was in Geneva: the first veto employed in the League by him concerning the opium conference; a successful

⁹ P194/81

amendment to the preamble on the convention for the control of arms so that the Irish Free State appears as an independent member; the Imperial Conference in London of 1926; his declining to sign the convention on Copyright (1928) due to the preamble opening with Heads of States rather than names of states; and Free State candidature for a council seat and British opposition. He remarks that ‘the shortsightedness of the policy of the British Foreign Office was frequently the result of jealousy as they could not tolerate the success achieved by the upstart and, according to their standard, unlettered representatives of a people who up till a few years previously they considered incapable of any civilised activity’.¹⁰

These events were important steps in achieving complete independence within the League and placed the Irish Free State on the same international footing as other small nations. As Edward Phelan wrote to MacWhite on hearing of his departure from Geneva: ‘The work in Geneva has been in a way as important as the Treaty itself. The fact is without it the treaty would never have had any real operation. The entry into the League, the registration of the treaty, the inter-se struggle, the candidature of the Council, the election of Canada - these constitute a record of your activity in Geneva of which it is impossible to exaggerate the importance.’¹¹

Washington (1929-38)

In March 1929, having been promised to be posted as Consul to Paris, which fell through, MacWhite was rewarded for his disappointment by being given the most prestigious diplomatic posting that the Free State could offer, that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States based at Washington, DC. He was replacing Timothy A. Smiddy and his own replacement in Geneva was Seán Lester.

MacWhite’s mandate in the US was to consolidate and encourage the existing ties between Irish-America and Ireland and to promote trade agreements between the two countries. On the latter count he failed due to the insular attitude of the Administration following the economic devastation of the Great Depression. On the

¹⁰ P194/681

¹¹ P194/139, 4 March 1929

former count, however, he was marginally more successful, forging relationships with the most influential and successful Irish Americans of the time including Henry Ford, Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Maritime Commission; James Farley, US Postmaster General; J.F.T. 'Jefty' O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency; Thomas G. Corcoran, counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, (but generally recognised as the closest personal advisor to President Roosevelt); and various senators, attorneys, lawyers and businessmen. He sought to develop contacts with the Roosevelt administration after the 1932 election and tried unsuccessfully to use his personal relationship with President Roosevelt which dated back to 1918 to open negotiations for an Irish American trade agreement.¹²

MacWhite also cultivated many contacts with the Catholic hierarchy in the States and was friendly with the Cardinals and the Archbishops who undoubtedly had influence in the thinking of Irish-Americans. He conducted much correspondence with bishops and priests as well as with Catholic educational establishments such as the Catholic University of America and Georgetown University. Dr Maurice Sheehy of the Catholic University offered his addressograph of 12,000 Catholic pastors in America free of charge to the Irish Free State via MacWhite if they ever saw need to despatch to this group.¹³

From the moment he joined the diplomatic corps at Washington, his life was a flurry of social engagements, honorary conferrings and speeches. He delivered lectures on Ireland and its relationship with the US to Irish American groups every March 17th and also broadcast greetings over the airwaves to Irish Americans in every corner of the US. Regarded as he was for the effortless way in which he dealt with the media, public relations and the diplomatic social life in Washington, the Daily Mirror, a Washington rag, awarded him the title of 'Grand Officer of the Brass Ring' for surviving the 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.'

This sociable approach to diplomacy antagonised the Secretary at External Affairs, Joseph Walshe, who instructed MacWhite to furnish the Department with the 'smallest details' from summaries of his speeches even down to casual conversations

¹² *Documents in Irish Foreign Policy Vol. IV 1932-1936*, 2004, pxvi

¹³ P194/477, 16 March 1933

with important people. On hearing of his itinerary of official appearances at various events only a few short months after arrival in Washington, Walshe also warned him that he cancel engagements outside of Washington ‘until you have had time to convey a complete picture to us and to come to a considered judgement as to what type of invitations are really worth accepting.’¹⁴

One of the more pressing moments of his time in Washington came when the Irish Free State delayed ratifying the London Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments at the League of Nations in 1930. MacWhite was in an embarrassing position as he felt that the US State Department took this as a slight to the Government. As a result he sent the Department of External Affairs many letters demanding an explanation for the delay, and warning of the possible negative consequences if the Treaty was not ratified.

In 1937, MacWhite for the third time sought a diplomatic posting in Paris, having previously looked for this in 1921 and again in 1929. In a letter to the Department of External Affairs justifying his request for a transfer, he outlined all the good work he had done in Washington by making contact with Irish-American and Catholic organisations; improving relations with the Administration; and entertaining Cabinet ministers, ambassadors and envoys and boasted that ‘within a short time one could meet at our receptions almost everybody of weight and influence in the political, diplomatic and social life of Washington.’¹⁵

His posting to Paris was not to be, and MacWhite was given a new posting to Rome in 1938. On his departure from Washington he was sent off by a series of farewell dinners organised by his now close friends and supporters from the high ranks of American administration, business, clergy and society: a testament to how well liked and regarded he was.

¹⁴ P194/282, 2 July 1929

¹⁵ P194/316, 10 March 1937

Rome (1938-50)

MacWhite's posting to Rome in 1938 proved the very antithesis to the high life in Washington. Sixteen years since the March on Rome, the Italian Fascist government had little regard and mild suspicion of foreign diplomats on their soil and consequently ignored them unless absolutely necessary. The timing of the posting, on the brink of a major world war, was also a factor in the grave atmosphere that surrounded the diplomatic corps in the city. In reports to Joseph P. Walshe, MacWhite explains how he is unable to call to Chigi Palace during the summer months unless summonsed by Count Ciano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He also complains of diplomatic pouches being tampered with, being followed by plain clothes men and discovering that his apartment had been searched on more than one occasion.¹⁶

Back in Dublin, with Éamon de Valera, being both Taoiseach and Minister for External Affairs, Walshe was given much more responsibility in the running of the Department, and issued instructions to all diplomats for increased reporting. Although MacWhite sent regular long reports from Rome outlining any developments in the progress of the war in Italy, insights into public perceptions of Allied or Fascist leaders, and the general war time situation on the continent, Walshe was not satisfied and instructed him to send a report once a week and cables sent via the Vatican.¹⁷

Wartime Rome was not a pleasant experience and MacWhite reports on many distressing situations such as deportation of men, mass killings, orphaned children and abject poverty. His diary for 1944 survives and covers the situation from a personal point of view, with many observations that are not covered by the reports or telegrams to External Affairs.¹⁸

The fact that there was an Irish diplomatic posting to the Vatican was also a cause of tension for MacWhite as for instance when de Valera visited Italy in 1938. Torn between meeting Mussolini as head of State of Italy or the Pope as head of the Vatican, a farcical situation emerged whereby de Valera having been given an audience with the Pope on his arrival in Italy, was then presented to Mussolini by the

¹⁶ P194/536, 1938

¹⁷ Dermot Keogh, *Ireland and Europe 1919-1948*, 1988, p180

¹⁸ P194/590

Irish Ambassador to the Vatican much to MacWhite's consternation. In a report entitled 'Mr de Valera's official call on the Duce', he remarks: 'It conveyed to the Italians who are not slow in summing up, the impression that the Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to this Sovereign and Government does not count for much in our scheme of things and can consequently be treated accordingly.' He also reports that the Italian Chief of Protocol remarked 'It is incomprehensible to us that your President should want to be presented to the Duce by your Minister to the Holy See.'¹⁹

Paola Ottonello, in an analysis of Irish-Italian diplomatic relations, asserts that the war years can be roughly divided into three periods.²⁰ In the first period, neither country was involved directly in actual fighting and therefore diplomatic relations were quite static, although MacWhite kept a close eye on possible changes to the situation. When Italy became involved in the war in June 1940, the main diplomatic communication consisted of the series of long reports from MacWhite describing the situation in wartime Rome. After 1943, with the fall of Fascism and its retreat to the north of Italy, diplomatic relations became more difficult. Mussolini was urging all neutral legations to follow the old government to the north of the country, now known as the Salò Republic. MacWhite was instructed under no circumstances to leave Rome as he was accredited to the King of Italy and not to a government. Meanwhile, back in Dublin, Signor Berardis, the Fascist Italian Minister to Ireland was recalled due to his publication of overt fascist propaganda. The Department of External Affairs had been put in an embarrassing position because of his activities, and MacWhite was instructed to inform the Italian Foreign Office that they would have to censor Berardis' activities to protect the neutrality of Ireland.²¹

As representative of a neutral country in occupied Italy, MacWhite was responsible for the Irish citizens of Rome, the vast majority of whom were clergy. He also arranged passports and travel documents for those wanting to return to Ireland. He describes how many people claiming Irish ancestry approached the legation looking for a way to flee Italy. Kees van Hoek, journalist and correspondent of MacWhite

¹⁹ P194/538, 16 March 1939

²⁰ Paola Ottonella, 'Irish-Italian Diplomatic relations in World War II: The Irish Perspective' in Irish Studies in International Affairs, Vol 10, 1996

²¹ P194/549

stated in a newspaper article: 'He succeeded in protecting Irish lives and property everywhere in Italy throughout the war, from Italians, Germans and Allies alike. He won the confidence of the Italian Government for he spoke as openly to the King as to the Minister who frequently consulted him. King Umberto, when Regent (so I was told on the highest Italian authority) occasionally invited our envoy privately to dinner to seek his advice, One of his last acts as King was to bestow upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy, generally given only to Prime Ministers.'

22

After eleven years in Rome, MacWhite sought retirement in 1949 but was persuaded to stay on in his post for another year by Joseph Walshe.

Retirement (1950-8)

MacWhite retired on the personal rank of Ambassador in March 1950 and returned to Ireland, where he resided in Killiney, Co Dublin. He retained an avid interest in Irish foreign policy, gathering information and correspondence on topics such as Irish neutrality in World War II and the relationship between Ireland and the North Atlantic Pact. He was also President of the Irish International Association, and of the Dublin-French Society, and gave lectures at the University College Dublin Summer School about the foundation of the state.

Conclusion

MacWhite died in 1958 and is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. He had a colourful career, in which he travelled extensively and liaised with prominent world leaders from the first half of the twentieth century. He played an outstanding role in the foreign policy of a young Irish Free State and remained devoted to the cause of Irish foreign affairs to the end of his days.

Shortly before he retired he was in correspondence with writer, Seán Ó Faoláin, and reflected on his career: 'I am laying down the wand of office with no regrets. I have got as much out of life as any man could hope for. I have travelled a long distance from a thatched farm house on the top of File-na-Shouk, a mile or so south of

²² The Irish Times, 28 November 1949

Glandore, to the Palaces of Kings and Presidents and to hold my own amongst them, is I suppose, something to brag about.'²³ In a similar vein to journalist, Kees van Hoek he writes: 'I have fulfilled my destiny and I am happy and contented as a result. There is little I would have changed were I to live my life all over again.'²⁴

Arrangement

The collection has been divided into ten distinct areas, most of which correspond directly with various stages of MacWhite's career, beginning with his time in the French Foreign Legion. Unfortunately there are no papers extant for the period before this save for memoirs and recollections which are dealt with in a consolidated section (Section G).

Section A deals exclusively with his time in the French Foreign Legion, and contains official documents citing his awards for valour, diaries, letters and press cuttings.

Section B deals with the period from the time Harry Boland gave him the documents to smuggle into France, to his joining of the Paris office as secretary. The Boland documents containing the First Dáil Éireann decrees and declaration of independence are included in this section. There is much propaganda material reflecting the main aim of the Paris Office.

Section C deals with MacWhite's time in Geneva and contains correspondence with Arthur Griffith concerning the Treaty debates. The main body of material in this section deals, naturally, with the League of Nations. Included are documents relating to the membership of the League and proceedings of assemblies, conferences and the workings of the International labour office. There is a large body of correspondence which deals exclusively with the League. Another large body of material in this section contains MacWhite's dealings with the Department of External Affairs, and includes extensive correspondence with Gavan Duffy, and Joseph P. Walshe.

²³ P194/583 (2 March 1950)

²⁴ P194/582 (10 December 1949)

Section D is concerned with MacWhite's posting in Washington, DC, as Minister to the US. There is much correspondence to and from External Affairs in this section, as well as files of US correspondence, and a small amount League of Nations material. As MacWhite spent most of his time in the US dealing with the large community of Irish-Americans, there is a large body of material comprised of the transcripts of various addresses, lectures and broadcasts that he delivered to various Irish-American groups over the years. There is also correspondence with the Catholic hierarchy and Irish-American organisations which is of interest. Other ephemeral items complete this section.

Section E deals with MacWhite's appointment to the Quirinal in Rome. The vast bulk of this section comprises of reports and correspondence with the Department of External Affairs, namely with Walshe. There is also correspondence with other Irish foreign representatives and members of the government. Italian correspondence consists of correspondence with the Ministry for Foreign affairs in Rome as well as annual correspondence files from a wide range of people. Diaries, passports and small publications are also contained in the section.

Section F is comprised of material relating to MacWhite's retirement in 1950 until his death in 1957. It contains files on subjects or organisations that held a particular interest for him such as Irish neutrality in WWII and the Dublin French Society. There is a large bulk of personal correspondence from this period as well.

Section G is a consolidated section comprised of various attempts at compiling memoirs. Throughout his life, MacWhite wrote a couple of pages now and then on various aspects of his career which he felt would be of historical interest. He was persistently asked by the journalist Kees van Hoek to publish a book of memoirs but never got round to writing a full account of his career. For this reason, the various anecdotal notes, attempts at chapters and autobiographical accounts have been brought together as discreet items, but items which when read together may suggest the type of memoir he intended to write.

Section H is a small section which deals exclusively with his son, Eoin, from his schooling in America to his academic studies in the field of archaeology as a young

man. There is a file of correspondence between father and son which is of some interest as it is set during the war years, MacWhite being in Rome, Eoin in Dublin.

Section J is a section comprised of objects, in particular, medals which were awarded to MacWhite or given to him by a foreign government in commemoration of an event or other. Neither his Croix de Guerre medals nor his Legion d'honneur medal are included in the collection.

Finally, Section K, also being of visual appeal, is an extensive collection of photographs dating from the turn of the century until his days in retirement. All aspects of his career are represented by photographs and serve as a fascinating pictorial record of one of Ireland's first diplomats.

Lisa Collins

March 2005

Acknowledgement: Thanks to Mrs Kathleen MacWhite and her son Stephen for their time and help, especially in providing background information on MacWhite's early years.

Chronology

8 May 1883	Born Reenogreena, Co. Cork
1900	Completed British Civil Service exam and travelled to London to take up work as a banking clerk
1901	Secretary of Irish National Club, London
1903	President of Cumann na nGaedheal, London
1906	Studied agricultural co-operation and high school teaching methods in Denmark
1906-1908	Taught language classes in various parts of Denmark.
1909	Toured Germany extensively
1908	Established the first branch of Sinn Féin in Dunmanway and Skibbereen, West Cork with Seán MacDermott.
1912	Fought for the Bulgarian Army in the first Balkan War
1913	Joined French Foreign Legion and fought in WWI.
1918	French military mission to US.
1919–21	Paris correspondent of the <u>United Irishman</u> and <u>Young Ireland</u>
1919	Secretary of the Irish Republic Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris
1921	Married Paula Asta Gruttner, Hillerod, Denmark, an artist.
1921	Representative of Dáil Éireann to Geneva, Switzerland
1923–9	Permanent delegate from Irish Free State to League of Nations in Geneva
1929–38	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Irish Free State to United States of America.
1938–50	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Irish Free State to Italy
1950	Retired, personal rank of Ambassador
13 November 1958	Died in Dublin aged 75. Buried in Glasnevin Cemetery.

A FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

I Official Orders and Certificates (1915-1919)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|
| 1 | 28 December 1915
(extract: 17 March 1919) | Extract from a regimental order 114, 1 st Regiment of the Marche d'Afrique by Lieutenant Colonel Schneider, in 1915, concerning a citation for valour for MacWhite: ' <i>A conduit sa section avec un brio remarquable le 12 decembre 1915, dans un terrain découvert, a fait subir à l'ennui des perles sérieuses, et s'est approché jusqu'à 200 mètres de la lisière du village de Bogdanci, a fait preuve d'initiative et de sangfroid (1^{ère} citation)</i> '. Issued by Army of North Africa, Division d'Oran, Subdivision de Mascara, 1 st Foreign Regiment. Issued on 17 March 1919. <i>In French.</i> | 1p |
| 2 | 17 October 1916
(extract: 17 March 1919) | Extract from Regiment Order No 216, Regiment de Marche d'Afrique. Citation by Lieutenant Colonel Schneider on 17 October 1916 that ' <i>MacWhite, Michel, Sergent Mle 14480...S'officier dévoué et courageux qui a entraîné sa section à l'attaque d'un village en donnant à ses homes le meilleur exemple de courage at d'énergie.</i> '. Issued on 17 March 1919. <i>In French.</i> | 1p |
| 3 | 6 August 1917 | Certificate issued by the Commandant of the depot at Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria, 1 st Foreign Regiment, recommending that MacWhite be decorated with a particular medal on account of his being wounded in action. <i>In French.</i> | 1 item |
| 4 | 5 January 1918 | Report/minutes of a meeting of the First Foreign Regiment (Algeria) containing decisions reached concerning members of that regiment and general orders issued. Includes list of legionnaires who have been disciplined; re-engagement of former legionnaires; and that MacWhite (14373) of the 26 th is now the 'chef de musique', taking over from Sergeant Thiais who has left for the front. <i>In French.</i> | 2pp |

- 5 12 January 1918 Certificate of exemption issued to MacWhite by Lord Francis Bertie, British Ambassador in Paris, to exempt him absolutely from the provisions of the Military Services Act, 1917. The grounds on which the exemption is granted are listed as 'non-liability, Irish' MacWhite described as 'Sergeant in French Army, 1st Reg, Legion Etranger, Sidi bel Abbés, Algiers.
- 1 item

II Notebooks and diaries (1916)

- 6 c. 1916 Notebook containing fragmented descriptions by MacWhite of his experience in the French Foreign Legion in the African desert. 'During nine days we traversed nothing but sand dunes and saw no human faces outside our own...Notwithstanding my limited knowledge of Arab I got on very well with my troop. The representative of the Sultan has promised to get me admitted to a Moorish order of chivalry-*Chevalier de l'Oissin Alouitte* of the third class.' Describes in particular a high priest, prince and judge whom the Moors consider a holy man but whom MacWhite regards as 'a venerable brigand'.
- 5pp
- 7 11 October 1916 Description by MacWhite of life in the trenches during World War I when he fought with the French Foreign Legion. 'The hand of dawn is in the Eastern sky and now the shells fall thick and fast. Pandemonium is let loose and in anticipation of the day we enter our dugouts where we anchor in a metre of mud. And now the buzz of the telephone is heard. Faces brutalised by fatigue and misery light up a little while the Corporal cries out that we are relieved, but as I repeat the Commandant's orders on the wire there is an agony of silence. "*Preparez pour l'assaut à midi cinq*" and the artillery thunders until we can no longer hear our own voices. Death claims another hostage and yet another. The end of the trench has been blown up'.
- 2pp

III French Military Mission to the USA to raise the Fourth 'Liberty Loan' (1918-19)

- 8 1918 Calling card of 'M. MacWhite, Sous-Officier à la Légion Etrangère, Mission Française aux États-Unis.
1 item
- 9 19 October 1918 Schedule of the War Relic Train which travelled throughout the state of New York from 28 September to 19 October 1918 as part of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. MacWhite represented the French Army on this train starting from Kingsland, New Jersey, and winding up at Ossining, New York.
1 item
- 10 25 October 1918 Letter from John Price Jones, Assistant Director of Publicity, Second Federal Reserve District, Treasury Department of the Liberty Loan Committee to Sergeant Michael MacWhite, French Foreign Legion, c/o Columbia University Club, New York. Thanks MacWhite for the assistance he rendered to the cause of the Fourth Liberty Loan in his work as French representative on the War Relic Train. States that the tour was a big success, and made so by the enthusiastic efforts of men like MacWhite.
1p
- 11 18 November 1918 Copy letter from John J. McInerney, Committee on Public Information, Monroe County Chairman, Four Minute Men Division, New York, to Secretary of French High Commission, Washington DC. States that Sergeant MacWhite, Interpreter for the Foreign Legion visited Rochester, New York, and spoke during the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, and because of his Irish origin and being well qualified on matters relative to the French participation in the World War and particularly scenes witnessed by him on the French battlefields, his ability was highly appreciated. Suggests that MacWhite return to the US to speak in the various war campaigns which he feels must continue even though an armistice has been signed, States that meetings could be easily arranged for him and offers his co-operation.
1p

IV Letters (1918; 1928; 1957-8)

- 12 11 November 1918 Unfinished draft letter from MacWhite to [?], a [a US soldier] as he returns from New York after the Armistice 1918 on the boat 'Chicago'. Enquires as to his war injuries and also asks of the fate of this man's brother, Russell. States that the American people are very proud of his regiment, the old 69th, and states that amongst French soldiers, his reputation is known. Also includes unfinished draft letter to Marie [?] discussing his return to Africa and describing in great detail the village of Port Vendres on the French-Spanish border where he is awaiting transportation. 12pp
- 13 9 April 1928 Letter from Surgeon Admiral Carbonel, Eulon, a doctor who treated MacWhite while a patient at the Hopital St Maudrier, Toulouse. Discusses his experiences with the French Foreign Legion. *In French.* 2pp
- 14 3 July 1957 Letter from Captain Vion, Chief of the Information Service, 1st Foreign Legion Regiment, to MacWhite, The Spa Hotel, Lucan, enclosing a list of citations and particulars concerning the latter's time in the Foreign Legion, from the archives in Sidi bel Abbés, Algeria. Physical description of MacWhite lists brown hair, grey eyes, rectangular nose, oval face and a height of 1.79 metres. Also lists birthmarks and moles. States that he was incorporated on 22 April 1913 as an engineer for 5 years at St. Omer. Arrived at the corps on 1 May 1913. His date of final 'liberation' was 22 April 1918. Received the Certificate de Bonne Conduite Cordé and named as corporal on 1 March 1914. Named sergeant 3 September 1914. Left on 27 August 1918 on a mission to the US and re-entered the Legion on 14 December 1918. One of his citations reads '*sous-officier dévoué et courageux qui a entraîné sa section à l'attaque d'un village en donnant ses homes le meilleur exemple de courage et d'énergie.*' Also furnishes MacWhite with news such as recent Legion activities and encloses photographs '*d'une prise d'armes devant le Mt. Aux Morts à B. Abbés, plusieurs vues du Drapeau du 1er R.E. dans la cour du Quartier Vienot, celle du blokhaus de Bou-Denib, celle du Tunnel de Foum Zabel et une series de vues diverses et typique qui pourront vous aider votre travail.*' *In French.* 2pp
- (see also
photographs
P194/746-775)

- 15 21 March 1958 Invitation by Le Centre Culturel Français to attend the conference of Commandant Eric R Miville on the subject of 'L'épopée de la 13^{ème} Demi-Brigade de la Légion Etrangère' at 18 Herbert St. Issued by the French Embassy.

1p

V Publications and Press cuttings (1936; 1950-7)

- 16 18 October 1936 Cutting from the The New York Times Magazine entitled 'Legion of the Lost Ones Fight in Spain' and subtitled 'Foreign is its name and French is its pattern but mostly Spanish are its grim warriors.'

2pp

- 17 1950 Book entitled *Legione è il Mio Nome* by Giuseppe Bottai. Published by Garzanti, 1st edition. *In Italian*.

179pp

- 18 1951 Book entitled *Légionnaire* by Jacque Weygand. Published by Flammarion, Paris. *In French*.

259pp

- 19 1955 Book entitled *March or Die* by Howard Swiggett. Published by London Museum Press Limited.

208pp

- 20 27 October 1956 Newspaper cutting from The Evening Herald entitled 'The heroes of the Camerone' which tells the story of the French Foreign Legion's most celebrated battle in Camerone, Mexico in 1861.

1 item

- 21 July 1957 Magazine entitled 'Képi Blanc - la vie de la Légion Etrangère, No 123. *In French*.

66pp

B PARIS**I First Dáil Éireann****(i) First Dáil Loan Issue (1919-21)**

- 22** 19 January 1919 Telegram from Éamon de Valera, in America, to Arthur Griffith, Mansion House: 'Lloyd George cannot find Ulster boundaries. The elections must show that they are not there to be found. Every lover of Ireland to the polls then. Victory - Ireland's fate - is dependent on you. The world is watching and the world will note.'
- 1 item
- 23** 17 June 1919-
19 June 1919 Copies of Dáil Éireann Official Bulletin Session June 17-19 (1919) concerning the appointment of trustees to receive, safeguard and disburse the monies of the Dáil under a trust deed. Trustees appointed were Rev Dr. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe; Éamon de Valera, TD; and James O'Mara, TD.
- 16pp
- 24** 5 August 1919 Circular letter from Michael Collins, Minister for Finance, to all TD's, concerning the forthcoming issue of the prospectus for the First Dáil Loan. Discusses the formation of committees (collecting and advertising) in every parish or half parish in each constituency headed by a central committee for each constituency. Suggests that each member visit his own constituency and arrange for a meeting of the most prominent supporters of Sinn Féin there.
- 2pp
- 25** 14 October 1919 Letter from Michael Collins, Minister for Finance, to Éamon de Valera, clarifying the position with regard to interest payments on the loan issue, which accepts liability for interest from the time full payment is made. Warns that it would be very damaging if the issue in America were made on much more favourable terms than the issue in Ireland. Also notes that men are now being arrested for making public reference to the loan.
- 2pp
- 26** 24 October 1919 Letter from Michael Collins, Minister for Finance, to Éamon de Valera, America, informing him of the arrests of men in Ireland who had been active in Loan work, but states that the work is going ahead satisfactorily and is convinced that he will get the money. Postscript states that he was in Greystones [de Valera's house?] recently and that all is well.
- 1p

- 27 15 June 1920 Circular letter from Michael Collins to other members of Dáil Éireann, proposing a change in the collection of income tax. Suggests that all the Republicans send their income tax to the Dáil office and in return be guaranteed indemnity for the cost of any distraint or seizure to which he would be liable by not paying it into the British Exchequer. States that this would be a great blow to the collection of direct taxation and would have a demoralising effect on Income Tax officials 'who are even now very perturbed'.
1p
- 28 4 September 1920 Memorandum from Michael Collins to Austin Stack, quoting a resolution put forward in London by a member of the Irish Self-Determination League to one of the district committees to the effect that any Irishman presenting at the League in London must be able to produce his Dáil permit. Annotation by Austin Stack approves this decision and Harry Boland had written 'Refer to Fawsitt'.
2pp
- 29 14 October 1920 Cover letter from Arthur Griffith to de Valera in New York, enclosing a letter of instruction from the cabinet that de Valera should continue his visit until such time as the New Administration is installed and given a full opportunity of hearing the case for the recognition of the Republic of Ireland. Cover letter suggests that after the American election, a campaign could be founded so that each 'ravaged Irish town' could be adopted by an American city or state. Also discusses his annoyance and indignation at the publication by The Gaelic American of a British propaganda story. Suggests that the Commission on Atrocities send a delegation to Ireland. States that the English government will obstruct witnesses going from Ireland. 'No villainy in history surpasses the villainy of the Government in Ireland now and the Commission must send here if it is to get even a little of the truth.'
2pp
- 30 20 October 1920 Letter from Harry Boland, American Commission on Irish Independence, 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, First Loan of the Elected Government of the Republic of Ireland, to Eamon de Valera, President of the Republic of Ireland, 1045 Munsey Building, Washington D. C. Discusses the money needed to further the work of the commission and has an approximate cost from a Mr Burke for \$10,000. States that 'it is a very unfortunate position to find ourselves in a business like this where we are not clear as to the integrity of the man, or men, who engaged in it. We must be either prepared to trust them or to distrust them. I am afraid that a middle course cannot be played.' Declares his opinion is for going ahead and asks de Valera to authorise him to disburse the money. Post script by Boland informs de

Valera that he has 'taken the plunge and cut the cable with the Clann' (Clan na Gael).

2pp

- 31 17 August 1921 Copy of resolution of thanks to the American subscribers to the first loan of the Irish republic adopted by Dáil Éireann.

1p

- 32 14 October 1921 Letter from Michael Collins, London, to S. M. O'Mara, Finance Department, New York Office, introducing James Douglas with whom Collins has discussed certain propositions regarding national finance and who has notes of invitation for J. B. Ryan, Morgan O'Brien and Edward L. Doherty, and informs him that they are only to be used in the circumstances explained by Douglas and will probably be unnecessary. Includes two undelivered letters from Collins to O'Brien and Ryan stating that Harry Boland had intimated to him that if national circumstances required, they would be willing to come to Ireland and help. States that their knowledge of international finance would be of the greatest possible use and asks that they come to Ireland.

3pp

- 23 31 March 1921 American Committee for Relief in Ireland Reports, memoranda, and correspondence of C. J. France and Samuel D. McCoy relating to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland which was set up to collect monies from Irish Americans and disburse the funds to Irish people in acute economic distress. Reveals the difficulties the committee faced disbursing the funds as they debated whether to cooperate with the Irish White Cross. The latter movement was seen and renounced as a Sinn Féin organisation by the British government.

62pp

(ii) **Diarmuid Ó hÉigearthaigh to Harry Boland (1920)**

- 34 26 February 1920 Letter from Diarmuid Ó hÉigearthaigh, Secretary, Dáil Éireann, to Harry Boland, USA, informing him of home news such as recent atrocities in Ireland, the situation with the foreign press; resolution of sympathy with Ireland's claim at the National Assembly at Vienna; and the Ulster delegation.

2pp

- 35 29 September 1920 Letter from Diarmuid Ó hÉigeartaigh, Secretary Dáil Éireann, to Harry Boland, in which he informs Boland that the proceedings of Dáil Éireann were supplied to Acherman by the enemy, as they were discovered in the house of a Dáil Éireann member which was raided and states that ‘these undesirable accidents even happen in Ireland.’
1p
- 36 13 October 1920 Cover letter from Diarmuid Ó hÉigeartaigh to Harry Boland, enclosing copies of Dáil Éireann documents, including certified extract from the minutes of Dáil re-election of Éamon de Valera as President of Ireland (1 April 1919); Declaration of Independence (21 January 1919); message to free nations (21 January 1919); copy of letter from Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh to M. Clemenceau dated 17 May 1919 repudiating the right of English delegates to act on behalf of Ireland; copy letter to M. Clemenceau covering copy of ‘Ireland’s Case’ (26 May 1920); copy letter to President of the League of Nations conveying Ireland’s desire to be a party to a world League of Nations (26 May 1920); copy letter from Sean T. O’Kelly and George Gavan Duffy covering letter to M. Clemenceau (26 May 1920); copy letter from Seán T. O’Kelly and George Gavan Duffy asking for safe conduct for Irish representatives; copy letter from Sean T. O’Kelly and George Gavan Duffy addressed to various foreign ministers covering copy of ‘Ireland’s Case’; and an extract from the minutes of Dáil Éireann, June 1919, concerning a motion of thanks to the American Senate.
19pp
- 37 1919–20 Copies certified by Diarmuid Ó hÉigeartaigh of decrees made at Dáil Éireann sessions from Decrees No 1-13 (1919) and Decrees No 1-16 (1920).
25pp

II Correspondence

(i) With Provisional Government (1920-1)

- 38 4 September 1920 Letter from Arthur Griffith, Éire Óg/Young Ireland, 204 Great Brunswick Street, to MacWhite, in Paris, instructing him to take charge of the Provisional Government’s office in Paris and states that Gavan Duffy might remain in Brussels for the present, or if interfered with there, he could remove to Switzerland. Annotation by MacWhite reads ‘This letter was received after I had

notified Griffith of Gavan Duffy's expulsion from Paris' (for publishing a letter he had sent to Georges Clemenceau in protest against the maltreatment of Terence MacSwiney in prison).

1p

- 39 Nov. 1920 Letter of introduction from Arthur Griffith, Éire Óg/Young Ireland, 204 Great Brunswick Street, to MacWhite, in Paris, introducing the bearer, Miss Murray, as an Australian who 'professes much sympathy with the Irish cause', and is going to a university in Paris and asked for a note of introduction to MacWhite.

1p

- 40 20 July 1921 Copy letter from MacWhite to Arthur Griffith updating him on the political situation in Europe. Discusses political differences between France and England; a secret understanding between England and Germany; England's hostility to Turkey and French resentment of her open support of Constantine; and the Anglo-American-Japanese entente regarding disarmament to which the French government is opposed. Claims that the French Prime Minister, Briand, thinks the settlement of the Irish question will give a new lease of life to the British Empire, disarm its enemies and consequently seriously hamper his own plans at this juncture. Speculates that the Irish now have a 'trump card' in their hands if they take advantage of it, and advises that Briand be approached directly.

2pp

- 41 17 August 1921 Copy letter from MacWhite, 4 rue André Gill, Paris, to Arthur Griffith, discussing affairs on the continent and his future role in Paris. Comments on the state of Irish propaganda on the continent and claims that it is not as effective as it should be and discusses ways in which matters could be improved. Complains bitterly about the directorship of the Irish propaganda machine in Paris. 'In our organisation here we have...a head and tail but no body. In other words there is a Director who directs nothing and office attendants who are warned against taking the smallest initiative.' States that while Griffith was imprisoned he decided to remain silent on the issue but now feels obliged to inform him, and warns that if there are not immediate changes he will have to leave the delegation, and suggests being of service in Switzerland or Scandinavia. Advises on the establishment of a continental press bureau in order to communicate the Irish version of events or commenting to the public while an issue is an actuality. States that such a bureau could not be run in Paris 'unless on the condition that its director has a free hand and that he is responsible only to the Minister for Propaganda and to Dáil Éireann.

3pp

- 42 8 September 1921 Report for the month of August, from MacWhite to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Arthur Griffith. Discusses the French Press and its attitude to Ireland particularly the publication of correspondence between de Valera and Lloyd George. Also reports on the political situation in France and England on reparations by Germany. Also discusses Indian Affairs and the activities of Ghandi and his followers. Also discusses an idea by Prince Aziz Hassan of Egypt to form a committee representing 'all the nations now being menaced by or actually enduring English domination, which would sit in a continental country where it would be least likely to be molested.' In this regard he states that 'premature and isolated risings would thus be avoided and at an opportune moment there could be a forward move by simultaneous action.'
- 5pp

(ii) **With French Journalists and Academics (1920–1)**

- 43 28 April 1920 Letter from Jean Longuet, political director of Le Populaire de Paris, socialist evening newspaper, to MacWhite. Thanks him for his letter of praise for the article on '*La lutte tragique de l'Irlande*' which he says he wrote with all his heart and has had since his infancy a passionate interest in Ireland ('*votre malheureux pays*') and adds that his mother defended Ireland in 1881 in a newspaper called La Justice. *In French*.
- 1p
- 44 19 August [1920] Copy letter from MacWhite to E. Carteran of Le Soir in which he states that he was pleasantly surprised to discover [that Le Soir] published a great quantity of articles on Ireland which show a clear comprehension of the position, and thanks him on behalf of Ireland. *In French*.
- 1p
- 45 23 August [1920] Copy letter from MacWhite to Saint-Brice, thanking him for the article he [wrote/published] that morning and goes on to discuss the political situation in Ireland from a French viewpoint. *In French*.
- 1p

- 46 2 April 1921-
24 May 1921;
10 January 1922 Letters from Dr. Theodore Ruysen,
Professor of Philosophy at Bordeaux
University, Association de la Paix par la
droit, arranging to meet MacWhite to
discuss Ireland's pre-Treaty position (1921). Also writes after the
Treaty is signed to express his delight at hearing the news that it was
ratified in the Dáil. Considers the Treaty as the greatest victory Ireland
has gained in her secular struggle with Great Britain. *In French with
partial translation.*
- 8pp
- 47 [undated c.1921] Letter from Jacques Kaysar, 6 rue
Meissonier, XVII, arranging a meeting
with MacWhite and asking about the
whereabouts of George Gavan Duffy [possibly after his expulsion from
France]. In French.
- 1p

III Propaganda

(i) As journalist for Young Ireland and United Irishman (1920-1)

- 48 1921-22 Press cards issued by the Association
Syndicale de la Press Étrangère à Paris to
MacWhite, listing him as a correspondent
for Young Ireland in Dublin. Includes photograph on each.
- 2 items
- 49 c. 1920s Copy article by Gaston Delaunay (*nom-
de-plume* of MacWhite) entitled 'Europe
and the Irish Free State', outlining his
support for the Treaty and the reaction from continental Europe.
Compares Ireland to recently liberated European States (Poland,
Czechoslovakia, Republic of Lithuania) but states that although the
Free State enjoys all the economic and political privileges of these
countries, it will suffer from none of their disadvantages.
- 3pp
- 50 [c. 1920/1?] Article by MacWhite entitled '*La
question d'Ulster - une mise au point*'
explaining the situation in Ulster as
regards Catholic majorities and partition, and the British attitude of
'divide and conquer'. *In French.*
- 4pp

- 51 [c.1920] Article by MacWhite entitled '*Origines historiques du problem Irlandais*' outlining the occupation of Ireland by foreign forces from the time of Strongbow onwards (1170). *In French*. 13pp
- 52 c.1920 Partial transcript of an address given by [MacWhite] to [?] on St. Patrick's Day. *In French*. 1p
- 53 c.1920 Article [by MacWhite] entitled 'L'amitié franco-irlanaise', coverings topics such as The Great War, Ulster, Home Rule and Sinn Féin. *In French*. 11pp
- 54 c. 1920 Article [by MacWhite] entitled 'Possibilité de Commerce entre la France et la republique irlandaise' discussing in depth the trading possibilities between France and Ireland and providing statistics on Irish imports and exports in 1919. *In French*. 6pp
- 55 February 1921 Short story entitled 'La geole de Dublin' by Edmond Cazal. MacWhite notes on cover 'I received this from M. E. Cazal in February 1921. Amended in Cazal's hand. *In French*. 13pp
- 56 1921 Statement by Archbishop Mannix in his own hand, and given to MacWhite, Paris correspondent for United Irishman, on the evening of his arrival in Paris having been refused admission to Ireland by British authorities. Declares that he has found widespread sympathy amongst the people of France, Italy and Rome with Ireland's heroic struggle for natural liberty.' Remarks that it is not good for any country to have so many enemies in the world as England, and adds that 'Ireland is teaching subject peoples a big lesson, universally admired, in the case of genuine freedom. It will be impossible in the future to govern any resolute nation against its will. Includes two typescript copies with annotations by MacWhite. 5pp
- 57 [c. 1920's] Copy lecture/article by MacWhite, entitled 'Enemies of art and literature' in which he plots the history of anti-art/literature movements from the Dark Ages to modern times where he equates the censorship of the press to the destruction of the great library

in Alexandria or the burning of the library of Sophia. States that in Ireland, it is not to her credit that 'unthinking individuals should revert to the barbaric usages of the Dark Ages and brand themselves with the stigma of ignorance and intolerance in their efforts to impose their opinions on the enlightened masses of the nation.' In reaction to the recent suppression of an Irish journal and the ban imposed on the work of 'certain Irish artists by our Opera bouffe militia men.'

2pp

- 58 3-17 June 1921 Article by MacWhite entitled 'The Painters of Armor' concerning an exhibition of paintings by Breton and Irish artists in Paris. Also includes catalogue of exhibition 'Les Peintres d'Armor (Bretagne-Irlands)' at the Maison des Artistes, Paris. Illustrated. *In French.*

16pp

(ii) **Booklets (1919–21)**

- 59 1919 Booklet entitled 'Irlande a jamais! Ode aux martyrs de 1916' published by the Nationalist Party of Brittany and written by Camille de Mercier D'Erm. Inside inscription to MacWhite by D'Erm. *In French.*
- 21pp
- 60 1919 Pamphlet entitled 'Puede desenvoiverse Irlanda por si sola?' *In Spanish.*
- 4pp
- 61 June 1919 Pamphlet entitled 'Memorandum a l'appui des revendications de l'Irlande a l'effet d'etre reconnue comme État souverain et indépendant'. Presented by Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh and George Gavan Duffy, Envoys at Paris for the Provisional Government of Ireland, at the Peace Conference in Paris of 1919. *In French.*
- 11pp
- 62 November 1919 Booklet entitled 'La Republique d'Irlande et la presse francaise' written by George Gavan Duffy and published by the delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Ireland. *In French.*
- 86pp

- 63** February 1920 Bulletin of L'Union des associations des anciens élèves des Écoles Supérieures de Commerce, containing an article entitled 'Les possibilités de développement du commerce franco-irlandais'. *In French.* 65pp
- 64** 29 April 1920 Booklet entitled 'La Veille France' by Urbain Gohier containing an article about Ireland. *In French.* 32pp
- 65** 28 June 1920 Booklet entitled 'Pour l'Irlande Libre', a transcript of a lecture given by Marc Sangnier, with an introduction by George Gavan Duffy. *In French.* 35pp
- 66** [1920's] Document entitled 'La Question Irlandaise' which discusses a secret document intercepted by the Irish [Intelligence] services, addressed to officers, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels and commandants of the RIC from the Divisional Commissioner Lieutenant Col. Wickham. *In French.* 1p
- 67** c. February 1921 Booklet entitled 'Adresse aux représentants des nations étrangères' published by the Irish delegation, Paris. Contains illustration of a map of Ireland showing the incidences of 'atrocities' by British troops in each county between 1919 and 1921. *In French.* 52pp
- 68** 1920s Propaganda postcard entitled 'Ireland one and undivided. Puzzle - find Ulster!' Illustration is of a map of Ireland coloured in green with areas in red being those in the North with a partitionist majority. 1 item
- 69** 29 June 1921 Extract from The Daily Mail, entitled 'The £ s d of The Irish Situation' by Sir Godfrey P. Collis, CMG, MP, Liberal Member for Greenock and a distinguished student of Financial Affairs. Discusses the fact that Ireland costs Great Britain 'nothing whatever in pounds, shilling and pence;' and declares 'The cardinal and commonly neglected truth is that at last, and in spite of us, Ireland finds herself self-supporting.' Concludes that Ireland has been increasingly successful at trading and will not impose foolish tariffs now that she is

self-governing - 'If a nation in political subjection can create so vast a trade, a free Ireland will assuredly not spend her first hours in liberty in devising foolish tariffs. She will prefer a policy of enlightened self-interest, setting herself proudly to develop a heritage completely hers.'

2pp

- 70** 20 August 1921 Serial publication entitled 'Revue hebdomadaire de la presse anglaise', Voll 2, No.8, containing an article called 'La paix Irlandaise - communiqués publiés par tous les journaux'. *In French*.
- 10pp

(iii) Press cuttings (1919–21)

- 71** c. 1919–22 Scrapbook containing newspaper cuttings mainly from French, Swiss and other continental press concerning all aspects of the Irish question during this period. Collected by MacWhite mainly while secretary to the Irish delegation in Paris.
- c. 75pp (c. 100 cuttings)

IV Other (1919)

- 72** c. 1919 Copy extracts from a meeting of United Irelanders and an address given to them by James Napper Tandy in Paris. Also reports from Foreign Regiment, Montreuil-sur-Mer on 10 March 1815.
- 1p
- 73** 1803 [Extract from death certificate] of James Napper Tandy, native of Dublin, 65 years, general of division. Died in Bordeaux. Taken from the civil registers of Bordeaux. *In French*.
- 1p
- 74** 1919 Compliment slip of Seán T.O'Kelly President of the Irish Parliament and Envoy in Paris of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Ireland.
- 1p

C: GENEVA**I Transfer from Paris Office (1921)**

- 75 12 September 1921 Letter from Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh, Envoy of the Provisional Government, Legation of the Irish Free State, Grand Hotel, Paris, to MacWhite in Geneva, discussing arrangements to arrive in Geneva and MacWhite's forthcoming wedding. Postscript notes that he believes Griffith has an interesting proposition to make to him (MacWhite) as soon as he is free to come to Dublin. 3pp
- 76 27 September 1921 Letter from Seán T Ó Ceallaigh, Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Ireland in Paris, to MacWhite in Dublin, asking the latter whether he has decided to go to Switzerland to take his post in Geneva, as he needs to make new arrangements for the office in Paris. 1p
- 77 12 November 1921 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Paris, to MacWhite, Geneva, asking how the latter and his new wife, Paula, are settling into Geneva. 2pp
- 78 16 November 1921 Letter from Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh, Delegation of Provisional Government of Republic of Ireland in Paris, to MacWhite in Geneva organising a meeting between Albert Thomas (International Labour Office) and MacWhite for advice or hints which may be useful to his work in Geneva. 1p
- 79 c. December 1921 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe stating that he is sorry that MacWhite has decided on moving to Switzerland but is sure that he fully weighed the pros and the cons. Discusses events in the Paris Office and the personalities working there - 'The whole situation is becoming indescribably comical and I can't foresee any chance of development for any except the comical element. Whither are we going dear boy!' Also reminds MacWhite to get him appointed to Y.I. [Young Ireland] as he wants to get into La Maison des Journalistes, and also wants the authority to call himself a correspondent. 2pp

- 80 27 December 1921 Letter from Joseph Walshe, 23 Grand Hotel Paris, to MacWhite, Geneva, with a general update. Regarding the treaty he writes, 'I wonder what do you think of the tremendous possibilities of these days. Unless some sort of unity is achieved during the recess nothing can prevent the most terrible form of factionism coming back again - perhaps with the addition of sporadic civil war. Some of the brigades - how many I don't know - are strongly opposed to the Treaty. What a prospect!' States that Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh is away for a few weeks and also comments on their (Ó Ceallaigh and Walshe) move back to Ireland soon.

2pp

II Correspondence with Arthur Griffith (1921–2)

- 81 27 December 1921- Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to
31 December 1921 Arthur Griffith, stating his disbelief that there has been so much opposition to the ratification of the Treaty in Ireland. Warns that if the Treaty is rejected and war is renewed 'all our foreign propaganda and all our historical arguments will not exculpate us from the responsibility for the misery and misfortunes that would inevitably result to our country and our people' and which would 'condemn unborn generations to perpetual slavery and poverty'. Discusses the favourable reaction to the Treaty on the continent, and states that the sympathisers in France 'look upon opposition to the treaty as nothing less than insanity' and that the Italians are of the opinion 'that we have won a magnificent victory and their deception will be all the greater if we do not exploit that victory as any sane people should.' Also discusses the eligibility, if the treaty is ratified, of entry to the League of Nations. Annotation by MacWhite reads 'This letter was read by Mr Griffith in the Dáil when he made his final appeal for the approval of the Treaty. Also includes telegram (31 December 1921) from Griffith to MacWhite asking for permission to make public use of the letter.

3pp

- 82 8 January 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Arthur Griffith, stating that he was profoundly relieved to learn that the Treaty had been approved by the Dáil and states that it is 'absolutely necessary that those who are primarily responsible for the negotiation of the Treaty should remain at the head of affairs for a long time to come. Also discusses the future of various offices in Europe which, he states, must come up for immediate revision, and advises on the establishment of a continental press bureau in Paris 'as every move of the Provisional Govt will be carefully watched by the general public and will consequently be open to much comment.' Also discusses entry

to the League of Nations and doubts whether application for membership will be possible until the Irish Free State is officially constituted. Suggests that he is of no further use in Geneva until the membership of the League officially crops up.

1p

- 83 10 January 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Arthur Griffith discussing entry to the League of Nations. States that until the government of the Free State is formally constituted, it is doubtful if Ireland can be admitted to full membership, but adds that the next assembly isn't until September by which time the Free State should be an established fact. In the interim, he advises that a copy of the Treaty be forwarded to the General Secretary and demand admission, and if the English government puts no obstacle in the way, the League will accord all privileges and facilities of membership. Suggests that this would be the best course of action - 'If the voice of Ireland can be heard at one of those conferences that are being held almost immediately, such as that of Genoa, it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Provisional Government.'

1p

- 84 17 January 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Arthur Griffith, President of Dáil Éireann, concerning the Irish Free State's entry to the League of Nations, and also a report on the International Labour Bureau. With regard to the former, MacWhite outlines the procedure by which the Free State should apply for membership. States that he had spoken with Sir Eric Drummond, General Secretary of the League about the Free State enjoying privileges of membership while awaiting admission and pointed out to him that such privileges were granted to Finland while awaiting admission, thus creating a precedent. In relation to the International Labour Bureau, he discusses a meeting he had with Edward. J. Phelan concerning the building of closer ties between the Department of Labour and the Bureau.

