

The Clan-na-gael (V. C.) (Founded 1869)



**Lady
Queensborough**

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From Chapter LXXXVIII Occult Theocracy
By
Lady Queenborough**



Clan-na-Gael and the Murder of Dr. Cronin.

IN HIS OFT QUOTED BOOK, **THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF IRELAND**, Captain H. B. C. Pollard, late of the Staff of the Chief of Police, Ireland, gives much valuable information concerning the Clan-na-Gael (See page 69 et seq.).

"In 1869 a new secret Irish-American organization was formed, known as the Clan-na-Gael. It traces its origin back through a permanent secret society known as the Knights of the Inner Circle, which, in turn, descended from the Knights of St. Patrick, known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians

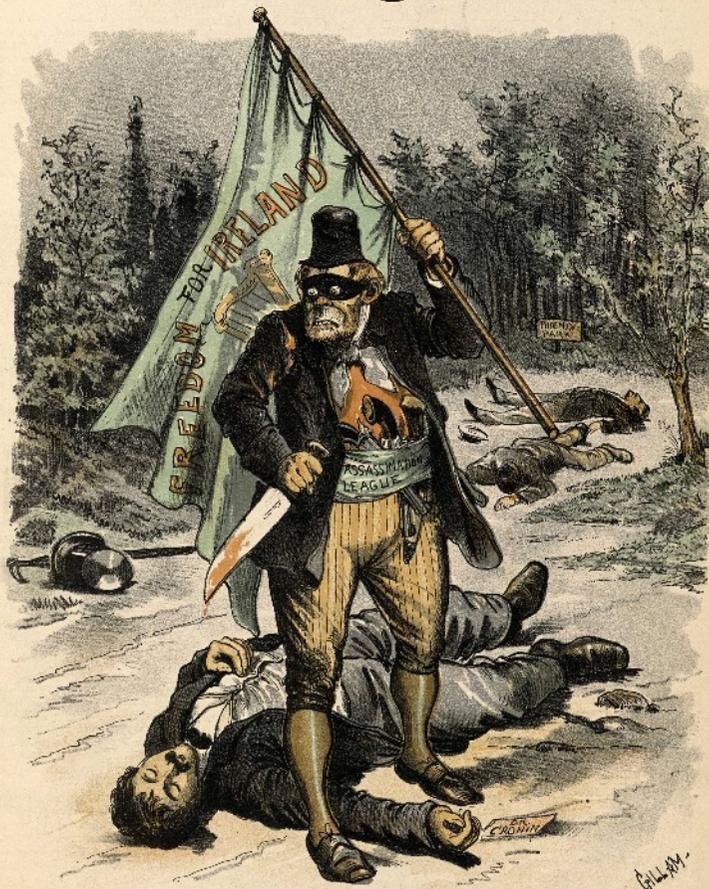
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UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The noble cause of Irish freedom is retarded and disgraced by such deeds as this; and the assassin is repudiated by every good Irishman.

to-day. It was originally a seceding circle (The Brian Boru) of the United Irishmen, an American society tracing back to 1789."

By 1873, the Clan had absorbed all independent Irish secret societies save that of "The Irish Confederation" of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa with which it had reached an arrangement for mutual toleration.

The original organizer of the Clan had called it the United Brotherhood, and in all its work a simple letter cipher composed of the next letter in the alphabet after the one really meant, was utilised. The secret name of the Clan being the United Brotherhood, it was therefore designated and spoken of as the V. C.

Ireland was known as 'Jsfmboe,'[1] and so on. To this day the Clan speaks and writes of the I. R. B. as the S. C.

Up to 1881 the Clan-na-Gael was governed by an executive body, the F. C, and had an annually elected chairman. A Revolutionary Directory, the 'R. D ' consisted of seven members. Great secrecy shrouded the R. D. and the names of members were only known to the delegates and three 'Senior Guardians ' of each ' Camp ' of the Clan.

These Lodges or 'Camps' were known in cipher as 'D's each had a number and an outward innocent name, such as the Emmett Literary Association. The essential precaution for the maintenance of secrecy was the rule that all documents, when read, had to be burnt before the Brotherhood, a rule also common to the I. R. B. of today.

