

AN T-ÓGLÁC

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

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NATIONAL HONOUR.

THE Irish Volunteers were chosen from amongst the people of Ireland to defend with their lives the honour and the liberties of the Irish Nation. They were chosen as being the very best of a nation's manhood to fight in the vanguard in the war against England.

All of us, Irish Volunteers, undertook greater responsibilities than those of the citizen. We were citizens, but we were soldiers as well, and in the Irish Army was gathered the best men of this generation who represented and worked for the fulfilment of the purposes of this generation.

As the events of the last six years proved, the Irish people did wisely in choosing the Irish Volunteers as the defenders of national honour and national liberty.

No nation in Europe has had a nobler tradition of liberty than Ireland. It is easy for nations, great in material power, to maintain a great name. But what nation has been able, as Ireland has, to preserve its honour through generation after generation of suffering and famine and defeat? We were known to the world as a nation that had sacrificed everything for liberty, that had been ennobled by that sacrifice, and that had preserved an intense and noble national life.

No nation has been so much calumniated as the Irish nation. Our enemies, the English, tried to persuade the world that we were a race of criminals, that we were unfit for liberty, that we were incapable of understanding liberty. But other peoples, knowing our history, did not believe these things, and our achievement from 1916-21 finally silenced these calumnies.

This, however, should not prevent us from facing the fact that the occurrences of the last few months have seriously injured our reputation. Deeds

have been done in the name of liberty which are a disgrace to the Army. Irishmen have been going through the country destroying property, treating old men and old women, driving families from their homes, killing their fellow-countrymen, and all this has been done in the name of liberty, and in the name of Ireland. Such deeds as these are discrediting our national ideal and covering our national honour with disgrace.

We, the Irish Volunteers, are determined to uphold national honour and national liberties

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

IRISH OFFICERS' WAR RECORDS.

It has been alleged that commissions are held by officers in the Irish Army, who, for the most part, have not seen service during the recent war. The records of the officers whose promotions appear in this issue provide an effective answer to this calumny.

against all their destroyers. This is a trust which we have inherited from past generations, and we will not fail in that trust, even where men shelter behind the word "liberty."

Those who would associate the Republican ideal with robbery, looting, and crime of all sorts are doing a bad day's work for Ireland. It is those who respect liberty and uphold our honour as a nation who are really working in the tradition of Pearse and who will complete his work.

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCE OF IRELAND

AN UNWORTHY CHARGE.

Since the creation of the regular, or whole-time units of the Irish Republican Army, some of those who seceded from G.H.Q. and who have sought to foment disunity in our ranks have referred to this section of our forces as a "mercenary army." Again, regular troops have been referred to from time to time as "hired soldiers." The object of using either term is the same, namely, to create a false impression in the public mind, and to discredit the army, wherever possible, amongst the thinking people.

Those who speak in this fashion either close their eyes to the realities of the situation, or their object is to defame the National Army. With the passing of the powers of Government from British to Irish hands, and the acceptance of the responsibilities the new conditions impose, the setting up of a regular army became a necessity. Just as every nation in the world exercising powers of Government within its own domain, maintains an army to protect and defend the rights and liberties of the people, so too, we in Ireland must maintain a sufficient force to protect our people against foreign aggression. It would be just as illogical and unmeaning to refer to the French, or German, or Belgian armies as mercenary armies as to apply this term to our infant Irish Army.

When one speaks of a mercenary army it calls to mind an army of freebooters and vandals—an army whose soldiers fight only for material gain. The most despicable human being is he who takes another's life solely for payment; who eats and drinks and lives on the money he receives as the soldier of a force influenced only by purely material motives. Can it be argued that those who compose the rank and file of the regular army of the I.R.A. to-day are of this class? Can it be said that those who direct and control the Army have no higher ideal than the creation of a large body of well-paid but brutalised men? The records of the officers and men in the Irish Army of to-day give the lie direct to this accusation. The soldiers who fought throughout the war in flying columns in different parts of the country, the men and officers of the Dublin Guards who waged the fight in the Capital, can scarcely be accused of

entertaining unworthy motives. The close of the war found many of them poor in the world's goods, but rich in spirit and endurance. Not a few were needy. They gave of their best to the Nation. It was fitting, then, that they should be the inspiration and driving force of the regular Army.