2pp

- 85 29 July 1922 Letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Arthur Griffith, President of Dáil Éireann, 122 St Lawrence Road, Clontarf, Dublin. Discusses the situation during the Civil War and the reaction of international press to the 'energetic action of the Irish Government in restoring order and in suppressing anarchy.' States that it has the support of almost every organ of opinion on the continent but that the irregulars are stigmatised as 'bandits and poltroons'. Complains in depth at the leniency of their treatment when they are captured by Free State troops. Comparing the Irish prison regime for irregulars to the ordinary regime of the French Army, he suggests that the irregulars 'seem to be having the time of their lives'. Advises that the best way to deal with snipers is to shoot them on sight or on capture. Also suggests

making use of the enormous amount of prisoners on their hands by making them work in reconstruction such as clearing roads, filling in trenches, repairing telegraph wires, railways and quarrying. Also discusses external affairs, namely the League of Nations and remarks that there is little chance of Ireland being admitted at the forthcoming assembly unless an understanding with England is reached. Annotation by MacWhite reads: 'This letter in an envelope was found n Arthur Griffith on his death at St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty. The only other object found in his possession was one penny.'

2pp

III League of Nations

(i) Credentials and recognition of diplomatic status (1921: 1923)

- 86** 7 October 1921 Credentials issued by the Government appointing MacWhite as an Agent from the elected Government of the Irish Republic to Switzerland (Geneva). Signed by Éamon de Valera. No seal present, perhaps a draft or copy. Also filled out in Irish and French. 3pp
- 87** 1921 Blank template of P194/86 with seal of Dáil Éireann embossed on each page. 3pp
- 88** 6 July 1923-
18 September 1923 Recognition of Diplomatic Status
Letters and copy letters dealing with diplomatic recognition of MacWhite's status by a Foreign State. In an annotation, MacWhite claims he was the first representative of Ireland to obtain diplomatic recognition from a foreign state, in this case, the Swiss Confederation. The situation arose due to striking Waterford dock workers refusing to embark 300 horses purchased for the Swiss Government by Colonel Zieglar. The President of the Swiss Confederation asked MacWhite to appeal to his government to do everything to expedite the transport of the horses, as any delay would seriously inconvenience Swiss military authorities. As the usual diplomatic channels were used, MacWhite became the first Irish representative officially recognised as such by a foreign state. 9pp
- 89** 1923 Note by MacWhite concerning the 'first diplomatic démarche made by a foreign government in recognition of a diplomatic representative of the Irish Free State.' Describes the incident which involved M. Motta, the President of the Swiss Federal Council

writing to MacWhite to ask his government to facilitate the shipping of horses to Switzerland which had been delayed due to a strike of dock workers at Waterford.

2pp

(ii) Admission to membership of the League (1922–24)

- 90** 4 September 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, outlining the argument in favour of admission to membership of the League of Nations which should be put to Lloyd George. States that public recognition of Ireland's international status would be secured by admission to the League and would be the most convincing argument to prove that the Treaty really gave Ireland full nationhood and made her the equal of free nations of the world. Discusses the British promise to support Ireland's admission after the approval of her constitution by the Dáil and the British Parliament and notes that Britain is as much bound by the terms of the Treaty as Ireland is. Warns that if definite action is not taken now Ireland's international status will remain indefinite for another 12 months and it will be impossible for the Irish government to make use of the strongest arguments against those who oppose the Treaty.
- 2pp
- 91** 17 April 1923 Copy of a letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to Eric Drummond, requesting him to communicate to the Assembly of the League of Nations that Ireland and Great Britain have ratified the Treaty and the Free State therefore requests admission to the League.
- 2pp
- 92** 21 April 1923 Copy of a letter from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, League of Nations, to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, acknowledging the Irish Free State's application for membership of the League of Nations and stating that the request will be placed on the agenda of the next Assembly of the League.
- 1p
- 93** 10 July 1923-
17 July 1923 Letters between Department of External Affairs and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations concerning the nomination of MacWhite as the representative

of the Government of the Irish Free State to Geneva and a request that all communications to the Irish government be routed via MacWhite.

3pp

- 94** 28 August 1923 Copy of letter from W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, to the President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations presenting himself, Desmond FitzGerald (Minister for External Affairs), Eoin MacNeill (Minister for Education), Hugh Kennedy (Attorney General), Le Marquis MacSwiney de Mashanaglass (member of the Royal Irish Academy) and Osmond Grattan Esmonde (Deputy). MacWhite has added his name to the list in pencil with the title 'Secretary-General.'
- 1p
- 95** [1923] Template of a letter from the Minister for External Affairs to the President of the [International] Conference authorising certain people to represent the Irish Free State at the conference. *In French.*
- 1p
- 96** 11 September 1923 Letter from Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, League of Nations, to W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, informing him that at its session on the 10th September 1923, the Assembly of the League of Nations unanimously admitted the Irish Free State to the League.
- 1p
- 97** 19 September 1923 Letter from J. P. Walters, League of Nations, to MacWhite enclosing a corrected copy of a letter which MacWhite had returned to him the previous day. (not in collection)
- 1p
- 98** 24 September 1923 Letter from J. P. Walters, League of Nations, to MacWhite, stating that he is arranging that the whole procedure (?) shall be put into force immediately and that the set of documents in French are being sent to Dublin.
- 1p
- 99** 27 September 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite, Irish Delegation to the 4th Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, to Sir Willoughby Dickinson in which he states that as promised he has shown his colleagues in the Irish Delegation the document which Willoughby had shown him and declares that it is their unanimous view that the document would not serve the object of enhancing the prestige

of the League of Nations. Also states that the Irish Delegation feels that a statement of that kind would not be helpful in influencing American feeling in favour of America's entry into the League. Appended is a copy of the document in question addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Robert Cecil MP which reads, 'The undersigned having taken part in the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1923, during which a critical situation arose affecting both international relations and the future of the League, desire to record their conviction that it has been largely due to the resolute and wise action of the council of the League that the issue has been resolved. They desire in particular to tender to you personally their high appreciation of the part you have taken in these deliberations.'

2pp

- 100** c. 1923 Address written by Dr Eoin MacNeill for President Cosgrave on the occasion of the admission to Saorstát Éireann to the League of Nations. Pledges to exercise the powers of the Free State's sovereign status 'in promoting the peace, security, and happiness, the economic, cultural and moral well-being of the human race. Also in Irish and French.

7pp

- 101** 1 July 1924 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to MacWhite, enclosing two copies of the Treaty certified by the President (Cosgrave) (not in collection) to be handed into the Registration Office of the League of Nations 'quietly and unostentatiously'. Demands complete secrecy about the issue and requests that MacWhite refer any questions about it by code telegram and to let them know the nature of the questions and the names of the questionnaires.

1p

- 102** 17 July 1924 Letter from Seán Ó Murchadha, Secretary of Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, acknowledging receipt of letters with reference to the Registration of the Anglo-Irish Treaty with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

1p

(iii) Assemblies (1924-8)

- 103** 26 August 1924 Letter from William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State to the President of the 5th Assembly of the League of Nations authorising Desmond FitzGerald,

Patrick McGilligan, John O'Byrne, James MacNeill, Le Marquis MacSwiney de Mashanaglass, John O'Sullivan and Michael Heffernan as delegates and listing Michael MacWhite and Joseph P. Walshe as supplementary delegates. *In French.*

1p

104 3 March 1926 Letter from William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, to the President of the Special Assembly of the League of Nations authorising Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs and Michael MacWhite as representatives of the Irish Free State. *In French.*

1p

105 18 August 1928 Letter from Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs authorising Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence, as a delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations. *In French.*

1p

106 18 August 1928 Copy letter from William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, to the President of the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations naming Ernest Blythe, Desmond FitzGerald, and John M. O'Sullivan as delegates, and John Costello, Michael MacWhite and Seán Murphy as supplementary delegates. *In French.*

1p

(iv) **Conferences (1923–8)**

107 14 November 1923 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, authorising the presence of Michael MacWhite to represent the Irish Free State at the conference for Communications and Transit. *In French.*

1p

108 26 November 1923 International Conference on Communications and Transit
Copy speech transcription and letters concerning Irish objection to certain clauses of a Statute adopted by the League concerning international communication and transport. Includes: copy of a speech by MacWhite, on behalf of the Irish delegation, to other members of the League outlining objections to and suggesting amendment of Article 18 of the Statute due to the fact that,

although the Anglo-Irish Treaty regulates shipping relations with Great Britain, the Irish Free State wants to reserve for itself the same rights as any other contracting state party to a convention, if a dispute arises between the Free State and another contracting state.

Includes: copy letter from MacWhite to Dr. Van Havel, Director of Legal Section, League of Nations and the Secretary-General, League of Nations, both asking whether Article 44 of the Draft Statute on the International Regime of Railways, limits or restricts in any way the rights and obligations of certain members of the League. Both marked 'no reply'.

6pp

- 109** 31 October 1924 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations authorising Michael MacWhite as a representative of the Irish Free State at the Opium Conference in Geneva in November 1924. *In French.*
- 1p
- 110** c. 1924 Copy of a memorandum in the form of a statement by Kevin O'Higgins, in which he points out that there is a danger that the constitutional position of the states of the British Commonwealth will be misunderstood to the general detriment of the whole Commonwealth, unless very definite steps are taken to make the position clear to the American and Japanese delegations at the Conference on Immigration.
- 3pp
- 111** 19 February 1925-
(see also 27 March 1925
P194/231) British Opium Revenue
Letters from Henry Wales and R.S. Fendrick of The Chicago Tribune, and Francois Laya of Le Temps, concerning a dispute arising from Fendrick obtaining documents from MacWhite concerning the British Opium Revenue, and publishing them without permission. *Partly in French.*
- 4pp
- 112** 1 April 1925 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, authorising Michael MacWhite to be a representative of the Irish Free State at the Conference for the Control of International Commerce in Arms, Munitions and War Materials (Armaments). *In French.*
- 1p

- 113** 14 April 1926 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald,
Minister for External Affairs, to the
President of the Intergovernmental
Conference about Russian and American refugees, authorising
MacWhite to be the representative of the Irish Free State at the
conference. *In French.*
1p
- 114** 14 April 1926 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald,
Minister for External Affairs, to the
President of the International Conference
on Passport Control, authorising MacWhite to be the representative of
the Irish Free State. *In French.*
1p
- 115** [1926] Imperial Conference 1926. Translation
[by MacWhite] of a statement put
forward by W. J. M van Eysinga of
[South Africa] concerning the Balfour Report and the *inter se* clause in
collective treaties, and the fact that the British Empire have allowed the
dominion to become independent members of the League. States that
for League matters the relation to the Mother Country (Great Britain) is
an international one but that this conclusion was more than London
could accept. Concludes that the [Balfour] report does consider the
British Empire as one sovereign state but is very indistinctly stated and
ventures that it is not impossible that the Dominions or foreign states
may have a great practical interest in *inter se* relations between parts of
the British Commonwealth of Nations, and may come back to this point
at any time.
4pp
- 116** 27 August 1926 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald,
Minister for External Affairs, to Sir Eric
Drummond, Secretary-General of the
League of Nations authorising MacWhite to be the representative of the
Irish Free State at the conference for the US adherence to a permanent
international court of justice. *In French.*
1p
- 117** 30 April 1927 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald,
Minister for External Affairs, to the
President of the Conference on
International Economy, authorising MacWhite, William Dinan, J. J.
McElligott, Robert Campbell Ferguson, and Thomas A Barrington to
represent the Irish Free State at the conference. *In French.*
1p

- 118** 30 June 1927 Copy of letter from Desmond FitzGerald, the Minister for External Affairs, to the President of the International Conference on the Creation of an International Union of First Aid/Rescue, authorising MacWhite to be the representative of the Irish Free State. *In French.*
1p
- 119** 21 July 1927 Letter from John A. Costello, Attorney-General, to MacWhite, representative of the Irish Free State, accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva, thanking him for sending extracts from the report of the Second Plenary Session of the Naval Conference.
1p
- 120** 11 August 1927 Copy of letter from the Minister for External Affairs, Desmond FitzGerald, to the President of the 3rd General Conference in Communications and Transit, authorising MacWhite to be the representative of the Irish Free State. *In French.*
1p
- 121** 20 August 1927 Declaration signed and sealed by King George V appointing Michael MacWhite as the representative plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at the Third General Conference of the League of Nations relative to Communications and Transit.
2pp
- 122** 18 October 1927 Declaration signed and sealed by King George V appointing Michael MacWhite as representative with full power of the Irish Free State at the International Conference on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.
2pp
- 123** 15 November 1927 Report by MacWhite entitled 'International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions' complaining about the first article of the convention which states that its provisions 'shall apply to prohibitions and restrictions imposed on the importation into the territories of any High Contracting Party.' Concludes that the Saorstát is not now a contracting party in the same sense that she was in League Conventions prior to the Imperial Conference of 1926. Explains that previously the

names of contracting states figured in the preamble, whereas in this convention only Heads of States are referred to and therefore included amongst the other territories of the High Contracting Party. Includes transcript of the fourth meeting to draft the particular convention, especially articles 7 and 8.

18pp

- 124** c. 1927 Copy memorandum/report [by MacWhite] on the International Conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions outlining the history leading up to the conference and its outcome, *i.e.*, the approval by the World Economic Conference of the draft convention on the abolition of import and export prohibitions. 3pp
- 125** [c. 1927] List of commodities which are prohibited to be imported or exported into the Irish Free State [under the Prohibitions and Restrictions Convention]. 6pp
- 126** c. 1927 Extract from the verbatim report of the secondary plenary session of the conference for the limitation of naval armament concerning the offering of condolences to the Irish Free State and the family of the late Kevin O'Higgins. Includes statements from the chairman; Viscount Baito of Japan; the Rt Honorable W. C. Bridgeman, and MacWhite. MacWhite states 'Although only thirty-five years of age, Mr O'Higgins had been for four years Minister for Justice, and the work he accomplished in that Department was really remarkable. It might indeed be said that he brought order out of chaos and, as a result, justice is administered today without fear or favour throughout the length and breadth of the Free State.' 3pp
- 127** 1 May 1928 Letter from Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, to the President of the Conference for the revision of the Berne convention relative to the protection of literary and artistic works authorising MacWhite to be the representative of the Irish Free State. *In French.* 1p
- 128** 18 May 1928 Copy of observations of the Canadian delegate on the international conference of Rome on the protection of literary and artistic works, calling for the suppression of the word 'dominion' as it appears in the Hungarian amendment of article 26. *In French.* 2pp

- 129 1 June 1928 Report/transcript of the 2nd Plenary Session of the International Conference of Rome on the protection of literary and artistic works. Under Article 17, MacWhite declares the Free State's refusal to sign the copyright correction due to the preamble using Heads of State (in the Free State's case, His Britannic Majesty) rather than names of states as had previously been the case. *In French*.
33pp

(v) **Minutes of Council Meetings (1927)**

- 130 1927 Extract from the minutes of the 44th session of the Council concerning 'The form of treaties to be negotiated in future under the auspices of the League of Nations' consisting of a statement made by Sir Austin Chamberlain that he sits there as the representative of Great Britain and the Dominions.
2pp
- 131 c. 9 March 1927 Minutes from the fourth meeting of the 44th session of the council of the League of Nations covering topics such as the form of treaties to be negotiated in future under the auspices of the League of Nations; report of the special body of experts on the extent of the international traffic in women and children; convening of the third general conference on communications and transit; legal position of states which do not pay their contributions to the League; appointment of a commission of the League of Nations entrusted with the duty of carrying out the provisions of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne; appointment of the president of the third general conference on communications and transit; traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; assessors to the advisory committee; sub-committee of experts for the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the league; appointment of a successor to M. Lapie; International Relief Union; and appointment of the president of the conference. MacWhite especially marks the first agenda item concerning treaties, as Sir Austin Chamberlain had made the statement on behalf of the British Empire, and states 'The Covenant of the League of Nations has omitted to take note of the fact that there is an entity of Great Britain and her Dominions. I sit here as the representative of Great Britain and the Dominions (underlined by MacWhite) but the Dominions sit in the Assembly in their own name. Great Britain appears nowhere, and this form of treaty, therefore causes us some inconvenience.' Chamberlain also wanted the form of treaties to be made in the form of agreements between Heads of States rather than between countries, ie The King of

Belgium rather than Belgium, leading to the implication that treaties would take the form of the King of Great Britain and the British Empire, rather than listing out the names of dominions.

17pp

(vi) **International Labour Office (1923–9)**

- 132** c. 1923 International Labour Office
Copies of letters from Albert Thomas and Edward J Phelan of the International Labour Office, to Eoin MacNeill, Minister for Education; P.J. Hooper Esq, editor of The Freeman's Journal; Professor Michael Hayes, Speaker of Dáil Éireann; J.J. Walsh, Postmaster General; Thomas Johnson, Secretary of the Labour Party; and Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs; outlining in detail the reasons why Ireland should seek membership of the International Labour Organisation, the sister organisation to the League of Nations, which was founded to establish social justice in all countries as a means of creating peace in the world. *Partially in French.*
- 44pp
- 133** 15 May 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Professor Michael Hayes, Ceann Comhairle, Dáil Éireann, in which he informs him that at his request the International Labour Office will forward Hayes 6 copies of Max Lazard's work on compulsory labour in Bulgaria. Also advises on a forthcoming visitor to Dublin, Dr. Christian L. Lange, Secretary of the Inter Parliamentary Union. Comments on Mr Phelan who is now 'practically running the Labour Office' and reports that he is drawing a salary almost equal to that of the President of the Free State (£2000stg), free of income tax, plus travelling expenses.
- 1p
- 134** 18 September 1923 Cover letter from Hugh Kennedy, Attorney General, to MacWhite in Geneva, originally enclosing two copies of the Army Pensions Act which the International Labour Office wished to have for translation and circulation to ministries of various foreign countries. Requests that a copy be given to Edward Phelan, head of the Labour Office.
- 1p

- 135** 5 December 1924 Letter from T. Mayeda, Japanese Delegation, International Labour Office, to MacWhite. Thanking him for sending a copy of 8 select constitutions of the world prepared by the Irish government. Informs MacWhite that he has been nominated by the colleagues of the national representatives to the BIT (International Labour Office) as successor to Mr. Sohal, and states that he feels his ability is not equal to Sohal's but is relieved to hear that MacWhite will guide him during his term. 3pp
- 136** [9 March 1925] Letter from T. Mayeda, 12 Charles Gallard, Geneva, to MacWhite, informing him that he is leaving for a trip to France and Spain and hopes that the monthly meeting of national representatives will be held regardless of his absence. Asks that MacWhite convey to Mayeda's colleagues the latter's intention to resign the presidentship of their meeting as he regrets his incapacity has given rise to various difficulties in the development of the meeting's work, and feels that the former president, Mr. Sohal, who has returned to Geneva, should be offered the post. 4pp
- 137** September 1926 Booklet entitled 'Ireland and the International Labour Organisation Part II' by E J Phelan, MSC. Reprinted from Studies. 18pp
- 138** 23 July 1928 Letter from Edward J. Phelan, Bureau International de Travail (International Labour Office) to MacWhite, congratulating him on his promotion to rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, but warns that there may be difficulties as there has been no precedent. Explains that there are three types of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1) those accredited from the Head of one state to the Head of another state, 2) those given full powers for negotiating a treaty or convention and 3) those, like MacWhite, who have the title as a rank. Explains further that the latter category is unknown to British practice although it exists in France, Italy and other countries. Hopes that the British do not object to the Free State starting an entirely new category. 4pp
- 139** 4 March 1929 Letter from Edward J Phelan (International Labour Office) to MacWhite, congratulating him on his promotion to Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington but admitting that he is sorry that MacWhite is leaving Geneva, 'particularly with the idea of your candidature for the council in an immediate prospective.' Reflects on all the work MacWhite had achieved in Geneva - 'The work

in Geneva has been in a way as important as the Treaty itself. The fact is without it the treaty would never have had any real operation. The entry into the League, the registration of the treaty, the inter-se struggle, the candidature of the Council, the election of Canada - these constitute a record of your activity in Geneva of which it is impossible to exaggerate the importance.'

4pp

(vii) Correspondence

(a) General (1922-8)

- 140** 13 December 1922 Letter from Reverend Denham Osbourne, Glen Lynn, King's Road, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, to MacWhite in Geneva, discussing the League of Nations. States that he is the secretary of the newly formed Council of Christian Churches in Ireland which hopes that in all moral, social and international matters, the Catholic Church will informally be its leader. Due to a forthcoming meeting of the council on the subject of International Peace, he asks whether he can quote from MacWhite's previous letter to him on the opinion of the formalities and operations of the League.
- 2pp
- 141** 30 December 1922 Letter from L. [Avennier], Geneva, to MacWhite. *In French*.
- 1p
- 142** 27 June 1923 Letter from R. A. FitzGerald Studdert, Dromelihy House, Cooraclare, Co. Clare, to MacWhite, concerning the foundation of a League of Nations Union in the Free State so that when the Free State passes into the Assembly in September, the government will be relieved of the more arduous propaganda and publicity duties in connection with the League.
- 4pp
- 143** 19 September 1923 Letter from Hugh Kennedy, Attorney General, requesting that MacWhite send him a dozen copies of 'the little volume of documents' which are in the printers in Geneva and also suggests that a large consignment of them be sent to the Department of External Affairs so that it may be distributed quickly.
- 1p

- 144** 31 October 1923 Letter from Alice Stopford Green, 90 Stephen's Green, Dublin, to MacWhite, concerning a message he conveyed about Dr. Benes and President Masaryck, both of the Czech Republic, 'intimating that some comments had been made on the President's friendship with me in London.' Asks him to clarify whether this indicated that Masaryck had reason to regret his association with her in London or whether it was merely a comment of other people and a matter of no consequence. 1p
- 145** 15 December [1923?] Copy letter from MacWhite to P. J. Hooper, The Freeman's Journal, informing him of a minor victory he had over the British Delegation who proposed adding an article to all conventions arrived at by the Assembly, which would reduce the status of Dominions and the Free State by limiting their rights as League Members and making it impossible for any of them in case of a dispute with Great Britain, to appeal either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to the League Council. MacWhite challenged this inclusion and his amendment was accepted, and informs Hooper that although the Press did not get hold of the amendment as the discussion took place in a small committee, there is nothing to prevent it being made public and further suggests it might be possible to compose a short leaderette on the matter. 2pp
- 146** [c. 1923] Letter from Osmond Grattan Esmonde, Hotel Metropole & National, Geneva, to MacWhite, informing him that due to [Laya] having already left to go to the Pact Conference at Locarno, he has had to hand in a statement to a Mr. Millet at the New York Herald Office and also a copy to the Independent. States that he is off to Paris that evening and can be contacted at the Grand Hotel. 2pp
- 147** 7 September 1924 Letter from Denis Gwynn, The Freeman's Journal, 118 Fleet Street, London, to MacWhite, requesting that he be put on MacWhite's list for circulars he sends to the Press. 1p
- 148** 29 September 1924 Letter from Jo McNeill, wife of James MacNeill, 4 Courtfield Road, London, to Paula MacWhite, thanking her for the hospitality shown to the Irish delegation during their recent stay in Geneva. 8pp

- 149** 27 November 1924 Letter from Le Chef du Département Politique de la Confédération Suisse, Berne, to MacWhite, Geneva, concerning a comparison of constitutions of different nations/states that MacWhite had sent him. *In French.* 1p
- 150** 1 January 1925 Letter from Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, to MacWhite, Geneva, in which he thanks the latter and his wife, Paula, for the hospitality extended to him during his recent visit to Geneva [for the Assembly]. Describes how the busy events of the past months, culminating in a three hour statement to the Dáil about the Shannon Scheme brought him to the edge of a breakdown. 4pp
- 151** 5 January 1925-
28 October 1925 Letters from A. Schumann, German Consul, Genf, Switzerland, concerning League of Nations matters. *In German.* 4pp
- 152** 11 February 1925 Letter from P. McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, to MacWhite, concerning Miss Whelan and the possibility of her getting a position in the League Secretariat or the Labour Office as advised by MacWhite. 1p
- 153** 11 March 1925 Letter from Anna Branting, Stockholm, widow of Prime Minister Branting, to MacWhite, Geneva, thanking him for his letter of sympathy on the occasion of her husband's death. 1p
- 154** 23 May 1925 Letter from Kathleen McGilligan, 32 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, discussing the prospect of her friend, Miss Whelan, planning to go to Switzerland to recuperate from an illness, as her brother, Patrick McGilligan had written to MacWhite previously. States that Miss Whelan is currently convalescing in Montana but should be able to work again in a few months time and would like to find a position in Geneva. Asks MacWhite to suggest a suitable pension in which she could get bed and breakfast at a reasonable rate. 2pp
- 155** 18 August 1925 Letter from J. W. [McNewly], Independent Newspapers Ltd, 68 Fleet Street, London, to MacWhite, Geneva, thanking him for his letter and stating that he had made full use of the

- information regarding the Child Welfare Congress and the situation confronting the League of Nations. Also states that he has conveyed MacWhite's suggestion that the Irish Independent should send Mr. Denis Gwynn as special representative to the Assembly of the League of Nations but regrets to inform him that the editor has already asked L. Reid.
- 2pp
- 156** 24 August 1925 Letter from John O'Byrne, Attorney General's Office, Dublin, to MacWhite, introducing him to Miss Violet O'Connell, MA, a friend of the family who proposes spending some time in Geneva and asks that he do anything he can to help her.
- 1p
- 157** 29 August 1925 Letter from James McNeill, from the Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, stating that Dr James Dorgan is competing for a medical job in Geneva and asks whether MacWhite could help him to secure the post.
- 2pp
- 158** 25 September 1925 Copy cover letter from MacWhite, to the Secretary of the First Committee [League of Nations], following an instruction by Kevin O'Higgins to correct minutes of a recent meeting of the First Committee concerning the principle of arbitration. Encloses copy of the corrected statement to be entered in the minutes.
- 2pp
- 159** 16 July 1925 Letter from Bolton C. Waller, 3 Carlton Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow, to MacWhite, informing him that he has given a note of introduction to a Trinity College Dublin student named H. S. North who will be attending the summer school for students in Geneva. Also discusses the League of Nations Society, of which he is a member and hopes that MacWhite will meet him and other members of the society when he next visits Ireland. States 'I think the Society is going ahead though slowly. The main difficulty is the apathy and almost complete ignorance about the League.
- 1p
- 160** 1 January 1926 Letter from Y. Sugimura, Japanese Office of the League of Nations, Paris, wishing MacWhite a happy new year and enclosing two art books on the works of Korin and Hiroshige (not in collection). *In French*.
- 1p

- 161** 30 March 1926- Letters from [de Herdary], Berlin, to MacWhite, concerning *inter alia* the development of Irish consular offices in Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich. Expresses his sympathy for the country of Ireland and hopes that a trade agreement can be reached between the two countries. *In French*.
3pp
- 162** 1 June 1926 Letter from Bolton C. Waller, 31 Mespil Road, Dublin, concerning a future visit by Mr. Madriaga to Ireland to speak to the League of Nations Society.
3pp
- 163** 13 October 1926 Letter from Ronald J. P. Mortished, Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress, 32 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, to MacWhite, Geneva, concerning the recent League Council election and the achievement of [the Free State] in getting 10 votes.
1p
- 164** 15 January 1927 Letter from Y. Sugimura, Geneva, to MacWhite, in which he introduces himself as the new Under Secretary General and Director of the Politics Section of the Secretariat of the League. *In French*.
1p
- 165** October 1927 Copy letter from MacWhite to [?] of The Weekly Irish Times in which he outlines his career and also the 22 international conferences he has attended at the League of Nations, and concludes that the previous year he was offered a seat on the International Diplomatic Academy (whose membership is limited to eighty) 'in recognition of the services I have rendered to international diplomacy.'
2pp
- 166** 21 December 1927 Letter from James McNeill, 4 Courtfield Road, London, to MacWhite, stating that he is not yet Governor General but hopes to be in 5 or 6 weeks time.
1p
- 167** 29 February 1928 Copy of a letter from L. Khintchouk, Le commissaire du peuple adjoint pour le commerce extérieur et intérieur de l'URSS, Moscow, to MacWhite, seeking to re-establish trade relations between the USSR and the Irish Free State. *In French*.
1p

- 168** 7 May 1928 Letter from [A Faranguli] Académie
Diplomatique Internationale, discussing
the subject of the international status of
Ireland and whether MacWhite should publish it in written form in the
Bulleting of the Academy or make it the subject of an address. *In
French.* 1p
- 169** 23 October 1928 Letter from Jean Efremoff, Ancien
Ministre de Russie, International Institute
of Intellectual Co-operation, League of
Nations. Includes memorandum entitled 'Theses de la Conférence' by
Efremoff. *In French.* 5pp
- 170** 15 November 1928 Letter from Y. Sugimura, Under
Secretary-General of the League of
Nations, to MacWhite, thanking him for
his recent letter concerning the conference in Rome and also other
important documents concerning the constitution of the Irish Free State.
In French. 1p
- 171** 21 December 1928 Letter from William Dinan, Coolgrena
House, Rushbrooke, Co. Cork, thanking
the MacWhites for their kindness to his
sister and himself when they were in Geneva. 2pp
- 172** 3 April 192? Letter from Una Parry, 2 Crets de
Chauefel, Geneva, in which she reminds
MacWhite of their meeting in Paris
during the Irish Race Congress (Jan 1922) when Diarmuid Coffey
introduced them. States that she and her husband are now in Geneva for
a short visit and due to both of them having a keen interest in
international affairs (namely the League of Nations) and Ireland's place
in the world, she requests a meeting with him. 2pp
- 173** 10 April 192? Letter from Una Parry, Montreaux Palace
Hotel, Switzerland, to MacWhite,
thanking him for his hospitality and
invites him to lunch on Friday or Saturday. 2pp

- 174** c. 1920s Letter from [William] Kilmore, to MacWhite, informing him of his departure from Geneva and thanking him for all his kindness. States that they have enjoyed their stay in Geneva very much and feels that he has a much better insight into the League of Nations.
1p
- 175** 1920s Letter from [A?], Chambres des Députés, Paris, to MacWhite. In French.
1p
- 176** 1920s Calling cards of Comte O'Toole, Château de Ribagnac, Ambazac, Haute Vienna; Robert Detourbet, 29 rue de Lubeck; Giuseppe Motta, Berne, Switzerland; and Theodore Ruysen, Secretary General of the International Union of Associations for the League of Nations, Belgium.
4 items

(b) Irish foreign representatives (1922–7)

- 177** 5 June 1922 Original letter from Frank P Walsh, (1919-20) Counsel in USA for Republic of Ireland, to Professor Thomas A Smiddy, Irish Envoy Extraordinary, Washington, concerning James Larkin, trade unionist, who was arrested in US on suspicion of being a communist and an anarchist. Describes Larkin as 'a very peculiar individual and very difficult to get on with.' Encloses copy of letter to Larkin explaining that as Larkin had requested all documentation and data in his case to be sent back to him, it will make it impossible for them to argue the appeal and assume that he is making other arrangements. Also includes earlier correspondence and reports concerning Larkin such as a report by J. L. Fawsitt, Irish Consul-General at New York, stating that no application had been received at the Consulate inviting the protection and advice of the Consul for James Larkin. Discusses the trial and sentencing of Larkin, who acted as his own counsel under Justice Weeks. States that a 'goodly number of Irishmen and women attended the hearing and lent by their presence what moral aid was possible in an atmosphere that might have been a specious type of one hundred per cent Americanism but assuredly was not one half of one per cent pro-Irish.' (28 August 1920)
10pp

- 178** 24 June 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Col. Maurice Moore, Grand Hotel, Paris, congratulating him on his appointment as Irish Envoy in Paris. States that the murder of Sir Henry Wilson has considerably damaged prestige abroad and that propaganda is almost impossible especially in France where the friendship of the late Field Marshal was highly appreciated. Offers him assistance due to his knowledge of France and concludes by remarking on the result of the recent Irish elections, adding that he regrets that so many of the Independents withdrew.
- 1p
- 179** 28 June 1922 Letter from Col. Maurice Moore, Envoy Extraordinary in Paris, Delegation of the Irish Free State, Grand Hotel, Paris, discussing the recent murder of Sir Henry Wilson and the use British propagandists are making of it, especially on the continent.
- 2pp
- 180** 15 June 1924 Letter from Charles Bewley, 89 Merrion Square, Dublin, former Irish representative at Berlin, now barrister in Dublin, thanking MacWhite for his hospitality during a visit to Geneva. States that it was interesting to see the functioning of the League even if nothing comes out of it. Also states that he met the new Attorney General, John O'Byrne, the previous day and declares that he will prove to be very satisfactory on international affairs generally, and hopes he will go to Geneva in September.
- 2pp
- 181** 25 March 1925 Letter from T. A. Smiddy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, congratulating MacWhite on his good work in promoting friendly feelings between the Japanese and the American delegations in Geneva, given the apparently strained relations between the two countries arising out of the Immigration Act of 1924. Also congratulates him on his efforts to promote the recognition of the sovereignty of the Irish Free State and notes that his statement on the admission of Mr Makin, that the Articles of the Opium Convention govern the relations *inter se* of various parts of the British Commonwealth; finally dispos[ing] of the British assertion that the Irish Free State has not the legal power to register its Treaty with Great Britain at the League of Nations.
- 1p

- 182** 17 January 1927 Letter from [G.?], Irish Free State Consul, Germany, in which he informs MacWhite that Herr Dufour, a former councillor at the German Embassy in London, who has been appointed Under General Secretary of the League of Nations, will arrive in Geneva shortly. Requests that MacWhite help Dufour due to his 'great knowledge of all matters concerning the League', and his acquaintance among League Circles.

1p

(c) P. S.O'Hegarty (1922)

- 183** 17 March 1922 Letter from P.S. O'Hegarty, The Irish Bookshop Ltd., 45 Dawson Street, Dublin, to MacWhite in Geneva, telling him of the new job [in the GPO] that he will start on 1 April. Also discusses the 'rotten split' that has occurred in Irish politics and accuses de Valera and Brugha of playing a dishonest game. Observes that 'most of the support Dev gets is from places and people who never fired a shot in the war, and would never fire a shot if the war began again. That is the joke in the tragedy.'

2pp

- 184** 16 October 1922 Letter from P.S. O'Hegarty, GPO, Dublin, entitled 'International Conventions etc.' and in which he discusses the state of affairs in Civil War Ireland. States that he feels that the situation is improving and that although there may be a revival of attacks in the next week or so, he feels in general that it is petering out.

2pp

- 185** 22 December 1922-
23 December 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite 35 Quai du Mont Blanc, Geneva, to P. S. O'Hegarty, in which he discusses recent meetings with the Minister for Posts with regard to the Swiss Postal Organisation. States that the Minister of Posts and Railways in Switzerland has instructed the Swiss Controller of Posts to facilitate the Irish government in any way. Asks O'Hegarty to have a letter sent through the Dept of Foreign Affairs to thank the Director General of Posts and the Swiss Government for their kindness and courtesy. Also asks his personal opinion on political developments in Ireland as he can only glean information from newspapers. Asks specifically about the Senate and its composition and also of the newly formed cabinet. Includes letter from the Director of Posts (Switzerland) to MacWhite,

concerning information on the postal service; the delivery of documents and [formulas], and notes that they have sent the required documentation to the GPO in Dublin. *In French.*

2pp

(d) Oliver St John Gogarty (1922–4)

- 186** 26 December 1922 Letter from Dr Oliver St John Gogarty, Mount Henry, Portarlington, to MacWhite, discussing current political affairs, particularly Ireland's entry to the League of Nations. States that he saw Cosgrave, President of Dáil Éireann, that day and 'again urged on him the necessity of taking immediate action.' Claims that Desmond FitzGerald is 'the bink of inefficiency which is the cause of neglect in affiliation.' States that he believes that Cosgrave is aware of the urgency of the situation now and adds that he gave him a brochure on the subject from Geneva and thinks that the ground will be covered in time.

2pp

- 187** 10 April 1924 Letter from Dr Oliver St John Gogarty, 15 Ely Place, Dublin to MacWhite in which he describes current political affairs in Ireland. States that he was with Desmond FitzGerald (Minister for External Affairs) when he was on his way to Geneva and discussed the inadequacies of MacWhite's salary with him and warned him that if he tried any tricks with MacWhite he would be going against 'one of Griffith's oldest and most valued friends, and one who did more to bring the Free State into being than all the Consuls before and more to maintain it than all those since.' Claims that FitzGerald will not be long in office and remarks that although he is a pleasant fellow, his ministry 'is all a muddle'. Notes that the next big crisis will be the border question and imagines a civil war that could follow if the Free State attempted 'to face things against England's salient Ulster.'

5pp

(e) Gearóid McGann (1924–5)

- 188** 15 November 1924 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Dáil Éireann, to MacWhite, Geneva, apologising for not sending the Broadcasting Report as promised. Discusses recent political happenings in Ireland and states that there are such innumerable currents and cross-currents to follow that it would take days to explain the actions of

various people.' Comments on the ill-health of President Cosgrave who is 'afraid to stir' as there is 'hardly a day...without some awkward question to be dealt with. Also complains about the recent Armistice celebrations on 11th November and regards them 'as a hostile demonstration against the Free State.' States 'Not in my day have I seen in Dublin the pro-English element so arrogant, and so well they can, seeing no half dozen of us agree or work together.'

2pp

- 189** 26 November 1924 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Dáil Éireann, to MacWhite, Geneva, replying to the latter's suggestion that he accompany them on a skiing holiday. Discusses the winding up of Dáil business before Christmas and comments on Cosgrave's ill-health due to long office hours and no holidays for years. Also discusses the Cork bye-election which 'gave great satisfaction' but complains about the Dublin result which was 'caused by sheer apathy and want of a candidate who would carry the business man.'

4pp

- 190** 10 December 1924 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Dáil Éireann, to MacWhite, Geneva, agreeing to join him whenever they go on holiday but can't be sure what date he will be able to get away. Discusses how they have sent President Cosgrave on holidays to Nice. Enquires as to whether MacWhite is able to get The Irish Times and comments 'The old die-hard crowd are beginning to lift their heads again - especially since the Nov 11th demonstration' and demanding that we must take our place in the Empire whole-heartedly and 'honour, even if it will not practice the cherished loyalties of Irish conservatism.'

2pp

- 191** 20 December 1924 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Dáil Éireann, to MacWhite, Geneva, cancelling his proposed trip to Switzerland as the political situation in Ireland has worsened. States that the Dáil is adjourned until February 3rd but that he has heard from O'Higgins that he may have to summon it to meet unexpectedly in January to extend the life of the Public Safety Act which expires on 31 January, due to the worsening situation. Reports on the sensational rumours that the Tobin group are 'out for a coup' and states that arms and ammunitions have been disappearing from every branch in the country for the past nine months and also that O'Higgins has hinted that he had fairly clear proof that a plot was on foot. Also discusses the division in the government party as 'close on 20 of them are in sympathy with the McGrath group'. Discusses Ó Máille's expulsion from the party for voting against the Directorate Bill and predicts that he will be supported by the McGrath group and the old IRB section.

2pp

- 192** 17 December 1925 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Dáil Éireann, to MacWhite, Geneva, declining an invitation to spend Christmas with the MacWhites due to commitments in the Dáil. Discusses the Boundary Commission Report and considers the settlement an excellent one and states that every practically minded person in the country regards it with the greatest relief. Also relates the happenings at the Shelbourne Hotel Conference organised by Johnson which he describes as a 'farce' and the four day debate 'was an agony'. Notes that Redmond and Byrne were 'painful in the extreme' and that 'Ó Máille fancies himself as a coming great patriotic leader. He is utterly useless and a fool.' Admits that no one ever expected to get anything from the Boundary Clause, except grave trouble, no matter in whose favour the report lay. States in relation to 'poor Mick' that 'he fully reckoned on being able to come to an arrangement with Craig and that to evoke the Boundary Clause would have been his very last resort.

4pp

(f) Alfred O'Rahilly (1925-9)

- 193** 9 July 1925 Letter from Alfred O'Rahilly, on holiday at L'Abbaye, St. Jacut de la Mer, Côtes du Nord, France. Discusses his recent visit to the Assembly in Geneva and thanks MacWhite for his kindness and help as it would have been 'intolerable' otherwise. States that he has sent in a desperate report from Geneva and is waiting to see whether it will have any effect. Also notes: 'F [Desmond FitzGerald?] got McGlouglin to attack me in a lecture (full of mistakes and absurdities) and to say that F made more useful suggestions than any delegate in Geneva!'

3pp

- 194** 3 August 1925 Letter from Alfred O'Rahilly, Saint Quay, France, describing his awful experiences holidaying in France. Also states that McGilligan wrote to him saying that they had done so well in Geneva that he would not inquire any further. O'Rahilly interprets this to mean that McGilligan must get someone else to go the following year - 'So that is the end of Geneva for me.'

2pp

- 195** 1 February 1926 Letter from Alfred O'Rahilly, Registrar, University College Cork, in which he mentions the Boundary Issue but states that his thoughts on it 'are too deep for words.' Also states that he has had no satisfaction with McGilligan and quips 'So *adieu Genève je ne te reverrai plus.*'

2pp

- 196** 15 January 1929 Letter from Alfred O’Rahilly, University College Cork, congratulating MacWhite on his transfer to Washington and advises him to keep on good terms with and in touch with the Catholic University of America. Provides him with two contacts therein, Dr. Healy from Cobh and Monsignor O’Dwyer.
- 2pp

IV Department of External Affairs

(i) Reports (1921–8)

- 197** 1 November 1921 Copy letter from MacWhite, in Geneva, to Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, containing Report No. 1, informing the government on his progress in setting up an office in Geneva at No 11 rue General Dufour, and has engaged Miss B. as secretary. Discusses the high cost of living and the exchange rate. On the subject of the reaction in Switzerland to affairs in Ireland, he remarks that they are very ignorant – ‘The Catholics sympathise with us on account of our religion and many of the Calvinists are of the opinion that we richly deserve whatever treatment we get. There are but a few who think of Ireland as anything else than a refractory part of England; those who look upon us as a nation are few and far between.’ Also describes arrangements for the bi-weekly bulletin in French and German as well as reporting on his introductions to editors of newspapers in Zurich, Berne, Lasane and Lacerne. Also notes that he successfully applied for a permanent press ticket so than he can follow the proceedings of the International Labour Conference.
- 2pp
- 198** 2 November 1921 Copy of Report No 2 from MacWhite, Geneva, to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dublin, concerning the League for the Rights of Small Nations. States that it is not of great importance although it meets once a month in defence of one of the nations affiliated to it. Reports that an Egyptian named Fahmy put forward a motion in favour of Ireland but that a British government employee purporting to represent one of the ancient states of the Russian Empire, tried to amend the motion to the effect that the sympathy of the Conference should also be extended ‘to the Orangeists of Ulster who were being persecuted by their Catholic neighbours’. Although the original motion was ultimately carried, MacWhite points out that the English are not indifferent to the influence of the League for Small Nations.
- 1p

- 199** 4 November 1921 Copy of Report No 3 from MacWhite, Geneva, to Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, informing him that he has had an interview with His Highness Abbas Hima, ex-Khedive of Egypt, who had just returned from Berlin, and who still has a friend in Wilhelmstrasse. Reports that the Khedive discussed the leaking of the secret regarding the transport of arms to Ireland with the Foreign Office Official in Wilhelmstrasse, but that the latter states it was the fault of the Irish in Berlin who did not agree amongst themselves, and that the secret was given away by a person named Chatterton-Hill.
- 1p
- 200** 1 December 1921 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he discusses International Labour Conference delegates who he has been meeting during the first three weeks of November and particularly mentions those from South Africa, Holland, Brazil, Chile, and Columbia as being sympathetic to Ireland. Also discusses the translation and circulation of AE's (George Russell) pamphlet 'Inner and Outer Ireland' and 'Is Ireland a Danger to England?' to Spanish speaking delegates, and mentions that all other delegates were supplied with French or English versions. In relation to religious intolerance in Ulster, he states that he has decided to publish a pamphlet in German and French consisting of testimonies of Protestant bishops and pastors to help dispel the illusion that the religious minority in Ireland suffer at the hands of the majority. Describes the Swiss press as having a friendly tone but are generally suspicious of anybody involved in propaganda. Also mentions Yuogo-Slavia and concludes by saying that that country is exceptionally favourable to Ireland and had a dislike for England because the English convened the Council of the League of Nations to regulate the Serbo-Albanian difficulty.
- 2pp
- 201** 30 December 1921 Copy of Report No. 8 from MacWhite, Geneva, to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, discussing the reaction in Geneva to the signing of the Treaty on 6 December 1921. Describes the Swiss press as welcoming the Treaty and being somewhat surprised at the generosity of England in agreeing to such a settlement. Also reports on a meeting with the ministers for Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and their favourable opinion of the Treaty. States : 'The diplomats to whom I have spoken think that in the League of Nations Ireland would enjoy a commanding position, unhampered as she would be by financial burdens or political prejudices. In diplomatic circles here it is believed that Ireland will be the bridge over which the United States will

eventually pass on the road to Geneva.’ Also reports that the Swiss ‘Pro-Ireland’ committee which had its headquarters in Zurich has been dissolved as, since the signing of the Treaty, it believed that its *raison d’être* had disappeared.

2pp

- 202** 1 March 1922 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, to [Minister for Foreign Affairs, George Gavan Duffy]. Discusses the situation in Switzerland since the approval of the Anglo-Irish Treaty by Dáil Éireann, but remarks on the ambiguity of his position which prevents him from exploiting the goodwill of political and diplomatic personages. States that on the Continent, an Irish representative is supposed to represent the Irish Free State and not the Republic - ‘It is not possible to explain to a foreigner the relations between Dáil Éireann and the Provisional Government nor to give him a clear idea of the functions of the various governments. For him there is only one government, that of the Free State, which is violently opposed by a republican minority under the leadership of de Valera.’ Remarks that from a political point of view, it is not possible to do any propaganda on the continent until the present situation is cleared up. Also adds a report about Czechoslovakia and describes the activities of their bureau in Geneva ‘which is the best equipped of its kind in Europe.’ Discusses the possibility of fostering reciprocal trade arrangements with Czechoslovakia and reports that as soon as conditions in Ireland have ameliorated, they would like to arrange for a trade agreement. Describes the French as not anti-English but pro-French and also comments on their resentment of Lloyd George’s perceived attempts at undermining the authority of the League of Nations.

3pp

- 203** 31 March 1922 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, to [the Department of Foreign Affairs], noting that in general the Swiss press and public are favourably disposed towards the Irish Free State. Warns, however, that there are some newspapers who are very scathing of those who oppose the treaty, and that reports of disorganisation in the Army, of local mutinies and of defiance of established authorities create a very bad impression and lead people to understand that the hesitation of the government in dealing with them will lead to further disorder. Also reports on St Patrick’s Day dinners he gave to *inter alia* the Czechoslovakian delegate to the League of Nations, the Director of the Czech Press Bureau and the Mexican Consul. Notes that he gave a dinner a few days previously for a Polish delegate and remarks- ‘Notwithstanding the Petite Entente and its recent developments the time is scarcely yet ripe for having the Poles and the Czechs at the same

table.' Concludes by reporting that Edward J. Phelan has been unanimously elected President of the new International Club in Geneva which has been established to meet the needs of delegates and officials of the League of Nations.

2pp

- 204** 1 [May] 1922 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, for the month of April. Discusses the falling prestige of the Irish Free State among the countries of the European continent due to the activities of the anti-Treatyites. States 'Foreigners who stood by Ireland in her darkest hour and who defended her cause at a moment when it was not popular to do so now feel humiliated at the false position in which our internecine wrangles have placed them. They cannot therefore be blamed for comparing us to those capricious children who once the object of their desires has been achieved can think only of clamouring for something else. Neither can we be surprised if some of them think that after all there may be something in the oft repeated English assertion that the Irish people are not only incapable but unfitted for self-government.' Adds that the Ulster question is well understood and that there are no champions of the Orange cause on the continent.

2pp

- 205** 1 June 1922 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, describing the critical attitude of the Central European Press to Irish affairs and bemoans the unfortunate situation of events in Ireland lending itself to exploitation by enemies. Reports mainly on the League of Nations and notes that there are soundings from that body's officials concerning Ireland's intentions toward it. Suggests that if Ireland seeks admission at the following General Assembly which meets on 3rd of September, American opinion would be favourably influenced by such a step. Describes Ireland's advantageous position in international diplomacy - 'Owing to financial and other reasons the more progressive nations of Europe cannot take the great initiative or act independently without prejudicing themselves in the eyes of the big powers. Many of them would, however, be prepared to follow if we could show the way, and as Ireland has no international embarrassments and excites no international jealousies, the sincerity of our motives would not be questioned.' Also remarks on the absence of an Irish representative at the Genoa conference and states that he had been told that it was a tactical mistake to have declined to take part in what was considered to be the greatest International Assembly that met since the Great War. Advises that the Irish Government should accept the invitation to the conference in The Hague.