An open Irish movement had been evolving in the States[2] and a great Irish Convention was held at Chicago in November, 1881, where all kinds of Irish associations were to be represented by delegates who would be addressed on the subject of the Land League. By a clever political manoeuvre the Clan secured the office of Chairman to one of its members, the Rev. George Betts, and as he had the right of appointment of all members of committees, they were enabled to nominate a Clan-na-Gael majority and force the Clan views on the whole body of the Convention.

In 1882 the Clan, which had for long controlled the secret organization in America, now also controlled all the various open Irish societies and associations which had been represented at the Convention. The mechanism of control was simple — the whole influence of the Clan was exerted to secure to their members a preponderant representation as office-holders in these associations, and it soon became recognised that membership of the Clan was an indispensable preliminary to advancement in local Irish affairs[3].

The American Clan-na-Gael had concentrated all Irish organizations, however innocuous, in the body of the National League[4], and had, by controlling the Committee of the League by its own members, thereby possessed itself not only of a vast field from which to draw funds and recruits, but of the whole coordinated political power of the Irish organizations in America. The process developed by the I. R. B. in Ireland was analogous; through its members they were represented on the Committees and Councils of practically every organization which, in the opinion of its leaders, could be of use to it. The identity of the I. R. B. men was always a secret.

The secret power of the Brotherhood was brought to bear on all questions of appointment to positions and offices in various open associations, and it was its influence and corruption which achieved those mysterious appointments to position of persons singularly devoid of merit, which were, and are, a marked feature of Irish life...

In so far as the activist military policy of the I. R. B. was concerned, the period from 1895 to 1912 was practically negative.

The I. R. B. had always held that membership of any sectarian secret society, such as the A. O. H., or the Orange Society was incompatible with membership of the I. R. B.[5]'

However, the A. O. H. in America has for many years been under the direct control of the Clan-na-Gael which also influences through the A. O. H. such American Catholic Associations as are not distinctly Irish, such as the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic Fraternal Society.

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In the year 1912 the action of the North in arming had its immediate repercussion in the South... On November 25th 1913 The Irish Volunteers, as distinct from the Ulster Volunteers, had been formally instituted.

The outbreak of war introduced a new element in the shape of an alliance between the I. R. B., the Clan-na-Gael, and Germany.

Casement, whose political activities were ruled by the two Germans, Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American line and Professor Kuno Meyer, " had been active in the councils of the Irish Volunteers and at the date of the outbreak of war was in the United States on business connected with the relationship between the I. R. B. and the Clan-na-Gael...

On the 3rd Nov. 1914, he reached Berlin and laid before the German Foreign Office the suggestion of alliance between the Irish Republicans and Germany, and established a line of communication via the American Clan-na-Gael with revolutionary Ireland. From Berlin, he communicated with Judge Cohalan and John Devoy, the Clan Leaders in the States, who, in turn, maintained communication with the I. R. B. in Ireland through emissaries and an established letter-carrying service on craft crossing between Ireland and America[6].

The arrangements between the Clan-na-Gael as representing the I. R. B. and the German Government are amply set forth in such documents as the British Government has yet disclosed, e.g. in the White Paper, Documents relative to the Sinn Fein movement, published by H. M. Stationery office in 1921.

The Wolf von Igel papers, taken by the United States Government at 60 Wall Street, New York, in April 1916, further prove the complicity of the Clan-na-Gael. Casement was captured when he landed from a German submarine on the coast of Kerry, April 21, 1916.

The rebellion broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916 and on April 29 P. H. Pearse, the rebel leader, President of the Provisional government, surrendered to General Sir John Maxwell, and on the first of May the rebels surrendered.

After the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, the Irish-German headquarters were transferred to Spain, operating from there via South America back to the Clan-na-Gael.

In 1921, on the 6th of December, the Irish representatives and the Cabinet signed a Peace Treaty which gave Ireland the status of a Dominion.

For root of this movement see **Chapter LXXXII.**
For development of this movement see **Chapter CXVI.**

Notes

1. Pollard, The Secret Societies of Ireland, p. 71 et seq.
2. United States of America.
3. Pollard, op. cit., p. 90 et seq.
4. Formed from The National Land League of America.
5. Pollard, op. cit., p. 98 et seq.
6. Pollard, op. cit, p. 134 el seq.



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