They were trained in a hard school, calling for unselfish and courageous service, they received scant reward in the shape of material benefits. Yet it is against men of this calibre some Irishmen have had the hardihood to level the charge of sordid motives.

Responsibilities of Government.

A nation cannot fulfil the duties of Government without also accepting the responsibility of defending and protecting the lives and liberties of its citizens. Even the critics of the Army and Army administration would be faced with a like obligation should the people repose a similar trust in them to-morrow. And this obligation which rests on every democratic Government in the world, can only be realised by the formation of a standing Army. Not necessarily a large Army, but an Army highly trained, progressive, efficient.

Modern military science demands of any State that a certain proportion of its Army give their whole time to the study and development of modern military methods, and practices of warfare. Else the State cannot fulfil its obligation to the people in providing not only an adequate, but an efficient defensive force.

But to realise this purpose the Nation need not, and shall not, be militarised. Our military strength and disposition must be determined by the need and temperament of our people. To create a large standing Army would be to place an unnecessary burden on the State, and an unnecessary monopolisation of the man-power of the country. The aim is rather to create a small but highly efficient army of technicians, working in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Irish Volunteer Units.

This will effect two ends. It will relieve the Nation at this critical juncture of the necessity of a big military force, and it will maintain amongst both the Regular and Volunteer Units of the Army that splendid morale and fighting spirit, born of unselfish devotion to duty and close contact with the people.

Along this way lies not the creation of a mercenary army, but the building up of a defensive force worthy of the best traditions of the Irish Republican Army, and capable and ready to undertake that high and holy duty of maintaining the integrity of the Ireland of the future.

DETAILS OF DEFENCE.

Doors and Windows may be barricaded in many ways, e.g. :—

1. Boxes, chests or cupboards filled with earth or broken stones may be placed against them.
2. A wall of bricks, etc., may be built up against the door inside, and supported by another door, taken from an inner room, stuffed against it.
3. Planks nailed on outside and inside of frames, and filled with road metal, broken brick, coal, etc.
4. Sand-bags, coal-sacks, pillow cases, etc., filled with earth, stones, etc., and made into rough walls.

Other methods will suggest themselves.

The door reserved for use should be one, if possible, which cannot be fired into from the outside. For this purpose a sand-bag porch might be erected outside. It will be hard to make the door itself bullet-proof and able to open. The windows on upper floors generally require only to be made bullet-proof up to a height sufficient to cover men's heads. Bedding is not proof against modern rifle bullets.

Loopholes should, if practicable, be arranged so as to allow as much lateral range as possible from the lower floor, and as much depression as possible to the fire from the upper floor, that is, loopholes on ground floors should be horizontal, while on upper floors vertical. The number and situation of the loopholes will depend on the amount and direction of the fire required. It will be advisable to provide a liberal number of loopholes round the building, even if the available garrison be insufficient to man all at the same time. The fire can then be increased in any direction according to circumstances. On ground floor, loopholes should not be more than six feet from level of ground outside, but it would also be well if some loopholes were made close to the level of the ground outside, so as to avoid undefended space. A commanding line of fire may also often be obtained by removing tiles or slates just over the eaves, so that men can fire over the top of the wall. To guard against possible attack

by fire on the roof, it would be well to have fire positions arranged to cover the roof and also adjoining roofs.

Obstacles are always advantageous in the defence of buildings, especially at night. The line of obstacles should be continuous, and should be connected at its ends with the walls of the building in order that it may not be turned. Obstacles should also be placed close up to the building, so that the enemy, should he penetrate to the building at any point, would be unable to lodge explosives against the walls.

The approach through the obstacles to the door reserved for use, should not be easy or direct, and should, if possible, be brought under a cross fire and also be supplied with movable obstacles, especially at night.

A good supply of grenades, bombs, etc., should be stored in the building. An occasional grenade flung through a loophole during an attack will probably succeed in keeping the enemy at a respectable distance. This would be especially useful in the defence of the ordinary village police station, where the field of fire is naturally very much restricted, and the enemy can usually creep up close to the building under cover of neighbouring houses. Small land mines might also be placed in suitable places around the buildings. These could be exploded by electricity from inside the barrack.

DEFENCE OF BUILDINGS.