2pp

- 206** 1 July 1922 Copy report from MacWhite, Geneva, for the month of June, discussing the reaction of the foreign press to the result of the recent Irish general election and notes that the sweeping victory of the advocates of the Treaty was welcomed as the prelude to the establishment of more peaceful conditions throughout the country. Comments on the reaction to the death of Sir Henry Wilson and how an English propaganda offensive ensured it was used against Ireland in Allied and pro-Ally countries where Wilson was well known and highly respected. Notes, however, that the efficacy of Wilson's death as an anti-Irish propaganda weapon, was considerably attenuated by the death of Herr Rathenau which took place twenty four hours later as the latter occupied the attention of the press and public to a far greater extent. Concludes by applauding recent 'energetic' action by the government 'in asserting its authority and in putting an end to acts of brigandage and disorder' and notes that this has made a very good impression abroad.'
- 1p
- 207** 1 August 1922 Copy report by MacWhite for the month of July, discussing the recent revolt of the anti-Treatyites and the destruction of the Four Courts. Describes the reaction on the continent as one of universal condemnation. 'In this respect they have been compared to the French communists who in 1871 attempted to destroy the Louvre and other public buildings though unlike the latter they can scarcely plead illiteracy in extenuation of their crime.' Comments on the continent's opinion toward the Irish government's treatment of the anti-Treatyites which is viewed as far too lenient. 'The rank and file of the irregulars are held to be no better than bandits and brigands whereas their leaders are looked upon, at best, as very bad losers who are lead (*sic*) from one stupidity to another by their exaggerated ideas of their own importance. The sniper is considered to be nothing less than a human pest, in the extermination of which, every honest citizen should freely participate.'
- 1p
- 208** c. 1926 Draft [article/report] by MacWhite entitled 'The League of Nations and the Saorstát - how the action of members is exercised', in which he describes other countries' representations on various permanent and advisory organs of the League such as communication and transit, dangerous drugs, security and disarmament, and points out that the Free State is not represented on any one of these, and that the only way she can exercise any influence is through the activity of her delegates to the Assembly and of her representative accredited to the League.
- 6pp

within the League, but complains about their inability to participate actively and openly in the general work of the Assembly, and remarks that the Free State will have to participate more fully in League matters if she wants to be elected to the council in 1930.

6pp

(ii) Correspondence

(a) George Gavan Duffy, Minister (1922–3)

- 212** 11 January 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, 11 rue General Dufour, Geneva, to George Gavan Duffy, newly-appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Congratulates him on his appointment and states that he is glad that the direction of foreign affairs in Ireland is finally in proper hands. Advises that the Provisional Government should establish a press bureau in Paris as a matter of necessity - 'The whole world is now watching every move that may be taken by the Cabinet, it is very likely that your actions will be the subject of much comment.' Reminds him of the Irish Race Conference that will be held in Paris shortly and how it should be exploited to the advantage of the new government. Also states that he wrote to Arthur Griffith the previous day regarding the same matters and also told him of the procedure to follow when applying for membership of the League of Nations. Concludes by saying that under the changed conditions (post-Treaty), he does not see how his presence in Geneva could be beneficial.

1p

- 213** 12 January 1922 Letter from George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, 51 Pembroke Road, Dublin, to MacWhite, in which he discusses the problems for Foreign Affairs in the situation whereby until the Treaty is ratified, there are officially two governments in the country, the Provisional and Republican governments. In this regard, he suggests that a rule must be established in Ireland which is universally adopted by other countries, namely that civil servants at home or abroad must abstain from taking any active part in party politics. Adds 'I see no objection to our representatives abroad expressing their private opinions as they are entitled to do in conversation with foreigners provided that they observe a loyal attitude to present government, reflect its policy and explain its position as they can in their official capacities'. Also requests MacWhite to furnish him with as much information about the League of Nations as he can. Postscript replies to MacWhite's letter of 11th January advising that MacWhite return to Geneva following the Irish Race Conference in Paris. Disagrees with an immediate need for a Paris press bureau. Asks him to chat with Diarmuid Coffey in Paris and notes that although the latter is not in government employ, he has many things to tell

MacWhite and has Gavan Duffy's confidence. Notes that the important part of the Race Conference is propaganda by personal communication. Adds that there is little use in sending Arthur Griffith anything on the League of Nations as he is 'preoccupied.'

2pp

- 214** 27 January 1922 Letter from George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to MacWhite in Paris, requesting the latter's views of the Irish Race Convention. Notes that during this transition period between the signing of the Treaty and the acceptance of it by the Irish people, it should be borne in mind, that the Government which eventually functions in Ireland, should make the greatest effort to develop relations with the League of Nations in Geneva. Also admits that Irish representatives in Paris, Rome and Berlin will have diminished responsibilities due to more important work being carried out in Geneva, and that to this end, he foresees possible changes in the continental establishments of the Irish Government.

2pp

- 215** 31 January 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in relation to the activities of the republican representatives at a meeting of the delegates at the Irish Race Convention. Describes how Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh nominated Art O'Brien who took the chair without being seconded, just as Dr Eoin MacNeill was considering his nomination. Also describes how control of the congress was secured to de Valera's friends from the beginning, and how de Valera occupied the finest suite of rooms in the Grand Hotel. States that he used to have 'the most profound respect' for de Valera but has now realised that 'he is nothing more than a politician and not a very brilliant one at that' and also that 'he played the part of the moderate man so well that only a few of those in the know saw anything else but what appeared on the surface.' Comments that he is convinced that in a few days, de Valera will be on his way to the US 'where he will use his newly acquired position to launch a campaign for funds which under some disguise or other will be used to finance his party to fight the forthcoming elections.'

2pp

- 216** 3 February 1922 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in relation to the re-arrangement of the work of the Department abroad. Suggests that the post of a permanent Under Secretary be established in Dublin, and advises that the man most suitable for the job 'should enjoy the confidence and respect...of the foreign representatives, and be of undoubted reliability...because of the critical period ahead.' Also discusses Joseph P. Walshe, who he criticises for being fickle in his loyalties and describes instances when he made 'about-turns' while

working in the delegation in Paris. Comments on his own present job in Geneva and how he has been in touch with the principal officials of the League of Nations and the Bureau International de Travail (International Labour Office), and remarks that he will have to start repaying the courtesies he receives being entertained by these people.

2pp

- 217** 9 February 1922 Letter from George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to MacWhite, in which he replies to MacWhite's observations on Joseph P. Walshe; notes that they came too late but is satisfied that he probably would not have acted upon such information in view of their 'exigencies'. Also comments on transforming the Department of Foreign Affairs into a proper office but admits it can only be developed by degrees.

2pp

- 218** 2 August 1922 Letter from George Gavan Duffy, 39 Mespil Road, Dublin, to MacWhite, discussing his recent disagreement with the government over their suppression of *Habeus Corpus* applications listed in the courts, and his consequent resignation from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2pp

- 219** 6 October 1922 Copy cover letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to George Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing excerpts from an interview with Seán T. O'Kelly which appeared in Le Gaulois on July 18th, 1921.

2pp

- 220** 20 February 1923 Letter from George Gavan Duffy, 39 Mespil Road, Dublin, to MacWhite, Geneva, explaining that he has been cut off from his wife in Munich due to the French occupation of the German Ruhr Valley and asks whether he can route letters to her via MacWhite in Switzerland. Adds that 'peace is trembling in the balance.'

1p

(b) Desmond FitzGerald, Minister (1923-6)

- 221** c. 10 January 1923 Fragment of a copy letter from MacWhite to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, in which he reports on the arrival in Lausanne during the holidays of a female messenger from the Irish Republicans with despatches from de Valera to the Bolshevik Commissary, Chicherin. States that the contents of the despatches 'were most edifying as they showed without a shadow of a doubt that whilst not openly espousing the Bolshevik cause in Ireland, the Irregulars were working hand in hand with the Irish Communist Party...' Quoting from one of the despatches, he reveals that de Valera has applied for a loan of £10,000 stg from the Moscow Government as well as a supply of arms and ammunition which could be easily landed on the west coast of Ireland. Despatch continues by stating that the loan would be repaid by American money when it is received. MacWhite concludes by reporting that de Valera has transmitted the despatches to Moscow and 'whilst awaiting a reply the female messenger of de Valera and Co. can be seen disporting herself in the palatial hotel where the Soviet Delegation has its headquarters.'
- 1p
- 222** 13 January 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to confirm that Miss O'Brennan is still in Lausanne doing propaganda work on behalf of the 'Irregulars'. Informs him also that she is in close contact with the Bolshevik Delegation which is presided over by Chicherin. States however, that he doesn't think Chicherin takes her seriously but hopes that this association can be used as propaganda against de Valera.
- 1p
- 223** 26 January 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, in which he discusses [?] 'who is drawing his salary from the Free State for the past twelve months who now announces himself the representative of the Irish Republic in Paris and who presides at a meeting, organised partly by himself in the interests of Irregular propaganda, which pledges its support to de Valera.' Also discusses the opportunity presented by the Ruhr crisis in France, of supplying France with cattle and thereby open up a new market for one of Ireland's principal industries. Also advises that FitzGerald should take steps immediately to have a Commissioner General appointed in Paris.
- 1p

- 224 26 January 1923 Letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, concerning a recent visit he made to Lausanne, where he tried unsuccessfully to discern the activities of Miss O'Brennan who has attached herself to the Russian Delegation. Also discusses Gerard Hamilton, a person who purchased arms for Sinn Féin a few years ago and who is a friend of Chicherin of the Russian Delegation, having occupied an adjoining cell in Brixton prison for several months and renewed their friendship in Genoa recently. Wonders whether Hamilton is employed by the Irregulars, as at a previous meeting he declared himself a 'die-hard' and said he frequently heard from Seán T. [Ó Ceallaigh]. States 'it ought to be easy enough to find out if it is in this business as he likes good cheer and, although he is discretion itself before dinner he is disposed to be voluble after.'
- 1p
- 225 18 June 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite to Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, concerning the channel of communication between the League of Nations and the Irish Free State. States that an official order has been posted up on the Public Notice Board of the Secretariat for the representatives of 52 different nations and of the world's press, to the effect that correspondence between the League and the Irish Free State should be addressed to the President of the Executive Council care of the Colonial Office on the same conditions governing correspondence with the dominion of New Zealand. Claims that it is an attempt to minimise the status of the Free State in the eyes of the world which we should not tolerate. Complains that he has asked the Minister for a letter of accreditation on many previous occasions and declares that now he is in a very embarrassing situation - 'It is apparent to everybody that little or no importance can be attached to my functions and that I am not seconded by my Government. How, then, can the diplomats and statesmen with whom I come in contact be expected to treat me seriously in my efforts to raise the prestige and dignity of the Irish Free State? Unless this matter receives immediate attention and my own position is made clearer I do not see how I can consciously carry on.'
- 1p
- 226 11 August 1923 Copy letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs to the Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva, concerning the text of Article 8 of the Treaty between Ireland and England which limits the size of the armed forces to the same proportionate sized army in Great Britain. Points out that the Free State will need to increase its army for the time being due to civil war but

will reduce it to the strict minimum as soon as the trouble has passed. Reasserts its commitment to world peace and declares that Ireland doesn't have a single enemy in the world.

2pp

- 227** 7 April 1926 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, to MacWhite, stating that he was pleased with the way things went in Geneva and notes 'Damage to the prestige of the Council doesn't matter a great deal, and I presume it means wither that things will be improved between now and September or the Assembly will then assert itself, either of which is quite to the good.'
- 1p
- 228** [undated] Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs, Lugano, stating that he received the 1000fr safely, and encloses a cheque for £40 as reimbursement. Discusses his plans to leave his young son in the College Don Bosco, Morroglia, and describes it as a beautiful place.
- 2pp

(c) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1922–9)

- 229** 12 January 1922 Letter from Joseph Walshe, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, Geneva, enclosing a newspaper cutting concerning Griffith's use of MacWhite's letter to convince the Dáil to approve the Treaty. Also notes that Briand is in favour of inviting Ireland to Genoa [Conference] 'so you will have your work cut out for you for some time.'
- 1p
- 230** 27 December 1924 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, 16 Herbert Street, in which he advises MacWhite to apply for an 'increase of screw' and suggests asking to be put on a proper civil service scale so that no matter where he is moved, his fundamental salary will be independent of what the representation allowance may be. Also refers to a friend of P. McGilligan's sister, Miss Anna Whelan, who is intending to go to Geneva to look for a suitable place where she could pass a few months on doctors advice. Asks whether MacWhite and his wife would meet her on arrival and settle her into Geneva for the first few days of her stay.
- 3pp

- 231** 27 March 1925 Letter from S. P. Breathnach (Joseph P. Walshe), Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite in Geneva, reprimanding MacWhite on behalf of the Minister (FitzGerald), for giving two press interviews, one at the time of the registration of the Treaty with the League of Nations, the other after the Opium Conference, without ascertaining beforehand that these opinions were in entire conformity with the views of the government and that the government wished him to make public. States that the Minister considers that the interviews were 'excursions from the diplomatic into the political sphere which, while conceivably damaging to some slight degree the prestige of Great Britain, most certainly increase our difficulties in dealing with that country.' Appended note by MacWhite reads: 'This reprimand was the result of a protest made by the Dominion Office about an interview I was supposed to have given to the Geneva correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Paris edition. The alleged interview was made up from a table of statistics of the British Revenue from opium in Hong Kong, the Federal and Unfederated Malayan State and India, published in the Colonial Office Blue Books for the previous year 1922. The Tribune correspondent for *Le Temps*, Paris apologised for his part in the affair. The supposed interview was featured across the front page of the Tribune under Block Capitals and headed 'The Nigger in the Woodpile'. This caused anger in London particularly so because it was confirmed by their own statistics.'
- 3pp
- 232** 13 January 1926 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, 16 Herbert Street, Dublin, and Under-Secretary for Department of External Affairs, concerning the re-organisation of Irish offices abroad. States that it is timely to get rid of ambiguity in all Irish posts abroad and to replace them in a recognised basis, and also believes that there is little use pressing for diplomatic posts until after the general election. Asks for MacWhite's views on a consular office in Paris but warns that from a status point of view he is on a par with Timothy A. Smiddy, Minister in Washington, but being part of a consulate in Paris would mean a lessening of status. Also includes letter from Walshe to Paula MacWhite thanking her for the New Year's gift of one of her paintings.
- 6pp
- 233** 15 February 1926 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Under-Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, thanking MacWhite for *Le Manuel Diplomatique* which he received recently. States that no decision has been made yet regarding the League Assembly and that the Minister, himself, will probably go alone.
- 1p

- 234** 2 March 1926 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Under-Secretary, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite informing him that a M. Kawaniski and his wife arrived on Sunday and called to the Department who provided them with pamphlets. Also states that nothing is fixed about Geneva and that the Executive Council is meeting about it. 1p
- 235** 11 May 1926 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Under-Secretary, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, informing him that he got his note in the nick of time as the credentials being submitted to the League were going through. States that he has been assured that the inclusion of MacWhite's name was 'due to departmental ignorance, which is now modified.' 1p
- 236** 3 June [1926] Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, 16 Herbert Street, Dublin, to MacWhite, Geneva, discussing the latter's salary. States that he believes the Minister for External Affairs, Desmond FitzGerald, will bring the matter to the cabinet. Also discusses the forthcoming elections and predicts that they will go favourably for the government and that there is every chance that they will keep their present majority in the Dáil. 2pp
- 237** 6 August 1926 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, to MacWhite hoping that the latter won't mind being listed as an 'additional delegate', the wording of which was chosen by accountants. States that he is the first substitute delegate and 'could be one of the three delegates if Eoin MacNeill's peculiar position as Ex. Minister had to be considered'. 1p
- 238** 7 August [1926] Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, apologising and offering explanation for 'events occurring during the year which on the surface would have given you reason for attributing rudeness and worse qualities to me.' With regard to official business he suggests that MacWhite would proceed with his idea for hiring an extra typist for the month [of the Assembly]. Advises MacWhite to write to the Department of External Affairs suggesting that the best solution would be to attach Mlle Jacquiner (current typist) to the legation and utilise the other typist for office purposes. 4pp

- 239** 1 February 1927 Copy letter from MacWhite, 43 Quai Wilson, Geneva, to Joseph Walshe, Department of External Affairs, discussing his proposal for the re-organization of External Affairs. Advises on the appointment of Saorstát Ministers to continental capitals especially at Paris and Berlin. Dissuades against appointing consuls to these capitals as consulates are as expensive to run as legations but far less satisfactory. Suggests that the legations should be based on the Swiss system which embraces all consular as well as diplomatic activities. Also discusses the development of foreign trade markets and points out that England's purchasing power is waning and therefore the Free State needs to open up markets in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany. Also discusses the [Minister for External Affairs, Desmond FitzGerald] and states - 'I have no personal animus towards D. and should be sorry to be directly or indirectly the cause of injuring him but it is my candid opinion that he would be more at home in a nursery than in his present position. He gave me the impression of being absolutely childish without any sense of responsibility or proportion. I heard him criticising the government and his own office before French people in a manner that almost made me blush...The duty of the representative of the state in a foreign country is to enforce its respect by every means and to increase its prestige and dignity but not to make it a laughing stock...'
- 3pp
- 240** 25 March 1927 Copy of letter from J. P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, concerning a recent statement by the British Government that they intended to raise the question of the form of League Treaties at the next Council Meeting. Informs MacWhite that the Free State Government agreed on the condition that it was formally stated by Sir Austin Chamberlain that he had been requested by the Dominions to do so - 'That was the only way to prevent the assumption that the British Representative was exercising no exceptional function in speaking for the Dominions.'
- 1p
- 241** 17 June 1927 Copy of letter from J. P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs to Michael MacWhite, instructing him to attend the meetings of the Limitation of Naval Armaments Conference until the arrival of the Minister and the Attorney-General. Observes that this is the first international conference leading to the making of a political convention, that all the states of the Commonwealth are represented completely and exclusively by their own appointed delegate and that the British delegates hold powers formally limited to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and those parts of the Empire which are not separate members of the League. States that

the Minister wishes him to act as a silent member unless the constitutional position of the Dominions as separate units for the purpose of representation is at issue.

3pp

- 242** 25 August 1927-
9 December 1927 Correspondence between MacWhite, the Department of External Affairs, and the Dominions Office, London, relating to the Irish objection to the employment of the term 'Britannic' in the title of His Majesty the King in matters relating to the Irish Free State. 18pp
- 243** 15 October 1927 Copy of a letter from J. P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, concerning the Diplomatic Conference for the abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions. Discusses the recommendation of the Imperial Conference which states that as far as possible general treaties such as the abolition of import and export prohibitions should be made in the name of Heads of States so that the special *inter se* relations of the Commonwealth be safeguarded without the use of the *inter se* clause. (MacWhite annotates this statement as 'naïve'.) Requests on behalf of the Minister, that MacWhite send his views on the judgement of Irish international status and also asks for information on the possibility of registering Irish denunciation of the British-Italian Treaty of 1883. 2pp
- 244** 2 November 1927 Letter from J. P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, returning an expense claim MacWhite had submitted for a wire he had sent to President Cosgrave stating that he was 'deeply grieved and shocked at the cowardly assassination of Minister for Justice and External Affairs.' (Kevin O'Higgins) 1p
- 245** 10 December 1927-
15 December 1927 Copy of letter and copy reply from J. P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite. Concerning the ambiguity of the position of the Dominions in the Convention of Export and Import prohibitions and restrictions. Walshe blames this ambiguity on a '*soi-disant* legal opinion of the League' while MacWhite asserts that this legal opinion was a presumptive 'imposed on the Irish Delegation due to their ignorance of the facts.' Also notes that at the time of the declaration, MacWhite had pointed out that if it was accepted, the status of the Saorstát as a member of the League of Nations would be considerably affected, and implies that his warning went unheeded. 5pp

- 246 20 April 1928 Copy letter from MacWhite to J. P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, requesting that he bring a memorandum on the subject of diplomatic representation at Geneva to the attention of the Minister. States that as far back as December he wrote him on the personal aspect of this question but has had no reply. Includes copy memorandum by MacWhite to the Department of External Affairs entitled 'Diplomatic representation at Geneva'. Outlines the history of Saorstát representation at the League of Nations including his appointment in 1923, the debate surrounding the controversial *inter se* clause, attempts to be elected to the council, minor victories over the British Empire in proving the Free State a full member of the League, independent of Great Britain. Continues by noting that the Canadian Advisory Officer and the Free State representative do not have recognised diplomatic rank despite the former being equivalent of a consul or legation, and the latter equivalent to a Minister Plenipotentiary. States that 'semi-official diplomacy is not only objectionable from the point of view of the State in which it is practised but is very often humiliating to the individual who practices it and consequently to the government he represents.' Further states that the inadequacy of his salary and emoluments is his greatest disadvantage and concludes that it might be better for the prestige of the State if the Geneva Office were closed down until such time as sufficient funds be found to permit it to function properly. Adds that in the past, he was able to make use of private means in the execution of official duties but family reasons do not allow him to continue to do so.
- 6pp
- 247 18 September 1928 Letter from Joseph P Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, concerning MacWhite's transfer from Geneva to Washington. States that they want MacWhite to get a complete idea of Ireland's external affairs and in return they would like a great deal of information about Geneva. Also notes that they would like MacWhite's replacement, Seán Lester, to be in Geneva a couple of weeks before MacWhite leaves.
- 2pp
- 248 19 September 1928 Letter from [Joseph Walshe], Sanat[orium] St Blasier, [Schwarzkoed] in which he congratulates MacWhite on his appointment as Minister to Paris and to the League [this was an alternative posting to the one in Washington, but did not come to fruition - see P194/294]. Discusses the work of the Department of External Affairs and complains that there will always be 'terrible specimens' in the Dáil who can't understand the need for External Affairs as 'their existence is a puzzle to normal human beings.' Hopes that staffing levels will be complete before Fianna Fáil come into power

'and even though that contingency - fortunately for the country - is now exceedingly remote, it must be recognised as a possible policy on the part of the present govt in certain circumstances to let FF in as a means of giving them the final coup de grace. Even in a very short period of office they could impose half a dozen of their foreign 'experts' on our Dept. You have met one or two of these 'experts' but the ones you haven't met are actually worse.'

2pp

- 249** 20 December 1928 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe to MacWhite informing him that he will be receiving his official notification of his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Refers to the change of original plans which would have seen MacWhite as Minister at Paris but notes that 'all is well that ends well' as MacWhite now has 'the very best post on the gift of the Saorstát' and that Washington is beyond all comparison more important than either Paris or Berlin. Assures him that when he leaves for Washington he will have a clear realisation of what the Government expects of him and will have the confidence that the Department of External Affairs will consider fully all his reports and suggestions.

2pp

- 250** 12 January 1929 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, discussing the possibility of MacWhite transferring to Washington within two months and informs him that his replacement will most probably be Seán Lester. Explains that W. J. Macauley will be *chargé d'affaires* until MacWhite arrives. 'He is a splendid civil servant, and he has made the best possible use of his position as a diplomatic officer to get a full knowledge of the Washington machinery both social and official... You will find him a very loyal colleague in your work and a real good soul.' Also discusses the reason why they are recalling Lindsay Crawford to Dublin - 'When we have had a few general chats you will realize how exceedingly difficult you would have found it to deal with Crawford in your capacity as general officer responsible for all our USA operations. His successor will probably be a civil servant who knows the rules of the game and will be a real help to you.'

2pp

- 251** 21 January 1929 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, instructing MacWhite to proceed with his arrangements for leaving Geneva immediately and arriving in Dublin in February. States that every effort will be made to send his successor to Geneva within a month or six weeks.

1p

(d) Seán Murphy, Secretary (1927–8)

- 252** 3 May 1928 Letter from Séan Ó Murchadha, Department of External Affairs, stating that the Minister, Patrick McGilligan, wants to inform him that after careful consideration, it has not been found possible to agree to the British proposal regarding the preamble to any convention which may be concluded at the conference in Rome. Instructs MacWhite to vote against its adoption at the conference if the amendment is inserted. 3pp
- 253** 1 June 1928 Cover letter from Seán Murphy, Department of External Affairs to MacWhite enclosing a copy of a letter from Edward J. Phelan, International Labour Office, to Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, asking that at the next conference, the Irish delegation might support the view that Brazil, which is withdrawing from the League of Nations will remain a member of the International Labour Organisation. Explains that if Brazil is not allowed to retain her membership of the League and the International Labour Court, it would be difficult to see how the United States could become a member of the Permanent Court, and this could have an unfortunate effect on the possibilities for the development of closer collaboration between the US and the league institutions in the wider sense. Murphy writes that it is doubtful if it would be worse for Ireland to take the initiative in a matter of this kind but states to MacWhite ‘You are the best judge of what action if any we should take, and the Minister leaves the question entirely in your hands.’ 8pp
- 254** 10 July 1928 Letter from Seán Murphy, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, apologising about the short notice MacWhite received to return to Dublin on 16th. Describes the busy schedule of the Department of late. 2pp
- 255** 17 August 1928 Letter from Seán Murphy, Department of External Affairs to MacWhite, regarding a further complication which has arisen in relation to the League of Nations. Informs him that Frank B. Kellogg (US Secretary of State), is arriving in Dublin (following the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928 providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy), and that it has been decided that the President of the Executive Council, W. T. Cosgrave, should travel to Paris instead of the Minister for External Affairs, Patrick McGilligan, and return with Kellogg to Dublin on 29th. It is also felt that the Vice-president, Blythe, and Desmond FitzGerald (Defence), should be here

to meet him which means that they cannot go to Geneva to the opening of the Assembly. Also states that the Minister for Education, John M. O'Sullivan, and the Attorney General, John A. Costello, are anxious to stay and meet Kellogg as well which would mean that MacWhite would be the only person at the opening meeting of the Assembly. Feels that this would be harmful to the Free State's prestige at Geneva and asks for his views. Also asks him to be ready to arrive in Paris to meet Cosgrave on Friday 24th.

3pp

- 256** 21 August 1928 Letter from Seán Murphy, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite, concerning the decision that the President of the Executive Council, W. T. Cosgrave, should sign the Kellogg-Briand Pact in Paris and return to Dublin with Kellogg on the *U.S. Detroit*. Discusses the practicalities of the event such as MacWhite arriving from Geneva and meeting Cosgrave on his arrival from Dublin; hospitality by the French Government; and projections on the possible schedule of events at the signing ceremony as well as the prospect of MacWhite being appointed in Paris.

3pp

(iii) Transfer to Washington (1924–32)

- 257** 1924-32 Washington – appointment of minister
Copy correspondence concerning the creation of the position of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington. Includes copy correspondence between the British government and the government of the USA in respect of creating such an appointment; copy telegram correspondence between the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Union of South Africa; objections by the Dominion Office, Downing St, as to the creation of Ministerial posts at Paris and Berlin, the former to which MacWhite had been informed he was going to be appointed. Many of the objections raised in connection with the Washington post appear to be about the form of wording used to describe the post.

23pp

- 258** 18 December 1928-
21 December 1928 Letter from Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, to MacWhite enclosing an official communication from Walshe to MacWhite informing the latter that he has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. McGilligan admits that it is a change of plan from the original plan discussed in the summer (to appoint him as Minister to Paris). States that MacWhite's elevation in the foreign service was never in doubt or never in question by the

Council and blames the delay on problems arising from his departure from Geneva.

4pp

- 259** 7 January 1929 Letter from Seán Lester, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite before he leaves for Washington, informing him that he has been asked to go to Geneva for 7 or 8 months and asks whether MacWhite could furnish him with a list of persons he is likely to meet in connection with the League of Nations.

2pp

V Propaganda (1921–3)

- 260** 16 December 1921 Irishes Bulletin Nr 65
Outlining the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. *In German.*
- 3pp
- 261** c. 14 June 1922 Pamphlet printed by Bureau Irlandais entitled 'L'orangisme ulstérien et la crise Irlando-Britannique'. Illustration shows a map of Ulster indicating how the province has been partitioned with a key to areas with a majority of nationalists and areas with a majority of unionists. Text of pamphlet is taken from Le Temps, 14 June 1922 and by J. M. Goblet. *In French.*
- 4pp
- 262** c. June 1922 Propaganda poster/notice entitled 'Irlande - Nouvel exposé sur le commerce extérieur en 1920.' *In French.*
- 1 item
- 263** December 1922 Article from Grande Revue entitled 'Que va devenir l'Irlande?' *In French.*
- 20pp
- 264** January 1923 Article from La Revue de Geneve entitled 'Irlande - la situation au debut de 1923' by George O'Brien and translated by Maurice Bourgeois. *In French.*
- 8pp
- 265** Undated Article by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland as a factor in European diplomacy.'
- 5pp

VI Personal Correspondence (1922-7)

- 266 [c.1922] Letter from Séamus Ua Brannagáin, 31 Holdenhurst Avenue, North Finchley, London, to MacWhite, reminiscing on their meetings in the National Club, Chancery Lane in 1896, 1897 and 1898. Congratulates him on the position he now finds himself, i.e. representative of the Free State. Describes his life since their last meeting and states that for 10 years he was on the Executive of the London Gaelic League and went to Dublin [every year] for 19 years to visit the Oireachtas and the Sinn Féin Conventions. States that during all those years in Dublin he met almost all the men who have done work for the cause such as Griffith and Collins. Also states that when he worked in the Gaelic League, he worked with Gavan Duffy and states that he is 'not surprised at his wobbling and indecisions, nor is he surprised at A. P. O'Brien or Dr Mark Ryan, who is a strong 'Free-Stater'. In relation to the new Ireland he states that he is sorry that the franchise gave women under 30 the vote - 'I would compel every one to use the vote as in ancient days of Sparta, but I would bar women under 30'. In conclusion he notes that he has been in every movement since the time of Butt's Home Rule Confederation. 'I supported C. S. Parnell to the end and then took up with the Gaelic League and Sinn Féin and I am proud and happy to see how far we have travelled, Messrs Cosgrave, Higgins and Mulcahy, to mention a few, are men to be proud of.'
- 3pp
- 267 16 February 1922 Letter from Professor Dr G. Binz, vice-director, Schwiezerisch Landesbibliothek, Bibliotheque Nationale Suisse, Berne, Switzerland, to MacWhite, in which he replies to the latter's query about the manuscript 'Codex Bernensis' which he states contains large glossaries in a Celtic language but regrets to say that he cannot discern whether it is Gaelic or another branch of the Celtic languages. *In French.*
- 1p
- 268 20 June 1922 Letter from Maud Gonne MacBride, Chez Madame Avril le 5 Crois, 1 Avenue Malakoff, Paris, to MacWhite in Geneva, voicing her concern for the 'stampede of terrorized people' fleeing violence in Belfast. Reveals that the Minister for External Affairs, Desmond FitzGerald, had asked her to go to Paris to inform the people there of the atrocities that are occurring in Catholic Belfast, and to contact MacWhite if she felt it would be useful. Requests that he get an international society such as the Red Cross interested in the situation so

that that they might send a commission of inquiry to Belfast and perhaps establish refuges for women and children in or near the Falls Road.

2pp

- 269** 19 January 1923 Copy letter from P R Fitzgibbon, to the Editor of the Chicago Citizen, containing a strongly worded and vitriolic attack on de Valera: 'Eduardo de Valera is not of Ireland nor for Ireland...He had converted followers (who were by nature and inheritance heroic and patriotic young men) into skulking assassins and bandits.' Concludes by stating 'I have tried to keep neutral in this unfortunate fratricide, but the time has come to speak plainly and place the responsibilities where they belong, for there will not be peace in Ireland while de Valera is at large. His country is Central American with his brother half-breeds, not Ireland. He must go.'

2pp

- 270** 11 February 1923 Copy letter from MacWhite, Geneva, to Seán Milroy, discussing the publication of a new newspaper by Milroy to perpetuate the Griffith policy. Promises to contribute whenever he can but warns that his name must not be printed as he may get into trouble with the Department of External Affairs. Discusses the fact that there are no representatives of the Free State being appointed abroad and complains especially about the lack of a representative in Paris. 'I do not see why we should not have already appointed our representative so that our commercial and other interests could be looked after instead of leaving them to the irregulars as was the case of the consulate in Paris. The acting Trade Agent there at present knows no more about trade than my boots and at the time of the Race Conference in Paris last year he was a supporter of de V.' Also complains that the Minister and the Dáil in general are not getting full value out of the Treaty and not allow themselves to be cajoled or bluffed by the Colonial Office and claim that the Minister for External Affairs should insist on those matters as well as on everything that may be of social, political or economic interest to the Irish Free State.

1p

- 271** 1 November 1923 Letter from William Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, to Paula MacWhite, thanking her for sending them one of her paintings and remarks that it is excellent.

1p

- 272** 4 September 1924 Letter from Major Bryan R. Cooper T.D., Khyber Pass, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, to MacWhite, Geneva, thanking him for sending newspapers which he read with great interest.

1p

- 273 27 January 1927 Letter from [W. P. Tilly], Le Ray, Chateau d'Oex, to MacWhite thanking him for the flags and remarks that it will be the highest point they have yet flown in the Alps. Discusses a church in Chateau d'Oex which may have been called after St. Columbanus and also discusses some books he has read or recommended.
- 1p

VII Press Cuttings (1922–8)

- 274 1922–8 Press cuttings from Irish and continental newspapers concerning Ireland and its role in the League of Nations, including a cutting from La Suisse concerning a debate between MacWhite and Motta, the Swiss representative at Geneva. In English, French and some German.
- 23 items

D WASHINGTON DC

I Appointment (1928–9)

- 275 28 February 1929 Note by MacWhite concerning his briefing by the Department of External Affairs on the new post in Washington. Complains that although he had 'a couple of long conversations' with Joseph P. Walshe, in connection with his new post, and valuable advice from the President (Cosgrave), he has learned very little in regard to what is expected of him. Also states that he had no conversation with Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, about his duties. 'Strange: appointed to a most important post with no instructions from my Minister and only a few vague references to insignificant matters from the Sec of the Department. What is to be assumed in the circumstances?'
- 2pp
- 276 January 1929 Letters of congratulation to MacWhite on his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State to Washington from Dr Jean Dardel; Albert Thomas, International Labour Office; Paul de Henry; Madeleine Thomas; T. Barrington; Ronald P. Mortished; D. L. Kelleher; Maud Griffith; Mícheál Ó Duibhinn; Baron Von Pflugl; P. J. Hooper; W. D. [Carey/Darcy]; Stanley Lyon; William Boberg; Manley O'Hudson,

Alfred Dummin, International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation; J.W. Nerney; Edith Spender; A. Ó Brolcháin; Victor Frank; Florence E. marks; Hugh R. Wilson; and W. P. Kelly.

24 items

- 277** 4 January 1929 Letter from John A. Costello, Attorney General, congratulating MacWhite on his appointment to the 'premier diplomatic position in the service of the Irish Free State', Washington. 1p
- 278** 12 February 1921 Copy of text of credentials of F. P. Walsh appointed by the Envoy of the Republic of Ireland to the US as Consul for one year at \$75,000 including all expenses. 1p
- 279** March 1929 Copy of letter of credence issued by King George V to the President of the United State, Calvin Coolidge, authorising MacWhite to be the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State to Washington. 2pp
- 280** 14 March 1929 Transcripts of MacWhite's speech to the US President Calvin Coolidge on presentation of his letters of credence. 2pp
- 281** 14 March 1929 Transcript of the reply of the US President Calvin Coolidge to the remarks of the newly-appointed Michael MacWhite on the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence. 2pp

II Irish Correspondence

(i) Department of External Affairs

(a) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1929–33; 1937)

- 282** 2 July 1929 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, to MacWhite in which he instructs the latter to furnish the Department with reports on the 'smallest details'. Warns that unless this happens the Department cannot give him the close co-operation necessary for the formulation of

an American policy. Requests details on MacWhite's 'exact relations' with the British and ideas on their attitude towards Ireland in the States. Also requests close summaries of his speeches and 'even your conversations with important people'. Also suggests that MacWhite cancel engagements outside of Washington 'until you have had time to convey a complete picture to us and to come to a considered judgement as to what type of invitations are really worth accepting.'

2pp

- 283** 18 July 1929 Letter from J. P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, concerning the possibilities MacWhite had raised of 'Tourist Extension' and of an American company undertaking to build large hotels in Ireland. Disagrees with the claim by the US Department of Commerce about the amount spent by Americans in Ireland in 1927. States that the Minister for External Affairs, Patrick McGilligan, believes that until the Americans are prepared to send over their own experts and take the usual risks, there is no hope of success.

3pp

- 284** 8 March 1930-
18 May 1930 de Valera's Tour of America in 1930
Copy letters to Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, mainly concerning de Valera's tour of America in 1930.
Includes: Copy letter mainly discussing the amount of publicity that de Valera is receiving in America, which he describes as 'negligible'. Contrasts his visit to Boston in 1920 when 60,000 people received him to his current visit when less than a dozen people met him at the station when he arrived. Refers to the Irish Counties Ball which Dev attended although uninvited and the Committee ignored his presence. States also that a few days previously the Cavan Men's Association had their ball and that much to their annoyance, de Valera also paid them a visit. 'The Chairman was persuaded to announce his presence in the ballroom, and I have been informed by one who assisted that the hisses were louder than the applause.' (8 January 1930)
Includes: Copy letter reporting that Senator Sullivan of Wyoming had imparted to him that de Valera had approached him for help 'for the newspaper project' but had refused. (22 January 1930)
Includes: 'de Valera had a meeting at Washington about a fortnight ago at which 125 persons assisted. For some reason or other, he has been hanging around here since then...His stock has fallen so much since the re-election of President Cosgrave that even his friend Frank P. Walsh is not far from abandoning him...The fact is that money is not coming in. The Boston meeting, of which so much capital was made, and on which he counted so much, did not bring him only a little over \$1,000. (7 May 1930)
Includes: 'I gather that he (de Valera) is sailing for Ireland in the course of a week or two. According to Mr Drury, he does not appear in very high spirits. The general belief is that he has overstayed his time here. I think that it might be taken for granted that his credit even with many of

his erstwhile followers, has considerably depreciated since his arrival in New York last December. It is noteworthy that he had scarcely any man of prominence associated with him in the different centres he visited who was of Irish birth. It is doubtful that his principal supporters in this city, named Finnerty and Lyons, both of whom, are lawyers, ever set foot on Irish soil'

11pp

- 285** 16 April 1930 Letter from J. P. Walshe to MacWhite. Marked 'Private and Personal'. Discusses a 'crisis' which created the 'good result of making FF make quite a lot of statements which remove them still further from the support of the extreme republican wing.' Predicts that Fianna Fáil are getting so near to the present Cumann na nGaedhal government's position on fundamentals, that in about 6 or 8 years, some of their principal members may find themselves in the same government as the principal members of the present government. Also discusses MacWhite's achievements in Washington in the previous year and the work of other Irish consuls around America.

2pp

- 286** 2 October 1930 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, discussing the services of the new Consulate General and the transfer of functions from the British Consul in New York. Suggests that it will be necessary that the Consul in Boston be granted an exequatur so that he will be authorised to deal with all the consular work in his district as is not necessary to be dealt with by the Consul General in New York. Also suggests that in order to take over all consular matters in the United States affecting the Saorstát, four new consular posts at Chicago, San Francisco, St Louis, and New York have to be established. Adds another matter, namely about the large number of Saorstát citizens who are deported from the US, some of whom have spent the best part of their life there. 'Sometimes they are unworthy, sometimes not. If they have worked when they were capable, the community for which they sweated should support them in their old age; on the other hand if they are all of the criminal type, we don't want them, as they all become public charges on the Saorstát.' Suggests that the US Department of Labour provide proof that a proposed deportee is not a US citizen and if there is any doubt, the Saorstát should refuse authorisation for deportation.

2pp

- 287** 18 October 1930 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, reporting on conversations he had recently with prominent Irish Americans such as John D. Ryan, Peter J. Moloney, James Butler and Mr Bowman. Relates that Moloney will be visiting him soon along with D. J. Smyth, R. J. Beamish and Mr McGlenn of

Philadelphia, and General Kincaid and Mr Sheedy of New York to discuss the possibility of building hotels in the Free State. Also relates a conversation Moloney had with Judge Morgan O'Brien and others regarding their losses in connection with the Irish Industrial Trust. Discusses a Mr Mullen who acts as secretary and advisor to Barry Egan and Alderman French, and expresses his distrust of him due to his ability to influence the opinion of Judge O'Brien.

2pp

- 288** 31 October 1930 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs, reporting
on a variety of issues. Firstly states that
he has been receiving complaints from people who purchased tickets
for the Hospitals' Trust Sweepstakes and had them returned by the Post
Master General in the US marked 'fraudulent' as sweeps were illegal in
the US. Also mentions a 3000 lb consignment of Irish bacon that was
held up by customs authority in New York which he resolved.
Discusses the American economic depression and quotes that 5 million
are actually unemployed but that 20 million will be affected by
unemployment come winter. Finally discusses American involvement
with Brazilian rebels and with Cuba.

3pp

- 289** 17 November 1930 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe
discussing the case of Seán Nunan,
former secretary to de Valera, who then
became a bacon importer in the US. Confirms that he has intervened on
Nunan's behalf with the United States authorities who were holding a
consignment of bacon and would not release it to Nunan.

1p

- 290** 17 November 1930 Copy letter from MacWhite, Washington,
to Joseph P. Walshe, discussing the Irish
Hospitals' Sweepstakes and their illegal
status in the United States, and that it is a punishable offence to use the
United States mail to send or receive sweepstakes tickets. States that it
is possible that the Director of Hospital Trusts Ltd as well as their sales
agents may be refused entry to the US or if already in the US, may face
prosecution for fraud and deported. Also notes that the ticket scheme in
connection with the Cork Exhibition, where the purchaser may win a
free return ticket from New York to Cobh, is equally an infringement of
the US laws, and warns 'it is wise counsel to scrupulously respect the
laws of a country, and in particular of that whose hospitality you enjoy.'
Includes a copy of a statement issued by the Department of State,
Washington, in regard to the matter.

3pp

immigration for 2 years due to the dire economic situation in the US. Reports that they also discussed Irish relations with the USSR and notes that the US is very perturbed by the Soviet Five Year Plan 'which will permit in the near future, partly because of their inflated currency and also of their system of what practically amounts to slave labour, to flood the world markets with their goods and sell them at a price that will defy competition. The United States Department of Commerce is seriously studying the matter, and I gather from other sources that they see no practical means of combating Soviet Methods unless every capitalist country in the world agrees to put an embargo on the importation of Soviet goods.'

3pp

- 296** 27 December 1930 Copy letter to Joseph P. Wlashe,
Department of External Affairs,
concerning a meeting he had with Judge Daniel F. Coholan of New York. States that Coholan felt it was disgraceful that an ex-Governor Smith was conferred with an honorary degree by the National University, as he 'was of Jewish extraction and never lifted a finger to help Ireland', and also there were scores of Irish Americans who had made outstanding contributions to science and literature, outside altogether of their work for Ireland, which would have marked them out for some recognition by Irish institutions. Also reports that Coholan stated that he would not reside in Glandore, County Cork again as the question of double taxation was most irritating to Americans. Finally relates a visit by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien who 'seems to have forgotten the grievances under which he laboured on his return from Ireland last year'.

2pp

- 297** 2 January 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs, on a
variety of issues commencing with US satisfaction that the Irish Free State ratified the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments. Continues by discussing his relations with various members of the Administration: Mr Castle, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr Cotton, Under Secretary of State; Mr Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; and Mr Stimpson, Secretary of State. Concludes by describing a reception for the diplomatic corps given by President and Mrs. Hoover on New Year's Day.

3pp

- 298** 17 February 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs, reporting
that an article has appeared in The Gaelic American by a correspondent signing himself 'Eireannach' in which he attempts to outline the policy that should be adopted by the Cumann na

nGaedheal organisations in Ireland. Speculates that the author of the article is Judge Daniel Coholan or someone inspired by him.

1p

- 299** 17 February 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, concerning the objections raised by the US Administration to the appointment of an American Chairman for the Disarmament Conference, as they feel that they could not play their cards with the freedom they desire.

2pp

- 300** 1931 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, marked 'Personal and Destroy please', in which he suggests that MacWhite leak extracts from Senator Joe Connolly's speech to the Seanad (21 February 1931), where he accuses the Americans by their actions in Nicaragua of being more imperialistic than the British, to the American Press 'as an antidote to Dev's fulsome praise of America, in his present campaign of money-getting.' Asks: 'Have you had time to follow Dev's gyrations since he went to the US. I hope his hoard will not be much increased during his trip. He must find it rather hard to distinguish his position from the Extreme Republicans on one hand and from the Cumann na nGaedheal on the other.'

2pp

- 301** 3 March 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, concerning the hastening of the issue of commissions to the Consular Offices. Provides the example of P. Galwey Foley in Boston who has been acting for nearly 5 months without a commission. States 'One can never tell when a case may present itself in New York or elsewhere where the authority of a consular officer may be questioned. If they are not in a position to substantiate their official status, the dignity of their position as well as that of the State suffers.'

2pp

- 302** 2 April 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe concerning the amount of requests MacWhite received from congressmen, clergymen, lawyers and others for information on conditions in the Irish Free State in view of addresses to be delivered by them on St Patrick's Day. Suggests that it would be preferable if a pamphlet dealing with the Saorstát could be published and widely distributed to Irish organisations and interested parties in the US as there are frequent complaints relating to the scant information available affecting the Saorstát and also would reduce the amount of labour required. Appends lists of requests for information he received in the year 1930.

7pp

their ears fantastical stories from The Irish World of wickedness and perversion of the Saorstát Government to which nobody in Ireland would give the slightest credence.' Also discusses the activities of Catholic priests in the US who actively oppose the Free State.

2pp

- 307** 16 December 1931 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs, reporting
on a visit he received from Representative
Richard J. Welch of San Francisco, with whom he had a frank
conversation concerning the financial situation of the Free State,
covering trade, unemployment, revenue and expenditure figures as well
as a debate on Welch's assertion that the moratorium by Great Britain
should be extended as it goes beyond war debts and covers debt of a
private nature. MacWhite retorts that the people of the Saorstát were fit
and capable of managing their own affairs and that they regarded
gratuitous interference from the citizens of other countries as a piece of
impertinence.

2pp

- 308** 19 December 1931 Copy letter (partial) to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs,
concerning the activities of certain
clergymen in the US with regard to Ireland. Cites the petition that the
Catholic clergy of San Francisco had forwarded to President Hoover
asking that the moratorium be extended by England to Ireland.
MacWhite reports that he informed Monsignor Ryan, the advisor to the
Apostolic Delegate, that the petition was a piece of political propaganda
inspired by people who were hostile to the government of the Irish Free
State.

1p

- 309** 1 December 1931-
11 January 1932 The National Horse Show, New York
Letters between J. P. Walshe and
MacWhite concerning the National Horse
Show in New York. Walshe requests a full report on the people invited
by MacWhite to his box and to lunch; the conversations had with these
people; the reason why the Consul-General, Macauley, was not
mentioned as one of the guests; and the 'real' reasons for the non-
success of the Irish team in New York. Reply by MacWhite refutes the
notion that Macauley was publicly snubbed by him and appends a copy
letter by Macauley to back up this claim. Also appends a list of the
Irish-American guests he invited to the box and provides details on
their position and social standing in the States.

8pp

- 310** 27 December 1932 Copy letter to Joseph P. Walshe,
Department of External Affairs,
concerning the settlement of the
international war debt problem, 'the solution of which the Saorstát may
be able to play an important part from which it may derive considerable
advantages.' In essence, MacWhite suggests that the US and England
will reach an agreement in relation to drastically reducing England's
war debt. In order to appease the American public who are opposed to
wiping the debt, mainly in districts where the population is made up of
Irish elements, a guarantee should be obtained from England that she
should scale down her financial claims on the Saorstát in the same
proportion as the US scales down her own. Therefore if England pays
no more to the US, it would mean that her claims against the Saorstát
would be wiped out. Suggests the utmost secrecy be employed and
suggests that he speaks to friendly Senators who would then approach
the President-elect, Roosevelt, about the matter. Includes reply from
Walshe stating that the Minister, Éamon de Valera, feels that American
opinion that is hostile to any remission of debts to Europe might regard
unfavourably any move or expression of opinion which would take for
granted the possible remission of Britain's war debt, and therefore
advises MacWhite to take no action.
- 4pp
- 311** 7 July 1932 Letter from Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary,
Department of External Affairs, to
MacWhite in Washington, stating that the
President (of the Executive Council, Éamon de Valera) has asked him
to express thanks for MacWhite's kind letter giving him particulars of
the funeral of his mother which he very much appreciated.
- 1p
- 312** 14 August [1933] Copy letter from MacWhite to J.P.
Walshe, Secretary, Department of
External Affairs, providing a report on his
recent visit to the World's Fair of Chicago as the official representative
of the Free State. States that the Irish participation in the Fair has been
eminently successful apart from one or two personal criticisms, and
highly commends the Consul, McGrath, of Chicago for his services in
this regard.
- 2pp
- 314** 22 August 1933 Copy letter (partial) to J. P. Walshe
asking for the oil paintings by Paula
MacWhite which remain in the official
residence in Geneva be forwarded onto them immediately as she
intends to hold an exhibition in the US.
- 1p

- 315** 16 October 1933-
7 November 1933 Copy letter from MacWhite to Joseph P. Walshe, Department of External Affairs, concerning the fact that the Consul-General, Macauley, had imported 30 cases of wines and liquors, some of which contained as many as 4 dozen bottles. States that there is no record of this transaction on the files of the Legation and that he learned it casually from the staff of the Secretary of State. States that he has always been extremely careful that no suspicion of abuse of diplomatic privileges would fall on the Legation and feels he had an obligation to report the matter. Also includes brief reply by Walshe.
- 2pp
- 316** 10 March 1937 Copy letter from MacWhite to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, outlining the reasons why he should be transferred to a diplomatic post in Paris which is about to become vacant. Begins by listing all the great work he has undertaken since his arrival in Washington. States that the legation was virtually ignored during the period up to and including his arrival and had no contacts of any significance with Irish American or Catholic organisations. Relates how he slowly but surely established these contacts and also improved relations with the Administration. Relates how he entertained Cabinet ministers and other high officials of the Administration, ambassadors and envoys so that 'within a short time one could meet at our receptions almost everybody of weight and influence in the political, diplomatic and social life of Washington.' Contends that it will be scarcely possible to extend contacts or increase the prestige of the Legation beyond the present level as he will be taken for granted, and claims that 'there is novelty and attraction in new envoys and a renewal in public interest in their new environment for the country they represent. States that this is the reason that no ambassador or minister should spend any more than five or six years accredited to the same country. Concludes by saying that it would be in the best interests of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Public Service if he was transferred to Paris. Reminds the Department of his seniority in the diplomatic service of the Saorstát over a period of 16 years and also reminds him of the good work he did when stationed in Geneva.
- 4pp
- (b) Seán Murphy, Secretary (1937)
- 316** 8 November 1937 Letter from Seán Murphy, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, to MacWhite in Washington, informing him that he is to be transferred to Rome in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy. Includes copy reply by MacWhite.
- 2pp

(c) Éamon de Valera, Minister and Taoiseach (1937–8)

- 317** 16 September 1937 Copy letter from King George V and countersigned by Éamon de Valera, to the President of the United States, Franklin D Roosevelt, concerning the latter's decision to move the US Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr Alvin Mansfield Owsley, at Dublin elsewhere. States that 'the service of Mr Owsley has merited the entire approbation and esteem of the Government of Saorstát Éireann.

