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- 3.- They consider that the contribution which they have already made to the cause of the Allies is as much as they should be reasonably expected to make -
- (a) It is claimed that there are proportionately more soldiers in the British Army and sailors in the British Navy from the South of Ireland than from the North of Ireland. The Government has done nothing to prevent these men from enlisting, although they are really needed for home defence.
 - (b) Ireland has furnished a haven for English refugees.
 - (c) Although admittedly not entailing any sacrifice on their part, they have been and are a source of much needed supplies to the British.
4. - They could not afford to go into the war with a disunited people. The I.R.A., against which drastic measures are being taken, would, if Ireland intervened without being attacked, resort to sabotage and armed rebellion which would result in chaotic conditions.
5. - They contend that an army of a quarter of a million which would resist to the last man any invasion of Ireland by the Germans is a distinct asset to the allied cause, and it should behoove the Allies to arm the Irish so that they may adequately defend their own country and thus release allied troops for service elsewhere.
6. - So long as Ireland is partitioned (and they believe the partition issue must remain in abeyance until after the war) the only thing that could unite them for war purposes is invasion - just as it required a declaration of war by Japan to unite the Americans.

Faced with an existing situation and attitude such as hereinbefore outlines, the question of the moment seems to be - Should America, through negotiations, make a further full-out effort to bring Ireland into the war? If so, should it be done now? This question, of course, can only be answered by President Roosevelt, but from what Mr. Gray tells me I gather that with respect to Ireland, the Americans, for the present, intend to mark time.

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