The following principles apply to all defence schemes :—

- (a) The strong and weak points of the position to be defended should be carefully studied with due regard to tactical requirements and economy in men.
- (b) The enemy should be deceived as to the disposition and strength of the defending troops.
- (c) The defenders should be screened from the enemy's view, and sheltered from his fire by natural or artificial cover, so arranged, so as to permit of the free development of their own fire.
- (d) Obstacles should be erected. While these should hamper and delay the movements

of the attackers, break their order of attack, deflect them into the line of fire, and detain them under it, they should at the same time be so designed as to facilitate rather than obstruct the free movement of the defenders.

While their principles govern all defence schemes they must be applied intelligently to suit the requirements of any particular position.

When buildings are not likely to be attacked by artillery fire, and are occupied by small detached bodies of troops, they should immediately be put into a state of defence, as their value, in withstanding close attack, is considerable.

The O/C., on taking over, will commence by making a survey of the building and its vicinity. He will determine on the general plan of defence, what is to be the extent of the defensive enclosure, etc.

The following will then be the principal points needing attention:—

- (a) Clear, as far as possible, a field of fire round the building, removing and burning inflammable materials, collecting those suitable for barricades and obstacles, and improving such fences, etc., as can be turned to account, as obstacles. Ways of approach which might give cover to the enemy should be filled with barricades, obstacles, etc. Neighbouring houses should, if possible, be denied to the enemy.
- (b) Complete the defensible enclosure by barricading doors and windows; especially those on ground floor, leaving one door for use which must be specially dealt with.
- (c) Make loopholes in walls and also in windows and door barricades.
- (d) Prepare obstacles.
- (e) Improve communications within the defended enclosure.
- (f) Store ammunition, provisions, water, etc.
- (g) If house is large and strongly built, and it is required to put up a stubborn defence, arrange for interior defence by loopholing partition walls and upper floors, and providing movable barricades to cover the retreat from one part of building to another.

The Price of Dictatorship.

MANY VALUABLE LIVES LOST.

As a result of attacks by Irregular Forces, the I.R.A. has sustained the following casualties to date, so far as can be ascertained:—

Murdered (6).

Brig.-Gen. Adamson, Athlone.
Adjutant P. Columb, Mullingar.
Volunteer C. McGinley, Tirconail.
Volunteer Gallagher, "
Volunteer Murray, "
Volunteer McGill, "

Wounded (32).

Captain Hurley, Galway.
Bgde.-Adjt. Dunne, Dunshaughlin.
Comdt. Carey, Annacarty.
Lieut. J. Ryan, "
Volunteer P. Dwyer, Annacarty.
Volunteer Burke, Kilkenny.
Volunteer C. O'Reilly, "
Volunteer L. O'Dal, "
Volunteer J. Kavanagh, "
Volunteer M. O'Neill, "
Volunteer P. Keogh, "
Volunteer T. Morris, "
Volunteer D. Conroy, "
Volunteer T. Young, "
Volunteer J. Martin, "
Sergeant Cashin, Dublin
Volunteer Bermingham, "
Volunteer E. O'Maa, Mullingar,
Sergeant Brennan, Tirconail.
Sergeant Adamson, "
Volunteer Bryson, "
Volunteer Doherty, "
Unknown Volunteer, "
Captain O'Reilly, Galway.
Volunteer —, Tulow.
Four Volunteers, Wellington Barrack.
Volunteer —, Mnaghan.
Two Volunteers, Begars' Bush Barrack.

All these Irish soldiers have been attacked solely, because they have continued to stand by G.H.Q., which, functions under Dail Eireann—the Parliament of the Irish people.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

RECONNAISSANCE.

It was realized very early in the European War that the aeroplane was far superior to cavalry for reconnaissance purposes, both on account of its large field of operation and its greater immunity from attack. An aeroplane carrying a trained observer could penetrate far behind the enemy's lines, and, flying at a speed of 100 miles per hour, could, in a two-hour patrol, obtain information of the highest importance. Cavalry, however, were unable to penetrate the enemy territory to any great distance, the information they obtained being purely local, and in no way comparable with that obtained by the aeroplane.

In reconnaissance work the aeroplane employed is a fast two-seater, carrying a pilot and observer, and armed with either two or three machine guns. Flying at a height of 3,000 feet, concentrations of troops, transport and ammunition waggons, etc., are easily discernible, whilst at 500 feet it is possible to distinguish between friendly and enemy troops. By means of wireless all enemy movements are communicated to H.Q.