1p

- 318** 25 January 1938 Letter from Éamon de Valera, Taoiseach, to MacWhite, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Irish Legation, Washington, in which he introduces Frank Gallagher, the Assistant Director of Broadcasting, 'whose visit to America I am availing of for a national purpose'. States that he is counting on MacWhite and Mr. Brennan to give him all the help he [Gallagher] needs to execute his mission. Also reveals that Gallagher is in a position to give him confidential up-to-date information on progress of the negotiations with Britain and what is needed to secure a settlement. Remarks that the US officially can contribute materially to bring about such a settlement as can their 'old strength' in the US - Russell, O'Reilly, O'Connor. Mahoney, and Miss Martell who 'should be made alive to the importance and urgency of the situation and got into action at once.'

2pp

(ii) Irish foreign representatives (1929-38)

- 319** c. 1929-30 Letters from W. J. B. Macauley, Irish Consul at New York to MacWhite.
Mainly personal letters concerning social arrangements and activities of Irish diplomats in America, with some mentions of common concerns.
Includes: Letter in which Macauley remarks that J. P. O'Brien of the IPA is arriving on the 28th of September and notes that he and his association have caused him a lot of trouble. Asks whether MacWhite read about himself in the book 'Merry-go-Round' and comments on the good treatment MacWhite received compared to descriptions of other diplomats (1 September 1931).

c. 100pp

- 320** 31 January 1929- 14 March 1929 Letters from Lindsay Crawford, Irish Free State Trade Agent, New York, welcoming MacWhite to his future position in Washington and stating that it will be a great pleasure to place his American experience of 18 years at MacWhite's disposal. Discusses the possibility that he may have to spend a year back in Ireland to lend assistance in the work of reorganisation of the foreign services and hopes he will still be in Washington when MacWhite arrives. Assures him of a warm reception when he arrives and recommends the Vanderbilt Hotel on their arrival in New York. 2pp
- 321** 19 May 1929- 1 November 1929 Letters from T. A. Smiddy, High Commissioner of the Irish Free State in London.
Includes: Letters concerning MacWhite's first few months/engagements in Washington. Thanks MacWhite for mentioning his name during his speech when he presented his letters of credence. Also discusses how predisposed the American media and official Washington will be towards him and offers to help MacWhite should he ever visit London. (19 May 1929)
Includes: Letter in which he says he had been approached by Dan Breen, ex-TD who wanted an introduction to MacWhite as he was going to the USA to reside. (28 June 1929) 5pp
- 322** 1929; 1933 1935-8 Letters from Matthew Murphy, Consul of the Irish Free State in San Francisco, and formerly of the Irish Free State Passport and Control Office in New York. Most letters deal with his struggle with the Department of Finance to increase his representation allowance.
Includes: Photocopy of the first exequatur issued to an Irish Consul by King George V. Issued to Matthew Murphy, Consul of San Francisco. Signed by George V and Éamon de Valera and shows copy of seal of Irish Free State. (10 April 1933)
Includes: 'I appreciate all you have done so far in this matter but it will not be my "funeral" if they don't accept my repeat on the situation as correct. Any increase granted in representation allowances would of course be spent in the interests of the Saorstát and will therefore be of no personal gain to me and I wish they could see it in that light at home' (5 March 1935) 21pp

- 323** 4 December 1930; Letters from P Galwey Foley, Consul of
7 February 1936 the Irish Free State at Boston, to
MacWhite concerning a forthcoming visit
by MacWhite to Boston.
Includes: Letter from Foley, discussing the work of the Irish Free State
Passport Control Office and reports that he has already confiscated a
couple of British passports and given the holders new Irish Free State
passports. (4 December 1930)
Includes: Copy letter by MacWhite in which he suggests to Foley that
the Governor and Mayor receive him officially when he arrives -
'Boston has in the past given the key of the city to leaders of Irish
political parties visiting there but it is probably an oversight that the
most Irish city in America has never extended any courtesies to a
Representative of the Irish Government and particularly one like myself
who was sent to this country by the Cosgrave government and
continued in office by the de Valera government, a proof if needs be
that I represent the country and not a political party. If these facts were
brought to the attention of the Mayor as I have said by some people of
influence, he might do the necessary. After all it is not entirely dignified
for me to call on City or State Executives unless there is some
recognition on their part of the importance of the country I represent.'
(20 January 1936)
- 10pp
- 324** 22 April 1935 Letter from B. W. Riordan at the
Consulate General of the Irish Free State
in New York, thanking MacWhite on
behalf of himself and [P Galwey] Foley for the lunch MacWhite gave
them in Washington the previous Sunday.
- 1p
- 325** 6 May 1935 Letter from Daniel J. McGrath, Consul of
the Irish Free State in Chicago,
apologising for being ill during
MacWhite's visit to Chicago.
- 1p
- 326** 25 June 1937 Letter from Joe Dulanty, High
Commissioner for Irish Free State,
London, in which he informs Mac White
that he has met with quite a few people who spoke highly of his work
in Washington, namely Berridge who represented Canada at
Washington, and one of the South African ministers.
- 1p

(iii) Other Irish Government Members

(a) William T Cosgrave, President of Executive Council (1928-34)

- 327** 31 December 1928-
December 1934 Letters and cards from William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (1922-1932)
- Includes: Letter concerning a St Patrick's Day broadcast by MacWhite in Washington about which Cosgrave is congratulatory. Commends him on stating the position for the Saorstát splendidly. 'The universal ownership of the land by the people in this country is no doubt an absorbing topic for the Irish elders in the United States and for the generation of their offspring who learnt of Irish land trouble from their parents.' (17 April 1931)
- 6 items

(b) Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence (1929-31)

- 328** 23 August 1929 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence, to MacWhite, informing him that there is a proposal that he (FitzGerald) should go to America and give a number of 'talks' on Irish affairs with Senator McLoughlin and Dr Thomas O'Higgins, Stresses it is not an official visit and informs MacWhite secretly that 'one of the reasons for it is the hope that we raise certain funds for the government party.'
- 1p
- 329** 7 November 1929 Letters from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence, to Michael and Paula MacWhite apologising that his visit should have been the occasion of a car accident in which MacWhite was injured.
- 2pp
- 330** 6 February 1930 Letter from Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Defence, in which he is glad to hear that MacWhite had made a full recovery from the car crash they were in during Fitzgerald's unofficial visit to the States. Remarks that among other things the accident revealed that during his short time in the United States, MacWhite had made a wide circle of friends, who were deeply concerned about him, and that that should be gratifying to him and to the government he represents.
- 1p

- 331** 27 February 1931 Copy letter from J. V. Fahy, Secretary of the Department of Defence, to Michael MacWhite, on behalf of the Minister Desmond FitzGerald. Thanks MacWhite for the courtesy and kindness extended by him to the officers of the Irish Free State Army Equitation Team at the 45th exhibition of the National Horse Show association of America. Also extends thanks via MacWhite to the American Fraternity Sons of Erin and Messers Moloney and Butler for their hospitality at the time.

1p

(c) Senator Joseph Connolly, Minister for Lands and Fisheries
(1933-5)

- 332** 2 March 1933- Letters from Senator Joseph Connolly,
3 July 1937 Minister for Lands and Fisheries (1933-6), mainly concerning negotiations prior to Connolly's attendance at the London Economic Conference; and also letters during his visit to the US where he was sent by the Irish government to make arrangements for redeeming in full the Irish Republican bond issue of 1920/1921.

Includes: Letter from Connolly, in Dublin, to MacWhite agreeing that there has been a considerable shrinkage in the hope or belief that anything worthwhile is coming out of the London Conference. Comments on MacWhite's suggestion of agreeing to a tariff truce for a limited period but concedes there are obvious difficulties in the way particularly in view of the Economic War. (29 May 1933)

32pp

- 333** 4 February 1933 Address by Senator Joseph Connolly, Minister for Lands and Fisheries, to the Catholic University of America, Washington, refuting accusations that Ireland is a defaulting nation due to the non-payment of Land Annuities, by outlining the real facts behind the dispute, the 'Secret' agreement of 1923 between Cosgrave and Mr Hillis of the British Treasury which was not submitted for ratification by the Free State; and the resulting Economic War imposed by Britain. Includes introduction by MacWhite to Senator Connolly.

9pp

(d) Various (1929–37)

- 334** 18 November 1929 Letter from Fionán Ó Loingsigh (Finian Lynch), Minister for Lands and Fisheries (1922-32), introducing J.J. Quilty who will call on MacWhite when he reaches the States.
1p
- 335** 18 May 1930 Letters from Eoin MacNeill, c/o Judge Campbell, 125E 63rd Street, New York, concerning an enquiry about the French Prime Minister, Briand's European programme. As no list of the nations addressed were printed in the newspapers, MacNeill wonders whether Ireland was included, and if so, that the Government has sent a cordial response. Remarks 'The greater freedom we have had, the more we have been in touch with Europe, and the less freedom we have had, the greater has been our isolation.' Asks MacWhite to tell the French Minister in Washington that he is 'a brother of the GG (Governor General, James MacNeill), a former Minister under Cosgrave, twice a delegate to Geneva...'
2pp
- 336** 23 September 1931-6 October 1931 Letter from General Seán MacEoin to MacWhite and copy reply, concerning a friend of MacEoin's who went to America in 1924 on a six month visa, but remained illegally and now wants his position regularised. MacWhite replies explaining the severity of US immigration laws and regrets that he will be unable to help. Suggest that if the man in question was steady in his habits and in a good position, the chances are that he may remain in the country indefinitely.
3pp
- 337** December 1931-8 June 1932 Letter and cards to and from the Governor General, James MacNeill. Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite to MacNeill concerning a visit to MacWhite from the French Ambassador to the US, Paul Claudel, to regretfully decline MacNeill's invitation to the Eucharistic Conference as the French government stated that it would be inadvisable for him to absent himself from his post at a moment when diplomatic questions of a complicated nature affecting France and the United States were being discussed. (8 June 1932)
3 items
- 338** 19 February 1934-4 December 1937 Letters from John Leydon, Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, of a routine nature. Includes: Letter in which he alludes to the abdication of King Edward VIII due to his marriage to American divorcée Mrs Simpson - 'No

doubt you have all been getting a good deal of fun during recent months out of the affairs of Royalty this side of the Atlantic, I see the Chicago Sunday Tribune every week and it gave me a fair idea of what even the most reputable American papers have been saying.' (22 December 1936)

7pp

- 339** 18 May 1935 Letter from J.J. McElligott, Secretary, Department of Finance, thanking MacWhite for sending information regarding American candidates for the post of Director of Forestry. 1p
- 340** 21 September 1935 Letter from Arthur Cronin, Customs and Excise, Clyde Stores, Patrick's Quay, Cork, introducing Dr Art Ó Buachalla from Cork who will call on MacWhite in America. *In Irish*. 1p
- 341** 5 August 1937 Letter from Senator James G. Douglas, Wexford St, Dublin, to MacWhite, thanking him for sending so many letters of introduction to [American] hospitals for his son, Arthur. Also states that he will call to MacWhite at the Legation as soon as he arrives in Washington. 1p

III US Correspondence

(i) Alphabetical Files (1929–38)

- 342** 1932; 1936 A
Letters and cards from Frances Adams; Mary Archibald; The A.E. Memorial Council, Dublin; and The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. 6 items
- 343** 1930–37 B
Letters and cards from Ragna Bacuke, Royal Norwegian Legation in Washington; J. A. Barlow, [secretary] to Ramsay MacDonald; George Gordon Battle, Wall Street New York; F. H. Bedford Jr, Rockefeller Plaza, New York; Albert M. Bender, San Francisco; Ira Bennett, The Washington Post; Harrison K. Bird, Park Avenue, New York; Sol Bloom, Director General of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission; Thomas Bodkin, Dublin; Dermot N. Bowers; Genevieve Brady; Mary Bradley; Dorothy E. Brett; Mary L.

Broderick; R. F. Browne; US Senator Robert J. Bulkley; US Secretary of State, Harvey H. Bundy; US Congressman George Burnham; Pierce Butler, attorney, Saint Paul, Pittsburgh; William M. Butler; Lord Mayor Byrne, Dublin.

36 items

344

1929-37

C

Letters and cards from F.A.M. Cadell, New York; John Cornell [?]; Dr Edward J. Callahan, New York; Margie Cannon, Washington; US Senator Arthur Capper; Peter Carter; Joy Franklin Carter, The Des Moines Register and Tribune; Edith K. Carr; G. Casanay; US Undersecretary of State, William Castle; Kenneth Clarke, Universal Service Inc, New York; G. F. Clifford, attorney, Wisconsin; Patrick J. Collins, New York; Mary M. Colum, New York; Pádraic Colum, writer, Connecticut; Martin Conboy, New York; Thomas F. Conroy; Hebert Corey; Joseph Corrigan, Philadelphia; US Senator James Couzens; Professor T. P. Cross; Patrick J. Crowley, London; Edward A. Cudahy, Chicago; John Cudahy, Milwaukee and Dublin (Legation of the US in Ireland); Michael F. Cudahy, Wisconsin; Martin L. Cummins, New York; US Attorney General Cummings; Harry Cunningham, City of New York Finance Department; Olivia M. Cutting;

Includes: Copy reply from MacWhite to John Cudahy explaining that although he is sad to leave all the friends he has made in America, he is pleased at his forthcoming transfer to the Quirinal. 'In the first place it will mean few, if any, public addresses and what is perhaps more important, will permit us to live without being exposed to the gaze of society editors and columnists like a gold fish in a glass bowl'. Also claims that a fresh post will present different challenges 'and urges one to renewed effort.' (19 January 1938)

57 items

345

1937-38

D

Letters and cards from Maurice F. Day, British Embassy, Washington; [H] Debauchi, Washington; M. Deegan; E.L. Doheny; John Donaldson, National President, Delta Phi Epsilon, The National Foreign Service Fraternity; Eddie Dowling, St James' Theatre, New York; Alfred du Pont, Florida; US Senator F. Ryan Duffy.

13 items

346

1929-36

E

Letters from Barry Egan, New York; The Elkins family; Major General H. E. Ely, Washington; Erard, piano and harp manufacturers, Paris; and Helen Essary, Washington.

5 items

- 347 1929-37 **F**
 Letters and cards from Roger Faherty, Chicago; James A. Farley, US Postmaster General; James A. Farrell; James G. [Fife], Karlsbad; John F. Finerty, Washington; P. R. FitzGibbon, Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, St Louis, Missouri; Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; John [Frawley], New York Times; and The Friendly Sons of St Patrick, Philadelphia.
Includes: Letter from P. R. Fitzgibbon, concerning MacWhite's forthcoming visit to Kansas City. Also remarks on de Valera's latest venture in America, namely promoting the sale and allotment of 95,000 shares of stock in The Irish Press Ltd. Speculates that he will not get many subscribers in St. Louis, as the people on his side have neither money, nor social, nor business standing. 'They may be patriotic, which I do not doubt, but their viewpoint of the situation is from the wrong angle, as they do not understand their influence is negligible.' (28 December 1929)
Includes: Letter to P. R. Fitzgibbon, Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Agent, St Louis Division, in which he relates that he was invited to the home of P. J. Gibbons to meet an Irishman called Father Brown, a professor at Maynooth University. When Irish politics were discussed, Brown took the position that the Treaty was invalid, that farmers should not pay land purchase annuities and that taxes were excessive. MacWhite states that he had to take sharp issue with the distinguished churchman, questioned his theological reasoning for advocating repudiation of honest debts, as it was both dishonest and immoral to encourage support or acquiesce in such an infamous policy.
 29 items
- 348 1929-31 **G**
 Letters and cards from Edward J. Gallagher; Robert Garland, President of Council of the City of Pittsburgh; Francis P Garvan; [Ida] E Garvin; R. C. Geary; Stephen B. Gibbons, Treasury Department, Washington; James H. Gilvarry, New York; J. A. Glynn, Dublin; Helen Merriam Golden, New Mexico; Linda F. Graham; Emmet Greene; Benjamin Greenwald; Seaghan Ua Gríobhtha, Pennsylvania; [Gosfed] Gruttner, brother in law.
Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite to James Gilvarry, attorney, concerning the Clifford extradition case, which was successful but appealed. Explains that after a lapse of time the appeal was withdrawn. Complains about the services of the Legation's Counsellor and especially at the bill he presented to them. 'The arguments and the international law references on which the case was based were practically all supplied by the Legation to our counsellor who did not seem to be well versed on questions of the kind. At a certain moment of the proceedings, I had to get in touch with him by telephone in order to prevent him making a mess of things. Nevertheless, he furnished me with a bill of costs which our people in Dublin consider somewhat excessive. Most of the conferences referred to in his bill had not the

slightest bearing on the decision, and appear to me to be trivial.' Gilvarry replies with average costings and remarks that they were being charged nearly double the average cost. (16-18 November 1931)

19 items

349

1929-37

H

Letters and cards from Anne Hard, Washington; Catherine Harrington; Edward H. Hart, London; J. J. Haverty, Haverty Furniture Companies inc; Michael Hayes, Dublin; Agnes M. Healy, New York; Thomas F. Healey, London; Peter Heenan, House of Commons, Canada; Paddy J. Hennessey, Tipperary; Michael E. Hennessey, Boston Globe; US Senator Clyde L. Herring; Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Hodges, The White House, Washington; E. A. Hooter, Harvard University Division of Anthropology; Florence T. Hope; Walter Ewing Hope; Harry L. Hopkins, Washington; Chares F. Horner, National Aeronautic Association, Washington; Stanley H. Horner, Inc; L. B. Houff, membership secretary of The American Federation of Arts, Washington; Isabella Howard, British Embassy, Washington; J. F. Howison, Swannanoa Country Club, Virginia; George B. [Hufford]; US Secretary of State, Cordell Hull; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; George E. Hussey, Florida; Stanley K. [Humbick].

Includes: Cover letter from George B. [Hufford], Acting President of the Anti-Monroe Doctrine Society, in which he proposes that the Monroe Doctrine be opposed as the people of Latin America 'have not among their other excellent qualities the ability to conduct a government of the republican form'. Suggests that South America be split up into Mandates and that Ireland be given a mandate 'on a fine strip of country down in Argentine running from the Atlantic to the Pacific containing about twice as much territory as Ireland itself, in the temperate zone.' Suggests that MacWhite help get the renunciation movement underway by putting the enclosed document in proper hands but asks him to say nothing about the partition of Argentina yet. Also asks for the name of every Irish American on his mailing list so that they can be contacted about the movement. (26 May 1937)

34 items

350

1930-7

I/J

Letters and cards from Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, the Adjutant General. Wisconsin; Independent Newspapers Ltd; The Irish Times Ltd; Robert Irwin, New York; Violet and Per Jacobsson, Basle; Andrew Jameson, Dublin.

Includes: Copy reply to Edward MacSweeney, Irish Times, compiler of Irish Review and Annual 1937, in which he lists the names of Irish people or those of Irish antecedents who occupy outstanding administrative positions in the US government, eg, Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Maritime Commission; J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller

of the currency, and Thomas G. Corcoran, counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 'but generally recognised as the closest personal advisor to President Roosevelt' (23 November 1937).

11 items

- 351** 1930-8 **K**
 Letters from Thomas J. Kavanagh, Mississippi Valley Trust Company; D. L. Kelleher, Irish Tourist Association, London; Charlotte Kellogg; D. F. Kelly, Chicago; Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago; Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the United States Marine Commission; Warren Kennedy, attorney; US Senator Edward A. Kenney; J. Augustus Keogh, Director of The Irish Repertory Players of New York; John P. Killeen, printer, Pittsburgh; Mackenzie King, Ottawa; Billy Kirkwood, Export Department, Bow Street Distillery, Dublin; Knights of Columbanus; and Arthur Knock, New York Times.
Includes: Letter from Thomas J. Kavanagh discussing the recent lunch they had with Henry Ford in Detroit. States that Mr Fitzgibbons has just informed him that he has received some papers from Ireland giving an account of MacWhite's representation and also mentioning the fact that The Ford Motor Company was going to build smelters in Cork (28 July 1930)
- 20 items
- 352** 1932-7 **L**
 Letters and cards from [Gertrude Lamb]; Helen Landreth, New York; Randolph Leigh; Shane Leslie, London; David E. Lilienthal, Director and General Counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority; [?] Ligue, Embassy of Belgium, Washington; R. C. Lindsey, British Embassy, Washington; Alice Longworth; Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo; [Cid] Logan; Dr Hans Luther, D.F. Lyons, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Law Department.
- 14 items
- 353** 1929-37 **M**
 Letters and cards from Walter B. Mahony, New York; Coyne Maloney; US Senator Frank [Maloney]; James McCarthy, Washington; Robert R McCormick, The Chicago Tribune; W. W. McDowell, Legation of the United States of America in Dublin; Francis F. McGuire, London; William J. McGlinn, Philadelphia; Anna Butler McGlinn; Patrick McGovern, engineer, New York; James McGurrin; James McGuinness, American Irish Historical Society, New York City; M. J. McKeogh, Archmere School for Boys, Claymont, Delaware; [G] McLeane, Washington; Bernard McMahan, Chicago; Alphonse McMahan, Saint Louis; The Macmillan Company, New York; Eoin MacNeill, University College Dublin; J. W. McNerney; Edward P. MacSweeney, The Irish Times; Agnes E. Meyer, Washington; E. Y. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington; J. Morgenthau,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington; A. Bernard Moloney, Reuters chief correspondent for the US; Felix Morley, The Washington Post; US Senator Louis Murphy; Raymond Moley.

32 items

354

1930s

N

Letters and cards from J. L. Necombe, President of the University of Virginia; Hardwick Nevin, Washington; Arthur Newton Pack, New Mexico; Coleman Nevils.

3 items

355

1930-8

O

Letters and cards from Gearóid Ó Beoláin, Clontarf; Arthur O'Brien; E O'Brien, Dublin; James J. O'Brien, New York; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, New York; Seán Ó Briain, New York; Mick O'Carroll, Tipperary; Adolph S Ochs, New York Times; Seán [O Cladhaigh]; (Pádraic) Ó Conaire Memorial Committee; Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, Boston; Basil O'Connor, New York; [O'Connor?], Bank of Ireland, Cork; J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington; Doris Fleeson O'Donnell; Séamus Ó Duilearga, Director of the Irish Folklore Commission; Paul O'Dwyer, Chairman of the Fourth Annual Feis under the Auspices of the United Irish Counties' Association, New York; Charles O'Hara, President of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Corporation; Colonel Victor J. O'Kelliher, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington; [Eoin O'Kelly], The Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago; Arthur O'Leary, Georgetown University; US Senator James A. O'Leary; Floyd B. Olsen, Governor of Minnesota; Birch O'Maheffy, St Louis; R. E. O'Malley; O'Mara Ltd, Limerick; Eugene O'Neill, Nobel Prize Winner, Seattle, Washington; Thomas J. O'Neill, New York; [John O'Reilly], New York Times; Ruth Bryan Owen, Washington.

Includes: Letter from James J. O'Brien, New York, to MacWhite following his recent trip to Dublin: 'Country on surface looked marvellous. Wheat crop rich looking. Most people on bicycles. Few in 'pubs' and none of the young. Roads have, in numerous instances, lost their old familiarity. Black macadam, ditches cut-clean, dykes and their footpaths gone; solemn signposts, and whirlwind buses have cleared off ancient links, not only the Headless Coach but the donkey carts, as well...While in all seriousness I admired the struggle of the Government and all others who in Dublin direct the nation, I fear that the struggle to industrialise Ireland will fail because it is not in the very nature of our people to be technicians. And the agricultural market will be gone when that is realised...Hardest fact is that it is as hard to get a shilling in Ireland as it ever was. The farmer is just about done. I pay heed not to the old type, but to the words of the young nationalists, the admirer of Dev and they think the hope of something like self-sufficiency is utterly illusory. I hope they are wrong.' (31 October 1937)

Includes: Cover letter from J. F. T ('Jefty') O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, to MacWhite, enclosing copy correspondence between O'Connor and Roosevelt concerning the former's resignation. In the letter of resignation, O'Connor outlines the economic progression of the US since the banking crises of 1931 and 1933 and lists the main achievements under Roosevelt in reversing the situation. (14-31 January 1938)

54 items

356

1931-7

P

Letters and cards from the secretary for Eleanor Paterson; Jefferson Patterson, Washington; William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.; Wilfred Parsons; Drew Pearson, The Daily Washington Merry-go-Round; Jeanne Peter, Legation of Switzerland [in Washington]; James J. Phelan, Boston; Caroline D. Phillips; Benjamin Plunkett, British Embassy, Washington; Catherine H. Purcell, New York; and Michael W. Purcell, lawyer, Los Angeles, California.

Includes: Letter from William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting Inc, congratulating and thanking MacWhite for partaking in The Conclave of Nations which was a series of talks by members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. (14 May 1931)

15 items

357

1929-37

R

Letters from Mary Randolph, Secretary to First Lady Mrs. Hoover; Gordon S. Rentschler, President of National City Bank of New York; James Reidy, Brooklyn, New York; Agnes H. Reinhart; David L. Robinson; Lennox Robinson, Abbey Players; Ed Roddan; US Acting Secretary of State James Grafton Rogers; Byron G. Romero, New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, State of New York; Thomas Ross, attorney; [Rosso?]; The Royal Dublin Society; Dr Michael Rynne, Limerick; Judge O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis; [M. F.] Ryan.

Includes: Letter from Lennox Robinson, Abbey Players on tour in US and Canada; asking MacWhite to help extend their temporary visitors' visas until the middle of May. 'The Company is having a very successful tour over here, it is bring a great deal of credit to the Irish Free State; it is my business to go ahead of the Company lecturing and speaking and I take every opportunity of praising our Government and generally advertising the new Ireland that is being created.' (16 January 1932)

Includes: Copy cover letter from James Grafton Rogers, Acting Secretary of State, USA, to MacWhite, enclosing a warrant for surrender of William J. Clifford charged with embezzlement in the Irish Free State. MacWhite notes on letter 'This was the first extradition requested by the Irish Government.' Also a letter from Clifford, East Cambridge Jail, Mass., to P. Galwey Foley, Consulate of the Irish Free State, Boston, concerning his wish to be released on bail. 'I do not wish to become an object of charity or pity, but unless something is done I

shall probably go crazy'. Concludes by stating 'This is a very small world and probably some day I'll be in a position to do you or Mr O'Connell a good turn in the ould sod.' (September 1931)

Includes: Copy letter from Gordon S. Rentschler, President of the National City Bank of New York, to MacWhite, concerning the Repayment by the Irish Free State of the balance of the Dáil Éireann External Loans raised in the US in 1920 and 1921 (28 February 1933).

25 items

358

1929-38

S

Letters and cards from Francis B. Sayers, US Assistant Secretary of State; [G. Sommers?], Director of the US National Park Service; Fanny E. Saul; Alice L. Scott, secretary of Wilson Teaching College, Washington DC; F. E. Shaughnessy, President of Homewood Realty Co; Harlem [J Shaw], Supreme Court of the United States; Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews and World's Work; Seaghan Ó Síocháin; L. B. Skeffington, associate editor of the Democrat Chronicle, New York; The Soholnovskis; David J. Smyth, attorney, Pittsburgh; Katherine Stanley-Browne, Washington; Samuel A. [Starr]; secretary to Mrs Stimson, wife of US Secretary of State; F. A. Stirling, Washington; Mortimer A. Sullivan, Mayor of Newport; Graham Sutton, Cork; Martin Sweeny, President of Hotel Chatham, New York; Robert E. Sweeny, Cincinnati; Thomas Bell Sweeney, Washington; [S. Sweetser] League of Nations, Geneva; [M. Soral], Geneva; Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Legation, Washington.

32 items

359

1932-37

T

Letters and cards from W. A. Taylor, New York; Professor Michael Tierney, Dublin; Louise Noonan [Thiller]; Andrew Trimble; Juan T. Trippe, President, Pan American Airways; Matthew J. Troy, City of New York Law Department; International Mark Twain Society; Dominick L. Twomey, California.

Includes: Letter from Dominick L. Twomey, congratulating MacWhite on a recent quote or article in the San Francisco Leader explaining and defending Fianna Fáil in Ireland with regard to the abolition of Land Annuities: 'Irishmen always cherish those who take a patriotic view for their country and its duly elected Government; may we hope that your utterances will always be for Freedom and Independence.' (11 April 1932)

9 items

360

1929-30

U/V

Letters and cards from Neil Vanderbilt and Sir Francis Fletcher Vane of Hutton, National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.

3 items

- 361 1929-37 W
 Letters and cards from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington; Bolton C. Waller, The League of Nations Society of Ireland; US Senator David I. Walshe; J. C. Walsh, New York; John Walsh, counsellor at law, Washington; James L. Whitey, House of Representatives, Washington; Florence B. Wigglesworth; Ray Lyman Wilbur; Frederick William Wile, Washington; Captain John W. Wofford, New York; and Helen Woods, Washington.
Includes: Letter by J. C. Walsh, New York, following his recent visit to Ireland: 'Dublin looks busy, and there is more paint on the buildings that I ever saw before there. A new sight from the railroad was the number of fields of grain, most of it in stock. Did not hear any politics, they seemed to be off it for a while.' (27 October 1937)
- 16 items

(ii) **Representations (1929–37)**

- 362 1929-37 Representations
 File containing letters from various individuals and organisations seeking to use MacWhite's influence in Washington to their own benefit.
Includes: Letters between Edsel Ford, Ford Motor Company, Michigan, MacWhite and Pádraig Colum, concerning a job MacWhite has secured for Colum's nephew, Emmett Green, with Ford (11 January 1935-9 March 1935)
Includes: Letter from managing director of Arthur Guinness & Sons Co. Ltd, St James Gate, Dublin, thanking MacWhite for the 'energetic way' he had worked to bring about a reduction of US customs duty on beer and stout.
Includes: Letter from Reverend W. P. Fitzgerald who introduces himself as a priest of the dioceses of Great Falls, Montana, and who was born in County Cork. States that he has been an American citizen since January 1933, but recalls that when he tried to get his final papers in 1932, Bishop O'Hara of Great Falls secretly opposed his application and reported Fitzgerald as an undesirable alien. Claims that the bishop hates the 'Irish-born' and that some Irishmen in Montana are afraid to apply for citizenship in case the bishop opposes them and adds that for a while he was facing deportation only for the actions of the late Senator T.J. Walshe and Senator Wheeler who refuted Bishop O'Hara's 'lies'. Requests that MacWhite speak to the Apostolic Delegate 'unofficially' to make O'Hara 'behave himself'. Adds that he was going to write to the British Embassy about the matter 'for many Irishmen out here have not much confidence in Your Excellency. They say you are too servile to Catholic Bishops, and are afraid of them (21 February 193[?])
- 15 items

(iii) Invitations (1929–38)

- 363 1930-8 Invitations
 File containing invitations to events, and acceptance from others to events hosted by MacWhite. From Helen Ballantine; Ira Bennett; Genevieve G. Brady; Pierce Butler; G. Clifford; Charlotte B. Derne; Éamon de Valera; Mary T. Devitt; Eddie Dowling; George Earle; James Farley, US Postmaster General, James B. Fitzgerald; Friendly Sons of St Patrick; Linda F. Graham, Vassar Club; Benjamin Greenwald; Lieutenant Colonel Robert Guggenheim, Daisy [Harrison], James J. Healy; US President Herbert Hoover; George E. Hussey; Joseph S. Loughran; Andrew Jameson; Leila Mechlin, secretary of the Washington Society of Fine Arts; US Senator James Maloney; Francis A. McGann, District Deputy, Knights of Columbanus, Washington; Seamus MacDermott, The Gaelic American; Evelyn [McSiail]; [R. Walter More]; Raymond Moley; Governor Lewis Morns; E. M. Murray on behalf of William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Samuel O'Bates, Irish Society of Memphis; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien; Joseph O'Connell; Arthur A. O'Leary; Eleanor Patterson; Ernest M. Patterson; Drew Pearson; W. B. Peck, Inter-State Post Graduate Medical Association of North America; William Philips; Agnes H. Reinhert; David L. Robinson; Charles Edward Russell, Bishop James H. Ryan; Everett Saunders; as Secretary of State Stimson, James T. Sweeney, Dorothy V. Swift; Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamasu, Japan; Natalie Townsend; Juan J. Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways; William R. Vallance; and Franklyn Waltman Jr.
- 76 items

(iv) Personal (1929–38)

- 364 1931; 1937–8: Private–American friends
 1947–56 File containing personal correspondence with friends in the US, particularly to Jim Farley. Other correspondents include Charles C. Flaesch; Frank C. Walker; Professor James J. O'Brien; Colonel Martin H. Meany; Thomas Bell Sweeney; Monsignor Maurice S. Sheehy; Mrs Ed L. Logan; Frank Cullen Brophy; Hon Steve Gibbons; Ed H. Hart; Miss Ann Brigid Costello; Lenihan O'Connell; Miss Rita D. O'Connell; General Harrison K. Bird; Margaret Mitchell; and Count John McCormack.
- Includes: Letter from Margaret Mitchell Marsh, author of 'Gone with the Wind', Atlanta, Georgia, to MacWhite thanking him for sending her a book of Clarence Mangan's poetry and replying to his enquiry concerning whether she took the title of her book from Mangan's poem, 'Gone with the Wind'. Mitchell explains that the book had no title for 9

years until she was forced to come up with one on purchase of the manuscript by the MacMillan Company. The title actually came from a poem by Ernest Dowson called 'Cyona' containing the phrase 'gone with the wind' but Mitchell admits her surprise at being ignorant of the Mangan poem 'loving the poems and the songs and the history of Ireland as I do.' (27 January 1937, 2pp)

c.100pp

- 365** July 1937- August 1937 Letters of goodwill and copy replies received by MacWhite and his wife Paula on hearing reports that MacWhite was seriously ill in hospital with double pneumonia; from President Roosevelt and Mrs Roosevelt; Grace G. Tully; Sir Herbert Marler, His Majesty's Minister for Canada in USA; Charles F. Horner, president of the National Aeronautic Association, Washington; Sol Bloom, director general of the United States Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission; L. S. Rowe, director general of Pan American Union, Washington; James Reidy; Jacob Leander Loose; Eddie Dowling; Leo T. McCauley; James J. O'Brien; Katherine Imbrie; Mr and Mrs José T. Baron, Minister Console of the Cuban Embassy; Hon and Mrs Daniel Roper; Strickland Gilliland; Reverend Coleman Nevils SJ; Hon James A. Farley, Postmaster General NYC; Katherine R. Cudahy; Carlos de Mar; J. P. Kelleher; John Cudahy; the Hon Samuel O'Bates, president of the Irish Society of Memphis; Jerome Ryan; D. F. Kelly; Thomas Bell Sweeney; Frances Hart; Paul J. Kingston; Dr Edward A. Fitzpatrick; Evelyn Bloom; Kirkwood; Daniel C. Roger, Secretary of Commerce, Washington; Hon David I. Walsh; Paul O'Dwyer; Coholan and Coholan Attorneys at Law; Frank C. Walker; Martin Sweeney, Hotel Chatham, Vanderbilt Ave., NYC; Martin Conboy; Reverend Monsignor Michael J. Ready; Senator F. Ryan Duffy; Col J. J. O'Kelleher, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington; Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General; Harry Slattery, US Department of Interior, Faik Konitza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Albania in Washington; and Senator Frank Maloney.

c. 100pp

- 366** 1 November 1929- 7 December 1929 Letters and telegrams of sympathy on hearing that MacWhite was seriously injured in a motorcar accident where he broke five ribs and needed seven stitches in his head. From William J. Donovan; Miss Eleanor Mary Connolly and Anna G. Connolly; P. J. Coughlan, Secretary of the County Cork Men's Association; Henri Prince; Joseph Walshe, Hotel Victoria, London; President William Cosgrave; D. Meftak, Légation Impériale de Perse, Washington; The Hon Henry L. Stimson, US Secretary of State; G. F. Hughes, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; Joseph F O'Connell, lawyer, Boston; the Director General of the Pan-American union; Colonel Edward C. Rose; Mr William Murphy, Trenton, New Jersey; Louis Wiley, New York Times; Richard J. Beamish The Philadelphia Enquirer; Emanuel

Jacoby, Secretary of the Association of Advertising Men; R. J. Kelly, National Bank Ltd, Dublin; High Butler, Custom House Tower, Boston; Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, Hotel Victoria London; Judge Daniel T. O'Connell; Kathleen M. Sullivan, Dublin; J. E. Lovett, Hamburg-American Line; J. Leslie Kincaid; P. R. Fitzgibbon, The US Treasury Department; James P. Kelly, Company 2, National Home, Wisconsin; Robert Underwood Johnson, New York University; Dr Pardel, Aix Les Bains, France; Stephen R. Ryan, Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America; Paul de Hevesy, Hungarian Delegation to the League of Nations, Geneva. Thomas E. Doyle, Pittsburgh; Kevin Kelly, Secretary of the Irish Fellowship Club; Eliza K. Faherty; Sir Eric Drummond, League of Nations. Also includes lists of telephone calls received, telegrams and letters and cards to enquire left, and flowers received.

76pp

(v) **Address Books and Mailing Lists (1929–38)**

- 367** c. 1935 Small notebook containing names and addresses of US acquaintances. Not in alphabetical order.
c. 20pp
- 368** 1930s Christmas card lists for Ireland; New York; Official; Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy; Catholic University; Georgetown University; Members of Congress; San Diego; Boston; Chicago; Milwaukee; Memphis, Tennessee; St Louis; Pittsburgh; Philadelphia; St Paul; Los Angeles; New Mexico and San Francisco.
17pp

IV League of Nations

(i) **London Naval Treaty (1930)**

- 369** 3 October 1930 London Naval Treaty
Copies of telegrams and letters sent between Washington and Dublin concerning the delay in Ireland's ratification of the Treaty.
Includes: Copy telegram from Secretary of State, Stimson, to the American Legation, Dublin, hoping that 'a prompt ratification on the part of the Free State will enable this treaty, which has been so awaited, to go into effect on October 27th. Such action on the part of the Irish government would be merely further proof of the spirit which has already been shown in international affairs (14 October 1930).

Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite, Washington, to Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, expressing his concern over American displeasure at the delay in Irish ratification of the Treaty (4 December 1930).

11pp

(ii) Inter-se Clause (1932)

- 370** 21 January 1932- 28 February 1933 Letters and copy replies from W. Y. Elliot, Professor of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to MacWhite, concerning his research into the workings of the League of Nations, particularly *inter se* agreements between the Irish Free State, the Dominions, and the British.

7pp

- 371** 11 July 1932 Extract from minutes of a [Department of Foreign Affairs meeting] concerning the re-registration of Portuguese and German treaties at the League. Discusses the registration of *inter se* treaties of which the Anglo-Irish Treaty was the first, and of the constant objection of Great Britain to the registering of *inter se* treaties. Reports that South Africa has recently registered its *inter se* treaty with Great Britain (British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping) and observes that no objection was forthcoming. Advises that the Free State follow suit for if it is neglected 'it will look as though we have been converted to the British view.'

4pp

(iii) Correspondence

- (a) Edward J. Phelan, International Labour Office (1929-36)

- 372** 11 November 1929- 18 December 1936 Letters from E.J. Phelan, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, to MacWhite in Washington, keeping him up to date in events at the League of Nations in Geneva since he left; his plans to come to America and Canada on ILO business; and other routine matters.

Includes: Letter thanking MacWhite for sending a copy of the 'The Merry-Go-Round' a book on the life of diplomats in Washington, and remarks 'It is a diplomatic triumph to have come off as well as you did for the author seems to have spared nobody.' Also discusses the Irish delegation who have arrived in Geneva for the Assembly and states that McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, is the only Minister who will

be present. Describes the new English coalition under Ramsay MacDonald as a 'curious one'. (2 September 1931)

Includes: Letter in which he describes the importance of [Alfred] O'Rahilly at the International Labour Conference, as he was largely responsible for the adoption of a resolution by the Conference on the economic crisis. Predicts that the O'Rahilly resolution may be one of the most important items at the Assembly (15 June 1932).

Includes: Letter in which he informs MacWhite that he will be arriving in Washington on official business in the near future and will most likely need to be presented to the US President by MacWhite. (13 April 1933)

21pp

(b) Seán Lester (1929–33)

- 373** 4 May 1929- Letters from Seán Lester, Irish Delegation
12 December 1933 to the League of Nations, Geneva
(MacWhite's replacement), mainly concerning questions on policy, procedure and etiquette in diplomatic circles in Geneva.

Includes: Letter enclosing copy of letter sent to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, reporting on a recent visit to the United States, Canada and Mexico for the International Labour Office. Reports that Phelan spoke very highly of the assistance received by MacWhite 'who, he says is generally described as the most popular minister in Washington.' Also contains extracts from Phelan's letters concerning the isolationist stance of America in international affairs. (19 June 1933)

Includes: Letter discussing the difficulties one faces while working in Geneva. States that the work reached its zenith in the past 2 or 3 years but that now he was a tired man 'and dammed sore with J.W. [Joseph Walshe?] 'over the accompaniments of the Dantzig affair.' Informs MacWhite that gossip in Dublin leads him to believe that MacWhite's name is mentioned again for Geneva. Also remarks that he doesn't really want to take the post in Dantzig but it was forced on him by Council pressure and 'HQ' was enthusiastic. Also adds that he will insure MacWhite's paintings and pictures before they are despatched. (20 November 1933)

13pp

(c) Others (1929–38)

- 374** 22 October 1929 Letter from Francis Fletcher Vane of [Hutton], National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, in which he discusses his new book and apologises for typing errors which he blames on the

publishers and the Italian typist. Discusses the Disarmament Conference which he attended and was 'in despair at its futilities'. Remarks 'it seems humorous to send a late gunrunner of Ulster as our representative to help disarm the World, however excellent a man he may be in other respects.'

3pp

- 375** 13 June 1930 Letter from Graham Sutton, Geneva, attending the International Labour Conference. Complains about all the foreigners wrangling with one another and 'crossing T's and dotting I's'. Describes what MacWhite has to say about Henry Ford (locating his factory in Cork) as very interesting and invites MacWhite to stay with him when he next visits Cork.

3pp

- 376** 23 June 1930 Letter from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, League of Nations to MacWhite. Marked 'Personal and Confidential'. Thanks MacWhite for a letter concerning a 'Mr S' and states that he knows that State Department is aware of his (Mr. S's) activities but that it would be unwise to abandon the advantage he has by going directly to the responsible people without passing through the State Department. Hope MacWhite is enjoying his new position but admits that they are all sad that he is no longer at Geneva.

1p

- 377** 16 January 1934 Letter from Gearóid McGann, Leinster House, Dublin, to MacWhite, writing on behalf of Liam Cosgrave, about an incident that happened when they were all in Geneva in 1923. Recalls a luncheon party hosted by a Mrs McCormack to the British and Irish delegations in her chateau by the lake. Cosgrave wants to know who was Mrs. McCormack, through whom did they get the invitation, as recently a Mary McCormack had been writing a series of articles in The Sunday Despatch and they may have to take legal action over one of the articles. Although McGann has a vague memory of the lunch he does recollect vividly that they were late for mass and therefore kept the British waiting for lunch for an hour.

2pp

- 378** 11 February 1938 Letter and copy reply from Albert Shaw, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, to Michael MacWhite, Irish Free State Legation, Washington DC, in relation to research for a book on Ireland's membership of the League of Nations, her association with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and her representation at Washington and elsewhere.