One of the most valuable uses of the reconnaissance machine is its employment for aerial photography. Aerial photographs can be taken at almost any height the best height being between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. To the ordinary eye an aerial photograph appears nothing more than a maze of roads and fields, with a few dots here and there, but, to the expert, details stand out as clearly as if he were actually on the spot. During the European War the Intelligence Staffs of the various powers employed experts, solely engaged in piecing together and extracting information from aerial photographs, and, in many cases, where camouflage deceived the eye of the observer, the photograph showed all the details to the Intelligence. An example of this is the detection of camouflaged gun emplacements by the track, left on the ground, by men going in and out at night. A peculiarity of the camera is that it has been known to show a clear photograph of the ground through a ground mist.

Bombing Machines.

Equally important in warfare is the employment of aeroplanes for bombing, the bombing attacks being of three kinds. The first is the attacking of

enemy troops, transport, etc., by fast single-seater scout machines, carrying small bombs of about 20 lbs. These machines, which fly at about 120 m.p.h., can carry three or four bombs and two machine guns, and the combined effect of machine gun fire and bombs on the morale of the enemy is great. The second type of machine used is the two-seater bomber, which is used for raids within a range of about 120 miles. This machine can carry 112-lb. bombs, and also a stock of incendiary and light bombs. The third type of machine is the super-bomber which carries a crew of three or four and a heavy load of bombs, being capable of operating over a very long distance. Of these three types, the two-seater is perhaps the most efficient. It is speedy and manœuvrable, and when operating over a short range can make several trips backwards and forwards within a short time. In addition to bombing it can also be used for reconnaissance and fighting.

Aerial Scouting.

It is the ambition of every pilot, learning to fly to be put on to a scout machine. This is probably accounted for by its small size and neat appearance, and by the fact that it is specially adapted for "stunt" flying. The usual scout is a single-seater carrying two or three machine guns, and capable of a level speed of about 130 m.p.h., and a diving speed of 250 m.p.h. It is used for escorting reconnaissance and bombing machines, and for attacking enemy infantry and transport. For this latter purpose it is admirably adapted, the method of attack being roughly as follows:— The pilot approaches the enemy at a height of 800 to 1,000 feet, and begins to dive, ranging the nose of the machine on the objective. At about 400 feet fire is opened, and continued to as low a height as the pilot wishes. At the end of the dive the engine is opened full out, and the machine zooms up again to its original height, where the pilot turns and repeats the attack from the opposite direction.

The scout machine is ideal for patrolling roads and attacking isolated transport, and it is very unlikely that either the pilot or the machine will sustain a fatal hit from ground fire. A machine diving at 160 m.p.h. presents a very small target; all that can be seen by the attacked being the nose and the edges of the planes. Also, it is practically impossible to take direct aim at an aeroplane firing two machine guns, as the combined noise of the engine and the bursts of machine-gun fire all tend to shake the morale of those under fire and make their shooting erratic.



I BHFOCHAIR BUACHAILL NA gCASOG n-UAITHNE.

SIOTHCHAIN.

Do réir na dtuairisc is deireannaí atá faighte againn do theip ar an gcomhaltas beag do cheap an Dáil chun ceisteanna an lae indiu in Éirinn do chur tré chéile, féachaint an raibh seans in aon chor go bhfuighfí socrú éigin do dhéanamh do tabharfadh siothcháir is suaineas aigne do mhuintir na hÉireann.

Tabharfar iarracht eile fé, ámh, agus, ar chuma éigin, tá breis dóchais ag daoibh go mbeidh gach aon rud all right i ndeire na dála. Tá an cómhaltas i gcomhairle a chéile aris indiu (Dia Satairn) agus do cuireadh cruinniú na Dála ar gcúl go dtí an Céadaoin seo chughainn.

Sos Comhraic.

Ach ar shon gur theip ar an gcomhaltas go dtí so ní seasc ar fad an iarracht do deineadh. Tháinig a thorra féin as, torra nách suarach le rádh é. Do haontuigheadh ó gach taobh ar shos cómhraic do chur i bhfeidhm. On a ceathair a clog Dé Sathairn go dtí a ceathair Dé Luain. Leanadh air 'na dhiadh, agus do réir gach deallramh leanfar air.

Cionnas Sos Comhraic do Choimead.

In ainneoin an tsosa comhraic seo, ámh, do gabhadh ar, agus do sgaoileadh piléirí fé chuid des na fórsaí rialta. Do cuireadh stop le traenachaibh, tugadh ar earraí, do doghadh páipéir nuachta, agus tugadh folaramh bagarthac do dhaoibh ar fuaid na tíre. Agus beart is gránda, uathbhásaí fós, thá uair in diadh uaire tosnuidhe an tSosa, tugadh an fogha is fuiltí agus is marbthaí a tugadh fós na fórsaí rialta 'na nGael. Dá dheasga tá triúr én gcré anois agus a lán eile 'na luidhe leointe, pasgtha.

Gacil á ndúnmarú ag Gaelibh.

I mBun Crannaighe, Doire Colm Cille, do deineadh an droch bheart gránda so. Do hinnsadh an sgéal tríd síos ó bhun go bárr ag an gcoiste róinéara a bhí ar an dtriúr do marbhuigheadh. An Corporal Seósamh Mag Fhionnghaile, Dónal Mac Gaill agus Éamonn O Gallchobhair.

Cionnas do tharla.

Is amhla tháinig sgéala go dtí an taoiseach Mag

Leannáin go rabhthas ag troid i mBun Crannaighe. Do bhailigh sé gan aon ró mhoill leath chéad fear, agus do ghluasadar rómpa ag triall ar an sráid úd. Bhí Baile Nua, sráid bheag eile, ar an slí rómpa, agus, díreach agus iad buailte leis an sráid so, do rith fear fé 'na ndéin ag liurui ag amach "stadaidh." San am céadna, shar a raibh uain aca ar fhreagra do thabhairt, do sgaoileadh ortha ó gach taobh de'n bóthar, áit a raibh ón a céad go leith go dtí a dhá chéad fear 'na luidhe in amus foluítu i dtaobh thiar des na fallaí. Do ghéaruig an tiománaí ar luas an cháirr go dtí go raibh sé as raon na nurchar. Bhí Mag Fionnghaile sa chéad cárr, sa tarra crosalach a bhí ann bheirt eile do fuair bás.

Breithiúntas an Choiste.

Tugadh na fir leonta go tig feirmeóra sa chomharsanacht. Cuireadh fios ar an sagart agus ar an dochtúir. Tháinig an sagart go tráthúil shar a

CAD E AR gCEART DUCHAIS ?

DUTHAIGH GHAEL I SEILBH GHAEL.

"Cad tá uainn ? Tá ár gceart dúchais. Cad é ár gceart dúchais ? Tá dúthaigh Ghaedheal i seilbh Ghaedheal gan cur isteach ó Ghallaibh."

Padraic Mac Piarais
as "BHARR BUADH."

fuair na fir bás, ach ní raibh dochtúir ná a thuairisc le fagháil. Do fágadh na fir bochta ag brath ar pé fíorthint bhí i gcumas a gcomraidhte do thabhairt dóibh. Sé truagh an sgéal ar fad é gur ab é tuairim an dochtúra O Fearghail go raibh seans go bhfuighfí beirt aca, ar a laighead, do shábhail dá mbeadh dochtúir ar an láthair in am.

B'é breithiúntas an choiste gur murdáil an coir abhí déanta ag pé daoine a bhí cionntach i lamhach na bhfear san.

Do deineadar a mbrón agus a geó mbáidh do chur in iul do na gaoltaibh.

Beannacht Dé le na hanamonaibh.

DAY BY DAY.

Following the appeal signed by Irish military chiefs published in our last issue, G.H.Q. agreed to a suspension of hostilities against the irregular forces, and the leaders of the latter signified their intention of ceasing to attack Irish troops. This agreement which was to be the preliminary to an effort to bring about a "unification of forces on the basis of our present national position," became operative on May 4th, at 4 p.m. The regular troops of the I.R.A. have honourably kept to the agreement. The same, however, cannot be said of the forces which the Four Courts authorities purport to control. Up to the present, at least 100 breaches of the agreement have taken place by the irregular forces. Notwithstanding the compact entered into by the leaders, the irregulars have continued their campaign of robbery and violence. Trains have been held up and goods seized on various pretexts; buildings have been seized, bank robberies continue, and attacks have been made on the I.R.A. In many districts in the South and West, the homes of helpless Protestants have been raided by armed bands and the inmates forcibly ejected. In some cases the crime of murder has intensified the horror of these raids.