4pp

V Irish America

(i) Addresses, speeches and broadcasts (1929-38)

- | | | | |
|------------|--|---|------|
| 379 | March 1929-
MacWhite
December 1931 | List of gatherings addressed by
since arrival in USA in 1929 giving the
date, location and number of persons
present. Appended in a list of St Patrick's Day Invitations for [1929]. | 4pp |
| 380 | 17 March 1929 | St Patrick's Day address to the Irish
Fellowship Club of Chicago concerning
the Irish diaspora from ancient times to
modern times. | 8pp |
| 381 | 12 October 1929 | Address delivered by MacWhite at the
Columbus Day Banquet of the Knights of
Columbanus, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
outlining the connections between the State of Pennsylvania and
Ireland, beginning with its founder William Penn, whose father was
from County Cork and giving an overview of Irish economic progress
since independence in 1922. | 14pp |
| 382 | 4 March 1930 | Address given by MacWhite at the Sons
of Erin banquet in New York. Entitled
'Ireland's contribution to American
Independence.' | 4pp |
| 383 | 17 March 1930 | Radio address by MacWhite containing a
St Patrick's Day greeting admiring the
way American people celebrate the
saint's day. | 4pp |
| 384 | May 1930 | List containing the dates and details of
gatherings addressed by MacWhite in
1929-30. | 1p |
| 385 | 1930s | Article/address by MacWhite entitled
'Irish Culture' tracing the history of Irish
culture and civilisation and culminating
in a tourism appeal for American visitors. | 11pp |

- 386** 1930s Article/address by MacWhite entitled 'Irish Literature'.
24pp
- 387** 1930s Address by MacWhite to the Rotary Club of Baltimore at Chestertown, Maryland speaking about International Relations.
15pp
- 388** 1930s Address delivered by MacWhite at New York College concerning Irish literature.
18pp
- 389** 1930s Address by MacWhite at the presentation of the award for proficiency in Gaelic in Rosary College, on the subject of the Irish language.
21pp
- 390** 17 March 193[?] St. Patrick's Day address by MacWhite to [?] concerning the relationship between America and Ireland and how the American Revolution had been a great influence on Irish revolutionaries.
7pp
- 391** 1930s Address by MacWhite to the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Allegheny County at the Irish Field Day Reunion concerning what the Irish have done for America since emigrating and their joint love of democracy.
15pp
- 392** 1930s Address by MacWhite to the 8th Annual Banquet of the Fraternity Sons of Erin entitled 'Ireland's Contribution to American Independence.'
14pp
- 393** 17 March 193[?] Address by MacWhite to the Committee of the Cosmopolitan Club, about the influence and success of St. Patrick's mission.
6pp
- 394** 17 March 193[?] Address delivered by MacWhite entitled 'The Cultural Influence of St. Patrick.'
6pp

- 395** 17 March 193[?]
Address delivered by MacWhite in America to [?] concerning Ireland's reputation as the island of saints and scholars and present day progress.
9pp
- 396** 1930s
Address/article by MacWhite concerning the Anglo-Irish treaty, the Statute of Westminster and its consequences.
13pp
- 397** 1930s
Address delivered by MacWhite to the Ostego County Bar Association, in which he discusses the Irish legal system.
25pp
- 398** 1930s
Annotated text of address concerning the gift of oratory.
4pp
- 399** 1930s
Transcript of an interview held between MacWhite and [a journalist] concerning the Irish Free State, its politics and economics.
7pp
- 400** 1930s
Article/address by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland today'.
7pp
- 401** 1930s
Article/address concerning the myth of St Brendan the Navigator's voyage to America.
3pp
- 402** 1930s
Invitation extended by MacWhite to American members of the World Federation of Education Associations to the fifth biennial conference to be held in Dublin. Discusses briefly the golden age of Irish education in the middle ages.
2pp
- 403** 1930s
Address/article entitled 'The Irish Contribution to Medieval Culture' covering the Irish Missions in Britain; Irish missions on the continent; and the Carolingian revival.
24pp

- 404** 1930s Address to [?] concerning the Roerich Pact for the preservation of Art and Science, in which he gives a brief recital of the fate of most of the historical monuments in Ireland. 8pp
- 405** 17 March 193[?] Radio address of St Patrick's Day greeting from the American Irish Historical Society, New York to Ireland. 2pp
- 406** 17 March 193[?] St Patrick's Day address by MacWhite to [?] in which he recounts the 'transformation which changed the nightmare of 18th century despotism into the comparative freedom and prosperity which the country enjoys at the present time.' 10pp
- 407** c. 1930s Address by MacWhite entitled 'Irish artists and art workers' 3pp
- 408** 17 March 193[?] St Patrick's Day broadcast/greeting? Draft and corrected version. 2pp
- 409** [1930s] Article/note by MacWhite describing the tourist appeal of Ireland and proclaiming it as 'one of the greatest pleasure resorts in the world.' 2pp
- 410** [1930s] [Address/article] by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland' giving a simple history of the country. 3pp
- 411** [1930s] [Address/article] by MacWhite entitled 'What Ireland holds in store for you', outlining to American students what to expect in Ireland when he/she arrives. 3pp
- 412** 1930s Address delivered by MacWhite at a luncheon of the American Political Science Association, concerning the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the League of Nations, the Statute of Westminster and dominion status. 8pp

- 413** 17 March 193? St Patrick's Day address given to the Cosmopolitan Club concerning the legacy of St. Patrick's mission.
5pp
- 414** 1930s Address delivered by MacWhite at the annual dinner of 'The Barristers'.
Containing an exploration of the similarities between Ireland and America particularly constitutional parallels prior to the American Revolution in 1700's and also the distinctive culture and nationality of Ireland in Europe.
18pp
- 415** 1930s Draft article about the golden age of Ireland's scholarly activities during the Middle Ages when learned Irish men travelled to the continent establishing schools and colleges.
2pp
- 416** 193s Lecture delivered by MacWhite to the Pen Women's Association concerning the history of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin and the Abbey Players who are visiting Washington.
7pp
- 417** 1930s Transcripts of a radio broadcast delivered by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland and Democracy' in which he discusses the distinct culture and nationality of Ireland and how she shares 'common hopes, identical purposes and deep and abiding sympathy' with America.
16pp
- 418** 1930s Article by MacWhite entitled 'The History of the Irish' concerned mainly with the decline of the Irish language.
10pp
- 419** 16 March 1931 Transcript of an exchange in the US Senate in New York, Lieutenant-Governor Lehman presiding, in which he welcomes MacWhite to the State of New York.
2pp
- 420** 16 March 1931 Transcript of the Assembly of the State of New York with the Hon Joseph A. McGuinness, Speaker, presiding introducing MacWhite. Includes MacWhite's reply.
2pp

- 421** 17 March 1931 MacWhite's St Patrick's Day greeting reminding Americans that nine out of ten families in the Irish Free State have relations in America and stressing the friendly relations between the two countries. 1p
- 422** 17 March [1931] Address delivered by MacWhite to the Kiwanis Club of Wilks Barre entitled 'Present Day conditions in the Irish Free State.' 10pp
- 423** 13 April 1931 Address given by MacWhite at the University of Virginia concerning the progress of the Irish Free State. 17pp
- 424** c. 1932 Address by MacWhite at the annual Columbus Day banquet of Pittsburgh Chapter, Knights of Columbanus, at the William Penn Hotel entitled 'The Economic Outlook in the Irish Free State.' 1p
- 425** 17 March 1933 MacWhite's St Patrick's Day address/broadcast concerning the legacy of St Patrick's mission. 3pp
- 426** 17 March 1933 St Patrick's Day address to the Friendly Sons of St Patrick of Cincinnati, 65th annual banquet concerning St Patrick, his importance and legacy, especially in 'moulding anew the Irish character'. 10pp
- 427** 17 March 1933 'Sources of a Nations' Power', the title of an address delivered by MacWhite to the Irish-American Society of Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pennsylvania. 19pp
- 428** May 1933 Address delivered by MacWhite to the 22nd annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturer's Association in Washington entitled 'Friendship'. 6pp

- 429** December 1933 Radio address entitled 'Ireland and democracy' broadcast by MacWhite in Washington. 5pp
- 430** 1934 Address by MacWhite to the United Irish Counties Association Feis in New York, discussing the importance of Gaelic culture which he feels has been neglected, especially the language. 11pp
- 431** 17 March 1934 Address delivered by MacWhite to the Irish American Society of Scranton discussing the strength of the Irish nation in its struggle for independence. 10pp
- 432** 27 October 1934 Address delivered by MacWhite in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York, on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of the birth of Thomas Dongan, an Irishman and first governor of New York as well as author of the 'Charter of Liberty and Privileges.' Provides a history of the life of Dongan, an Irishman, who was sent to New York in the 17th century to establish English rule along the Hudson. 5pp
- 433** 1935 Cutting from the Congressional Records and Appendix in which is reprinted the radio address of MacWhite on 17 March 1935 regarding St Patrick and Irish American bonds. 2pp
- 434** 16 March 1935 Address delivered by MacWhite entitled 'St Patrick and Irish civilisation' and the 151st annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St Patrick at the Hotel Astor, New York. 9pp
- 435** 17 March 1935 Broadcast speech to Ireland from New York on St Patrick's Day concerning the bonds between Ireland and America which have become stronger during the St Patrick's Day celebrations. 12pp
- 436** 17 March 1935 Address delivered by MacWhite in New York entitled 'St Patrick and Irish Civilisation'. 8pp

- 437** 18 March 1935 Address delivered by MacWhite at the 16th Annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St Patrick, Philadelphia ‘Six years ago tonight’... in which he suggests that Irish Americans should contribute to the cultural side of Irish life by supporting or donating money to Irish universities and national institutions. Also discusses the close relationship between America and Ireland from the time of the American Revolution as well as mentioning the economic situation of the Irish Free State.
30pp
- 438** [1 May 1935] Address delivered by MacWhite at the annual meeting of the Bar Association, St Paul, Minnesota. (Corrected in MacWhite’s hand to Friendly Sons of St Patrick, Miami, Florida, March 17). Concerning the part Irishmen played in bringing about the independence of American colonies during the Revolutionary War.
12pp
- 439** 2 May 1935 Address delivered before the Ramsey Co Bar Association, St Paul, Minnesota, outlining the large part Irishmen played in bringing about the independence of American colonies, and the legal-political history of Ireland.
11pp
- 440** June 1935 Radio address by MacWhite in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, outlining economic conditions in Ireland, especially mentioning the Shannon hydro-electrification scheme; the import and export markets; and agriculture and industry.
6pp
- 441** October 1935 Address given by MacWhite at the 3rd New York Feis held by the United Irish Counties’ Association, containing a discussion on Irish culture and customs and the importance of keeping the Irish language alive. In English and Irish (Gaelic script).
16pp
- 442** 1936 Address by MacWhite delivered at the 4th annual Feis of the United Irish Counties’ Association, in which he discusses the revival of the Irish language in Ireland.
4pp

- 443** March 1936 Address delivered by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland's contribution to world civilisation' at the 34th Annual Banquet of the St Alphonsus Association and printed in the Monthly Messenger of Mission Church Parish, Boston, Mass.
6pp
- 444** 17 March 1936 Radio address by MacWhite at NBC, New York, with a St Patrick's Day message, discussing the bond between America and Ireland.
3pp
- 445** 17 March 1936 St Patrick's Day address to [?], Miami, Florida, concerning Irish-American relations.
11pp
- 446** 2 May 1936 Address delivered by MacWhite at the Centennial Banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the Hotel Astor on the reasons that brought the organisation into existence, ie, years of tyranny and oppression; and how America was the salvation of Ireland.
20pp
- 447** 2 June 1936 Address delivered by MacWhite at the College of the City of New York, on the subject of Ancient Irish Literature.
23pp
- 448** 10 June 1936 Commencement address by MacWhite at Boston College delivered on the occasion of his honorary conferring.
20pp
(see also P194/496)
- 449** 3 November 1936 Address delivered at dinner to Foreign Officers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel given by the National Horse Show Association of America on the subject of horses.
7pp
- 450** December 1936 Address by MacWhite to the Trinity College Alumni, Womens' side of the Catholic University of America, giving a brief history of Ireland.
26pp

- 451** 30 January 1937 Address delivered by MacWhite at the Annual Luncheon of the Vancouver Club, New York on the subject of Ancient Irish Literature. 12pp
- 452** 18 February 1937 Address delivered by MacWhite at the annual dinner of 'The Barristers' in Washington, concerning the similarities in Irish and American attitudes to democracy and forms of government. 18pp
- 453** 17 March 1937 Address delivered by MacWhite at the annual dinner of The Irish Society of Memphis, Tennessee, concerning progress in the Irish Free State. 23pp
- 454** c. 1937 Address delivered by MacWhite to the Irish Fellowship Club of Green Bay, Wisconsin, outlining the progress of the Irish Free State over the past 15 years, economically and politically. 26pp
- 455** c. 1937 Address by MacWhite entitled 'Ireland's contribution to world civilisation.' Includes draft of same. 24pp
- 456** 1938 Draft address for [?] by MacWhite concerning his forthcoming move from Washington to Rome. Discusses history of his diplomatic career to date. 9pp
- 457** 1930s Notes by MacWhite for use in St Patrick's' Day speeches, addresses and greetings. 8pp

(ii) Correspondence

(a) Irish-American Organisations (1929-38)

- 458** 5 May 1929 Handmade membership card certifying that MacWhite is elected to honorary membership of Co Corkmen's Association of New York City by President Daniel Murphy. 1 item
- 459** 16 March 1930 Transcript of speech of Hon Anthony J Griffin of New York in the House of Representatives delivered at the Annual Dinner of the Friends of Erin in New York City, 'Ireland Present and Future'. 4pp
- 460** 19 March 1931 Coat of arms of Clan MacWhite drawn by Thomas W. Hegarty and presented to MacWhite as guest of the Hon. C. Murray Turpin, M. C., 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, USA. Includes samples of green and gold ribbons. 4 items
- 461** 17 February 1933 Letter from Thomas McGovern, Standard-bearer of the McGovern Brothers Association, Brooklyn, New York, notifying him that he has been made an honorary member of the Association. 1p
- 462** 17 June 1934 Membership card certifying that lifetime membership of The Irish Society of Memphis, Tennessee has been bestowed on Michael MacWhite by President Samuel Bates. 1 item
- 463** 26 January 1935-
4 February 1935 Letters from Michael J. O' Donoghue of the Gaelic Arts Society of Philadelphia inviting MacWhite to be an honorary member of their society. 2pp
- 464** 10 June 1935 Commemorative presentation volume containing engrossed copy of resolutions passed by the City Council of Pittsburgh and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Allegheny County, extending an invitation to MacWhite to visit the City of Pittsburgh. 1 item

- 465** 22 June 1935 Scrapbook compiled by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the 31st Annual Irish Day Reunion and 76th anniversary to which Michael MacWhite was guest of honour on 22 June at Kennywood Park. Printed by John P. Killeen. Contains newspaper cuttings from the main weeklies and dailies that dealt with the event. Note on inside of front cover reads: 'only a few of the last ten days publicity items are shown here; in addition, there were many items in the forty papers which are printed in weekly or daily shape in the ten counties of the Pittsburgh diocese. No attempt is made to collect these, but all use the items mostly front page story with them - Publicity Killeen and Rooney. J.P.K.' Each page of scrapbook is headed 'Selected press clippings of A.O.H. Irish Day, Pittsburgh, June 22, 1935. Publicity by John O Killeen.'
- 12pp
- 466** 22 June 1935 Souvenir program of the Ancient Order of Hibernians 31st Annual Irish Day Reunion in Kennywood Park, Pittsburgh, PA. Includes large b/w printed portrait of MacWhite.
- 32pp
- 467** 17 March 1936 Transcript from The Jackson Sun, Tennessee, in which they recall Governor Bob Taylor's welcome to Irish-Americans attending the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1887, and reprint the main part of the speech.
- 2pp
- 468** 12 February 1936-
9 September 1936 Associate pass issued to Michael MacWhite for the Californian Pacific International Exposition.
- 1 item
- 469** 6 June 1936 Honorary pass to the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas extended to Michael MacWhite.
- 1 item
- 470** 2 July 1937 Cover letter from Paul F. Driscoll, US Internal Revenue Agent, Room 202, Post Office, Green Bay, Wisconsin to Dan [?], enclosing program of the MacWhite reception and banquet hosted by the Irish Fellowship Club Green Bay Wisconsin the previous evening. States that 'MacWhite is a very likeable fellow.'
- 2 items

- 471** 8 October 1937 Letter from Reverend Eugene McLoughlin, St Cecilia's Rectory, Brooklyn, New York, outlining the reasons why he has had to resign from the position of Director of the United Counties' Feis. 4pp
- 472** 6 June 193? List of attendees at a lunch at the Milwaukee Club, The New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee. 2pp
- 473** 1930s Lists of names of influential Irish Americans who are members of The Irish Fellowship Club (Edward R. Mahoney, John D Phelan) or the Ancient Order of Hibernians (Francis J. Drinan, Thomas J. Welsh, Edward P. McDonough). 2pp
- (b) Catholic Hierarchy in US (1930–8)
- 474** 17 March 1930 Letter from Reverend Coleman Nevils, Georgetown University, stating how much he enjoyed MacWhite's St Patrick's Day lecture. 1p
- 475** 8 November 1930 Letter from Matthew L. Fortier, SJ, Dean of Fordham University, School of Sociology and Social Science, NYC, inviting MacWhite to attend the inauguration of the recently appointed President and Rector of Fordham University, Reverend Aloysius J. Hogan, SJ. Includes copy replies from MacWhite's private secretary. 3pp
- 476** 25 November 1932-
7 July 1936 Letters from Geoffrey O'Connell, Catholic University of America, to MacWhite, concerning his academic studies on the Irish education system; his family in Ireland; and MacWhite's achievements in Washington.
Includes: Letter reacting to a rumour that MacWhite was being moved to Rome: 'Personally there is no other living Irishman who could surpass, nay even approximate your influence there (New York, Boston)...Your manner, character, prudence, tact and learning have

done wonders...To transfer you now would be a tragedy, the evils of which we would see later. It takes years to understand America and above all Washington diplomacy, so many miles apart from Irish idealism and hopes. (5 August 1933)

13 items

- 477** 28 February 1933-
28 December 1937 Letters and cards from Dr Maurice S. Sheehy, Assistant to the Rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington.

Includes: Letter in which Sheehy thanks MacWhite for an interesting evening in Washington and suspects that MacWhite does not realise what wealth of valuable information he has to place at the disposal of America as she works towards national reconstruction. Informs MacWhite that he has an addressograph list of 12,000 Catholic pastors and all the bishops of America and offers it without cost to the Irish Free State if it ever has material it wishes to despatch to this group. (16 March 1933)

8 items

- 478** 6 June 1933-
10 November 1934 Letters from James H. Ryan, Bishop of Modra and Rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington DC.

Includes: Copy letter from Ryan to President Éamon de Valera, Department of External Affairs, Dublin, enclosing an editorial (not in collection) printed by a Catholic daily paying high tribute to MacWhite as the Irish representative in Washington and states that MacWhite has won many friends in America. (8 August 1933).

4 items

- 479** 5 March 1934-
29 April 1937 Letters and cards from Patrick J. Healy, School of Sacred Sciences, Catholic University of America, Washington, on routine matters.

4 items

- 480** 15 June 1934-
8 January 1936 Letters and cards from William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston.

Includes: Letter in which he thanks MacWhite for hosting a lunch in his honour on the occasion of his Jubilee celebration, the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood (29 November 1935).

7 items

- 481** 1932-8 Letters and cards from other prominent Irish-American Catholic clergy: the Apostolic Delegate; Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore; D Cardinal Dougherty; J. J. Duggan, St Joseph's Rectory, Connecticut; James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield in Illinois; Patrick Cardinal Hayes; Father J. Healy; M. J. Laville, Vicar

General, Archbishopric of New York; Monsignor McCormick; Bishop McNamara; John T. [McNichols], Archbishop of Cincinnati; Reverend Coleman Nevils; Arthur A. O'Leary, SJ, President of Georgetown University; The Bishop of Omaha; Sister Mary Anita; Sister Mary Samuel, Mother General of Saint Clara Convent, Wisconsin; and Rev P.M. Silke, St Dominicks Church, Portland, Maine.

23 items

- 482** 1930s Article by a member of the Catholic University, Washington, containing a profile of MacWhite and his activities in Washington especially he and his wife's skills at entertaining important dignitaries. 7pp
- 483** 8 November 1933 Radio address entitled 'Education for Social Justice' by Reverend Dr George Johnson, Secretary-General, National Catholic Educational Association and Associate Professor of Education, The Catholic University of America, in connection with American Education Week program, given from National Education Association Headquarters, Washington, DC. 4pp

(c) General (1931-7)

- 484** 11 June 1931 Joint resolution between the senate and assembly of the state of Wisconsin that an invitation be extended to MacWhite to address the two houses on 11 June when he visits Madison, Wisconsin. 1p
- 485** 12 November 1931 Letter from Dr Oliver St John Gogarty, 15 Ely Place, Dublin, thanking MacWhite for sending American visitors to Renvyle House Hotel, county Mayo. Describes their forthcoming winter season 'with rough shooting on 40,000 acres'. Describes the house as 'an exhibition place for Irish materials as applied to Irish buildings from the Killaloe slates outside to the Irish poplin pictures inside.' Also adds 'Since the introduction of the Public Safety Bill, the IRA have only sent 3 women and a priest, Fr Sweetman, to the front.' 3pp

- 486** June 1935 Letter from Seán Cearbhall Ua Bruadair (John Carroll Broderick), Claremont, California, containing a proposal to reproduce by hand the Book of Kells. States that he will apply for the consent and cooperation of the government of the Irish Free State and the authorities of the University, but wishes that MacWhite approve the plan before he begin his project.
3pp
- 487** 17 September 1935 Letter from C. J. Cullinan, Chicago, to MacWhite, who was prompted to write to him having received a cheque signed by MacWhite in payment of his Irish Republic bond which he bought in 1920-21 at £100. Reminds MacWhite of their days in Carbery, West Cork, where the pair attempted to introduce Sinn Féin to the people there.
2pp
- 488** 9 October 1935 Draft letter [by MacWhite to editor] of The Brooklyn Tablet suggesting that an Irish feis such as that held successfully in the Bronx Coliseum, be held in each of the 48 states every year.
1p
- 489** 13 December 1932-
16 December 1932 Letters to MacWhite following a reception he gave in the Irish Legation in Washington for the Abbey Players in December 1932. MacWhite also presented the company to President Hoover at the White House, 'a signal honour'. Richard J Purcell of the Catholic University writes: 'The reception given the players by our theatre-going public was excellent, as were the reviews in the press. Of course the American-Irish are more sensitive than the Irish of Ireland about any criticism of Irish society, and at times they see an affront where none was intended. Ireland to them is a bit unreal and greatly idealised.' (13 December 1932) Other letter writers include Reverend Geoffrey O'Connell, Catholic University of America; P. J. Lennox, Catholic University of America; and Ria Mooney. Also includes newspaper cuttings concerning protests by Irish American groups at the production by the Abbey Players of plays such as 'The Playboy of the Western World'; 'Juno and the Paycock' and 'Shadow of a Gunman'.
7pp
- 490** 30 September 1937 Letter from C. E. Reddin, President of the Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell Street, Dublin, concerning MacWhite's remarks on the tourist industry specifically the question of building a hotel at Cobh, Co Cork, stating that it would be doomed to financial failure from the start.
2pp

- 491** [1930s] Draft letters to a Mr Gibbings concerning the origin of the name of the town of Baltimore, Maryland and whether it was named after Baltimore in West Cork.
8pp
- 492** [1930s] Letter from Allan M. Cope, president of the First National Corporation of Boston, New York, inviting him to dinner with his wife. Also asks MacWhite to meet him for lunch so that he can introduce him to bankers who might be of service to the Free State.
2pp
- 493** 1930s Detailed drawing of an Orangeman's Handkerchief with a note: 'The original (*sic*) has been in the US for over 100 years. It was brought over by my grandfather'. Possibly sent to MacWhite by an Irish-American.
1 item
- 494** 1930s Rubbings of an inscription [on tombstone] made by an [American] visiting Ireland [and sent to MacWhite for translation?]
2 items

(iv) **Honorary Conferrings (1931–3)**

- 495** June 1931 Mount Mary College Honorary Degree
Includes letter from President Edward A Fitzpatrick, Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to MacWhite informing him that they would like to confer an honorary Doctor of Laws upon him (2 June 1931). Also includes Commencement Day timetable of proceedings including an introduction to MacWhite 'trained in the school of life, student of banking and agricultural cooperation, journalist, diplomat, humanist...' Also includes bound presentation volume containing his degree.
4 items
- 496** 1933-6 Boston College
(see also P194/448) Correspondence concerning the award of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to MacWhite by Boston College.
Includes: Letter from P. Galwey Foley, Consul of the Irish Free State in Boston, in response to a query by MacWhite about the President of the college, Father L.J. Gallagher. States 'I have met Father Gallagher on

several occasions. He has spent some time in Ireland but shows such an abysmal ignorance of everything connected with the country...' With regard to Boston College he writes: 'Like most other Jesuitical foundations it has never been conspicuous for its interest in Irish affairs. At the time of its foundation the Catholic population in this district was exclusively Irish and undoubtedly it was Irish money that contributed to the magnificent buildings which now form the college...You will observe that most of my information is of a negative description but it is absolutely unprejudiced. The faculty is mainly of Irish descent and the student body is also of the same race. That's the best that can be said about it.' (26 May 1936)

Includes: Commencement Day address delivered by MacWhite at Boston College when he received the degree of LLD hon causa. (10 June 1936)

10 items

- 497** 1930s-1957 File concerning the conferring of honours/decorations by governments to meritorious visitors to that country, and making a case for Ireland to devise an honours system by which she can reciprocate. Includes memorandum by MacWhite entitled 'Methods suggested for enlisting the active support of wealthy Irish-Americans in the interest of Irish cultural, economic and national policies.'
- 3 items

VI Other Diplomatic Material

(i) Award by Daily Washington 'Merry-Go-Round' (1938)

- 498** 1938-52 Scrapbook presented to MacWhite by the 'Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round' of the Daily Mirror, a column dedicated to following the lives of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. Inscription states: ...'be it known that Michael MacWhite having for eleven years cemented the friendship of the Irish people closely with those of the United States, and having endeared himself to the newspapermen of Washington is hereby made a Grand Officer of the Brass Ring awarded only to those who can ride on the Washington Merry-go-Round yet keep their head and their sense of humour.' MacWhite has filled the scrapbook with newspaper cuttings relating to himself and his family. Also includes folder of loose inserts found in the scrapbook of newspaper cuttings and leaflets.

1 volume of 84pp
1 folder of 14 items

- 499** 2 March 1938 Account of a reception MacWhite attended at the White House in response to an erroneous article by Drew Pearson for the 'Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round', which appeared in the New York Daily Mirror and other newspapers. The main point to be corrected was a conversation between MacWhite, President F.D. Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, which MacWhite sets out correctly. 5pp
- 500** 1938 Brass ring and purple ribbon. Tag attached identifies it as the Order of the Brass Ring which was conferred on MacWhite by Drew Pearson of the Daily Mirror, Washington for being able to survive the 'Washington Merry-Go-Round' (diplomatic party circuit). Diameter of ring: 12.5cm

(ii) Customs passes (1930–8)

- 501** 23 May 1930 Letter from T. Henry, Chargé d'Affaires de France, in Washington, to Customs Officers in France entreating them to ensure MacWhite and any baggage with him is allowed into France. 1p
- 502** 23 May 1930 Border pass issued to MacWhite by the German embassy in Washington. 1p
- 503** 1936 Diplomatic pass into France issued by French Embassy in Washington. 1 item

(iii) Farewell Dinners Hosted By Various Organisations (1938)

- 504** 24 February 1938 Menu and programme of the farewell dinner to Michael MacWhite in the Carlton Hotel, hosted by US Senator David I. Walsh (Mass.) and attended by senior members of the Catholic hierarchy in America, various Senators and other distinguished guests. 1 item

- 505** 27 February 1938 Boxed commemorative presentation volume presented to MacWhite by the Calvert Club of Washington in a civic testimonial. Contains the signatures of members of the Calvert Club, officials of the government and citizens of Washington.
1 item
- 506** 1 March 1938 Invitations to MacWhite to attend a farewell dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel organised by a committee of his friends chaired by James A. Farrell.
1 item
- 507** 1 March 1938 Programme of the dinner to MacWhite and wife on their departure for Rome at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, containing a list of guests present.
1 item
- 508** 1 March 1938 Farewell from Washington
File containing letters, telegrams, transcripts of speeches, menus and newspaper cuttings concerning the farewell gala dinners to MacWhite and his wife on their departure to Rome.
21 items
- (iv) Identification cards and Membership of Organisations (1927-40)**
- 509** 1927-40 Driving licenses granted to MacWhite, some with photographs as well as membership cards of automobile clubs.
7 items
- 510** c. 1929–38 Calling cards of Michael MacWhite, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ireland at Washington DC.
2 items
- 511** 26 February 1931 Certificate from the American Society of International Law declaring that MacWhite has been duly elected a member of the Society. Signed by Geo. A. Finch, Secretary.
1p

- 512 22 November 1932 Certificate of the American Geographical Society certifying that MacWhite has been elected a fellow of the society. Also includes brief letters from the society regarding membership. 3 items
- 513 1936 Identification card with photograph of Michael MacWhite issued by the Department of State, Washington. 1 item
- 514 [1930s] List of literary, scientific and other organisations of which MacWhite is a member, including L'Académie Diplomatique International, Paris; Academy of Political Science, New York; Royal Irish Archaeological Society, Dublin; The Clover Club, Boston; St. Patrick's Society, Albany, New York and the Gaelic Musical Society of America, New York. 1p

VII Publications

(i) Press Cuttings (1929–38)

- 515 1929-38 Scrapbook containing newspaper cuttings which concern MacWhite and his wife during their stay in Washington. 100pp
- 516 1930s Newspaper cuttings concerning MacWhite and his family in Washington. 16pp
- 517 8 November 1931-
10 November 1931 International News Service
Memoranda, despatches and articles concerning the publication by International News Service of interviews with Cosgrave, de Valera, Maud Gonne MacBride and Annie Frances Despard.
Includes: Copy memorandum by Cosgrave denying the authenticity of an article (enclosed) that appeared in The Washington Herald on 8 November.
Includes: Copy text of article by Linton Wells concerning an interview with Éamon de Valera: 'The leader of the Irish Opposition looks older than his 49 years. He is a tall stoop-shouldered man whose disillusioned brown eyes gaze at you steadily through his metal-rimmed glasses. His face shows the marks of the commuted death sentence imposed on him for treason to Great Britain and of the nineteen terms of imprisonment

he has served. Yet he is no less encompassing today in his fight for Irish independence than he was at the height of his power, when he became the first President of the Irish Free State, a man whom Irishmen would have proclaimed a king if he desired it.' (11 November 1931)

Includes: Copy article by Linton Wells containing an interview with Annie Frances Despard and Maud Gonne MacBride, 'who among other women are the strongest motivating force of the rebellion. They represent and speak out not only for the Irish Republican Army but also for People's Rights Association, or the "Mothers" as its members are called, and the newly formed Saor Éire.' (10 November 1931).

11pp

(ii) Booklets (1932-6)

- 518** 13 October 1932 Propaganda booklet entitled 'The British Secret Service Report - do the British Jews Hoover administration? Vote for a Loyal America President - run the rascals out!' Published by H. W. Wheeler, Los Angeles, and 'mailed free by the Citizen's Land Association of Los Angeles in a patriotic war against the habitual criminals who infest the various departments of our government.'
- 34pp
- 519** 8 January 1934 Foreign Affairs. An American Quarterly Review, special supplement to Vol 12, No 2, entitled 'American Foreign Policy in a Nationalistic World' by William E. Borah.
- 14pp
- 520** 15 January 1936 Bulletin of the American Irish Historical Society entitled 'The Recorder' Vol 9 No 1.
- 23pp
- 521** October 1936 The Irish Review, Vol 1 No 2
- 18pp

(iii) Art catalogues (1929–36)

- 522** 25 March 1929 Catalogue of art exhibition entitled 'Contemporary Irish Art - first American exhibition' at the Helen Hackett Gallery, New York. Foreword by Ernest Boyd and listing work by AE (George Russell); Harry Clarke, Paul Henry; John Keating; Charles Lamb; Micheál Mac Liammóir; and Seán O'Sullivan.
4pp
- 523** 1933 Catalogue of art works entitled 'A Century of Progress - exhibition of Irish Art, with a forward by John Flynn, listing prices of works by Sean Keating, J. B. Yeats, Charles Lamb and Paul Henry.
7pp
- 524** 17 February 1934–
3 March 1934 Brochure advertising an exhibition of paintings by Paula MacWhite at the International Art Center of Roerich Museum, New York.
1 item
- 525** 4 February 1936–
22 February 1936 Brochure advertising an exhibition of paintings of Irish landscapes by Paula MacWhite at the gallery of Mrs Cornelius J. Sullivan, New York.
1 item

E ROME**I Appointment (1938)**

- 526** 26 January 1938 Copy letters from MacWhite to Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, concerning arrangements for his transfer from Washington to Rome. Also gives details of farewell parties planned for him.
3pp
- 527** 8 March 1938 Letter from Albin E. Johnson, European Commissioner, New York World Fair 1939, congratulating MacWhite on his new appointment to Rome. States 'I cannot refrain from timidly suggesting that you be nice to our old friend Sir Eric [Drummond] – or Earl Perth, as I believe he calls himself now. You twisted the lion's tail

enough at Geneva and Sir Eric should not be made accountable for the sins of other days. His Excellency Benito Mussolini probably makes the British Ambassador's life miserable enough without Erin adding to his woes.'

1p

- 528** c. 1938 Short biography of MacWhite written in Italian possibly as an introduction to Rome when he was transferred. 3pp
- 529** 26 July 1937 Translation of Éamon de Valera's reply to Signor Lodi-Fé's address on presentation of credentials as Italian Minister. 1p
- 530** 26 July 1937 Translation of address by Signor Lodi-Fé on presentation of credentials as Italian Minister to the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, Éamon de Valera. 1p
- 531** 27 April 1938 Copy of letter from MacWhite to Count Ciano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting that he present his credentials to the King of Italy. 1p
- 532** 8 March 1938 Copy of letter of credence from King George V to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia countersigned by Éamon de Valera accrediting MacWhite as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Quirinal (Italy). 1p
- 533** March 1938 Transcript of address made by MacWhite on presentation of letters of credence as Irish Free State Minister to Italy to Victor Emanuel, King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. 1p

II Irish Correspondence

(i) Department of External Affairs

(a) Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary (1938–46)

- 534** 1940s List of code words [issued by the Department of External Affairs] for communications about Rome in telegrams. Italy = Benignus; Duce = Father Kieran; Foreign office = Sister Mary; Axis = Lutherans; Allies = Franciscans; Dublin = Seán and so forth. 1 item
- 535** 20 October 1938/9? Memo/draft of letter concerning a complaint made to him by the Acting Chief of the Ceremoniale at the Italian Foreign Office concerning MacWhite's colleague in the Irish Legation to the Holy See, Macauley's request to the Italian Ministry for Finance for diplomatic immunity to import 1000kgs of soap for the Legation at the Vatican. MacWhite notes that he 'could easily see that Mr Macauley's importations duty-free are a cause for concern to the FO' especially since the application is coming from the Holy See which has treaty obligations with Italy. 3pp
- 536** 28 July 1938-
19 December 1938 Special Reports 1938
Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.
- Includes:
- It/69/38: Discusses the race campaign adopted by Fascist Italy and a recently published memorandum which 'established the Anglo-Nordic nature of the Italian race and urged that its millennial purity be maintained.' Also reports on the expulsion of a Jewish journalist who had lived in Rome for 16 years and predicts further measures against Jews as racist theory is put into practice. (28 July 1938, 2pp)
 - It/70/38: Discusses the attack on Italian sailors in Dublin and its repercussions in Italy (28 July 1938, 1p)
 - 'Personal': Discusses the summer recess in Chigi Place and explains that it would be an act of discourtesy to raise any important issue until the effect of the Summer heat has faded away. Raises the political situation in Europe, especially British-Italian relations and the consolidation of the Rome-Berlin Axis. Unfinished, (29 August 1938, 4pp)
 - It/98/38: Translations of orders and decree-laws pertaining to Jews, namely definitions of classes of Jews who are to leave Italy within 6 months, and also translation of a decree-law which excludes Jewish teachers from Government and semi-government schools, as well as the

forbidding of Jewish students to any kind or class of school whose classes or courses are legally recognised by the State. (3 September 1938, 3pp)

-‘Personal’: Concerning the Anti-Semitic campaign in Italy (9 September 1938, 1p)

-It/110/38: Discusses European politics and the prediction by many that Italy will support German demands in Czechoslovakia. Also mentions Chamberlain’s visit to Hitler, ‘a master stroke of diplomacy’. (14 September 1938, 1p)

-It/119/38: Concerning his suspicion that an organised propaganda is being carried out somewhere to attempt to associate An Taoiseach, Éamon de Valera, with International Freemasonry. (28 September 1938, 1p)

-It/123/38: Concerning the return of Benito Mussolini to Rome from the Munich Conference in which he brokered a deal between Germany, France and Britain, to allow Germany to occupy Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia without reprisal from Czech allies, France or Great Britain. Describes Mussolini as ‘the saviour of world peace’. (1 October 1938, 1p)

-It/135/38: Discusses the recent meetings of the Fascist Grand Council where decrees affecting the rights of Italian Jews were passed, and the termination of Parliament by the decision to replace the Chamber of Deputies with a Chamber of Fascios and Corporations. (11 October 1938, 5pp)

-‘Confidential’: Discusses the political situation after the Munich Agreement and surmises that it actually seems more disturbed than before. Claims the Duce (Mussolini) seems dissatisfied with Hitler and is finding expression of this in the support he is now giving Poland and Hungary. Also discusses the poor relations between Britain and Italy and the present political pressure which forced Chamberlain to ask for the withdrawal of more than double the number of Italian troops from Spain (Spanish Civil War) than agreed earlier. (20 October 1938, 1p)

-It/149/38: Reports on a meeting with Acting Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Bastianini, where they mainly discussed the Munich Conference ‘when France and England yielded the sceptre of European supremacy to Italy and Germany and where Mussolini played the outstanding role as pacificator instead of that of rabid trouble maker.’ Also discusses the negotiations on the determination of the Czech-Hungarian frontier, and Italian cultivation of a friendship or a new trade agreement between Ireland and Italy. (4 November 1938, 3pp)

-It/167/38: Describes the ceremonial celebrations of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy’s birthday with the Duce and 20,000 soldiers and sailors representing the armed forces of Italy. (12 November 1938, 2pp)

-Discusses a meeting with the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, where he expresses the Irish people’s deep interest in the rectification of the Czecho-Slovak border, due to Ireland’s own boundary problem. States that the Minister interrupted him and spoke only of the forthcoming Anglo-Italian agreement and showed little interest in the Irish problem. (16 November 1938, 2pp)

- It/168/38: Discusses the recent signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement and cites Italy's motivation for the pact to be financial as England is the only country in which it is still possible to borrow. States that Italy desperately needs money to pay for Ethiopian infrastructure following their recent invasion of that country. Cites British motivation as the possibility of a relaxation in the Rome-Berlin axis. (18 November 1938, 2pp)
- It/175/38: Discusses the intricate political relationships between Italy, Germany and Great Britain and suspects that if there is any further straining of Anglo-German relations, Italy may be forced to choose between two loyalties. (21 November 1938, 1p)
- 'Confidential': Reports on a lunch he attended which was hosted by the Italian Minister for Exchange and Currencies and of the conversation at the table about European politics. (28 November 1938, 4pp)
- It/188/38: Report on the Italian Press and its role as a propaganda tool of the Fascist Party. (29 November 1938, 5pp)
- 'Confidential': Recounts an address by Count Ciano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, about Italian foreign policy, the Munich negotiations and the Anglo-Italian agreement; and also of 300 decrees-laws that were legalised, some dealing with the conditions under which Jews in Italy may live, work and own property. (2 December 1938, 2pp)
- 'Confidential' concerning a rumour that Mussolini on asking Hitler at Munich what he was to get in return for his help in the Anschluss and in the Sudeten question, was told with a wave of the hand 'Tunis, Nice or Savoy should offer no particular difficulties once France is isolated.' (3 December 1938, 1p)
- Report on the Italian Foreign Office and its dealings with the Diplomatic Corps, which it keeps 'as a far as possible at arm's length.' (6 December 1938, 5pp)
- 'Confidential': Explains that Italy will not entertain Ireland's anti-British sentiments as the policy of Fascism at that moment is one of closer friendship and no newspaper would dare print an opinion which would even vaguely retard this objective. Also complains that Italian journalists avoid meeting diplomats for fear of losing their jobs and diplomats have no opportunity to establish contacts without the aid of *bona fide* press attachments. (6 December 1938, 2pp)
- 'Confidential': Proffers his opinion on Italy's course of action in relation to Britain and France. Speculates that Italy may find herself at war with France as the French will fight before they will abandon any of their possessions. (14 December 1938, 2pp)
- 'Confidential': Describes the treatment of foreign diplomats in Italy and explains that they are all treated with suspicion to the extent that plain clothes men guard their rooms and movements. Recounts how he is convinced that they enter rooms in his absence as he noticed that the dial of a small radio that they had brought with them from America was unscrewed and replaced the wrong side up as if one was looking for a secret transmitter. Also relates that he has heard that diplomatic pouches out and inward bound are reported to have been tampered with.

(17 December 1938, 3pp)

-‘Confidential’: Reports on the complications of the political system in Europe, particularly the deterioration in relations between Poland and Italy, the question of a common Polish/Hungarian frontier; the formation of the eastern part of Czechoslovakia as a kernel of a great Ukrainian state under the aegis of Germany. Also reports that he has heard from a reliable source that the Italian fleet in full war strength is assembled in Sardinian waters, ready to cut Continental France from her African Departments and Possessions by a line almost 300 miles long from Sardinia to the island of Majorca. (19 December 1938, 3pp)

38 items

537

4 January 1939-
18 December 1939

Special Reports 1939

Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.

Includes:

-‘Confidential’: Reports on the inevitability of a European War and discussing the fact that France is the only European country that is ready for war as she had a strong reserve of material and munitions. Also discusses France’s determination to resist ‘the fantastic demands of the Duce’ and how France warned Chamberlain that during his next talks with Rome, he was not to discuss French interests or ‘giving away other people’s property.’ (4 January 1939, 2pp)

-Discusses a conversation he had with the Swiss Minister, Dr Rugger, in which he suggested that MacWhite approach Chamberlain and reveal to him that Switzerland would be happy to back England in the provision of a loan to the Duce as a gesture of confidence. (6 January 1939, 2pp)

-‘Confidential’: Discusses the visit by Chamberlain to Rome for talks with Mussolini and the receptions and gala banquets that ensued. Comments that the Duce was likely to have been disappointed that Chamberlain refused to speak about France. (18 January 1938, 3pp)

-‘Confidential’: Discusses the aftermath of Chamberlain’s visit, namely the intensification of activity by Rome and Berlin for the creation of an autonomous Ukraine, and also of efforts to bring the Balkans and Danubian countries within the Rome-Berlin Axis. Also discusses the Spanish Civil War and Italy’s designs on North African territories. (25 January 1939, 4pp)

-‘Confidential’: Discusses recent speeches by Hitler in which he favours the convening of a Four Power Conference for the settlement of questions of colonies and raw materials. Speculates that with the end of the Spanish Civil War in sight, tension may relax between France and Italy as French aid to Catalonia will have ceased. ‘Though the outlook at the moment appears calm, one can never be too sure. The general situation is like quicksilver. The least little tilt to the political or diplomatic scale and it is out of control.’ (2 February 1939, 2pp)

-‘Confidential: Discusses the end of the Spanish Civil War; internal economic problems in Italy; closer relations between Germany and Russia; and speculates that Rumania will be the next victim of

- Germany's 'Drang nach Osten' (8 February 1939, 4pp)
- 'Confidential': Discusses the great shock the totalitarian states got when they realised America would get involved in a European conflict by providing moral and material aid to France and Britain. (22 February 1939, 2pp)
 - 'Confidential' Discusses the Conference of Balkan States whose object is to arrive at some kind of understanding as to the best methods by which these states may be able to escape the menace of German economic and political domination. (22 February 1938, 2pp)
 - 'Confidential': Discusses the proposed visit to the Vatican by An Taoiseach, Éamon de Valera, for the coronation of the new Pope. Warns that he may have to visit Mussolini as a matter of protocol but the situation is awkward as the Vatican will resent a visit to Mussolini before a visit to the Pope and Rome will resent a visit to the Vatican before meeting the Duce of Italy. (28 February 1939, 2pp)
 - It/306/39: Report on the activities of the Legation to the Quirinal since its formation on 27 April 1938. (28 March 1939, 4pp)
 - 'Confidential': Suspects that although Italy is on a war-footing, she will avoid fighting in a European war. 'She may play a make-believe game up to the last minute before asserting her neutrality. In fighting a battle for might and justice any country had an unseen auxiliary. On the other hand, fighting a war of aggression in which one has but little faith is to court defeat and disaster. Nobody knows better than the Duce that if Hitler goes down fascism is likewise done.' (4 April 1939, 1p)
 - 'Confidential': Reports on Italy's invasion of Albania and the flight of King Zogu from Tirana, and claims that the Duce had been instructed by Hitler to occupy Albania so as to assure himself complete liberty of action in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. (8 April 1939, 1p)
 - 'Confidential': Reports on the plans by the British and the French embassies to evacuate their diplomats and any of their citizens from Italy. Comments that he is being interrogated hourly by Irish citizens about what they should do in the event of a war between Italy and England. (12 April 1939, 1p)
 - 'Confidential': Discusses Hitler's speech in the Reichstag and his references to Ireland. States one diplomat said 'He put his finger on Britain's only weak spot and then stuck it in Roosevelt's eye.' (29 April 1939, 2pp)
 - It/376/39: Memorandum entitled 'The Italo-German Pact - its origins and consequences' (3 June 1939, 4pp)
 - 'Confidential': Discusses measures to be taken by Irish citizens in Rome, most of whom are members of religious communities, in the event of war. (28 June 1939, 2pp)
 - 'Confidential': Discusses the rumour that Mussolini and Hitler met in secret. Also suspects that it will become more difficult to envisage any solution of the actual international situation by peaceful methods. (4 July 1939, 2pp)
 - 'Confidential': Report on diplomatic activity relating to the fate of Dantzig in Poland. States that it is widely believed that Hitler's patience has run out and that the Duce believes that despite the threats of Chamberlain, England is prepared to abandon Poland to her fate, just as

- Czechoslovakia was abandoned the year before. (19 August 1939, 2pp)
- ‘Secret’: Order from the Department of External Affairs commanding daily telegrams from Rome concerning the international situation. Provides code by which telegrams can be sent. (24 August 1939, 3pp)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports on the worsening international situation and also reports that the staff of the British and French embassies are ready to leave at a moment’s notice. ‘They are apparently only awaiting the signal from London to burn code books and archives.’ (24 August 1939, 1p)
- ‘Very secret’: Order from the Department of External Affairs concerning a new secret ‘Personal’ telegraph code. Commands that as soon as the details of the scheme have been committed to memory, all of the papers relating to it should be destroyed. (25 August 1939, 1p)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports on the situation in Italy on the eve of the war. Discusses the prevailing feeling that the Duce will be able to keep Italy out of a war and also reports on a full blackout which they had the previous night and other simulated war conditions. (31 August 1939, 1p)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports on the situation in Italy at the outbreak of war and finds it difficult to interpret. On one hand, there are orders to buy gas masks and prohibitions on the sale of coffee and meat, as well as a prohibition on use of motor cars, but on the other, Italian passenger liners have resumed sailings to New York, South America and the Extreme Orient. (7 September 1939, 2pp)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports on a discussion with the Finnish Minister who said that Canadian and Irish neutrality were excellent assets for Britain as it would be possible to have goods shipped in transit through both countries. States he replied that Ireland took her neutrality more seriously than he imagined. Reflects that nevertheless, many members of the diplomatic corps in Italy hold similar views. (7 September 1939, 1p)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports that he had a visit from an Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Piedmont who informed him that the Governess of the Royal Children is an Irishwoman but holds a British passport and wants it exchanged for an Irish one in the event of war. (8 September 1939, 1p)
- ‘Confidential’: Reports on the war mobilisation in Italy and his suspicion that she will not be allowed to remain neutral for much longer, and will be forced to show her hand by the Allies, although admitting that for the present, the Duce by remaining neutral is acting with good judgement and common sense. (15 September 1939, 4pp)
- ‘Confidential’: Concerning the Russo-German agreement for the partition of Poland and the consequent Pan-Slavic territory now under Stalin’s control. Also discusses Mussolini’s plea for peace now the question of Poland seems to have been resolved, and speculates Italy is far from ready for war as their industries are embarrassed for want of raw material. (27 September 1939, 4pp)
- ‘Confidential’: reports on the change in ministers on the Fascist government who replaced pro-German members of the cabinet. States that this new Cabinet is composed of people who wave no international

emblems and whose ambition it is to serve the interests of their own country, which will make it easier for Mussolini to maintain the policy of a non-belligerent Italy. (15 November 1939, 5pp)

-‘Confidential’: Recounts the urgent call Mussolini sent to his followers to rally underneath the balcony of the Palazzio Venezia only to be told that Italy was enjoying an armed peace. States that a well-informed source told him that the real object of the meeting was to inform people that the King of Italy, on the invitation of the Hungarian regent fearing an invasion by Hitler, had accepted the Crown of St Stephen and had become the protector of Hungary but the anticipated attack did not materialise, Italy was still at peace with the world ‘and at five o’clock on that evening, the Duce had nothing to say to his 20,000 listeners, called suddenly together, beyond the fact that they should be prepared.’ (29 November 1939, 3pp)

56pp

- 538** 16 March 1939 Report entitled ‘Mr de Valera’s official call on the Duce’ in which he berates the Minister to the Holy See (Macauley) for accompanying the Taoiseach to Palazzio Venezia to present him to Il Duce which was a serious breach of etiquette. States that it was his function to do this and not Macauley’s as the Holy See is an entirely separate government and there can be no doubt that it was resented by Rome. ‘It conveyed to the Italians who are not slow in summing up, the impression that the Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to this Sovereign and Government does not count for much in our scheme of things and can consequently be treated accordingly. Reports that on the following Sunday the Italian Chief of Protocol remarked ‘It is incomprehensible to us that your President should want to be presented to the Duce by your Minister to the Holy See.’

6pp

- 539** c. 1940 Coded telegram to External Affairs drafted and decoded by MacWhite when received. ‘Personal 5. Rec’d today delegation heads of Irish Colleges who are urgently concerned about provision of funds in lire for their maintenance should Italy become involved in war as now seems certain possibly within week. Could Dept of Ex Affs obtain guarantee from Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, Provincials, and Trustees Irish College for undermentioned transfers estimated to suffice for maintenance for half year ending 31 December and then take steps transfer total amount in lire before Saturday to credit of Legation Holy See.’ Verso contains draft of letter to Department of External Affairs concerning a meeting with the Foreign Minister, Count Ciano. States that when he was told that Ireland would maintain its policy of strict neutrality in the event of the Italian government going to war, Ciano said he was sorry to hear that ‘with a depth of feeling as if he had been assured from some source or other than the contrary would be the case.’

2pp

return on Irish and English investments. Warns that both of these groups will cause problems for the legation as their money is running out and some have approached the legation for funds already. (31 July 1940, 2pp)

-It/653/40: Discusses the prevalent view in Italy that Irish people would welcome the Germans and join with Italy in an attack on England. 'The publication of the note affirming Ireland's strict neutrality at the time did much to put matters right, but it would appear that information reaching here from Ireland is sometimes either misunderstood or misconstrued.' (2 August 1940, 2pp)

19 items

- 541** 25 August 1941 Confidential letter from MacWhite, Rome, to Joseph P Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs concerning Charles Bewley, former Irish Minister to the Holy See and later to Berlin. States that Bewley came to Rome in 1939 to represent a Swedish newsagency which MacWhite has discovered is part of a German organisation 'directed by a gentlemen with a club foot. In other words, by Dr Goebbels.' Also notes that the Counsellor of the Swiss Legation told him that Bewley is held in the highest regard by the German Embassy in Italy as his information about England and other countries is held to be invaluable, and has also heard that he is the representative in Rome of an anti-English organisation, probably the IRA.