On the evening of May 4th, following a bank robbery in Buncrana, regular troops of the I.R.A. sent to intercept the raiders were ambushed by irregular forces at Newtowncunningham, and four Irish soldiers lost their lives as a result of the cowardly attack. The regular troops, who were very much outnumbered, put up a stubborn resistance, and the O.C. bore striking testimony at the inquest to the gallantry of the murdered soldiers. After the conflict the mortally wounded soldiers were removed to a neighbouring farmhouse, but as medical aid could not be procured for several hours, the dying soldiers must have suffered intense agony until death supervened. A verdict of wilful murder was returned in each case at the inquests. There can be no doubt that the Irish people will pass a similar judgment on incidents of this kind. The militarist junta responsible for this criminal campaign against their own countrymen aver that they, and they alone, have absolute national liberty as their aim. 'Twould seem they purpose reaching it by attempting to terrorise into slaves those of the Irish people whom they do not slaughter. Tactics of this kind have not been unknown in Ireland before now. They are remembered because of their failure. They shall not succeed to-day.

The leader and many of the party responsible for the murder of the four Tirconaill soldiers came from Co. Cork. It is a strange commentary on the patriotism of those who act under the authority set up by the Minority Convention that some of their number could bring themselves to travel from Bantry to far-off Tirconaill in order to point a gun at the natives there, and dictate to them what they should think in national affairs. This denial of personal liberty is certainly not in conformity with the teaching of Padraic Pearse who held it to be the foundation of true national freedom. Apparently the immediate objective of the irregulars is to attempt the completion of the task which the British forces failed to accomplish when they sought to wreck the Irish Republican Army. It must be obvious to all Irish soldiers that such methods cannot enthrone our country in sovereign nationhood.

* * *

A campaign has been initiated against Protestants in the South and West of Ireland which, if persisted in, would merit for Ireland in general the unenviable reputation which at present is the monopoly of Belfast and certain other Orange districts in the six counties. The homes of Protestants have been entered in many districts by armed parties of the irregular forces, and the residents forced to leave. Threats have been freely used to compel obedience to this unwarranted and immoral tyranny. The fact that the terrorists issue their decrees under the guise of the Belfast boycott amounts to nothing more than an exploitation of their persecuted Catholic countrymen in the North, in the interests of a junta, which, would reduce all authority to that of the gun. But the militarist dictatorship which seeks to deprive Protestant citizens of their right to home and property surpassed itself in Dunmanway district where armed parties visited the homes of several Protestants, including a clergyman, for the purpose of murdering the male occupants. These cowardly crimes, so reminiscent of those perpetrated by alien forces during the late war, have called forth a condemnation in Dail Eireann and throughout the country, which cannot fail to make clear to those responsible, the horror with which their acts are regarded. Every genuine soldier of Ireland desires to see all Irish citizens enjoying full and equal rights. That was the ideal which inspired and shaped the conduct of the I.R.A. during the war. It is still the ideal of our Army, every soldier of which can regard only as national renegades those who perpetrate deeds such as recently disgraced some Southern districts.

ARMY ORDERS.

CARE OF FIREARMS.

The following General Order to all Ranks has been issued from G.H.Q. :—

Owing to the causing of deaths from the accidental discharge of firearms, the Chief of Staff has directed that steps be taken to ensure that there are no further recurrences, and Commanding Officers must see that the following instructions in regard to the handling of firearms will be strictly complied with :—

1. The Officer commanding the Unit, Detachment or Guard,
 - (a) Is responsible for the proficiency of his men in the care of Arms and in Fire Discipline, and will lecture them frequently on this subject.
 - (b) He will be held responsible for a correct inventory of the Arms and Ammunition of his Command.
 - (c) He will control the Ammunition supply in accordance with the necessities of the situation.
 - (d) He will check the Ammunition when men are going on and off duty.
2. Arms will be carried by men *only when on duty and when necessary*. Arms when not in use will be stored in a suitable place *unloaded*.
3. On no account must Firearms be pointed at anyone except in the course of duty.
4. Disobedience of this order should be visited with the strictest disciplinary action.
5. Extreme precautions must be taken to see that firearms are empty before being cleaned.