1p

- 542** 28 February 1942- Reports 1942
19 December 1942 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.

Includes:

- 'Informal': Discusses the situation on the ground in Italy in relation to the price of food and food rationing in general. Also discusses the civil mobilisation scheme whereby Italian workers between the ages of 11 and 55 can be transferred to war industries anywhere, including Germany. Reports on the disease and famine which are plaguing the Balkan countries and Greece, and also reports on the Swiss Minister to Berlin who was recalled by his government as he was said to be susceptible to Nazi theories. (28 February 1942, 2pp)

- 'Confidential': Report entitled 'Sidelight on conditions in Germany, Italy and the Balkans' concerned mainly with food rationing. Reports in depth on crises facing populations of Italy ('worse from month to month'); Croatia ('disorder prevails'); Serbia and Montenegro ('more serious than Croatia'); Greece ('the condition of the Greek people is indescribable'); Bulgaria ('succeeded in maintaining a status of non-belligerency'); Hungary and Romania ('far from friendly'). (31 March 1942, 2pp)

- Copy letter to Col Dan Bryan, Director of Military Intelligence, in which he reports on a conversation with Father O'Shaughnessy who

had returned to Italy having spent six months as a prisoner-of-war in Germany. Describes how some of the Irish Catholics in the camp pretended to fall wholeheartedly in with the Germans and their designs and especially speaks about the leader of these men, a man called Codd, and his replacement Cushing. (18 September 1942, 2pp)

-‘Private and Confidential’: Reports on the deterioration of the economic situation in Italy and the Balkans. Also discusses recent meetings between Mervyn Taylor, personal representative of Roosevelt to Pope Pius XVI - ‘In high ecclesiastical circles it is surmised that the Ambassador was able to convince his Holiness that the Democracies will emerge victorious from the war even though it may take some time before the full effect of their armed might can be brought to bear on the enemy. Until the complete overthrow of Hitler and Hitlerism no peace proposals could be entertained. It would therefore be embarrassing for the United Nations if the Nazi’s could make use of the Vatican as an instrument of their salvation, as it is possible that when they realise their chances of victory have vanished they may appeal to its good offices.’ (10 October 1942, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the nervousness and depression in Fascist circles, the reported illness of Mussolini, and the failure of Germany in securing Stalingrad. Also reports on the escape of a British prisoner-of-war from a camp in Italy who cycled all the way to Rome and passed through the workmen’s entrance to the Vatican where he was welcomed by the British Minister. Describes the dilemma that now faces Vatican authorities - ‘It would be most annoying to both the Vatican and the Fascists if such incidents were repeated. What if Italians got to know that they could claim sanctuary with impunity under the Dove of Peter?’ (22 October 1942)

-‘Private and Confidential’: Discusses the rapid series of events in the war including Rommel’s defeat in Egypt, the American invasion of North Africa and the collapse of the French resistance in Morocco. States that militant Fascists are worried that Germans will take control of the country. Reports that in diplomatic circles, the possibility of the Italian government leaving Rome has been discussed. (19 November 1942, 2pp)

-‘Private and Confidential’: Reports that a Swiss diplomatic source told him that the Pope called in the British and American Envoys and informed them that the bombing of the civilian population and the destruction of their property was cruel and inhuman and was likely to create a feeling altogether different to what their respective Governments contemplated. States that it was possible that members of the Hierarchy have urged him to take such a step as it was being asked everywhere why he did not intervene in the interest of humanity. (1 December 1942, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the threat of military bombardment of Rome by the Allied Forces. Suspects that it is unlikely as Churchill will fear reactions in the Dominions and Roosevelt will not undertake the responsibility of unilateral action. (19 December 1942, 2pp)

12 items

543

10 February 1943-
23 December 1943Secret Telegrams 1943Copy telegrams sent by MacWhite in
Rome to the Department of ExternalAffairs: The following are a sample of the scope and content of the
telegrams:

- 'Secret. British Minister to Vatican leaves for London on Wednesday April 7th. A close collaborator of his tells me object of his visit is to get instructions in case of a possible démarche by Italy as to conditions obtainable were she to withdraw from conflict or desire a separate peace. Suggestions to this end may perhaps have already reached him through some channel to justify hurried departure. Confidence in ultimate victory appears to have evaporated here.' (5 May 1943)

- 'After the bombing on Monday the railway yards continued burning for thirty-six hours, the airports of Litturia and Ciampino were pulverised and a German Squadron preparing for takeoff suffered heavily. Forty kilometres of the railway lines were destroyed nearest station functioning is ten miles away. The water supply is still interrupted. All who can are invited to leave the city which has already over a quarter of a million refugees from other places. Irish citizens are unaffected. The Pope on visiting the scene that suffered most was loudly applauded, the King received wild applause, but the Fascist Secretary-General was hissed.' (21 July 1943)

- 'When the collapse of Fascism became known last night crowds demonstrated and this morning jubilant groups are parading the streets tearing down Fascist emblems to the cry of 'Long Live Free Italy'. It is feared Northern Italy may be invaded in case of separate peace negotiations if Hitler has not his hands too full elsewhere. Precautions are however being taken here. The King of Italy appears to be popular in all circles. The Diplomatic Corps has been officially informed that the new government is fully constitutional and 'propose to continue with all countries represented the same amicable relations as heretofore.' (26 July 1943)

- 'Because of what is believed to be a plot to kidnap the King and the Crown Prince, the police on Monday night proceeded to arrest some leading Fascists in the course of which a former party Secretary-General was shot dead while trying to escape. The police were ambushed by his associates a short distance from his house. Another suspected Fascist finding escape impossible committed suicide. This plot of which only vague rumours reach the public is believed to have been instigated by the Gestapo. Mussolini is transferred from one island prison to another thrice weekly to prevent his whereabouts becoming known to the Germans.' (27 August 1943)

- 'After the announcement of armistice on Wednesday evening jubilation soon gave way to anxiety and everyone asked how the Germans would react. The reply was not long delayed for soon after midnight they overpowered the guards and seized Rome radio stations. In the early morning they attempted to enter the city. Fighting continued in the suburbs throughout the day but towards evening the Italians were reported to have checked their advance. The first German

bomb was dropped on the city at 10pm on Thursday night. Was awakened at five this morning as artillery fire resumed.’ (10 September 1943)

-‘Although the King and Government are still on national territory cabinet ministers remaining in Rome have ceased to function except in a purely administrative capacity. The Foreign Office can neither forward nor receive diplomatic correspondence. Chiefs of Missions met last night and requested Nuncio to secure for them, if possible, liberty to cable their respective Governments, protection for their person and property and facilities for obtaining food supplies. Several diplomatic motor cars were amongst others seized by German troops. With much difficulty I obtained release of mine...’ (14 September 1943)

-‘Diplomatic colleagues here are of the opinion that the bombing of the Vatican on Friday night was meant in the first place to silence the Vatican radio station and in the second, to make the danger of living in that City an excuse for removing the Pope for his personal security to a place of greater safety...’ (8 November 1943)

-‘The Prior of Saint Clement’s Church reports having learned that Irish Dominican Villa at Romano in the province of Trentino was occupied around October 20th by German troops who have stored petrol and ammunition on the premises. They were shown documents stating that the property is under the protection of the Legation but ignored it. This is the first instance that has come to my notice of Irish property being interfered with. Appropriate representations should be made at Berlin, together with request that Irish property in Italy be respected.’ (14 November 1943)

53 items

544

2 January 1943-
30 December 1943

Reports 1943

Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.

Includes:

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Suggests that the Axis powers have abandoned all hope of winning the war despite having had major successes against the Allied Forces in 1942. Claims that it was the ‘blitz-krieg’ that permitted Germany to achieve brilliant successes in 1939–41, but that now it has been reduced to one of slow motion, wear and tear. (2 January 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the future for Italy when the war is over – ‘economically and financially exhausted, without claims or credit, with only worthless paper which nobody will accept to offer in exchange for commodities’ Also reports on the Russian offensive and Hitler’s underestimation of it. Praises English diplomacy for being subtle and successful in isolating Germany and surrounding her on all sides by Allied Forces. (23 January 1943, 2pp)

-‘Private and Confidential’: Discusses Il Duce’s dismissal of his entire Cabinet believing it to be a way of ousting his son-in-law, Count Ciano from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also discusses recent scandals in the Italian diplomatic service one of which prompted an order by Hitler

throughout the Reich providing for the death penalty for adultery when members of the armed forces on active service were the victims. (10 February 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the conversation he had with Signor Bastianini, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Italy who questioned him on whether Ireland was exporting food to England; whether the English ever used the ports of Cobh, Berehaven or Lough Swilly; and whether food was plentiful in England. Reports that Bastianini boasted that the Axis will launch a submarine offensive to block food entering England and MacWhite surmises that they count on starving England as the only hope of terminating the war in their favour or of obtaining a foothold for a negotiated peace. (2 March 1943, 1p)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports on the arrival of Goering in Rome and his attendance at an opera at which MacWhite was present. States that Goering wore a ‘gorgeous uniform and many decorations’ but noted that the oration he received was very mild. Also discusses the neutral stance of Spain and the collapse of the Italian currency. (11 March 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports on the final phase of the struggle for the mastery of Tunisia; the worry that Axis leaders have over Turkey who appears to be siding with the Allies; the proposed Allied invasion of France; the disappearance of the principal Italian radio commentator for suspected espionage; the insurrection in Southern Croatia and the decoration of Count Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London with the highest Italian order, thus making him a cousin of the King. (30 March 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the situation in Italy whereby the unnatural axis of Germany and Italy, so long enemies of each other, has led to a state where Italian people welcome the possibility of an Allied invasion. (10 April 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports on the fall of Tunisia to the Allies and how its repercussions are more far reaching than the capitulation of Stalingrad, as now the entire Mediterranean seaboard is ready for invasion by the Allies. Also reports that Allied aircraft bombed the suburbs of Rome but that defence put up by anti-aircraft batteries did more damage to local property than the bombing. (15 May 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports that aerial bombardment of Italian towns and cities is causing considerable anxiety to the Vatican authorities, some of whom now think that the Pope should take the initiative in bringing about the cessation of hostilities. Discusses in general the relations between the Holy See and the Italian Government, (31 May 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports on the ‘momentous’ events of the previous three months such as the sudden fall of Mussolini; the negotiations for an armistice; the flight of the King and the government from Rome; and the German occupation of Italy. Also reports that some few days after occupation, German authorities approached the Chief Rabbi and requested that the Jewish community furnish them with 50kgs of gold within 24 hours or 200 of their youth would be sent to Germany as hostages. Although the Vatican helped the Jews to get 50

kgs of gold together, some days later all Jews in Rome were arrested and interned in a military barrack awaiting deportation to Germany. Also reports on the flourishing black market, and the rescue of Mussolini by the Germans and notes that he is now in Northern Italy to become the nominal head of a new Government with neither authority nor influence. (14 October 1943, 2pp)

-‘Private and Confidential’: Describes the ‘utter confusion’ of the situation in German-occupied Italy. Although Mussolini heads up a government it is not in Rome and has no authority; Municipal government functions in nearly every city and town but with impaired facilities as all able-bodied officers have been sent to labour camps or to the army. Also discusses the census of the population of Rome in order to force from their hiding places all those who are on the run such as 100,000 Italian soldiers, 3000 escaped POW’s and some hundreds of Jews, as the only those on the census paper will get food tickets. Reports on the deterioration of the food situation and warns that should the Allies fail to reach Rome by the end of February, famine will ensue. Also reports on the bombing of the Vatican which was carried out by Fascists. (3 December 1943, 2pp)

-Report entitled ‘The Eclipse of Mussolini and the Collapse of Fascism’ giving a very detailed account of the events leading up to King Victor Emmanuel’s dismissal of Mussolini from power. (1 October 1943, 6pp)

25 items

- 545** 14 September 1943 Copy of notice posted by MacWhite in English, Italian and German certifying that St Patrick’s College, the Church and its dependencies, situated in Rome, via Piemonte 60 and via Boncompagni are the property of the Irish Augustinian Fathers and under the protection of the Irish Legation and that all residents, the Reverend Prior, priests and students are Irish citizens.
- 1 item
- 546** 19 October 1943 Telegram from the Department of External Affairs No 219. Instruction to MacWhite to stay in Rome to look after Irish citizens and under no circumstances to follow Mussolini’s government to the north of Italy. Advises that in the extreme case of MacWhite being deported, he should insist on passports for Lisbon not Switzerland and to ask the Holy See to arrange for protection of Irish citizens through Kiernan (Minister to Holy See) or otherwise.
- 1 item
- 547** 2 January 1944-
16 June 1944 Secret Telegrams 1944
Copy telegrams sent by MacWhite in Rome to the Department of External Affairs: The following are a sample of the scope and content of the telegrams:
-‘Just before Christmas holidays Charles Bewley called on Swiss Consul at Venice, presented a card on which he was described as Irish

Minister at Rome and requested the use of the Swiss diplomatic bag for the transmission of a letter to an insurance company at Zurich. Minister Plenipotentiary here to whom matter was referred gave a blunt refusal informing me at the same time of unusual demarche.' (2 January 1944)

- 'Several thousand males between 16 and 60 have been seized by the Germans in the main thoroughfare of the city forced into lorries and driven off to dig trenches or prepare other fortifications (defence works) behind the German lines. House to house raids have also been made. The Germans as well as the Fascists have announced their determination to defend Rome to the last, If they are not bluffing the destruction of the capital is inevitable. Colleagues believe the loss of Rome would mean a serious blow to Axis morale and would, very likely, precipitate a Balkan crisis, as the struggle here is not so much for the defence of Italy as to prevent the uncovering of the Balkan right flank. It would in addition have worldwide repercussions. (2 January 1944)

- 'On Thursday the Republican Guards had arranged for a private celebration of the 25th anniversary of Fascism, which at the last moment, was cancelled by order of the German authorities. In the meantime, Communists armed with hand grenades had occupied some houses overlooking the line of the march. Instead of Fascists it was a detachment of German troops about 80 strong who marched along singing German national hymns, 32 of whom were killed and several others wounded. With the rapid arrival of reinforcements 300 male residents of the street were rounded up and taken to Pretorian barracks while the women and children were interned elsewhere. Ten Italians are said to have been shot this morning for each German killed. The newspapers so far have not referred to the matter.' (24 March 1944)

- 'The enthusiastic outbursts that greeted the arrival of the Americans is now subsiding and Rome is beginning to settle down to work. There is no gas and the water and electricity supply are only intermittent telegraph, telephone and postal services are suspended and trams only run for a few hours daily. All hotels have been requisitioned for American administrative services which are considerable. Half of the Grand Hotel was exempted as it housed diplomatic missions. Neutrals are not likely to receive much consideration. On protesting against the requisition of national property the Swiss Chargé was lectured as if he were an office boy. The German Embassy building which is under Swiss protection was entered by the Americans searching for hidden arms and found it to be a veritable arsenal of which the Swiss were entirely ignorant but not the Allied Intelligence Service which has been functioning here for months. The newly formed Cabinet composed of many divergent elements may stick together for the anticipated brief spell the Germans are likely to remain on national territory. (10 June 1944)

29 items

- 548 28 February 1944- Reports 1944
7 December 1944 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.

Includes:

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Describes the misery and misfortune of Italy following the Allied landings. States that instead of bringing ‘balm and manna and liberation from German incubus, [it] has brought death and tightened the Nazi grip around the throats of the Italian people’. Describes especially the starving people of Rome - ‘The streets are full of beggars, people of all ages, many of them pictures of misery, shoeless and shirtless boys and girls of ten or twelve, some wrapped in a piece of an old blanket, others in cast off and dilapidated military tunics.’ Also reports in Mussolini who is being treated for syphilis which he contracted years earlier in North Africa. Concludes by reporting on Nazi bombings of the Vatican City for anti-Allied propaganda in newspapers. 928 February 1944, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Describes how wives of well-to-do Italians were hidden in the Irish Legation to the Holy See. States that after the departure of the Fascist Republican government to the North the police began to round up those who refused to follow. MacWhite advised the heads of Irish Institutions against taking in or sheltering any of these people, as the consequences would be serious. States that St. Patrick’s, the Irish College and St Isidore’s rejected refugees but the Prior of St Clemente took in 3 or 4. Also reports on Monsignor O’Flaherty of the Holy Office who became renowned during the German Occupation as the protector and guardian of British war prisoners who had found their way to Rome from prison camps. (28 November 1944, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’- Discusses the deteriorating conditions in Rome which have led to crime and lawlessness, notably thievery and prostitution. Also reports that the black market is flourishing and no attempt is being made to stop it. (27 March 1944, 4pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the return of Berardis, Italian Minister to Ireland, where he was summoned before the Epurazione Commission and asked to explain his activities in Ireland, particularly since 8 September 1943. (6 December 1943, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Report entitled ‘Anglo-American Enmity’ detailing how relations between American and British troops, diplomats and politicians have deteriorated. (7 December 1943, 3pp)

6 items

- 549 31 July 1943- Berardis, Italian Minister to Ireland
c. 1950 File containing telegrams and memoranda concerning Berardis who was eventually recalled to Italy due to unreasonable behaviour while in Ireland.

Includes:

-Copy of telegram sent by Dublin to MacWhite in Rome concerning the refusal of Berardis to sign a bill of sale of an Italian ship to the Irish

government. Asks MacWhite to requests the Italian Foreign Minister to order Berardis to sign the Bill of Sale at once and to point out that action on the part of Berardis exposes the Italian government to the accusation of bad faith. (3 August 1943, 1p)

-Copy of telegram received by MacWhite from Dublin warning that Berardis violated all rules of hospitality and neutrality by publishing in a bulletin violent attacks on the President of the United States, the American people and the Jews. Instructs MacWhite to contact the Italian Foreign Office and warn them that in the interests of preserving Irish neutrality, the government will be obliged to censor the propagandist activities of the Minister and that the general opinion on his activities was that they were having a disastrous effect on friendship between Ireland and Italy.

-Transcript of a plea by Berardis against his compulsory retirement on his return from Ireland (1946)

-Memoir by MacWhite on Berardis' retirement form Dublin in 1946, recalling that de Valera addressed a letter to Berardis praising him for the services he had rendered to Ireland and Italy during the war and also to support the claim made by Berardis against compulsory retirement. States 'In view of the two telegrams 172 and 161 in which the activities of Berardis are denounced in the most opprobrious terms, the Taoiseach's letters of support are incomprehensible to me.' (c. 1950)

5 items

550

3 July 1938-
25 February 1939

Letters from Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

Includes: Letter marked 'Secret' in which he discusses the Taoiseach's plan of reconstruction for Ireland and how he realises that 'it is only by planning on a large scale, somewhat after the Italian model, that big results can be achieved,' and asks that MacWhite take note of any form of activity coming under notice which might be worth imitating in Ireland. Also discusses Ireland's neutral position in the event of a war between England and Germany, but admits that if Germany invaded Ireland to defeat England, she would do so without any hesitation. States that the government are therefore interested in providing a system of defence 'proportionate to our means but adequate for the purpose of warding off an invasion for a sufficiently long periods to allow the British to come to our aid. That is a humiliating outlook after our long struggle with the British but the rise of socialism and ideologies involving religious persecution in Europe had made people think of immediately threatening disasters, and has somewhat blunted their feelings of antagonism against the British. ' (26 July 1938, 3pp)

6 items

551 17 January 1945- Reports 1945
 28 December 1945 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the
 Secretary of the Department of External
 Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.

Includes:

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Describes the difficulties he has had in sending a diplomatic bag to Dublin due to delays in using the Vatican courier. Reports on a conversation he had with the Italian Foreign Office where he learned that they are interested in purchasing Irish cattle as there is a shortage of ½ million cows in southern Italy, but notes that as Italian money has no money abroad, payment may be made in fruit and other items if permission can be obtained from the Allies. Elsewhere he discusses his deteriorating health and raises the question of his retirement at the end of the year. (17 January 1945, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Describes the shock experienced by everyone on hearing the news of the unexpected death of President Roosevelt. (13 April 1945, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Describes the collapse of the Axis forces in Northern Italy and the capture of Mussolini and his principal assistants, States that ‘the Fascist regime he created has left Italy a moral and material wreck from which she is unlikely to recover in our time.’ (27 April 1945, 2pp)

-Detailed report on the capture and execution of Mussolini. (1 May 1945, 4pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Reports that the reaction to An Taoiseach, de Valera’s reply to Churchill’s attack on Irish neutrality got little publicity due to the ‘menace’ of Marshall Tito in Yugoslavia. States however, that some diplomatic colleagues considered the statement by de Valera ‘most dignified and statesmanlike’ and also that ‘everybody appeared to feel that Churchill could not restrain himself from expressing his resentment towards ‘the only head of a neutral government that refused to bend the knee to him. And to think that that was an Irish Government which he so frequently expressed contempt must have been indeed a humiliation for him.’ (26 May 1945, 2pp)

-‘Personal and Confidential’: Discusses the change in the political situation in Italy over the previous few months and predicts that the monarchy has lost its ground and that a constituent assembly will decide for a republic. Also reports on the aftermath of the war in Rome and states that ‘thievery and brigandage goes on abated’. (28 October 1945, 2pp)

-Reports on rumours in Irish religious circles in Rome that a Consistory will be held around Christmas at which the Nuncio in Dublin will ‘get the hat’. Also reports on a recently published book in Italy which throws light ‘on the ignorance and low cultural level of the Fascist leaders’, and quotes the example of when de Valera visited Rome, one of the Fascist leaders presumed him to be an Englishman by virtue of the fact that he spoke English and was completely unaware of Ireland’s independent status. (17 December 1945)

20 items

- 552 14 January 1946- Reports 1946
 30 December 1946 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the
 Secretary of the Department of External
 Affairs, Joseph P. Walshe.
- Includes:
- Reports on the looting and pillaging of towns and cities all over Italy as hungry crowds go in search of food; the civil service strike due to the unsatisfactory Christmas bonus; and the presence of well-armed and guerrilla-like bandits called separatists who hold up goods trains due to the prevailing conditions of hunger and misery prevailing in Italy. (14 January 1946, 2pp)
 - Copy letter to Leo McCauley, Department of External Affairs, concerning an issue with an Irish priest in Italy, Father Slattery who wishes to repossess his villa in Rome. Complains about a previous instance with Father Slattery when he asked MacWhite to procure a circulation permit for an Italian owner of an automobile so that Father Slattery could be driven about. The application was refused as his circulation permit had been withdrawn from this Italian 'because of his activities on the black market of which his sponsor was not ignorant.' (25 October 1946, 2pp)
- 8pp
- 553 25 June 1946 Copy of a letter from Charles Bewley,
 former Irish Minister Plenipotentiary in
 Rome (1929-33), former Irish Minister
 Plenipotentiary in Berlin (1933-39; recalled by de Valera) in Terni
 Concentration Camp, Italy, to Thomas J. Kiernan, Irish Minister to the
 Holy See. Reveals that he was arrested three weeks earlier (by the
 Allies) in Merano and suggests that they suspect him of connection
 with various bodies with which he claims, he had nothing to do. States
 that he has asked repeatedly to be allowed to communicate with the
 Legation but has been refused and adds that one officer regards Ireland
 as an unfriendly state. Complains that his health is suffering and asks
 Kiernan to communicate with the Department of External Affairs and
 the Vatican. Annotation by MacWhite adds: 'Bewley sent a note to me
 at the same time asking me to notify the Dept. of External Affairs and
 do anything I would to help him out. This note was written on one of
 his visiting cards on which he was described as Envoy Extraordinary
 and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ireland, Rome. The two messages were
 enclosed in an envelope addressed to me and presented to me in person
 by the wife (an English woman) of an Italian waiter who had been in
 London before the war. He was also interred at Terni and was able to
 pass B's letter to her during her visit to the camp.' Also adds that
 Bewley was released after 6 months but was informed that the monies
 seized on him at the time of his arrest would only be refunded through
 his diplomatic representative.
- 3pp

(b) Frederick H Boland, Secretary (1947–9)

554 12 January 1947- Reports 1947
5 November 1947 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, F. H. Boland.

Includes:

-Reports that he presented the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with the Dáil resolution and the suggestions for Government action in defence of religious liberty but it got a lukewarm response. Also reports on the anti-clerical element in the Italian Cabinet. (12 January 1947)

-Reports that during the Labour Conference he spoke with delegates on international questions and concluded that most believed that another war was inevitable in the next two or three years. States that 'the wave of hope that swept the world after the Allied victory in 1945 had vanished. Optimism has been succeeded by disillusion and the danger of Communism is apparent to all' (14 July 1947, 1p)

-Report on a conversation with Mrs. [Jim] Dunn who spoke about Geo[rge] Garret's appointment to Dublin as US Ambassador to Ireland, and noted that her husband, Jim, would have been far better suited to the job, rather than Garret who is 'rotten with money' and will be found 'on every race track having something on his favourite horse while his wife adores hunting'. Also discusses the 'unintelligent if not stupid' attitude of the US State Department towards Ireland: 'We have a big card to play in the fact that Ireland is perhaps the only country in Europe today where communism plays no role and is therefore in this respect in complete harmony with American policy; that the Irish in the United States form the strongest bulwark against Communistic inroads and that their feelings should be respected and cultivated rather than antagonised. (20 April 1947, 1p)

13pp

555 4 January 1948- Reports 1948/49
29 December 1949 Copy reports filed by MacWhite to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, F. H. Boland.

Includes:

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Boland describing two events of 'outstanding importance in Italy', namely the signing of the new constitution by the provisional president of the Republic on 27 December and the death of the former King Victor Emmanuel III in exile in Egypt on the following day. (4 January 1948, 2pp)

-Note by John Leydon concerning the conversation he had with the Italian Minister in Dublin about the suspension of the air service to Rome due to commercial considerations (16 January 1948, 1p)

-Complaint by MacWhite concerning his annual leave and the refusal of

the Department to appoint a chargé d'affaires in his absence. Points out that the failure to do this would be seen by the Italian government as a discourteous gesture and an interruption of diplomatic relations with Italy. (3 July 1948, 1p)

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Boland in which he describes in detail the action in Italy towards the effective enforcement of the Marshall Plan (1st February 1949, 3pp)

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Boland outlining the press reaction in Italy to the proclamation of the Republic of Ireland, which he states was 'considerable' and of a wholly positive attitude. (19 April 1949, 2pp)

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Boland in which he announces his retirement on 1 March 1950 having completed 30 years in the foreign service (29 December 1949)

22pp

(c) Éamon de Valera, Minister (1939-40)

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--|----|
| 556 | 17 February 1939 | Copy of statement given by An Taoiseach Eamon de Valera concerning Ireland's policy in relation to neutrality in the event of war. | 1p |
| 557 | 23 April 1940 | Letter from Éamon de Valera, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. le Baron Acerbo, President of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, nominating MacWhite as a delegate on the permanent committee of the institute. <i>In French.</i> | 1p |
| 558 | 3 May 1940 | Letter from Éamon de Valera, Taoiseach and Minister for External Affairs, to the President of the 15 th General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, nominating MacWhite, and Daniel Twomey as delegates to the assembly to represent Ireland. <i>In French.</i> | 1p |

(d) Séan MacBride, Minister (1948–50)

- 559** 26 May 1948- Correspondence with Séan MacBride,
8 March 1950 Minister for External Affairs.
Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite to MacBride reporting on the visit of ex-Taoiseach, de Valera and Frank Aiken to Rome in 1948, and describes de Valera as being less than enthusiastic about his reception in the Eternal City - ‘he found no flags flying, no fanfares, but everything in a rather subdued tone. It must have been a grievous disappointment for him not to be able to be the guest of Villa Spada which was acquired perhaps for housing him on occasions such as this’ (Villa Spada-Irish Embassy to the Holy See) Also includes extensive notes on the visit giving daily summaries of events and appointments. (21 June 1948, 5pp)
-Copy letter from MacWhite to MacBride in which he reports that he met with Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, concerning MacBride’s proposals for more meetings at the OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Cooperation) at ministerial level which he welcomes, and also reports that Sforza hopes that the sixteen countries adhering to the OEEC will form the basis for the European Union which he has always been advocating. (1 October 1948, 3pp)
-Copy letter from MacWhite to MacBride marked ‘Secret’ in which he reports on a conversation with an old friend of his, the Turkish Ambassador in Washington. Informs MacBride that according to this man, the Turkish army is fully mobilised and outside of the few Allied Divisions in Germany, is the only force in a position to face the Soviets. (19 October 1948, 2pp)
-Copy letter from MacWhite to MacBride in which he discusses the passage of the Republic of Ireland Act by unanimous consent of both Houses of the Oireachtas ‘as a most remarkable achievement’ but warns that ‘if times have changed it should not mean that we place more confidence than heretofore in the English. Our ancestors knew how to appraise the smile of the Saxon and they were wise in their day.’ (31 December 1948, 2pp)
- 19 items

(e) General (1938–50)

- (*Series description*
560-562) 1938-50 General correspondence with the Department of External Affairs concerning matters such as extra staff for the Legation in Rome; the cost of running the Legation including rent for premises/hotel etc; general instructions as to how to deal with questions on Irish foreign and domestic policy; arrangements for leave;

views reach places for which they are not intended and might have serious repercussions on the result of the policy of neutrality which the Government has pursued as the only means of preserving the independence of the nation and the lives of the people.' (11 January 1941)

-Draft letter to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, concerning disbursement of a fund of 7,000 lire which had been put at MacWhite's disposal by William Robb and his wife to aid Irish people in distress in Italy. Robb and his wife had registered as Irish citizens and avoided working for the Germans by leaving their home in 1943 and living in a religious institution for a time (1944, 5pp)

-Letter from J.P. Walshe marked 'Secret and Personal' in which he discusses *inter alia* Irish neutrality and the post-war world. 'There will be no balance of power in Europe as such, and unless America and Britain, in spite of their minor tiffs, link up with each other in the closest friendship and with older nations of western Europe, including ourselves, there will be little hope left for either Christianity or western European civilisation. It will be interesting to those who came after us to see whether that civilisation is strong enough to work its way across Europe and into Asia, or whether it must finally yield to the new forces from the east. For the early stage of the new developments, you have an interesting watching post in Rome, and I am afraid that from your reports one can only conclude that we must be prepared for the worst.' (14 March 1945, 2pp)

-Copy letter on hearing that Walshe has been appointed Ambassador to the Holy See. 'This is only in accordance with the times as most Latin American countries including Bolivia and Colombia have long since raised their legations to Embassy status. There are about twice as many Ambassadors as Ministers to the Vatican at present' (11 February 1946, 2pp)

c. 80pp

562

10 March 1947-
30 August 1950

Includes: Letter from F. H. Boland, Secretary, Department of External Affairs to MacWhite concerning a proposal made by Conor Carrigan, a BOAC nominee on the Board of Aer Lingus, for Aer Rianta to put capital into the Italian airline, Alitalia. Asks MacWhite to find out more about Alitalia and its plans for the future while keeping the fact that the Irish government are considering the idea, a secret to anybody in Italy. (10 December 1947, 2pp)

-Letter from Éamon de Valera before leaving office of the Ministry of External Affairs to thank MacWhite for his 'great services to the State during the difficult years through which we have just passed.' (18 February 1948, 1p)

-Copy letter to Leo McCauley, Department of External Affairs, generally concerning young diplomats and foreign service officials of the Department. States that Biggar has left Rome for Dublin a changed man. 'He no longer has the air of a lounge lizard, has grown much more serious and less of a poseur'. Warns that juniors should not be appointed chargé d'affaires of a legation unless they have had some

experience of the post and also recommends that all third secretaries be able to typewrite as they may have to type up confidential or sensitive minutes and reports which should be kept secret. Concludes by remarking: 'I do not think it advisable that lady secretaries should ever be sent to posts in Latin countries as they would not be taken seriously, but would be a source of much amusement for foreign diplomats.' (11 March 1948)

-Note: 'Dec 17. A letter has been received here at the Legation, addressed as follows: -'Sir Charles Bewley, Ministro Plenipotentario d'Irlanda, Ambasciata d'Irlanda Roma (17 December 1948, 1p)

-Letter from Seán MacBride, Minister for External Affairs to MacWhite concerning his forthcoming retirement and informing him that he will retire on the personal rank of Ambassador. (2 March 1950, 2pp)

c. 70pp

(ii) Irish foreign representatives (1938-50)

- 563** 14 September 1938- 8 March 1950 Letters from diplomatic colleagues in Irish legations mainly in Europe containing many general discussions of issues pertinent to diplomats such as problems of sending and receiving postal communications in diplomatic bags in wartime; predictions and speculations about diplomatic personnel being moved to new posts; taking leave to return to Ireland; transfer of legation funds; food rationing in Europe; and includes somewhat strained letters between MacWhite and the Minister to the Holy See, Kiernan. Diplomats concerned are W. J. B. Macauley (Holy See); Robert Brennan (Washington); Seán Murphy (Paris/Vichy); L.H. Kerney (Madrid); Frank T. Cremins (Berne); D.R. McDonald (Holy See); Leo T. McCauley (Spain); T.J. Kiernan (Holy See); Denis Devlin (Washington); Frank Biggar (New York); Joseph Walshe (Holy See); P.J. Byrne (Lisbon); and John W. Dulanty (London).
Includes: Copy of letter from the Department of External Affairs to Kiernan, Minister to the Holy See, enclosing a copy of a telegraphed instruction to the Washington Legation for the purpose of guiding the representative there in his discussions with Americans. Discusses the disappointment and resentment that was felt when American forces arrived in the six county area without consultation or warning. (12 February 1942, 4pp)
Includes: Draft of letter from MacWhite to Kiernan, Minister to the Holy See, in which MacWhite berates Kiernan for his adherence to the Department of External Affairs 'official correctness' but points out that perhaps the Department might like to judge the official correctness of the time Kiernan insisted that MacWhite fake a passport to permit a British prisoner-of-war to enter the Vatican. (10 December 1942, 2pp)
Includes: Copy letter to Frank T. Cremins, Irish Legation, Berne, Switzerland, discussing the recent Irish general election and the surprise defeat of Fianna Fáil. Wonders how long the new Taoiseach, John A. Costello, will be able to hold the team together and predicts that that

there will be 'several headaches'. Also states that the inter-party government has one great national advantage in so far as it has 'modified the rigidity of party lines and furthermore is an indication that the country has advanced on the road toward political normalcy.' (25 February 1948, 1p)

Includes: Letter from Joseph Walsh, Ambassador to the Holy See, congratulating MacWhite on his personal promotion to the rank of Ambassador. States that nobody of their generation is ignorant of the great work he had done for Ireland, especially in the United States. Also remarks: 'I hope you feel, as we all do, that the honour being personal to yourself, is a very genuine tribute, and not, as in my case, due to the accident of a change in the status of the post itself.' Concludes by expressing his feelings on the qualities an Irish diplomat should possess and with which MacWhite agreed - 'fundamental nationalism and a sincere love of country, constitute the only safe guide for an Irish representative abroad.' (8 March 1950, 2pp)

c. 65 items

(iii) Irish Government Members

(a) John A. Costello, An Taoiseach (1948-9)

564

10 March 1948-
24 October 1949

Correspondence with John A. Costello,
An Taoiseach.

Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite to Costello discussing the logistics of a possible visit by the latter to the Pope. Also discusses the favourable reaction to the change of government in Ireland and states: 'Nobody will be sorry if those luxury hotels disappear. Some of them, like the white elephant I saw last year at Courtown, might be made to serve a useful purpose by handing them over to Dr Browne for his Tubercular Sanatoria.' (18 March 1948, 2pp)
-Copy letter from MacWhite to Costello welcoming the latter back to Ireland on his return from Canada where he had declared that Ireland was to leave the Commonwealth and that the External Relations Act was to be repealed. Applauds this move as well as Costello's diplomatic handling of the Partition question as a rebuff 'to all those who have spent most of their lives denouncing the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the Irish Free State and Fine Gael as British Imperialistic creations.' Criticizes the 'narrow and insular policy' pursued by de Valera and puts it down to an inferiority complex, the result of which was an international view that the Irish were 'obscurantist, obsessed with anti-British prejudices, which made them incapable of appreciating in true perspective the relations that should exist between civilised states.' (2 October 1948, 1p)

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Costello congratulating the latter on the proclamation of the republic and reports on the celebrations in Rome which consisted of a High Mass at the Irish College and a reception by the Ambassador to the Holy See for all Irish people in Rome. Also discusses the difficulty Ireland will face by refusing to join the North

Atlantic Defence Pact. Concludes by expressing his wish to retire the following year. (13 April 1949, 3pp)

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Costello in which he expresses in a postscript his wish that he retire with the personal rank of Ambassador for his 'unceasing work' for his country since he became Secretary of the Irish National Club in 1900, and in the various countries he has resided in the previous 50 years, he made 'a contribution to the enhancement of the name of the Irish race and Irish Nation'. Provides an account of this work taking him from Paris to Geneva to Washington and then Rome. (24 October 1949, 4pp)

16 items

(b) Department of Finance (1939; 1945-8)

- 565** 20 March 1939; Correspondence with the Department of
22 November 1945- Finance, mainly J.J. McElligott,
7 July 1948 Secretary.
Includes: Copy reply to McElligott's letter concerning the drastic winter conditions of 1947 and the consequent bad harvest that will follow. Suggests that it is an inopportune moment to go ahead with government spending on social security. 'I can well imagine a lazy youth growing to despise the fellow who slops all day to support his family while he himself can in the last resort count on the State for his food and lodging. No nation can survive once it loses its self-respect and I fear that we are on the road to it.' (25 March 1947)

12 items

(c) Others (1945-9)

- 566** 19 December 1945 Letter from Col Dan Bryan, Director of Military Intelligence, Parkgate, Dublin, thanking MacWhite for sending him printed documents of the Roatta trial and also for his notes concerning the question of collecting an archive of Irish military history.

2pp

- 567** 3 March 1948; Letters from General Richard Mulcahy,
2 September 1948 Minister for Education, to MacWhite thanking him for his congratulations on the new inter-party government. Adds that An Taoiseach, John A. Costello, has been invited to the US but he feels that firstly they have too much to do there and secondly that they do not want to visit the US unnecessarily during a presidential election.

3pp

- 568** 1945-9 Invitations issued by the President of Ireland, The Minister for External Affairs and Taoisigh to MacWhite inviting him to various government functions and events.
5 items
- 569** 28 November 1947 List of guests at a reception held at the Grand Hotel, Rome by the MacWhites in honour of the Tánaiste Seán Lemass on the inauguration of the Aer Lingus Dublin-Rome flight. Guests included members of the 'Irish Colony in Rome'; the Italian Foreign Office; the Air Ministry; Ciampino Airport; Roman society; Irish diplomats; diplomatic corps to Italy; aviation companies; and Italian, British and American journalists. Also includes lists of passengers arriving by Aer Lingus Constellation St Enda at 3.30pm on 28/11/47 at Ciampino airport (Lemass etc) as well as the crew of the plane.
14pp
- 570** 1947 Newspaper cuttings concerning the inaugural flight of the Dublin-Rome air service which was marked by the Tánaiste, Seán Lemass and other government officials being received by the Pope at Castel Gandolfo.
3 items

III Italian Correspondence

(i) General annual correspondence files (1938–50)

- (*Series description*
571-583) 1938-1950 Personal correspondence files containing general correspondence from diplomatic corps colleagues, former Washington acquaintances and contacts, job applicants, personal friends, and particularly from religious orders in Rome. Includes letters of introduction for Irish or American visitors to Rome; thank you letters; invitations, and letters concerning clergy and other Irish people in Italy who wish to return to Ireland because of the state of war in Italy.
- 571** 25 March 1938-
30 December 1938 Includes:
Copy letter to John Cudahy, American Envoy in Dublin and former friend from Washington. Describes the 'turmoil' facing continental Europe whose nations are buffeted from side to side with unchained elements and sometimes from the quarters least expected and remarks that Ireland seems to be one of the few countries sitting on an even keel. (13 December 1938, 2pp)
62pp

- 572** 4 January 1939- 31 December 1939 Includes: Letter from Alfred O’Rahilly, Professor of Mathematics, UCC, to MacWhite in which he apologises for the failure of his colleague, J. Busted in writing an article concerning trade between Ireland and Italy for the journal Il Mondo d’Oggi which MacWhite asked O’Rahilly to write. States ‘I’m afraid it’s no go. I am ashamed and angry. J. B. is incapable of future work, a mere Bohemian wreck. I don’t know what to do. I am very overworked, have all kinds of subjects to deal with, I don’t feel mentally competent or physically able to tackle Irish economics esp in relation to Italy. O I wish you could do a short thing yourself. The simple issue is: could there be any trade between Italy and Ireland and in what?’
c.70pp
- 573** 30 January 1940- 30 December 1940 Includes: Letter from Lilah Assanti O’Brien, who informs him that her brother, Donough O’Brien, has sent her ‘a great mass of O’Brien pedigree material which has historic significance’. States that it is designated for the Vatican archives but invited MacWhite to have a look at it before she sends it on. (March 1940)
-Letter from Sister Mary Hilda, Little Company of Mary, Rome, informing MacWhite that she has enclosed the list of Sisters who hold Irish Free State passports and also asks for an Irish passport for another Irish nun who holds a British passport and who was away when the others were changed. (2 June 1940, 1p)
39 items
- 574** 1 January 1941- 31 December 1941 Includes: Letter from Reverend Maurice McGrath OSA, St Patrick’s, Rome, to MacWhite informing him that many Irish and English people are blocked from leaving Lisbon until the commissioner, Mr Dulanty, sends on names to the British Air Attaché. Also reveals that he had a deputation from the army requesting that he give them rooms for a general, a colonel and a telephonist but on laying down certain conditions he has not heard anything further, (27 September 1941, 1p)
c. 50 items
- 575** 6 February 1942- 12 December 1942 Includes: Letter from Charles Bewley, Albergo Palazzo Ambasciatori, Rome (former Irish Minister to Berlin, recalled by Dublin in 1939), ‘Very many thanks for the Irish and American papers. There is surprisingly little news in the former, - or perhaps it is not surprising when one remembers how much both in and outside Ireland de Valera cannot afford to let appear in the Press. “Social Justice” is quite interesting: I had never seen it before. The predictions over the course of a possible war with Japan are pathetic reading, or

amusing, according to the point of view. de Valera's Patrick's Day speech does not seem to have contained anything beyond the usual appeals for unity under de Valera. I expect to be going to Germany some time in April, but don't know yet exactly when. It is rather pleasant to have an occasional change of climate.' (20 March 1942, 2pp)

58 items

- 576** 1 January 1943-
26 December 1943 Includes: Letter from Francis Joy SJ, Curia Generalizia della Compagnia di Gesu to MacWhite thanking him for sending a letter with news of his brother's release from a prisoner of war camp. 'He was home for a year just before the war on sick leave, and I did not like the idea of his spending a Hong Kong summer in a Japanese jail.' (31 August 1943, 1p)

60 items

- 577** 5 January 1944-
31 December 1944 Includes: Letter from Letitia Haverty Garlandi, via Maria Adelaide, Rome, to MacWhite stating that she has again received a disturbing letter (enclosed) from the Italian authorities seeking proof that she is not a Jewess and asks MacWhite to furnish her with a certificate stating that she was born in Clontarf, Dublin in 1865. (5 January 1944)

17 items

- 578** 1 January 1945
30 December 1945 Includes: Copy reply from MacWhite to Alexander Kirk, American Ambassador to Rome, expressing his sorrow on hearing of the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt 'whom I had the privilege of knowing over a long period of years and on whose friendship and sympathy I could always depend in the course of my official duties at Washington.' (16 April 1945, 1p)

35 items

- 579** 4 January 1946
28 December 1946 Includes: Letter from Olier Mordrel, Breton activist on the run from French authorities and hiding in Italy. Reminds MacWhite that he gave his first lectures on the Irish struggle for freedom in the Paris branch of the Breton Nationalist Movement, of which Mordrel was secretary. Asks MacWhite for shelter, food and false papers to help him remain undetected in Rome. (10 April 1946, 4pp)

51 items

- 580** 3 January 1947- Includes: Legal letters concerning the nationality of Benjamin Guinness. Includes a duplicate passport application by Guinness stating his full name as Prince di Mignano, Benjamin Seymour Guinness, his wife's name as Principessa di Mignano, Maria

Guinness and his occupation as 'banker'.

-Letter from Donal Hales, Genoa addressed to the Irish legation in Rome, in reaction to refusal of Irish citizenship to his son who was born in Italy. 'So the reasoning of the competent Irish authorities apparently is: the kittens of a cat born in an oven are not kittens but biscuits, and the son of an Irishman - an Irishman who was consul of the Republic of Ireland during the fighting years when men's lives were in danger - is not an Irishman because born in Italy, while the son of a Spaniard, born in America, has by some strange metamorphosis become an Irishman.' MacWhite has annotated the letter thus: 'Keep as curiosity'. (30 May 1947, 4pp)

-Copy of an order sent to Charles Bewley from L. R. Battersby, Lt Col GI, Director of the Allied Financial Agency containing the procedure to be followed for restitution to persons detained in POW enclosures but later released on being re-classified as friendly.

61 items

- 581** January 1948-
24 December 1948
- Includes: Letter from Robert Brennan, Director of Radio Éireann and former Minister to Washington, in which he informs MacWhite that he has heard that MacWhite was maligning him and wants to know whether or not this is true and if so, the reason why. MacWhite replies that the note has astonished him and states that their collaboration in Washington was cordial and satisfactory and that during the war years his (Brennan's) mission was extremely difficult requiring much tact and diplomacy. (6-18 November 1948, 2pp)
- 108 items

- 582** 4 January 1949-
27 December 1949
- Includes: Copy letter from MacWhite to W. T. Cosgrave in which he discusses the repeal of the External Relations Act, and the outcome for Ireland in the event of a war against Communism. Concludes by saying 'How time has justified the Irish Treaty and the policy of the Irish Free State Government while you were at its head. We now know what Griffith meant when he said he wanted freedom to achieve freedom. (4 January 1949, 1p)
- Includes: Copy letter to Kees Van Hoek, journalist, concerning a vignette written by him about MacWhite's life and career. States that he is glad that Van Hoek referred to his intervention by letter in the closing debate in the Dáil on the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Reminiscing on his career, MacWhite states 'I step down from office without any regrets. I have fulfilled my destiny and I am happy and contented as a result. There is little I would have changed were I to live my life all over again. (10 December 1949, 2pp)
- 65 items

(iii) Invitations (1939-50)

- 586** 11 January 1939-
11 November 1939 Invitations issued to MacWhite and his wife by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to various important events and functions in the Palazzo Venezia and the Opera. Includes invitation to a dinner to Neville Chamberlain on the occasion of his visit to Rome from 11-14 January 1939 hosted by Donna Maria Cobolli Gigli, wife of the Minister for Public Works. Shows seating plan for Chamberlain and Mussolini, Ciano and the MacWhites.
- 4 items
- 587** 7 November 1945 Letters and invitations addressed to MacWhite mainly from the Prefect of the Palace (Quirinal) on behalf of the Prince and Principessa di Piemonte. *In Italian.*
- 6 items
- 588** 14 January 1939-
26 February 1946 Invitations issued to MacWhite and his wife by the King Emperor Victor Emmanuel and later the Prince of Piemonte to attend various important functions and events at the Quirinal palace.
- 15 items

(iv) Calling cards (1938-50)

- 589** 1930s-1940s Calling cards from distinguished people MacWhite met while in Rome including those of Benito Mussolini (Il Duce); Conte Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo (Minister for External Affairs, Count Ciano); Contessa Edda Ciano Mussolini (Ciano's wife, Mussolini's daughter); Edmondo Rossoni (Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, later in hiding in Ireland); Doutor Antonio Carneiro Pacheco, Portuguese Ambassador to the Holy See; Neville Chamberlain (British Prime Minister); and Viscount Halifax (British Foreign Secretary).
- 24 items

IV Diaries (1944: 1950)

590

1944

Diary kept by MacWhite containing substantial entries on the situation in Italy at this point of the Second World War.

The following is an example of the style, scope and content of the entries. Also includes folder of newspaper cuttings which had been inserted at various points throughout the diary.

13 January 1944: 'The execution by firing squad at Verona on the morning of Jan 11th of five members of the Fascist Grand Council for high treason to the Fascist State, ie, for having voted Mussolini's downfall on the night of July 24th was received everywhere throughout Italy with a feeling of horror and disgust. The victims include Count Ciano, the Duce's son-in-law who had been his Foreign Minister for six years. He was by all accounts the most unpopular public man in Italy and very few are worried by his disappearance if it were not for the fact that it is considered an affront to the principles of law and justice. Marshal De Bono, one of the four who organised the March on Rome on October 1922, although in the middle seventies, was also executed, and so was Minister for Agriculture, Paresche, reputedly an honest technician, who participated in no plots, and arrived at the Grand Council without knowing the items on the agenda. The executions are believed to be due to Mussolini's craving for vengeance in which he was supported by Hitler as their Folkishce (*sic*) Beobachter asserted they were unanimously approved by the German people.'