Revolvers and Automatics.

6. Revolvers and Automatic Pistols will be carried in holsters; neither will be cocked, and in case of the latter no round should be in the breach except when immediate use is anticipated, the time taken to load being insignificant. When drawing revolvers or automatics from the holster, the muzzle should point to the ground and remain so except when taking aim.
7. When necessity demands that rifles should be carried ready for action, magazines should be charged, but there should be no round in the breech, the time taken to draw back the bolt and load the rifle being only the fraction of a second. No round should be placed in the breech without a definite order from the Officer in charge of the party.
8. N.C.O.'s in charge of rooms must be held responsible that the Arms of the men in the rooms are properly stored.
9. N.C.O.'s in charge of Guards and armed parties must be held responsible that the foregoing orders are observed by men immediately under their command.
10. Should a round be fired accidentally, the man firing it should *immediately* be put under arrest pending enquiry, and should negligence be proved, severe disciplinary action must be taken.
11. Anyone who for any other reason than in the course of his duty points a rifle or revolver, whether **Loaded or Unloaded**, at another person, or who handles his weapon so carelessly as to be a source of danger to anyone about him, is endangering the lives of his comrades, and *the severest disciplinary action must be taken at once against him*. Anyone causing the death of or wounding a comrade through carelessness will be liable to be tried by Court-Martial on a charge of "manslaughter."

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

THE DUBLIN GUARDS.

Capt. P. O'Connor, Dublin Guards, promoted to be Vice-Comdt. of the Guards Battalion. Vice-Comdt. O'Connor joined the Volunteers in Cill Droichid in 1914. He was sent home from Bolands and Jacobs in 1916, being considered too young. Joined F. IV., 1917. On its formation joined the A.S.U. and was promoted 2nd Lieut. on its amalgamation with the Guards.

Vice-Comdt. Tom Flood, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, has been commissioned in the Guards with the rank of Captain and attached to D Company. Capt. Flood joined the Volunteers in 1917, 2nd Battalion, Cyclists. After the execution of his brother, Frank Flood, in March, 1921, he volunteered to fill his place in the A.S.U., and served with this Unit in Dublin. He was captured at the Custom House and released after the general amnesty.

1st Lieut. J. Byrne has been promoted to be Capt. Capt. Byrne joined the Fianna in 1914 under Capt. Sean Heuston. He transferred to Volunteers, B Company, 2nd Battalion, 1920, and assisted the Guards in several operations.

1st Lieut. D. Golden has been promoted to be Capt. Capt. Golden joined the Volunteers in 1914, E. II., and fought in the D.B.C. under Capt. Weafer, in 1916. He joined the A.S.U. on its formation and was captured in Dublin early in 1921, and interned in Ballykinlar, from which he was released at the general amnesty.

1st Lieut. E. Breslin has been promoted to be Capt. 1st. Breslin joined the Volunteers in 1919, C Company, 1st Battalion, under Capt. S. Flood. He transferred to A.S.U. on its formation and fought in all operations carried out by A.S.U. in Dublin district, including Custom House, in which he was captured. He was released after general amnesty.

2nd Lieut. P. Conroy promoted to be 1st Lieut. Lieut. Conroy joined the Volunteers in 1916, E. 2nd Battalion, and fought in Easter Week. He took part in several operations in Dublin.

2nd Lieut. O'Carroll promoted to be 1st Lieut. Lieut. O'Carroll joined the Volunteers in 1916, and transferred to A.S.U. on its formation. He was captured in 100 Seville Place, Dublin, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He was released at the general amnesty.

Sergt.-Major Grannie gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Crannie joined the Volunteers in 1918, and was engaged on active service. He was engaged on Volunteer work in England where he was captured twice but managed to escape.

Sergt. Murphy gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Murphy took part in several operations around Grafton Street, Camden Street, and St. Stephen's Green, assisting the Guards in these areas.

Sergt. G. Gaffney gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Gaffney joined the Volunteers in 1917, E. II., and took part in several operations carried out by his company, including the Custom House.

1st EASTERN DIVISION.

Capt. P. Clerkin, O.C., Trim Depot, has been transferred to Brigade Staff, Meath No. 3.

T. Capt. P. Gilleran, Temporary O.C., 9th Unit, to be O.C., Trim Depot.