23 February 1944: 'The Dublin Radio tonight reported that Deputy Dillon asked the Minister for External Affairs if he had made representations to the German government through the German Minister in Dublin concerning the dropping of parachutists in Ireland from German planes and if so what was the reply. Mr de Valera said he had nothing to add to the statement he had made on the matter the previous week. During a further discussion in the Dáil, the price of turf in the city of Dublin and the poorness of the quality marketable were criticised. It seems no practical means has yet been evolved for the distribution and sale of this combustible at reasonable prices.'

31 March 1944: 'While the world's press is still discussing the exchange of notes between Dublin and Washington and the possible consequence of the Irish refusal to expel the German and Japanese diplomatic missions, the BBC broadcast the following - 'Two Irish pilots of a plane that had succeeded in getting through the danger zone unscathed after bombing Berlin got into an argument when flying over Belgium about Irish politics. One was a supporter of de Valera whose policy was much criticised by the other. To clinch the argument the former emphatically asserted 'He kept us out of this bloody war anyhow.'

30 April 1944: 'In the Trastevere and some other popular centres a

number of young men were rounded up by the police and the Gestapo on leaving church and taken away to compulsory labour camps. This was probably meant as an intimidatory measure, or an indication of what may happen in the event of a cessation of work or some other form of May Day manifestation.'

9 May 1944: 'I have heard today from an Italian source that Monsignor O'Flaherty of the Holy Office has been requested by the Holy Father not to leave the Vatican City and to give an undertaking that he would abstain from all activities in relation to providing shelter or money for escaped British prisoners of war. He is known to have boasted some months ago that Prince Doria had placed a couple of million lire at his disposal for this purpose. The Germans apparently got to know of his activities for, several months ago, the Secretary of the German embassy to the Holy See asked Kiernan if he knew a certain Mons O' F in Rome. Very likely they protested to the Vatican which provoked the Papal restrictions on his movements. His actions were not in accord either with the neutral character of the Vatican City or of the country of which he is a citizen.'

3 June 1944: 'On Sept 10th 1943, I witnessed the arrival of the first German units in Rome and was impressed by their martial bearing and equipment. Two months later I was held up at the Piazza Colonna for over ½ hour while a German armoured division passed by on the way south. Both men and material were spick and span, as if they had only just left the forges of Vulcan. This evening I witnessed a different scene - the retreat of some detachments of the German army through the streets of Rome. As I gazed on the bedraggled column which took some hours to pass from my window overlooking the Piazza Eredra, the contrast was indeed striking. A long line of clattering motors and squeaky axles making an infernal din advanced. There were some heavy and anti-aircraft guns, a few trucks and a number of Italian horse drawn vehicles all of which were crowded with dispirited and weary soldiers. One big gun carriage refused to go so the crew had to get down and push it along - in all a sorry spectacle illustrating the impasse into which Hitlerism has plunged Germany.'

24 July 1944: 'Lunched today with Countess Moira Forbes Rossi and her husband who repeated what we had already known that she was four months hiding at our Legation to the Holy See and only came out on very rare occasions. Another person in hiding there for the same duration was Countess Vitetti, American born wife of the former Chief of the Political Division of the Italian Foreign Office who was always regarded by Diplomats at the Royal Court as a pronounced Fascist and Ciano's right hand man and flunky. After the execution of his former boss he evidently considered it imprudent for himself and his family to be at large - but why they sought the hospitality of the Irish Minister to the Vatican is difficult to understand. Countess Rossi is an Irish citizen and was never in any danger. As the Kiernans have only four bedrooms and are themselves five in number, they must have been living like

rabbits in a burrow.'

12 August 1944: 'This has been a hectic day in Allied circles in Rome. It was learned last night that Winston Churchill had arrived in Italy and it is now known that he is staying in the British Embassy. Marshall Tito who was here a week ago has returned again. The US Undersecretary for War accompanied by Gen C. Sommerwell Director of Military Supplies has arrived and strong rumours circulate of important military operations in the offing both on the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. A week ago Gen C. de Gaulle said a fully equipped French army would soon be fighting on French soil. His silence since then is ominous. Today and yesterday the German held bases in the south of France have been heavily bombed in what is sometimes referred to as the softening up process. The new Commandos here in the Adriatic carried out some manoeuvres near Feurine last night. Everything indicates that zero hour is on the point of striking.'

23 September 1944: 'Baron Confalonieri Sec of Legation called this afternoon to inform me that he is to leave Rome at eight tomorrow morning for Dublin where he hopes to arrive early next week. He did not know the exact itinerary he is to follow but was given to understand he was to travel by plane all the way via Algiers, Casablanca, etc. The rest was a military secret. Minister Berardis has been recalled to Italy in accordance with the policy of eliminating Fascists from diplomatic posts. Already the Ambassador at Madrid, the Chargé at Lisbon and the Ministers at Berne and Stockholm have been retired. Confalonieri will act as Chargé d'Affaires at Dublin until such time as a Minister is appointed under the armistice conditions. Italy is denied the right of accrediting diplomats to Foreign States. Only a few weeks ago an Ambassador from Brazil arrived in Rome but was forbidden by the Allied Control Commission from presenting his credentials at the Italian government. He has the rank of Consul General at present. The Minister of Yugoslavia and other United Nations diplomats with the exception of Russia are accredited to the A.C.C.'

26 October 1944: This afternoon the Italian Minister at Dublin and his wife Donna Cristina Berardis called. They had just arrived from Naples having travelled there by air from London yesterday. The flight including a one hour stop at Marseille took 8 ½ hours. He announced himself as a great propagandist for Ireland and before sitting down handed me a letter he had from Mr de Valera expressing warm appreciation of his work on behalf of Irish culture and telling me of the many friends he had made for Italy in Ireland. I had a telegram from the Department of Ex Affairs the previous day asking me to inform the Foreign Office to this effect - an unusual step. B. expects to be appointed Ambassador to Russia - a country with which he says he is better acquainted than any other Italian diplomat. He will however be sadly disappointed when he calls to see his chief because the tendency at the moment is to retire all those who were chiefs of mission during the Fascist regime. B. is therefore unlikely to be appointed to another

post. In the course of our conversation, it transpired that he dislikes the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Dublin, as apparently neither of them took any notice of his departure. He said our Government were under some obligation to the German Minister Hempel as he prevented the bombing of Belfast and Northern Ireland. It is probable. He said Hempel will not return to Germany after the war...'

12 November 1944: 'We had Berardis to lunch today. He talked of himself and the propaganda he was doing for Ireland ad nauseum. Fortunately Mons McD, was impressed by him but Father Hubert not at all. B. thanked me for the help I had given in the Fascist propaganda in Dublin. The Italian newspapers I forwarded to the Department were handed over to him by Boland who came to lunch with him once every week at the Italian Chancery. Amongst his other indiscretions were his references to the German Minister at Dublin with whom he said he was not on speaking terms. When all the other neutral countries had assured Cordall Hull that they would not give shelter to Axis war criminals de Valera was silent. He would make a statement on the subject later. According to B. he wanted to make sure that Hempel the German Minister would not be on the list as after the war he intends to reside in Ireland and has already got a guarantee from de V that he will not be handed over in return for having secured the exemption of Belfast from the Luftwaffe raid, one of which did considerable damage.'

1 volume of 370pp
37 newspaper cuttings

591

1950

Diary with sporadic entries mainly concerning appointments. The following is an example of the style, scope and content of the entries:

6 January 1950: 'Called on the Chief of Protocol today with reference to the arrangements for the Taoiseach's visit to Rome for the Holy Year. It was arranged that he make a courtesy call on Count Carlo Sforza the Italian Foreign Minister and on Sig Alcide de Gasperi, the Prime Minister.'

12 January 1950: 'The Taoiseach, Mrs Costello, Eavan, Declan, together with Patrick Lynch his Secretary & Commdt Byrne his military aide, arrived at Rome at 9.40am. Were met at the Station by the Chiefs of Protocol of the Italian Government and of the Vatican. The Taoiseach and Mrs C drove with us to the Villa Spada where we arrived at 10.30 after which the Ambassador had tea served.'

14 January 1950: 'Accompanied Mr Costello on his courtesy call on the Italian Prime Minister at the Viminale at 11am. The conversation was most cordial and affable. Matters of common concern were discussed - communism, the attacks on the church, reconstruction in Italy, emigration and unemployment. At the end of the conversation de Gaspere and Mrs Costello were photographed and filmed together, After leaving the Viminale we drove to Chigi Palace where Mr Costello

was cordially received by the Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, who expressed his appreciation of the support Mr Seán MacBride had given the Italian proposals at the OEEC meetings at Paris.'

3 February 1944: 'We passed on a request for 6 tickets for seats for Irish citizens visiting Rome for the Beatification Ceremonies on Sunday but the Ambassador could not see his way to accommodate us for some reason peculiar to himself. Eoin was however able to procure the necessary tickets from Father Hubert [Quinn] of St Isidore's who had no difficulty procuring them.'

1 March 1950: 'Have been informed by Dept of Ex Affs to notify Italian Govt that Denis Devlin is to be appointed my successor as Minister to Italy. For some reason or other J. [Belton] who was MacBride's choice did not get the post.'

8 March 1950: 'Have been informed by Minister for External Affairs that it has been arranged with the authority of [?] that when I retire from the service on 15th March I will do so with the personal rank of Ambassador and that promotion to this rank becomes effective today one week before the date of my retirement. On visiting the FO at 11 this morning received the congratulations of the Chief of Protocol who had news already from the Minister at Dublin.'

16 March 1950: 'After almost 12 years residence in the Eternal City we are returning to Ireland today for a long earned rest. My diplomatic career is ended after exactly 30 years of devoted service to the State. I retire without any regrets or any ambitions unfulfilled. I can justly claim that during my time the name of Ireland has been better known and respected in the countries where I have been stationed than was previously the case.'

21 March 1950: 'Went to Montebello twice today and discussed with the Architect the possibility floor repairs and of preparing one of the basement rooms for our Italian domestics who are due to arrive next week.'

4 August 1950: 'Paula tea with Lady Broderick. His Grace Dr John Charles McQuaid Archbishop of Dublin called in this evening at 7.40pm and remained until 9.50pm alone with Paula and myself. Found him most affable. He seemed reluctant to leave although he said he is rarely out so late. He has invited us to have tea with him at his Palace after the Horse Show.'

1 volume of c. 200pp
2 loose inserts

**V Diplomatic passports, travel permits and identification cards
(1938–45)**

- 592** c. 1938–50 Calling card of Michael MacWhite, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ireland at Rome. 1 item
- 593** 1938; 1941; 1949 Diplomatic passes for MacWhite and his wife for unrestricted entry to countries that have granted him such through their legations in Dublin. Countries include Switzerland, Spain, France, Italy and the Netherlands. 10 items
- 594** 1939 Diplomatic passport of Michael MacWhite issued by Éamon de Valera, Minister for External Affairs. Includes photograph. 1 item
- 595** 24 March 1939 Passports of Michael and Paula MacWhite for the Irish Free State issued by the Irish legation in Rome. Includes photograph in each. MacWhite has noted on Paula's passport: 'These two passports are unique in that they were issued by the Minister to himself and his wife and were used for travel.' 2 items
- 596** 1940s Permanent entry tickets to Italy as members of the Diplomatic Corps for Michael and Paula MacWhite. Issued by Legislatura (Italian Parliament). In Italian. 2 items
- 597** 7 March 1942 Membership card belonging to MacWhite of the automobile club of Italy. 1 item
- 598** 15 September 1943 Entry permit to the Internal Kingdom of Italy for foreign members of the Diplomatic Corps. Issued to Paula MacWhite by the Supreme Command SIM (Italian Military Intelligence). *In Italian*. 1 item

- 599** 19 September 1943 Disc and permit issued by the Italian Ministry for External Affairs and the German Command in Rome for MacWhite's car which permits him to own one as a member of the Diplomatic Corps.
2 items
- 600** 1945 Diplomatic passport of Michael MacWhite issued by Éamon de Valera, Minister for External Affairs. Includes photograph.
1 item
- 601** 19 June 1945 Travel orders issued by Allied Military Control in respect of Michael and Paula MacWhite who need to leave Rome for Ireland for 3 months.
2 items
- 602** 2 July 1945 Military travel authorisation passes for MacWhite and his wife issued by the Allied Military Authorities. *In Italian and English.*
2 items
- 603** 1940's Colour maps of the city of Rome and its outskirts showing blockades; checkpoints; permitted travel routes and the outer limits of the permitted zone. All areas in red forbidden to diplomats. Annotated by MacWhite. Scale 1: 200,000.
2 maps both 38cm x 52 cm
(slight variations in each)

VI Publications

(i) Press cuttings (1938–50)

- 604** 1938–1947 Newspaper cuttings from Irish and Italian newspapers concerning items of particular interest to the diplomatic service or links between Ireland and Italy, as well as general war news. *In Italian and English.*
24pp

- 605** c. 24 April 1939 Newspaper cuttings from Irish newspapers concerning Ireland's sovereignty and neutrality and de Valera's statement concerning same. 13pp
- 606** c. 24 April 1944 Newspaper cuttings from Italian newspapers concerning de Valera's address to the belligerents for the safety of Rome. 6pp
- 607** 25 July 1944;
1-8 September 1944 File of cuttings from Italian newspapers concerning the fall of Fascism and of Mussolini. 62pp
- 608** 1945 Newspaper cuttings from Irish newspapers concerning a diplomatic conference in Dublin called by de Valera at which all seven of the representatives abroad attended. 3pp
- 609** 1957 Newspaper cutting concerning David Gray, US Minister to Ireland (1940-7) who, in an introduction to a book, 'Ulster and the Irish Republic' by William A. Carson, claimed that de Valera believed Hitler would win the war and in payment for keeping the Allies out of Éire ports he would obtain Northern Ireland on his own terms. 2pp

(ii) Books and Booklets (1939-49)

- 610** 1939 Booklet presented to MacWhite with an inscription by Conte Emilio Nasalli Rocca di Corneliano entitled 'Un Governatore di Borgotaro nel '700' by Il Cavaliere D. Guglielmo Power. *In Italian*. 11pp
- 611** 1940's Tourist pamphlet explaining in three languages the history of Orieto-St Patrick's Well on the short railway line between Florence and Rome. *In Italian, French and English*. 1 item

- 612** 17 march 1940 Booklet entitled 'San Patrizio Padre d'Irlanda'. *In Italian*.
24pp
- 613** 31 January 1942 The Nation, Vol 154, No 5 Part 2 'Ireland and America - a special supplement on Ireland's position on the battle of the Atlantic.' Contains the following articles: 'The Nation and Ireland' by Lewis S. Gannett; 'America's role in Irish Independence' by Suzanne Le Follette; 'Ireland will respond' by Gorge W. Norris; 'de Valera, Emancipator' by Margaret Marshall; 'Will Hitler take Ireland?' by William L. Shiner; 'Ireland's strategic position' by Donald W. Mitchell; 'Ireland's dilemma' by Maxwell S. Stuart; 'de Valera's neutrality' by William J M A Maloney; and 'Eire's search for self-sufficiency' by Keith Hutchinson.
23pp
- 614** 1943 Booklet entitled 'Con Mussolini a Campo Imperatore'. Illustrations of the camp on front cover. *In Italian*.
16pp
- 615** 1943
(dated 3 Feb 1945 by
Legation in Rome)

Henry Harrison, OBE, MC. Booklet entitles 'The Price of Ireland's neutrality - an invocation of historical truth in reply to Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History at Columbia' by
12pp
- 616** 3 August 1944 Booklet entitled 'Vita Segreta di Mussolini' (The Secret life of Mussolini) whose publication was authorised by the Allied Publications Board. Caricature of Mussolini on front cover. *In Italian*.
32pp
- 617** 1944 Book entitled *Via Rasella* concerning the fate of the street/road Rasella during the war. With b/w photography. *In Italian*.
63pp
- 618** 1944 Pamphlet entitled 'Crollo del Fascismo e invasione Tedesa' by Luigi Pastore. *In Italian*.
14pp

- 619** 17 May 1945 Pamphlet entitled 'Taoiseach's Broadcast to the Nation' reprinted from The Irish Press on the subject of the conclusion of the War in Europe.
6pp
- 620** 1948 Booklet entitled 'Les origins du "Pacte D'Acier"' by Nicolas P. Commène, Romanian ambassador to Rome. Includes Commène's card and inscription. *In French*.
24pp
- 621** 1948 Book entitled *Saint Isidore's Church and College of the Irish Franciscans, Rome* published by the Vatican. Illustrated with b/w photography.
54pp
- 622** c. 1948 Booklet entitled 'La republica dei ragazzi' (The Boys' Republic) in which the history of the foundation of the Boys' Village at Santa Marinella is recounted. The village was conceived of and founded by Monsignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing as a project to re-house and educate the street children left destitute after the war. Lavishly illustrated with b/w photography with some Italian and English explanatory text.
72pp
- 623** 24 March 1949 Leaflet for the Associazione Nazionale Famiglie Italiane dei Martiri caduti per la Liberta. Advertising the Mausoleo della Ardeatine, a mausoleum for freedom fighters opened by Umberto Turpini, Minister for Public Works.
1 item

(iii) **Articles (1938-47)**

- 624** 1940s-50s Ireland and Rome –Historical
File containing research notes and printed matter concerning the historical connection between Ireland and Rome. Includes small book entitled *Irlanda e Roma* by A.A. Bernardy (1942; and offprints of 'The Great O'Neill and his exile in Rome'; 'Irish itinerary in Rome' from the Italian Cultural Review; 'A historical link

between Rome and Ireland' from Rivista Araldica (1923); 'The medieval monastery and church of the SS. Trinita Scottorum, Rome' and a newspaper cutting of an article entitled 'L'Irlanda e Roma'. Also includes notes concerning Irish saints who travelled to Rome.

8 items

- 625** c. 1938 Article [by MacWhite] concerning the partition question, its foundation and history and the solution to resolving the conflict.
8pp
- 626** 1941 Article by J. P. Dempsey entitled 'Education in Ireland'. MacWhite annotates it thus: 'This article appeared in Italian in the *Bulletino de Legislazion Scholastica Comparba* for July 1941.
5pp
- 627** c. 1941 Article entitled 'The 'Evolution of the Elementary School in Ireland' by J. P. Dempsey.
6pp
- 628** 7 September 1923 Italian document entitled 'Come ebbe fine in Italia in Regime Dittatoriale instaurato da Mussolini' concerning the collapse of Fascist Italy and the fall of Mussolini.
7pp
- 629** 1945 Documentation of the Institute of Agriculture in reply to a report on its activity during the war and submitted to the Allied Control Commission in Rome, strictly reserved to the representatives of the governments concerned. Large booklet.
39pp
- 630** September 1947 Memorandum of the Central European Federal Movement presented to the delegates of the member governments of the United Nations at their General Assembly in New York.
3pp

(iv) Propaganda (1944: 1947)

- 631** c. 1944 Propaganda sheets [dropped in Italy by Germans.] *In German and Italian.*
2 items
- 632** 24 December 1947 Newspaper called 'Dan' containing articles mainly about Hollywood cinema, sport, tourism and international life. MacWhite labelled it 'Propaganda'. *In Italian.*
8pp

F RETIREMENT**I Personal Correspondence (1950–5)**

- 633** 1950–3 Personal Correspondence 1
File of general personal correspondence mainly with Irish correspondents such as William Sweetman, editor of The Irish Press; Kees van Hoek, journalist with The Irish Independent; Monsignor Maurice Sheehy, Catholic University of America; members of the International Affairs Association of which MacWhite was Honorary President; D. A. Binchy, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies; Henry Ford, Ford Motor Company, Detroit; Commandant M. F. Ryan, Bureau of Military History; Richard Hayes, Director of National Library of Ireland; Séamus Wilmot, Registrar, National University of Ireland and J. McQuillan TD.
c. 120pp
- 634** 12 January 1953 Personal Correspondence 2
21 September 1955 File of general correspondence with friends and acquaintances such as Grace O'Brien; Edouard Brazao, Charge d'Affaires of Portugal in Dublin; Máire Ó Brolcháin; Lucien Felix, French Ambassador in Dublin; Seán Lester; E. J. Phelan, International Labour Organisation; Dr Richard Hayes, Director of the National Library of Ireland; Gerard P. O'Hara, Apostolic Nuncio in Ireland; [Diarmuid] Murtagh, Military History Society; Dónal O'Sullivan, Dublin University Laurentian Society; A. J. Haldane; John O'Brien, International Affairs Association; Shane Leslie, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan; Michael Rooney, assistant editor of The Irish Independent; Michael Tierney, UCD; Con Cremin; Senator Michael Hayes; Desmond Ryan; John A. Costello, Taoiseach; Harrison K. Bird; Professor Liam O'Brien, UCG; Denis Gwynn, UCC; Senator James Crosbie, International Affairs Association; Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh, President of Ireland; and Myles na Gopaleen.

Includes: Correspondence between MacWhite and Emmett O'Donovan, the principal of Renogreena National School, Glandore, Co. Cork, which MacWhite attended. MacWhite, having sent O'Donovan a copy of Michael Tierney's introductory address on the occasion of the conferring upon MacWhite of an honorary degree, asks for it to be hung up in the school 'as an incentive to the youth of the rising generation'. Provides a brief description of his career and achievements and concludes: 'I send you this information as when I have passed away you will be able to tell the main achievements of a one time pupil of Reenogreena School who was born in a thatched farmhouse and who rose to one of the highest positions at the disposal of his Government, and whose advice was sought by Presidents, Kings and Statesmen in the countries to which he was accredited.' (August 1955, 1p)

c. 90 items

II Ireland and the North Atlantic Pact (1949–57)

635

1949–57

Ireland and the North Atlantic Pact

File containing correspondence, pamphlets, transcripts of speeches and newspaper cuttings concerning Ireland's stance on the North Atlantic Treaty. Includes much correspondence of the International Affairs Association of which MacWhite was Honorary President. Also includes:

Includes: Article by MacWhite entitled 'Some aspects of Irish Diplomacy in relation to the North Atlantic Pact. (c. 1950, 18pp)

-pamphlet entitled 'Texts concerning Ireland's position in relation to North Atlantic treaty.'

-Transcript of speech entitled 'Some aspects of Irish diplomacy in reaction to the North Atlantic Pact' delivered by MacWhite at the International Affairs Association, Dublin 1951.

-Copy letter from MacWhite to Sir Shane Leslie, Glaslough, Co Monaghan, thanking him for agreeing to lecture for the International Affairs Association. Discusses his own opinion on NATO - 'This dog-in-the-manger attitude is no longer taken seriously in either Strasbourg or Washington. It is making us look ridiculous. It does not require to be a diplomat to realise how little Ireland counts in the International Community.' (7 October 1953, 1p)

20 items

III The Dublin French Society (1950–3)

- 636 (1950-2) The Dublin French Society
 13 January 1953- Correspondence of the society during the
 28 July 1953 period when MacWhite was president
 (1950-3), mainly concerning a dispute
 between E. J. Arnould, a member of the society, and MacWhite,
 ultimately causing the latter to resign. Includes:
 -letter from Arnould to A. D. Conway, secretary of the society, stating
 that he will not be present for the inaugural meeting on Mauriac as 'I
 am reluctant to appear on the same platform as, and be introduced by
 Mr MacWhite, on the eve of the reception in honour of his receiving a
 very high distinction, to which I consider he is not in the slightest
 entitled, and about which I have protested to the French Embassy.
 (Honour = Commmanderie de la Legion d'honneur) (9 January 1953,
 2pp)
 -Copy letter from MacWhite to Miss Farrelly, member, concerning his
 retirement from the Presidency of the Dublin French Society due to the
 personal insult to both him and the French Embassy from E. J.
 Arnould. Remarks that since he took over the presidency the
 membership of the Society increased from around 40 to 400 –'Instead
 of being limited to a small coterie, it has developed into an Irish cultural
 asset. That perhaps , was not what was desired'. (24 March 1953, 2pp)
 -Copy letter from MacWhite to Miss Farrelly in which he relates that
 his resignation letter had been read out at the last DFS meeting, and that
 the committee had instructed the secretary to say that they regretted the
 resignation in circumstances which were not of their choosing. Remarks
 'The above quoted words "while not of their choosing" has a rather
 equivocal ring. As you say, some of these pretentious imponderables
 are gradually having their eyes opened, due mainly to your observations
 which they pretend to ignore. They followed the advice of a self-
 confessed liar and are now endeavouring to get out of the mess into
 which he together with their sectarian bitterness and jealousy has lead
 them. Some of these people could not stomach that one of the mere
 Irish should receive a high honour to which one of their own clique
 could not hope to aspire.' (28 July 1953, 1p)
- 44 items

IV Irish Neutrality in World War II (1950–7)

- 637 16 December 1950- Irish Neutrality during World War II
 3 August 1957 Letters, articles and newspaper cuttings
 concerning Irish neutrality in the Second
 World War. Includes:
 -a series of articles entitled 'A Study of Neutrality: I-VII' printed in The
 Leader from 31 January 1953-25 April 1953, and written by Desmond
 Williams.
 -copy letter from MacWhite to Williams exploring issues raised by the

articles and states that many of de Valera's immediate associates during the war years are only now learning something of the policy he pursued. Questions whether de Valera had a plan at the start of the war or did circumstances play into his hands all along the line. Also clears up some points of fact for Williams, namely that there was no difficulty in appointing a diplomat to Rome apart from the fact that his credentials were addressed to 'The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia' and signed by King George V some time before Britain acknowledged Victor Emanuel's right to the crown of Ethiopia. Also states that although T. J. Kiernan had the personal rank of Minister, he was never accredited to the Pope and was always described in his audiences and in all Vatican documents as the Charge d'Affaires. 'On our side here, the ambiguity of the situation was not cleared up, It was pretended all the time that his status was normal. This attitude for obvious reasons, was not relished by the Vatican.' (14 February 1953, 1p)
-also includes series of 18 newspaper articles by Professor Desmond Williams entitled 'Neutrality!'

c. 37 items

V UCD Summer School (1951)

- 638** 12 April 1951 University College Dublin-Summer School 1951
File containing correspondence between Elizabeth Curran, Secretary of the Summer School and MacWhite on the subject of the latter giving lectures on Sinn Féin and the Struggle for Independence. Includes timetable for summer school and transcripts of the lectures relating to Sinn Féin.

52pp

VI Honorary Conferings (1952-3)

- 639** 1953 Scrapbook containing newspaper cuttings, photographs and letters concerning MacWhite, especially in relation to his decoration by the French government with the Commanderie de la Légion d'honneur on 22 January 1952; and the conferring of the degree of LLD (honoris causa) upon him by the National University of Ireland on 9 July 1953. Includes b/w photograph of the French Ambassador, Lucien Felix, conferring the insignia of the Commanderie de la Légion d'honneur on MacWhite at the French Embassy, Dublin. Also includes introductory address delivered by Michael Tierney, Pro Vice Chancellor of the University, President of

UCD, on the occasion of the conferring of the LLD on MacWhite. Also includes folder with loose inserts found in scrapbook.

1 vol of 21pp
1 folder of 3 items

- 640** 1 October 1952 Certificate conferring the title of Commander of the Legion of Honour on Michael MacWhite. Signed by Le Grand Chancelier de la Légion d'honneur for the President of the republic of France and verified by Le Chef du 1^{er} Bureau.
1 item
- 641** 9 July 1953 Text of the introductory address delivered by Michael Tierney MA, D Litt, Pro Vice Chancellor of the National University of Ireland, President of Univesity College Dublin on the occasion of the conferring of the LLD degree (honoris causa) upon Michael MacWhite. Contains a synopsis of MacWhite's colourful career.
2pp
- 642** 9 July 1953 Parchment of the honorary LLD degree conferred upon MacWhite by the National University of Ireland. Signed by Éamon de Valera, Chancellor of the NUI.
1 item

VII Appointments Diary (1954)

- 643** 1954 Appointments diary containing sporadic entries concerning day-to-day engagements and activities. Also includes extensive newspaper cuttings on various issues pasted in on relevant dates. The following are examples of the scope and content of entries:
- 'Mr and Mrs Declan Costello at home 5-7, 77 Merrion Road, Ballsbridge' (11 January 1954)
- 'Swedish Minister, HE Folke [Inennerberg] called on behalf of the Irish-Scandinavian Club to invite me to accept the Presidency of the Club for the coming year. Regretfully I was obliged to decline, as I have too many obligations of this nature already. I resigned the Presidency of the Dublin-French Society some months ago. Also resigned the Hon Presidency of the International Affairs Assoc. but was pressed to continue for another term.' (17 February 1954)
- 'Reception by the Minister for ex Affairs at Iveagh House at 5.30 in honour of Archbishop O'Donnell of Brisbane' (6 July 1954)
- 'Will lecture for The Graduates Club, UCC, on Ireland and the USA (6 December 1954).
108pp

VIII Arts, Books and Theatre (1955)

- 644** 1950 Draft letter from MacWhite to a government minister in which he informs him that he is disposing of his library and has discovered volumes of 'Italo-Irish interest' particularly Il Drama, a journal published in Italy during the Second World War, and containing translations of plays by Irish writers and produced by the Teatro degli Arti in Rome. Also includes newspaper cuttings from Italian newspapers concerning theatre productions of Irish plays in Rome during the war.
- 4pp
- 645** 1952 Ezra Pound and Yeats
File containing newspaper cuttings and a letter concerning the writers, Ezra Pound and Yeats. Cuttings consist of letters to the editor of The Irish Times by MacWhite under the pen name 'Aengus'. Also includes copy letter to the editor of The Irish Times in which MacWhite states that it is an insult to compare Pound, who supported Mussolini and Fascism, with Yeats, due to Pound's 'campaign of vituperation against the land of his birth whose citizenship he had not renounced', and that 'Yeats has already made his name as a poet while Pound was still in his swaddling clout.'
- 4pp
- 646** April 1954:
June 1956 Art
Newspaper cuttings regarding the works of Henry Moore and Louis Le Brocquy. Also includes correspondence between [MacWhite] and a 'Miss Murphy' concerning the import levy of 25% on works of art and how this affects Belfast and Irish painters living in London.
- 7pp
- 647** 8-9 November 1955 Sale of Library and Fine Art Collection
Catalogues, advertisements and newspaper cuttings concerning the sale by auction of MacWhite's personal library and fine art collection. Library contains 2000 volumes, some rare editions. Catalogue for art auction includes descriptions of Paula MacWhite's works which were mostly landscapes.
- 6 items
- 648** c. 1955 Draft letter to Mícheál MacLiammóir, actor and playwright, in which he tells him of the construction of the Teatro degli Arti by the Fascists in Italy for the production of plays by the world's leading playwrights, and recalls how plays by writers from enemy countries were banned so the director of the theatre was

authorised by the Minister for Education to produce plays by Irish authors if MacWhite would certify their nationality. Plays by Shaw, Yeats, Dunsany, O'Casey, O'Neill, Carroll and Barry were produced in wartime Rome.

9pp

IX Press Cuttings (1950-7)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| 649 | 1951 | Newspaper cuttings of column entitled 'Four Glorious Years' by David Hogan dealing with the following subjects: 'Resurgent Ireland finds a Leader'; 'Triumph of Roscommon: Drama of Longford – elections that altered nation's march; 'Conscription-an empire breaks on people's will'; 'Sedition - open, merry and unabashed'; and 'Battle of the scribes - outwitting British censors.' | 7pp |
| 650 | December 1951 | Article from <u>The Leader</u> entitled 'Professor Stanford: America and Europe'. | 2pp |
| 651 | February 1952 | Article from <u>The Leader</u> Vol 52, No 3 entitled 'America and Ireland'. | 3pp |
| 652 | 23 May 1953 | Page from <u>The Leader</u> entitled 'Strasbourg: a storm in a teacup', concerning Ireland and the Council of Europe. | 1p |
| 653 | 15 January 1954-
20 January 1954 | Newspaper cuttings concerning the controversy surrounding the appointment of an Australian Ambassador to Ireland. | 4pp |
| 654 | 1957 | Newspaper cutting concerning the Roger Casement controversy and claims that he was secretly buried in Kilgobbin cemetery. | 3pp |
| 655 | 1957 | Newspaper cuttings concerning Irish foreign policy and the Minister for External Affairs, Frank Aiken. | 4pp |

G MEMOIRS

I Early Years in West Cork (1882-1900)

- 656** 1950s Draft chapter of memoir/autobiographical notes entitled 'Distractions' concerning his childhood in West Cork and later his study of Ibsen in Norway. Also discusses the writings of Swift and their influence on Arthur Griffith and states that 'Burn everything that comes from England except her coals' became a slogan for Sinn Féin. Also discusses the building of a national school in the townland where he grew up, and how the teacher there provided instruction in many extra subjects such as Euclid, algebra, navigation, ancient history, mensuration and physical geography, and believes that 'many of the pupils leaving these schools at the age of 14 were better equipped for the battle of life than many university graduates today.'
- 9pp
- 657** 1950s Aide-mémoire/chapter layout for memoirs. Chapter one to contain section on birth place, schooling, fishing and farming. Chapter two to contain account of his first meeting with Arthur Griffith in 1900 and the friendship that endured until Griffith's death in 1922.
- 1p
- 658** 1906 Ordnance survey map number 200 and 205 detailing the area around Glandore, West Cork. MacWhite has annotated the map indicating the precise area of his birth in Reenogreena. Paper backed unto linen. Scale of one inch to one statute mile. Key included for roads, railways, woods, significant buildings, boundaries and lighthouses. Outsize.
- 47.5cm x 51cm
- 659** 1950s Drafts of chapters of an autobiography. Includes two drafts of chapter one which recall the landscape and scenery of the place of his birth. Draft of chapter two entitled 'It's a long way to Tipperary' and contains anecdotes involving the Irish national anthem, 'The Soldiers' Song'.
- 10pp
- 660** 1950s Draft partial autobiography entitled 'Reflections and Recollections: autobiographical notes by Michael MacWhite LLD, former Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America and to the Kingdom of Italy. Ambassador of the Republic of

Ireland.' Mostly contains accounts of his early life in West Cork. Chapters entitled 'Earliest recollections of Reenogreena and Glandore'; 'Childhood Impressions'; 'In the Irish countryside'; 'Carbreae Rupes'; 'The wreck of the Rhona'.

28pp

II London (c.1900)

- 661** 30 January 1949 Memoir entitled 'Notes - London' in which he recounts a scene, orchestrated by Cumann na nGaedheal members in London at the time he was Secretary of the London branch (1900). Reacting to the Hon Edmund Blake MP's speech in which he said 'that should there be an attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian, he would be the first to take up his gun and shoot them', Dr Mark Ryan, president of Cumann na nGaedheal in London, booked a table for 20 IRB men at a banquet at which Blake was the principle speaker. Following taunts and heckles from this group, 'pandemonium reigned in the hall', the police were called and MacWhite, along with the others, was beaten and forcibly ejected. MacWhite states that they were jubilant as Blake's insult to Irish nationalism had been avenged. Lists some of his colleagues on this occasion as Dr Mark Ryan, John MacBride, Jim Barry, Gordon O'Mahony and Sam Maguire.

7pp

III Arthur Griffith (1899-1922)

- 662** 1950's Notes concerning Arthur Griffith in which he mentions that he travelled with the delegates (Treaty plenipotentiaries) on the same train to London on 8 October 1921, and also that on Griffith's death at St Vincent's Hospital, Dr Oliver St John Gogarty who was first to arrive on the scene after his collapse found in his pockets a letter from MacWhite, which he had just received, and one penny.
- 663** 1950's Memoir in the form of a draft letter to Pádraic Colum, writer, in which he recounts his friendship with Arthur Griffith from the time he met him in 1899 at a Celtic Literary Society meeting in Dublin; to a few weeks before his death in 1922. Recalls how Griffith had recalled him from Geneva to Switzerland to discuss something of importance; on MacWhite's arrival he had died but a Jimmy Montgomery confided in him that Griffith had wanted him as Minister for External Affairs and knew of a safe seat in a constituency

1p

where the deputy in possession wished to retire. Also claims that a letter written by MacWhite to Griffith during the final Treaty debate helped him swing the vote in favour. Also recounts some personal escapades involving Griffith and himself such as a raid on Griffith's offices by British soldiers; and an elaborate joke played by them on their colleagues when MacWhite returned from 4 years on the continent (Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Russia) sporting a pointed red beard, an upturned 'Kaiserish' moustache and a tall fur hat. Griffith passed him off as a Hungarian baron for days to their great mirth.

12pp

- 664** 20 January 1953- Letter and copy reply from Pádraic
 27 January 1953 Colum, 415 Central Park West, NY City,
 to MacWhite, asking him to furnish him
 with particular anecdotes about Arthur Griffith for publication in a
 biography of the latter. In reply, MacWhite recounts his first encounter
 with Griffith in September 1899 at a meeting of the Celtic Literary
 Society while in Dublin to sit civil service examinations. Also recounts
 travelling to take up his new post as representative to Switzerland
 which was to coincide with the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries in
 London. Describes travelling with Griffith and other plenipotentiaries
 and also of a visit to Reading Gaol where Griffith had been imprisoned
 years earlier. States that two days before Griffith died, he received a
 telegram from him asking him to come to Dublin at once on a matter of
 some importance, but by the time he arrived in Dublin, Griffith had
 died. MacWhite discovered many months later that Griffith was
 anxious to have him as Minister for External Affairs and 'that there was
 a safe seat in some constituency which would be at my disposal as the
 deputy in possession wished to retire.' Also recounts a bomb raid on the
 office of 'Irish Nationality' in August 1920 when Griffith concealed
 documents in a copy of The London Times and afterwards finding them
 undiscovered, saying 'I have never known an Englishman who has not
 as much respect for the Times as a savage has for a totem pole.'

4pp

IV French Foreign Legion (1914–18)

- 665** c. 1918 Memoir by MacWhite revealing the
 reason why he joined the French Foreign
 Legion. Describes arriving on a train at
 Gare de Lyon and witnessing the patriotic fervour that was sweeping
 France in the drive to recruit reservists to send to the front. 'I felt...that
 the Germans ought to be taught a lesson and also that it would be nice
 to revisit Berlin so after having paraded the streets of Lyon for several
 hours and shared in the patriotic fervour of the inhabitants, I sought out
 a Bureau du Recrutement and joined up with the Foreign Legion.'

8pp

- 666** c. October 1916 Memoir by MacWhite of the battle in Greece which caused him to be decorated with the Croix-de-Guerre for the third time. Includes an account of a Spanish legionnaire named Blanes who was in the same company as MacWhite - the 10th of the 3rd Battalion of the 1^{er} Regiment de Marche Afrique. Blanes was killed during an attack on Valandoro on the road to Florina on October 17th, 1916. Describes the military strategy behind the advance and criticizes the French commander who ordered the Legion to advance, knowing that the artillery preparation was inadequate and states that the next day when they returned to the trenches they had not accomplished anything in particular but had losses totalling two thirds of their effectives.
5pp
- 667** c. 1916 Memoir by MacWhite of his time in the Algerian desert under the French Foreign Legion entitled 'Kenadza'. Describes a night-time celebration during the holy month of Ramadan. Relates how he and a colleague entered a 'miserable whitewashed cabin' and witnessed a group of 'negresses' dance for the entertainment of men sitting along the walls.
7pp
- 668** c. 1916 Memoir by MacWhite of fellow legionnaire, Sergeant Major Thiais, a Frenchman, who rose to that rank while in the depot at Sidi-bel-Abbés, Algeria. Describes Thiais's romantic 'escapades' while in the legion culminating in his marriage to the daughter of a Spanish green-grocer, but due to disciplinary action taken against him, he was sentenced to eight night's imprisonment commencing on his wedding night. MacWhite who was the guard on duty partook in a plot whereby every night Thiais would leave the prison to be with his bride and was replaced in the prison by his orderly - 'The spirit of camaraderie in the legion is such that although the plot which permitted Thiais to spend the 8 nights of his arrest with his bride was known to almost every legionnaire it was never divulged to an officer whose heart was not in the right place. The true legionnaire is always ready to sympathise with a fellow to whom the hand of fate has fallen heavily.'
9pp
- 669** c. 1918 Memoir by MacWhite on the general nature of the Foreign Legion and its legionnaires. '(The Legionnaire's) loves are military glory, to die as his comrades have done before him - showing how to be courageous even in his last agony. He has a thirst for travel and an overpowering desire to be lost to civilisation, to bask in the blistering sun of Africa, to explore the miasmatic jungles of Indo-China...For new climes and unknown sensation he would even don the

mantel of Icarus and console himself with the thought of superiority as he whirls through enormous space into his abode eternal.'

1p

- 670** [c. 1918] Memoir by MacWhite entitled 'Mission to the United States in 1918' and subtitled 'Columb Bechar to the USA'. Describes how he was stationed in Columb Bechar in the Sahara Desert in the summer of 1918. Columb Bechar was an outpost 'from which the distant desert as far as Timbuktoo was furnished with supplies of men, money and material.' Describes in detail an account of a 25 day march from Columb Bechar to Timbuktu, and how supplies of water determined their movements as did the constant threat of ambush from Arabs. States that the camel convoys carried money for payment of troops, the state officials and the public work employees, as well as salt and arms and munitions which were often held in reserve 'for distribution to the friendly tribes.' Unfinished.

6pp

- 671** 20 August 1954 Memoir in the form of a draft letter from MacWhite to Liam [?] about his time as a Legionnaire and the march from Columb Becher to Bou-Denub in the Sahara desert which they had to do in four days instead of six due to contaminated wells.

4pp

- 672** c. August 1957 Maurice Magnus and the Forged Casement Diaries
Memoir by MacWhite inspired by a newspaper cutting from The Sunday Press claiming that the Roger Casement diaries were forged by a man named Magnus who was in the employment of the Secret Service of the Foreign Office, 'had homosexual tendencies, was addicted to forgery, and certainly the author of a diary of great similarity in style to the Casement diaries,' (Memoirs of the Foreign Legion). MacWhite recalls Magnus' Legionnaire career and denounces him as 'a cad, a [scurrilous] swindler, a thief and a coward,' and further states that he could not have been in the employment of Scotland Yard from the time he enlisted in the Foreign Legion in 1914 till his death in 1917 and could not therefore, in all probability have anything to do with the Casement diaries.

9pp

V Paris (c.1919-21)

- 673 c. 1957 Memoir entitled 'France' in which he recounts celebrating armistice in December 1918 in New York and proceeding to France and then the headquarters of the French Foreign Legion in Sidi-bel-Abbés, Algeria, where he applied for and was granted leave to visit Ireland. Describes leaving Dublin for Paris with three documents given to him by Harry Boland; and his subsequent search in Paris for a newspaper that would publish the translations. Recounts requesting to be demobilised by the French Foreign Legion due to the war being over. Also describes his meeting with W.W. O'Mahony and their founding of the Franco-Irish society. Continues by describing the Paris Peace Conference at Versailles and the Irish attempts to make contact with American officials to press President Wilson to bring the case of Ireland to the Peace Conference.
7pp
- 674 1950s Brief reminiscences eg, 'At the Peace Conference of Versailles, Lloyd George showed little sympathy for the Italian Delegation, As he read their names he expressed surprise when he saw that Marconi, the famous inventor, was one of the plenipotentiaries, and is said to have remarked that the famous inventor who had an Irish wife and an Irish mother was likely to raise the Irish question...'
2pp
- 675 c. 1957 Draft of memoir entitled 'France 1918-1919-1920' in which he recounts leaving Dublin for Paris on 22 January 1919 with three documents given him by Harry Boland: the Declaration of Independence; the Provisional Constitution and the Democratic Programme. Describes how he approached many Parisian newspapers to publish the translations but was refused by all but Le Populaire, a socialist paper whose editor was the nephew of Karl Marx. Describes founding the Franco-Irish Society with L. H. Kerney and W. W. O'Mahony, who translated the Irish Bulletin into French. Also recounts being invited to join the staff of the Irish delegation as Secretary by George Gavan Duffy. Also describes addressing a meeting of the Grand Orient (Freemasons of France) at the Grand Orient Hall about the atrocities perpetrated on Irish people by the Black and Tans.
18pp
- 676 1950s Draft memoir concerning his arrival in Paris in 1919 with the three proclamations adopted by Dáil Éireann and given him by Harry Boland. Describes the difficulty in getting these published but notes that little by little, the French papers became interested and published new items and sympathetic articles. Also

describes the publication of an interview with de Valera published by L'Oeuvre which confounded Scotland Yard as they were in ignorance of his whereabouts. Also includes headings for other sections of memoir yet to be written: 'expulsion of Gavan Duffy from Paris', 'protest against treatment of Terence MacSwiney in Brixton prison.'

2pp

- 677** c. 1940s Draft memoir entitled 'The expulsion of Mr Gavan Duffy from Paris in Sept 1920' in which he describes in detail the events leading up to and following the expulsion of George Gavan Duffy from Paris. Reveals that it was his idea to present a dossier on Terence MacSwiney to Jean Mitterand, son of the new French Prime Minister, as he had met him on a previous occasion when he was in the French Army. Gavan Duffy agreed and the dossier was delivered with Gavan Duffy's card describing him as a delegate of the Provisional Government of Ireland. He in turn agreed to give it to the Prime Minister, thereby committing 'a diplomatic faux pas of the first magnitude'. Gavan Duffy was summarily expelled from France, burning most of his papers before he left. Also details surveillance of him just after Gavan Duffy was expelled and also of the French government's eventual relenting and allowing Gavan Duffy back into France whenever he wished.

22pp

- 678** c. 1950 Draft memoir entitled 'The Grand Orient' discussing the difficulty faced by the Provisional Government when attempting to spread propaganda about the Irish cause in France in the period during and just after the First World War, and the eventual recognition by American and continental press of the events happening in Ireland. Describes how even The Grand Orient, a powerful Masonic organisation 'which plays and has played an outstanding role in French politics took an interest in the Irish situation. Although Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh was invited to one of the Grand Orient's monthly gatherings, he declined, and sent MacWhite in his stead, where he gave a lecture on the aims and objectives of Sinn Féin to 200 members at the Grand Orient Hall, Place de Clichy, Paris.

24pp

- 679** Undated Third page of a memoir/note concerning Grace O'Brien, K. O'Brennan, and Hannah Sheehy Skeffington. States that he was Secretary of the Irish Delegation in Paris at the time and when he read their leaflet he gathered all the 'wild woman' propaganda which was then taken to the boiler room and burnt in the furnace, and states that he does not believe they ever realised 'how completely their mission had miscarried'.

1p

concerning the opium conference; a successful amendment to the preamble on the convention for the control of arms so that the Irish Free State appears as an independent member; the Imperial Conference in London of 1926, his declining to sign the convention on copyright (1928) due to the preamble opening with Heads of States rather than names of states; and Free State candidature for a council seat and British opposition. Concludes by stating that 'the shortsightedness of the policy of the British Foreign Office was frequently the result of jealousy as they could not tolerate the success achieved by the upstart and, according to their standard, unlettered representatives of a people who up till a few years previously they considered incapable of any civilised activity. Includes copy of report, plus handwritten notes, and a list of Irish delegates to the fourth assembly of the League as well as details of the committees they sat on.

32pp

- 682** c. 1950 Draft memoir entitled 'A Turkish Diplomatic Intermediary', in which he discusses his cordial relationship with members of the Turkish delegation in Geneva. Recounts the occasion, shortly after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty (1921) that Dr Nihad Reehad, the diplomatic representative of Turkey at Paris, acted as an intermediary between de Valera and Prime Minister M. Briand of France.
- 15pp
- 683** 21 July 1947 Note/memoir entitled 'Geneva apologises to Ireland' in which he remembers finding in the City Archives of Geneva, a reference to the Irish army's defeat at the Battle of the Boyne and the consequent celebrations among the inhabitants of St. Gervais. The resident French minister was so annoyed that he demanded an apology for the insult to the King of France and his allies in the Irish army of King James, and a magistrate was dismissed from his post, none other than the grandfather of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
- 3pp
- 684** c. 1957 Memoir entitled 'Edward J. Phelan' in which he discusses his first meeting with Phelan in the International Labour Office in Geneva in 1921. Phelan, originally from Tramore, Co. Waterford, was in charge of the diplomatic division of the ILO. MacWhite recounts his especial help to the various Irish delegations to the ILO and the League of Nations' Conferences and how he had Irish delegates appointed to important committees. Also states that Phelan's writings on constitutional issues led indirectly to the enactment of the Statute of Westminster. Also includes short newspaper cuttings.
- 3pp

VII Washington (1929–38)

- 685** 1950s Outlines of an autobiographical account concerning America, from the time he first visited the country in 1918 as a French Foreign Legion representative and ten years later as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. 5pp
- 686** c. 1950s 'USA'
Notes consisting of chapter headings concerning his career in Washington, USA. Possibly as an aide-mémoire or outline of memoirs. 11pp
- 687** 1950s Aide-mémoire concerning events in Washington with points such as South African Minister's visit to the 'coloured' university at Chattanooga and the solo flight of Amelia Earhart to Ireland. 3pp
- 688** 1950s Brief autobiographical accounts of incidences and events during MacWhite's term of office in Washington. Includes mentions of Hoover, Roosevelt, Cardinal O'Connell and Margaret Mitchell. 5pp
- 689** August 1935 Memoir/article concerning a holiday in the Western United States during which he visited some of the National Parks such as Yellowstone and Yosemite, and was received by President Roosevelt at Albany and by former President Herbert Hoover in Palo Alto. 'I have a high regard for the ex-President and consider him a much greater man than the majority of his countrymen. The depression which drove him from office was the result of economic circumstances for which he was not responsible but for which he was forced to take the blame.' Also includes itinerary for the trip. 18pp
- 690** April 1930 Henry Ford
(August 1957) Letters and memoirs concerning MacWhite's dealings with Henry Ford while at Washington. Includes memoir concerning the establishment of the Ford motor factory in Cork City and his consequent meeting with Ford in Detroit - 'the greatest industrialist in the world', but a man for whom 'common courtesy was not one of his strong points', a reputation for not meeting or speaking with people, 'taciturn' and capable of ending a meeting on the spot if he so desired. MacWhite succeeded in

having a lengthy discussion with Ford which was unusual and discovered that contrary to popular belief, Ford was not motivated by any Irish national sentiment in establishing a factory in Cork, but rather it was a tribute to his mother's foster father, Mr Ahearne who originally came from Fair Lane on Cork's northside. Ford also named a car and his house in Dearborn 'Fair Lane' in honour of Mr Ahearne.

19 items

VIII Rome (1938–50)

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--|-----|
| 691 | 1950s | Draft abbreviated memoir entitled 'Fascist Italy', possibly an outline for a chapter in a book of memoirs. | 5pp |
| 692 | 1950s | Autobiographical account entitled 'Rome' concerning the presentation of his credentials to the King of Italy. | 1p |
| 693 | 1940s | Memoir by MacWhite consisting of anecdotes recalling attempts by various Germans to obtain passports through his office, or obtain confidential information about Ireland (such as aerial photographs of the Curragh/Newbridge, Co.Kildare) during the war years. States 'I thought the Germans more perfect in the art of espionage but their best men must have been elsewhere when these amateurs were sent to me.' Also describes similar ruses by mainly British women 'who appeared to me to be working for both sides.' | 4pp |
| 694 | 1 September 1948 | Memoir entitled 'Edmondo Rossoni'. Discusses the former Fascist Minister, Edmondo Rossoni who, on the run from the Italian government, having voted against Mussolini in 1943, travelled to Ireland in 1946 disguised as a Benedictine priest and under a Vatican passport. Notes that he had been living in Rathmines and sometimes posed as a music teacher. Includes cuttings from Italian newspapers about him. | 5pp |
| 695 | 1950s | Account by MacWhite entitled 'An Undelivered Cable – Rome' concerning a telegram sent by MacWhite to the Department of External Affairs seeking instructions about whether to move to the north of Italy with Mussolini's displaced government as ordered by the Italian Foreign Office. Reply to telegram was not | |

delivered and withheld by the German authorities for two years. Includes copies of telegrams concerned.

10pp

- 696** 1950s Autobiographical account by MacWhite entitled 'Albania' concerning the most intriguing incident of his 30 year diplomatic career which occurred in Rome on the occasion of a farewell reception to an Albanian delegate who had come to present an address to King Victor Emanuel III from the Tirana parliament. Describes the Albanian Prime Minister Verlaci accompanied by Blackshirts address a 'score' of people but curiously there were loud bursts of applause between each pause in his speech. MacWhite realised that the Prime Minister was being broadcast to Tirana, 'together with the rabble rousing cheers which would give the impression that half of Rome had turned out to greet him. Such was Fascism tomfoolery, deception, bombast, pretence...'

4pp

- 697** 1951 Note by MacWhite entitled 'Hungarian Ministers at Rome' in which he discusses in particular the case of Minister [Velies] whom he knew quite well and relates how his government was going to force him to be the Foreign Minister, 'a death sentence' but that he managed to flee with his wife and child. MacWhite noted that he was, despite popular belief, not a communist. Includes newspaper cuttings.

10pp

- 698** 1950s Aide-mémoire of points to write up in a chapter of memoirs. Points include attitude of Irish government to the North Atlantic Pact and the sending of Ambassador Joseph Kennedy to London.

1p

H EOIN MACWHITE, his son (1929–57)

- 699** 5 September 1929-
2 December 1929 Correspondence between MacWhite and Theresa Halligan, Sandycove, Dublin, concerning a dispute that had arisen between the MacWhites and Halligan's daughter, who was employed to look after their son, Eoin.

6pp

- 700** 23 June 1930 Invoice from Dr J. C. Derek for seeing Eoin MacWhite in Paris.

1 item

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 701 | 27 June 1934-
27 November 1934 | Correspondence between MacWhite and Reverend Fergal McGrath SJ, Clongowes Wood College, Naas, Co. Kildare, concerning the possibility of sending Eoin MacWhite to boarding school there. | 6pp |
| 702 | 27 June 1934 | Open letter from Sister M. Siena, Mount Washington School, Maryland, testifying that Eoin MacWhite is of good character. | 1p |
| 703 | 9 May 1936 | Copy letter from MacWhite to Mr John Hearne, Department of External Affairs, and reply concerning the nationality of MacWhite's son, Eoin, who was born in Switzerland. | 2pp |
| 704 | 8 August 1936 | Correspondence between MacWhite and J P Hickey, Bursar, Castleknock College, Co. Dublin, concerning the enrolment of Eoin MacWhite into the school and settlement of accounts. | 8pp |
| 705 | 9 May 1940-
16 September 1941 | Correspondence with Michael Tierney concerning general matters. Tierney informs MacWhite on the welfare of his son, Eoin, in Dublin. MacWhite discusses his hopes for Eoin's career and also describes conditions in wartime Italy. | 3 items |
| 706 | 1936-40 | School reports and letters from St Vincent's College, Castleknock, where Eoin MacWhite received his second-level education. | 15 items |
| 707 | 25 July 1941-
14 May 1946 | Personal correspondence between MacWhite and Eoin MacWhite, his son, mainly concerning the latter's university study and future academic career. Also contains short anecdotes on wartime Italy and to a lesser extent, Dublin. | 19 items |
| 708 | 14 October 1945:
16 October 1946 | Cuttings from Spanish newspapers concerning the archaeological work of Eoin MacWhite. | 2 items |

- 709** c. 1945 Calling card of Eoin MacWhite MA, Doctor en filosofia y letras, Dublin. 1 item
- 710** 23 April 1946 Application of Eoin MacWhite for the Professorship of Archaeology in University College Cork. 24pp
- 711** 11 April 1950 Copy letter from Seán MacBride to Eoin MacWhite stating that Brian and Conor had shown him the leaflet he had prepared on the 'flag incident' and comments that it was an excellent piece of work and that his initiative was appreciated. 1p
- 712** 7 May 1952 Wedding invitation to the wedding of Kathleen Kenny, daughter of Edward J. Kenny, Dún Laoghaire and Eoin MacWhite, only son of Michael MacWhite, at St Michael's Church, Dun Laoghaire and afterwards at the Royal Marine Hotel, Dun Laoghaire. Addressed to Michael and Paula MacWhite. 1 item
- 713** May 1952 List of wedding presents received by Eoin MacWhite and Kathleen Kenny. 5pp
- 714** 14 July 1957 Application of Dr Eoin MacWhite for the Professorship in Celtic Archaeology in University College Dublin. 26pp
- 715** 27 December 1957 Letter from Edward J. Phelan, Geneva, to MacWhite mainly discussing Eoin MacWhite's career. 2pp

J COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS (1926-1949)

- 716** September 1926 Commemorative medal on the seizure of complete power in Poland by Marshal Josef Pilsudski and the Sanacja Government. Recto has relief of female figure in classical Roman dress holding an olive branch in right hand and a shield decorated with a picture of a crowned spread eagle in left hand. Latin inscription on verso reads: Polonia post durum serviti sesquisaeculum faventibus

populis in libertatem vindicata populorum societatis consilium intrat
summa lege justitiae ut ne quemquam laedat ab allove laedatur'

diameter 5.5cm

- 717** October 1931 Commemorative medal of the
sesquicentennial celebrations of the
surrender of Lord Cornwallis in
Yorktown in 1781. Recto has relief of the Statue of Liberty surrounded
by a wreath. Inscription reads 'United States Yorktown
Sesquicentennial Commission. Verso contains relief of 13 stars and the
following inscription: '1781 Yorktown 1931 Sesquicentennial
celebrations commemorating the surrender of Lord Cornwallis Oct 16-
19.' Ribbon of red, white and blue stripes fixed with decorative safety
pin.
Total length 10.5cm
diameter 4cm
- 718** 1932 Commemorative medal for the
bicentennial celebration of the birth of
George Washington. Recto has relief of
the head of George Washington in profile. Inscription reads George
Washington Bicentennial 1732-1932. Verso has relief of the house in
which Washington was born. Inscription reads: 'Washington's
birthplace Wakefield (restored) at Pope's Creek, Potomac River,
Westmoreland County Virginia'
diameter 3cm
- 719** 1938 Italian coin. Recto has relief in profile of
the head of Victor Emanuel III.
Inscription reads 'Vitt. Em. III. Re. E.
Imp.' Verso has the royal crest with an inscription: 'Italia 1938 XVI c.
5.
diameter 2cm
- 720** c. 1938 Commemorative medal issued by [The
Fascist Grand Council of Italy]. Recto has
relief of Mussolini in uniform
demonstrating the Fascist salute. Inscription reads 'Fasci Italiani
All'Estero' Verso has relief of mountains and a boat on the sea.
Inscription reads 'Colonie estive Marine e Montane'
diameter 3cm
- 721** 2 June 1949 Commemorative medal of Giuseppe
Mazzini (1805-1872), Italian
revolutionary political theorist and
advocate of Italian Unification. Recto has relief of the face of Mazzini
in profile with an inscription of his name. Verso has relief of a wreath
surrounding an inscription which reads: 'La Patria a Giuseppe Mazzini
Roma 2-VI-1949.' Tied with green, white and red ribbon.
diameter 3cm

- 722 1940s Gold [tie pin?] with enamel crest in red, blue and white. Inscription reads 'Sede provinciale Roma' and the letters 'RAIC'.
Manufacturer's name on verso, Castelli and Gerosa of Milan.
1 item
- 723 Undated Oriental square coin with hollowed centre. Inscription consists of Chinese characters.
diameter 2cm
- 724 Undated Award/decoration consisting of a star shaped medal containing an [amber] centre with cream enamel inlays for the 32 points of the star. Bridging piece consists of a green leaf design with pink flowers and Chinese characters. Ribbon mainly blue with white and green stripes.
length from top of ribbon 12.5cm
diameter of medal 4.5cm

K PHOTOGRAPHS (c. 1900-c. 1955)

I Early Political (c.1900–19)

- 725 [c.1900] B/w photograph of MacWhite set in a mount. Formal seated portrait with MacWhite wearing three-piece suit with high collar and holding a rolled-up newspaper. Taken by O'Crowley of Clonakilty, West Cork.
21cm x 16cm
- 726 c. 1919 B/w photograph of Michael Collins, Minister for Finance, standing on a platform before delivering an address to assembled crowd below. Eight people sit on chairs behind him and eight empty chairs are on either side of him. A large crowd of mainly men gather on three sides of the platform. Collins sports a moustache and wears a three piece suit. Background of tall dense trees suggesting a rural location.
14.5cm x 19.5cm
- 727 c. 1919 B/w informal photograph. Left to right, Harry Boland, Michael Collins, F. P. Walshe, 'American Lady' and Eamonn Duggan, as they walk from a large building.
14.5cm x 19.5cm

II Arthur Griffith (c.1910–22)

- 728** c. 1910 B/w photograph of Arthur Griffith standing on steps in front of the door of a house. Wears a long double breasted suit jacket and a high collar.
8cm x 11cm
- 729** c. 1920 B/w photograph of Arthur Griffith , standing in front of trees or foliage with his right arm behind his back and holding a walking stick in his left.
11.5cm x 7cm
- 730** c. 1920 B/w side profile photograph of Arthur Griffith sitting at his desk and looking up from his papers,
20cm x 15cm
- 731** 9 October 1921 B/w photograph of Arthur Griffith taken by Paula MacWhite on the mailboat during the voyage to Holyhead when he was on the way to London to negotiate the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Wears a three piece suit, hat and has cigarette in his mouth.
11.5cm x 7cm
- 732** c. 1921 Copy of signed head and shoulder photographic portrait of Arthur Griffith taken by Keogh Bros Ltd, Dorset St, Dublin. Back stamped with name of copying agency: Agence Nouvelle Photo, Paris.
18cm x 13cm
- 733** c. 1920 B/w photograph of 11 London policemen gathered in front of the steps to a large building. Two men visible at second window from left. Man in overcoat and hat waits on bottom step at the far right.
16.5cm x 23.5cm
- 734** c. 1922 B/w photograph of crowds lining a street in [Dublin] in readiness for [a funeral procession] Two lines of men form an avenue and all appear to be looking to the right.
15cm x 20.5cm

III French Foreign Legion (1908–56)

- 735** 1908 B/w photograph on a [postcard] of a fortress in Morocco inhabited by legionnaires. Overlying text reads: '*La France au Maroc Oriental Région Sud*' and '*25. Bou-Denib-Block-Hauss qui fut le plus vivement attaqué (1^{er} septembre 1908)*'
12.5cm x 20cm
- 736** 1918 B/w formal head and shoulder portrait of MacWhite in legionnaire's uniform. Taken in Lyon, France.
14cm x 9cm
- 737** c. 1918 Postcard with b/w photograph of MacWhite (left) and a German prisoner-of-war. Both in uniform, MacWhite wearing kepi and carrying a sword; prisoner wearing soft hat. Standing in [courtyard of barracks]. On back of postcard, MacWhite notes 'MacWhite escorting a German prisoner-of-war to be interrogated.'
14cm x 9cm
- 738** c. 1918 B/w postcard showing members of the Foreign Legion at a post in Morocco with native tribes people. 12 in group. Text reads '*Evénements de la Frontière Marocaine. Figuig - Légionnaires at Figuigiens.*'
9cm x 14 cm
- 739** c. 1918 B/w photograph of a group of French Foreign Legionnaires in full uniform standing in front of a tree. All are decorated with three or more medals. Soldier in centre carries a flag of the legion. All other soldiers standing with upturned bayonets.
8.5cm x 14cm
- 740** c. 1918 B/w photograph in the form of a postcard of members of the French Foreign Legion on board a ship. All standing on the deck or sitting on rigging. 35 in group. Possibly MacWhite second from left, top deck.
7.5cm x 14cm
- 741** October 1918 B/w photograph in the form of a postcard from Charles Gibb, 47 Maple Avenue, Polanski, New York, of the War Relic

Train on its tour in New York. MacWhite fourth from left standing with a group of 8 men before a canon which is covered by barbed wire. Slogans of 'Lend!' are visible to encourage people to buy bonds in the Liberty Loan.

8.5cm x 13.5cm

- 742** 8 October 1918 B/w photograph of the entrance to the War Relic Train at Honeoye Falls, New York. MacWhite visible at entrance in Legionnaires uniform atanding alongside [other representatives of the Allied armed forces.]

9.5cm x 12cm

- 743** 8 October 1918 B/w photograph of crowd queuing to enter the War Relic Train at Honeoye Falls, New York. MacWhite visible at entrance to the train in his Legionnaires uniform.

12cm x 9.5cm

- 744** October 1918 B/w photograph of MacWhite (left) and his orderly (right) in French Foreign Legion uniforms, standing in front of the War Relic Train on its tour of America to raise the Fourth Liberty Loan.

12cm x 7.5cm

- 745** October 1918 B/w photograph of MacWhite in French Foreign Legion uniform, standing in front of the War Relic Train on the tour of America to raise the Fourth Liberty Loan. Annotation on back reads: 'M MacWhite Premiere Etrangère'.

12cm x 7.5cm

- 746** 1931 B/w photograph of 3 legionnaires chipping at blocks of marble in a quarry for the construction of the Monuments aux Morts at Sidi-bel-Abbès. Two other legionnaires standing nearby, one on left appears to be supervising the work. Note on verso reads: '*Extraction et taille dans une carrière près de Temcen de blocs de marbres qui serviront à l'édification du Monument aux Morts de la Légion, sis dans la cour du Quartier de Sidi-Bel-Abbès (1930-1931)*'.

13cm x 18cm

- 747** c. 1931 B/w photograph of Légionnaires constructing a monument in a square/plaza in Sidi-Bel-Abbès, Algeria. Terrace of large 4 story houses (barracks?) visible in right background. Annotation on back reads: '*Construction du socle du Monument aux Morts de al Légion de Sidi-Bel-Abbès.*'

13cm x 18cm

- 748** c.1931 B/w photograph of a group of 12 legionnaires helping to hoist a statue of a legionnaire soldier onto the monument in Sidi-Bel-Abbès for those soldiers of the legion killed in action. Note on verso reads: *'Mise en place des statues qui encadrent le Monument aux Morts de la Légion de Sidi-Bel-Abbés'*
18cm x 13cm
- 749** 1931 B/w photograph of the completion of the monument in Sidi-Bel-Abbès dedicated to those legionnaires killed in action. Legionnaires visible on ladders putting the final touches to the large globe which sits atop the square monument. A statue of a legionnaire in combat uniform is positioned at each corner of the monument. Note on verso reads: *'Finition du Monument aux Morts de la Légion de Sidi-Bel-Abbés, qui sera inauguré lors des Fêtes du Centenaire de la création du Légion Etrangère, en 1931.'*
13cm x 18cm
- 750** [1933] B/w photograph of Legion headquarters at Sidi-Bel-Abbès and a ceremony marking the unveiling of the Monument aux Morts (foreground centre), the statue dedicated to legionnaires killed in action. Various companies or regiments stand in formation on either side of the plaza in which the monument stands.
18cm x 24cm
- 751** c. 1930 B/w photograph of the entrance to a tunnel (railway?) through a mountain constructed by the legion. Plaque on side on entrance reads: *'La Montagne nous barrait la route, l'ordre fut donné de passer quand même...La Légion 'exclita!' octobre 1927-Mai 1928.'*
13cm x 18cm
- 752** 1933 B/w photograph of 10 Légionnaires trying to move a large boulder on a hillside in Morocco in order to make a trackway to Tagountoa. Annotation on back reads: *'Construction de la piste du Tagountoa par les légionnaires du III/1^{er} Etranger, lors de la pacification du Maroc en 1933.'*
13cm x 18cm

- 753** 1933 B/w photograph of a column of legionnaires, some with horses, marching into the mouth of a tunnel created by a company of legionnaires in 1927/28. Note on verso reads: '*Passage d'une colonne de la Légion Étrangère sous le tunnel du Légionnaires de Foum Zabel, lors de la pacification du Maroc en 1933. Ce tunnel est l'ouvre d'une compagnie de Légion.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 754** 1933 B/w photograph of at least 21 legionnaires labouring on a construction site which appears to be surrounded by rocky hills, Note on verso reads: '*Construction d'une route par les légionnaires lors de la pacification du Maroc, en 1933.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 755** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a group of four legionnaires in a surveillance position on top of a hill on Morocco overlooking rugged and hilly terrain. A machine gun is poised on a tripod beside the group. Note on back reads: '*La Légion en Afrique du Nord: Groupe de Légionnaires su 2ème R.E.I. en position sur une crête au Maroc.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 756** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a legionnaire ploughing a field. Plough pulled by one light coloured and one dark coloured horse. Annotation on back reads: '*Légionnaire-labourer du 4ème R.E.I., au Maroc*'
13cm x 18cm
- 757** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a group of 10 legionnaires trying to move a jeep stuck in the desert sands of South Morocco. Note on verso reads: '*La Légion en Afrique du Nord: Une jeep de la 2ème Compagnie portée du 4ème R.E.I. assemblée dans la Sud-morocain.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 758** 1937 B/w photograph of a group of c. 10 legionnaires constructing a railway line to Hadoung (Tonkin) through a section of dense bush. Railway track visible in foreground, bush or foliage visible on all sides and in background. Smoke from bush fire also visible in background. Note on verso reads: '*Construction d'une route par le II/5ème R.E. en 1937, à Hadoung (Tonkin). Percement d'une tranchée dans la brousse.*'
13cm x 18cm

- 759** 1940 B/w photograph of 5 or more legionnaires constructing a railway line. Pictured standing as they construct the tracks leading into a tunnel. Note on back reads '*Etablissement de la voie de chemin de fer Haidra-Kasserine par la Légion, en 1940. Pose de la voie.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 760** 1940 B/w photograph of Légionnaires at work in [North Africa] making a trench for the railway line Haidra-Kasserine. Annotation on back reads: '*Etablissement de la ligne de chemin de fer Haidra Kasserine par la Légion, en 1940. Execution d'une tranchée au km. 24.*'
18cm x 13cm
- 761** c. 1940 B/w photograph of three legionnaires on surveillance at an outpost in South Morocco looking out over the desert. Note on verso reads: '*La Légion en Afrique du Nord: Poste du Sud-Morocain tenu par la Légion. Surveillance de al piste.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 762** c. 1940 B/w photograph of two Legionnaires of a North African regiment at a train station. Both are squatting near a fire upon which they are cooking food in a frying pan. Train and buildings visible in background. Annotation on back reads '*La Légion en Afrique du Nord: Légionnaires du 2ème REI faisant leur 'popote' sur un quai de gare au cours d'un déplacement du régiment.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 763** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a group of 4 legionnaires and 3 native tribes people conversing under the shade of a tree in the North African desert, Two camels on either far side of photograph are visible sitting down and eating straw.
13cm x 18cm
- 764** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a company of legionnaires marching in a parade at Sidi-Bel-Abbès. Note on verso reads: '*La Légion en Afrique du Nord: Une compagnie de la Légion défile au cours d'une cérémonial à Sidi-Bel-Abbès.*'
12.5cm x 18cm

- 765** c. 1940 B/w photograph of 7 legionnaires in dress uniform, 5 standing to attention carrying bayonets. One member of group handing the legion flag to a [general?]. Armoured cars visible in background with tall three storey buildings.
13cm x 18cm
- 766** c. 1950 B/w photograph of the legion's headquarters in Sidi-Bel-Abbès. Sergeant (far left) salutes a company or regiment of legionnaires in full dress uniform carrying the company flag. Military tank visible in background parked outside large building.
14.5cm x 23cm
- 767** c. 1940 B/w photograph of 4 legionnaires constructing a building at Sidi-Bel-Abbès, Algeria. Note on verso reads: '*Le groupement des pionniers du 1er R.E. construit un bâtiment à Sidi-Bel Abbès.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 768** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a line of legionnaires progressing over a hill in the desert. Annotation on verso: '*La legion en afrique du nord: Un compagnie de Légion progresse dans un paysage caractéristique des djebels d'Algerie.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 769** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a company of legionnaires marching in a parade in ceremonial uniform of white apron, white gloves and white batons.
13cm x 18cm
- 770** 1948 B/w photograph of a building site in French Indochina with a group of at least 15 legionnaires and natives labouring. Dense foliage and palm trees visible in background. Note on verso reads: '*Construction d'un port dans la brousse indochinoise par les légionnaires de la 13ème Demi-Brigade de la Légion Etrangère, en 1948.*'
13cm x 18cm
- 771** 1950 B/w photograph of a building site with at least 19 legionnaires visible in the middle distance engaged in clearing rubble or breaking up rocks. Verso of photograph reads: '*Construction du Stade de la Légion à Sidi-bel-Abbès, en 1950.*'
13cm x 18cm

- 772** 1950 B/w photograph of legionnaires working on a building site. 7 men in foreground working on a low-walled clearing and appear to be finishing the building of that wall. At least 16 men in background working on an indeterminable project. Annotation on back reads: '*Construction d'un terrain d'exercice par la Légion, à Sidi-Bel-Abbès, en 1950*'
13cm x 18cm
- 773** c. 1950 B/w photograph of a regiment of the Legion in North Africa standing to attention. All wearing long dark pantaloons and some wearing sandals rather than shoes.
13cm x 18cm
- 774** c. 1950 B/w photograph of a company of legionnaires marching in a parade in [North Africa]. Pictured as they pass a stand of dignitaries and other onlookers.
13cm x 18cm
- 775** 7 May 1956 B/w photograph of armed legionnaires (centre) speaking with Algerian man (far left) and [his son] (far right) at Phillipeville French Algeria. Caption on verso reads: '*Le contrôle de la population du secteur de Phillipeville s'effectue sans contrainte.*'
12m x 16.5cm

IV Paris (c. 1921)

- 776** 1921 B/w photograph of diners at a banquet table at the dinner given to Archbishop Mannix at the Grand Hotel, Paris, after he was refused permission to land in Ireland by the British authorities. MacWhite seated first on far right, sporting a moustache. Eoin MacWhite seated a few chairs behind him. Archbishop Mannix seated fourth from left on far side of table.
12.5cm x 17.5cm
- 777** c. 1922 B/w informal photograph of MacWhite smiling as he lies on the ground on his coat, while propping himself up on one elbow. Bush and scrub in background.
13.5cm x 8cm

V Geneva (1923-9)

- 778** September 1923 B/w photograph of Irish delegates to the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Pictured standing beside or sitting on garden furniture outside [a hotel?]. Seated left to right: Hugh Kennedy, Attorney General; William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council; and Dr Eoin MacNeill, Minister for Education. Standing left to right: MacWhite; Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs; Marquis Bryan MacSwiney of Mashanaglass; Kevin O'Shiel; Ormonde Grattan Esmonde; Diarmuid O'Hegarty and Colonel O'Reilly.
17cm x 22.5cm
- 779** September 1923 B/w photograph of Irish delegates to the League of Nations on admission to the Fourth Assembly. Seated left to right: Hugh Kennedy, Attorney General; William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council; and Eoin MacNeill, Minister for Education. Standing left to right: Marquis Bryan MacSwiney and Michael MacWhite.
17.5cm x 22.5cm
- 780** c. 1923 B/w passport photograph of MacWhite wearing a dark suit and patterned tie. His hair is parted in centre and has a dark moustache.
6cm x 4cm
- 781** c. 1924 B/w photograph of MacWhite and two other men standing on the balcony [of the Irish Legation in Geneva]. Blurred image of the flag of [the Irish Free State] flying from flag mast attached to balcony.
6.5cm x 11cm
- 782** c. 1924 B/w photograph of Eoin MacWhite aged c. 1 or 2 years, standing on a chair on the balcony of the [Irish Legation, Geneva, Switzerland.]
11cm x 6.5cm
- 783** c. 1924 B/w photograph of MacWhite and four others posing at the foot of an Alpine mountain in Switzerland.
14.5cm x 9.5cm
- 784** c. 1924 Smaller copy of P194/783
11cm x 6.5cm

- 785** c. 1925 B/w group photograph of Diarmuid O'Hegarty (left), [?], Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for External Affairs (centre); [Joseph P. Walshe?]; and MacWhite [far right] standing at the doorway to a large building [in Geneva]. Taken by Photographia-Pressé.
17cm x 22cm
- 786** 24 January 1929 B/w head and shoulders portrait of François Sokal, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Free City of Danzig, Polish Republic, and permanent delegate accredited to the League of Nations. Signed by Sokal and presented to MacWhite as a souvenir shortly before MacWhite's departure for Washington. Message reads: 'A S.E Monsieur M MacWhite souvenir de la collaboration amicable à Genève. F. Sokal. 24.1.1929' Mounted on board.
35cm x 25cm

VI Washington (1929–38)

- 787** February 1929 B/w photograph of MacWhite on the promenade deck of a ship sailing to America en route to his new post as Minister of the Irish Free State at Washington DC. Wears a soft cap and holds a rolled up magazine in his hand.
14cm x 9cm
- 788** 1929 B/w press photograph of a press conference in the White House celebrating the implementation of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact for the prevention of war which was signed the year before in Paris. Left to right seated: Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador; Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador; Prince Albert de Ligne, Belgian Ambassador; Calvin Coolidge, former US President who signed the pact while in office; Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson; President Herbert Hoover, standing; Senator William Borah, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee; Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and author of the peace pact; Paul Claudel, French Ambassador; Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador; Michael MacWhite, Irish Free State minister; and Rudolf Leitner, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy. Taken by Henry Miller News Picture Service, Washington.
15.5.cm x 20.5cm

- 789** c. 1929 B/w photograph of MacWhite (left) sitting beside the Hon Frank Kellogg (right), US Secretary of State at a table [during a meeting?]. taken by Underwood and Underwood, Washington.
20.5cm x 26cm
- 790** 1929 Larger copy of P195/789
26cm x 34.5cm
- 791** 6 May 1929 B/w formal studio head and shoulders portrait of Colonel James C. Fitzmaurice, Irish Free State Army Air Corps, aviation pioneer determined to cross the Atlantic in an east-west flight, considerably more difficult than Lindburgh's west-east crossing in 1927. Achieved goal in 1928 when he flew non-stop from Ireland to Canada. Signed by Fitzmaurice with message 'To Mr M. MacWhite Irish Free State Minister at Washington. With my best wishes sincerely Jas. C. Fitzmaurice Colonel 6 May 1929'. Taken by Harris and Ewing of Washington DC.'
32.5cm x 25cm
- 792** c. 1929 B/w group portrait taken in Washington on the steps in front of a large building. MacWhite 3rd from left in diplomatic formal dress. 5 unidentified others in group.
16cm x 22cm
- 793** c. 1930 B/w formal studio head and shoulders portrait of MacWhite by Harris and Ewing of Washington DC, taken from his right hand side and mounted in a presentation folder.
35cm x 25.5cm
- 794** c. 1930 B/w studio half-portrait of MacWhite dressed in dark three-piece suit. Taken by Harris and Ewing of Washington.
25.5cm x 20.5cm
- 795** c. 1930 B/w photograph of 11 patrons of the National Tuberculosis Association (of America) sitting on chairs upon a stage at a formal function. MacWhite 3rd from left. Take by Underwood and Underwood of Washington.
20.5cm x 25.5cm

- 796** c. 1930 B/w group photograph of the 11 [patrons] of the National Tuberculosis Association (of America) with two girls in costumes. Girl on left wearing caped shiny dress with velvet trim and small hat. Girl on right dressed as a nurse with the logo of the National Tuberculosis Association printed or sewn onto front. Both carry a placard reading 'T. B. Christmas Seals bring cheer and help prevent tuberculosis.' MacWhite 6th from left back row. Taken by Underwood and Underwood, Washington.
20.5cm x 25.5cm
- 797** c. 1930 B/w photograph of Barry Egan of Cork (left), MacWhite (centre) and Seán French, Mayor of Cork (right) on the steps of the White House after being presented to President Herbert Hoover by MacWhite. Taken by Harris and Ewing of Washington.
25.5cm x 17.5cm
- 798** c. 1930 B/w head and shoulder photographic portrait of John A Costello, Attorney General, taken by Livia Photos, Dublin. Costello wears a dark pinstriped suit.
21.5cm x 16.5cm
- 799** c. 1930 B/w head and shoulders photograph of Eoin MacWhite aged c. 7 years.
7.5cm x 6.5cm
- 800** c. 1930 B/w photograph of Eoin MacWhite sitting at a school desk reading a text book aged c. 7 years. Taken by National Photo-Washington DC.
12cm x 10cm
- 801** c. 1930 B/w photograph of Eoin MacWhite aged c. 7 years lying on his front on outside bench reading a text book. Satchel and three books are on ground beside bench. Background is of [school] wall covered with a creeping plant. Photo by National Photo, Washington DC.
10cm x 11.5cm
- 802** c. 1930 B/w photograph of Eoin MacWhite aged c. 7 years sitting on edge of [school] bench on [school] grounds. Textbooks and jacket lie at far end of bench. Background is of high wall covered in plants. Photo by National Photo Washington DC.
9.5cm x 11.5cm

- 803** 13 April 1931 B/w photograph of MacWhite (left) and Dr Alderman (right), President of Virginia University on the day when MacWhite delivered Founder's Day address. Both in academic dress, standing in grounds of university.
26cm x 20.5cm
- 804** 7 May 1930 B/w press photograph of Michael MacWhite (left) and Eoin MacNeill (right), Professor of Early Irish History at the National University of Ireland, on the steps of the White House after MacWhite had presented MacNeill to President Herbert Hoover, MacWhite in formal tails, MacNeill in three piece suit. Taken by International News Photos, New York.
20.5cm x 15.5cm
- 805** 10 June 1931 B/w photograph of Dr Edward A. Fitzpatrick (right), Dean of Marquette University and President of Mount Mary College conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) on MacWhite (left). Both in academic dress, Fitzpatrick handing parchment to MacWhite.
25.5cm x 20.5cm
- 806** 1932 B/w group portrait of Michael MacWhite (front row, centre) with the Abbey Players on the steps of the White House after MacWhite had presented the company to President Herbert Hoover. Message on back reads 'To Minister Michael MacWhite with kind regards from The Abbey Theatre Co., Washington D.C. 1932' Signed by John Sullivan; Albert A. Wicker; Arthur Shields; May Craig; U. Wright; Barry Fitzgerald; P. J. Carolan; Maureen Delaney; F. J. McCormick; Ria Mooney; [?] O'Dea; Kate Curling; and Michael J. Dolan.
16.5cm x 21.5cm
- 807** 23 January 1932 B/w studio portrait of William T Cosgrave (seated), Marcus Ó [?] (standing, centre) and [Antoine MacGhabriodghe] (seated, right). Signed by all three men.
32cm x 23cm
- 808** c. 1920 B/w photograph of a portrait by American artist Carl Bohnen, of William T. Cosgrave.
25cm x 18cm

- 814** 1932 B/w photograph of a group of ladies pictured with Amelia Earhart on her return from her solo flight to Ireland. Left to right: Nove Holmes; Mary Samson; Elvey Kalip; Ruth Elder Camp; Mrs John J. Perry; Amelia Earhart-Putram; Elinor Smith and Violet Gentry.
111.5cm x 17cm
- 815** 28 March 1933 B/w press photograph of Senator Joseph Connolly of the Irish Free State (left) and MacWhite (right) leaving the White House after a visit with President Roosevelt. Connolly wears three-piece suit; MacWhite wears formal tails. Photo taken by International News Photos. Press caption attached beginning 'Irish Patriots call at the White House...'
21.5cm x 16.5cm
- 816** 27 April 1933 B/w photograph of MacWhite [left], Senator Joseph Connolly (centre) and [The Rector of Georgetown University] (right) standing at the bottom of the steps [leading up to a Georgetown University building].
25.5cm x 20.5cm
- 817** 7 November 1933 B/w group portrait of c. 34 attendees at the dinner given to foreign officers and judges by the National Horse Show Association of America. MacWhite, front row, second left was guest of honour.
20.5cm x 25.5cm
- 818** 21-22 June 1935 B/w press photograph of MacWhite (right) receiving freedom of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from the Hon Robert Garland (centre) while the Hon William N. McNair (left), Mayor, looks on in approval during the Ancient Order of Hibernians Irish Day celebrations June 21-22, 1935. 'Mr Garland is a Tyrone Orangeman and president of Pittsburgh Council'. Taken by Post-Gazette.
20cm x 25.5cm
- 819** c. 1935 B/w photograph of MacWhite (right) sitting next to Cardinal O'Connell [of New York] (left) at a dinner table.
18cm x 23cm

- 820** c. 1935 B/w photograph of MacWhite (right) and his son, Eoin (left), aged c. 12 years standing in front of a tree in Rock Creek Park, Washington. Both wearing suits and hats.
23cm x 17.5cm
- 821** c. 1935 B/w studio half-portrait of Eoin MacWhite standing with his arms crossed leaning against the arms of a chair Wearing dark checked suit, Aged c. 12 years.
25cm x 18.5cm
- 822** c. 1935 B/w photograph of Michael and Paula MacWhite on the boardwalk in Atlantic City. Pictured seated side by side in a decorative wicker three-wheeled cart near the railings overlooking the sea. Both dressed in heavy overcoat and gloves suggesting a wintertime excursion.
20cm x 25.5cm
- 823** 1935 B/w photograph of MacWhite (right) and Judge Walter Kelly of Virginia (left), uncle of actress, Grace Kelly, taken at Hollywood, California. Both standing in a room with paintings hanging on the wall behind them. Kelly wears a long black satin coat and bow tie.
25cm x 20.25cm
- 824** 1936 B/w photograph of Walter Kelly (far left), Virginia judge and uncle of actress, Grace Kelly, as he signs autograph for MacWhite (far right) Paula MacWhite (centre left) and Eoin MacWhite (centre right).
20.5cm x 25.5cm
- 825** 21 March 1936 B/w photograph of Michael MacWhite (right) and his wife Paula (left) leaving the airship Pan American Clipper at Miami, Florida, on return from Havana, Cuba. MacWhite carrying hatbox.
25.5cm x 20.5cm
- 826** c. 1930 B/w photograph of an informal group portrait taken in Miami, Florida. Nine people in total, MacWhite, front row second from right. Paula MacWhite front row centre. Possibly with group of Irish-Americans.
16.5cm x 21.5cm

VII Rome (1938-50)

- 827** 1938 B/w photograph of Michael MacWhite (second from left) descending steps from Tomb of Unknown Soldier, Rome, escorted by military and diplomatic officials. Parade of military personnel follows behind, Taken by Carlo Salvatori.
17.5cm x 22.5cm
- 828** 3 May 1938 B/w photograph of MacWhite escorted by Italian diplomatic and military officials having placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Rome.
17.5cm x 22.5cm
- 829** 1 May 1938 B/w photograph of MacWhite descending the steps from the Vittoria, Rome, having laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Flanked by Italian diplomatic and military officials.
17.5cm x 23cm
- 830** 1 May 1938 B/w photograph of MacWhite descending the steps from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome, flanked by Italian military and diplomatic personnel.
24cm x 18cm
- 831** 1938 B/w photograph of Michael MacWhite after he laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome. MacWhite in centre foreground dressed in formal top hat and tails. On either side of him stands Italian diplomatic and military officials, four in total, three in full dress uniform, one in formal wear. Background shows two lines of military personnel in full dress uniform.
17.5cm x 22.5cm
- 832** 1938 B/w photograph showing MacWhite descending the steps from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Rome, flanked by approximately 15 Italian diplomatic and military officers in full dress uniform. MacWhite in centre foreground dressed in formal top hat and tails. Annotation by MacWhite on verso reads: 'His Excellency Michael MacWhite after laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier being escorted by Italian diplomatic and military officials, An hour earlier he presented his credentials as first Irish Minister to the King of Italy.
23cm x 17.5cm

- 833** c. 1940 B/w photograph of a smiling Douglas Hyde, first President of Ireland. Seated reading a letter in the garden or courtyard of a house. Background of windows and large bushes.
11.5cm x 16cm
- 834** 27 May 1942 B/w group portrait of 8 seminarians of St Isidore's College, Rome with Don Juan, Prince of Asturias, Pretender to the Throne of Spain (front row centre left in ornamental chair) with the Guardian of St Isidore's, Father Herbert Quinn (front row 1st left), Michael MacWhite (front row centre right). Taken in the cloisters of St. Isidore's College, Rome.
17.5cm x 23.5cm
- 835** May 1942 Signed copy of P194/834. Make this original one. 'To H.E. Michael MacWhite, with kind regards, Juan. Rome May 1942.'
23.5cm x 29.5cm
- 836** 17 May 1943 B/w photograph of the opening of the 2nd Quadrennial Art Exhibition in the Via Nazionale, Rome by His Majesty King Victor Emanuel III. View of stage where speaker, Conte San Martino de Valperga (left) is standing bedside the King (right). Diplomatic corps personnel Myles flank either side of the stage, MacWhite second from left. Crowd of mainly women, assembled in front of stage, in foreground.
18cm x 24cm
- 837** 17 May 1943 B/w photograph of the opening of the 2nd Quadrennial Art Exhibition in the Via Nazionale, Rome by His Majesty King Victor Emanuel III. Speaker is Conte San Martino de Valperga. On left of photograph are members of the diplomatic corps, MacWhite fourth from left. King stands on stage to the right of the speaker.
18cm x 24cm
- 838** 7 October 1943 B/w photograph of diplomatic corps members and their wives. Ladies (5) seated at front, men (7) stand behind. Back row, right to left: B. [Grigorcia], Roumanian Minister; Orni Talas, Finniah Minister; MacWhite; [?]; Rusen E. Unuydir, Turkish Ambassador; and Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister. Paula MacWhite seated front row centre. Taken at the Portuguese Embassy.
26cm x 34.5cm

- 839** 2 November 1943 B/w group portrait of the 9 members of the diplomatic corps in Italy that attended a luncheon in the Grand Hotel, Rome (hosted by MacWhite). Left to right: 'Cont de Salis, Swiss Chargé d'Affaires; B. Grigorcea, Roumanian Minister; Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister; Orni Talas, Finnish Minister; Abdul Samad Kahn, Afghan Minister; Rusen E. Unuydir, Turkish Ambassador; MacWhite; Jose Lobo Davilla Lima, Portuguese Minister; and Joen de Lagerberg, Swedish Minister.
26.5cm x 34.5cm
- 840** 2 November 1943 B/w informal photograph of a diplomatic corps luncheon in the Grand Hotel. Left to right: Jose Lobo Danila, Portugese Minister; [Orni] Talas, Finnish Minister; Joen de Lagerberg, Swedish Minister; Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister; Cont de Salis, Swiss Chargé d'Affaires; Abdul Samad Khan, Afghan Minister; B. Grigorcea, Roumanian Minister; MacWhite and Rusen E. Unuydir, Turkish Ambassador.
26.5cm x 34.5cm
- 841** c. 1945 B/w photograph of the interior of the Church of Saint Clement, Rome. Caption reads '*Ambone del Vangelo, Chiesa di S Clemente.*'
26cm x 20cm
- 842** c. 1945 B/w photograph of San Pietro in Monotorio, Rome where Hugh O'Neill and Roderick O'Donnell are buried. Front view of tall block-shaped church with rose window and steeple visible to the rear.
23cm x 17cm
- 843** c. 1945 B/w reproduction of a painting in the Museo Municipale of Padua entitled '*San patrizio sana in inferno*' by Tiepolo.
25.5cm x 18.5cm
- 844** c. 1945 B/w photograph of the [gravestone] of Donagh O'Brien, sent to MacWhite by Riccardo Assanti. Text reads '*Anno domini MLXVIII depositus est in hac ecclesia Donatus O'Brienus Cashell Thomondio rex Brian Borui totius Hibernia monarchae filius qui coronam regalem summo pontifici dono dedi.*'
16.5cm x 23.5cm

- 845** c. 1945 B/w photograph of the external porch to the Church of St Clemente. Caption reads '*Portichetto esterno della Chiesa di S. Clemente*'
26cm x 20cm
- 846** c. 1945 B/w photograph of an elaborate mosaic on domed ceiling in the Church of St Clement, Rome. Caption reads '*Mosaici dell'Arcone e Volta dell'Abside-Chiesa di S. Clemente.*'
20cm x 26cm
- 847** c. 1945 B/w photograph of the cloisters of the Church of Saint Clement. Caption: '*Chiostro della Chiesa di S Clemente.*'
20cm x 26cm
- 848** c. 1945 B/w photograph of a frieze on the walls of the church of Saint Clement, Rome. Caption reads: '*Ipogeo –Messa di S. Clemente e accecaamento di Sisi nio-Sec XI-Chiesa di S. Clemente.*'
26cm x 20cm
- 849** 1930 B/w photograph of the Chiesa Sant'Isidoro, Rome.
20cm x 25.5cm
- 850** c. 1947/8? B/w informal group portrait of 33 people mainly air officials in Rome at a dinner given by Captain Waters of Aer Lingus to celebrate the new Dublin–Rome route. Back row 1st left the Ambassador to the Holy See, Joseph P. Walshe.
17cm x 28cm
- 851** 1947) B/w photograph of MacWhite (centre right) receiving a copy of The Irish Independent from air hostess, Kathleen Fogarty (far right), with Major Rooney (far left) of Aer Lingus and Captain Ivan Hammond (centre left) looking on. Taken on the occasion of the arrival of the inaugural Aer Lingus Dublin-Rome flight at Ciampino Airport.
18c,m x 23cm
- 852** 3 November 1948 B/w formal group portrait of the [seminarians] of St Isidore's College, Rome and Irish diplomats in Rome. 37 men present. MacWhite, front row, seated 4th from right. Joseph P Walshe, Ambassador to the Holy See, 1st from right.
17cm x 24cm

- 853** 1948 B/w informal photograph of MacWhite (right) chatting to the [Cardinal] in charge of St Isidore's College, Rome, before a group portrait is taken (P194/854)
18cm x 12cm
- 854** 1948 B/w group portrait of the seminarians of St Isidore's College, Rome with guests Éamon de Valera front row fifth from left; MacWhite (front row third from right). 73 people in group.
18cm x 23.5cm
- 855** 7 May 1949 B/w group photograph of the chiefs of military jumping teams at a luncheon offered by MacWhite at the Circolo della Caccia. Left to right front row: Lt Col Ahearn; Colonel Cavanillas; Commandant Cavailli; MacWhite; Col John M. Williams, US Military Attaché; Conte Rainere Di Campello, President of the Italain FSS; and Colonel Talbot Ponsonby.
12.5cm x 17.5cm
- 856** 3 June 1949 B/w photograph of MacWhite (centre) introducing The Argentine Ambassador to Italy, Dott Don Rafael Obanjo Guineany, to the Apostolic Nuncio, Mgr F. Borgonini Duca. Taken by Ghibli of Rome.
18cm x 24cm
- 857** 10 October 1949 B/w photograph of MacWhite (left) speaking with the Turkish Ambassador to Italy (centre) while the Nuncio Apostolica to Italy (right) looks on at a reception at the Chinese Embassy in Rome. Taken by Ghibli of Rome.
17cm x 22.5cm
- 858** Christmas 1949 B/w photograph of Dr Eoin MacWhite (left) speaking to unidentified man (right) as MacWhite looks on (centre) at a party or reception [hosted by MacWhite?]
18cm x 24cm
- 859** Christmas 1949 B/w photograph of MacWhite (far right), John A. Costello, Taoiseach of Ireland (far left) and unidentified man (centre) at a reception or party [hosted by MacWhite?]
18cm x 24cm

- 860** Christmas 1949 B/w photograph of MacWhite (far right) with two [of his diplomatic colleagues] at a reception (or Christmas party?).
20.5cm x 25cm
- 861** 12 March 1950 B/w photograph of Paula MacWhite (left), MacWhite (centre) and Dr Eoin MacWhite (right back) walking out of the Vatican having been received by the Pope in a private audience on the occasion of the farewell visit due to his retirement. Six Vatican guards flank the hallway.
18.5cm x 24cm

VIII Retirement (1950–7)

- 862** c. 1940's B/w group portrait on the occasion of the inauguration of the Archaeological Society. Back row, right to left: Eoin MacWhite, Olive Davies, Denis Gwynn and R. A. S. MacAllister.
16cm x 21cm
- 863** c. 1950 B/w photograph of Montebello, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the house to which MacWhite retired. View from end of garden. House seen surrounded by mature gardens.
16.5cm x 21.5cm
- 864** c. 1950 B/w photograph of Montebello, Killiney, Co. Dublin. Close up view of house as seen from garden. Pampas bushes visible in front of house, while tall evergreens surround both sides of the house.
16.5cm x 21.5cm
- 865** c. 1950 Smaller copy of P194/864
8cm x 10.5cm
- 866** c. 1950 B/w photograph of garden of Montebello, Killiney, Co. Dublin. View from house. Garden contains many mature trees and Dublin mountains visible on the horizon.
16.5cm x 21.5cm
- 867** c. 1950 Smaller copy of P194/866
8cm x 10.5cm

- 868** c. 1950 B/w photograph of MacWhite sitting at his writing table in the library at Montebello, Killiney, Co. Dublin, reading a book.
16.5cm x 21.5cm
- 869** c. 1950 B/w photograph of the library of Michael MacWhite in Montebello, Killiney, Co. Dublin. Large room with bookshelves lining the back wall. Furniture comprises of four leather armchairs, two upholstered chairs, a writing desk and small table. To the right are glass cabinets and to the left is another smaller bookcase and a fireplace. Five paintings hang on the walls including a portrait of MacWhite on right hand wall.
17cm x 21.5cm
- 870** c. 1950 Smaller copy of P194/869
8cm x 10.5cm
- 871** 1953 B/w group portrait of the Dublin French Society at their annual dinner in 1953. Twenty two persons present in three rows. MacWhite back row, third from right. Men in white tie; women in formal evening gowns.
16.5cm x 21.5cm