an t-ózlác

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS

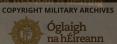
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MAY 13, 1921

Price Twopener

THE HOLY WAR

The age long fight of Ireland



its completion, Never before were the Irish people able to wage such an effective fight, to strike such fatal blows, to bring such organisation, such resoures, such trained efficiency and effective methods into play. The whole strength of the nation must be consecrated to this holy struggle. Never again shall we tolerate in our land the truculent foreign savages and their traitorous Irish hirelings dominating our lives and liberties. Even the most timid of our people have had revealed to them what English rule stands for, and look forward to the triumph of the Army of the Irish Republic as a deliverance from the forces of Evil and Darkness.

GENERAL NOTES

The following proclamation has been issued by the Ministry of Dàil Eireann:—

WHEREAS the so-called "Government of Ireland Act, 1920" is illegal inasmuch as it is a foreign statute, although Dàil Eireann has decided to recognise the popular elections under the said statute in order that the will of the people may once more be demonstrated:

AND WHEREAS the Senate of the so-called "Parliament of Southern Ireland" being, for the most part, a nominated body, the resultant composition of that body would not be an expression of the public will, nor an indication of public opinion; the elections thereto would serve no useful purpose; and the recognition of such a body would be contrary to democratic principles;

The Ministry of DAIL EIREANN, therefore, orders that members of County Councils and other bodies who uphold the right of the Irish people to choose their own representatives and Government take no part in the partial election so proposed for the said. Senate

(Signed) Aibhistin de Staic.

Minister for Home Affices

28th April 1921

The rescue of Commandant Fitzpatrick of the Monaghan Brigade from Monaghan Infirmary where he was lying wounded was a fine achievement. The Infirmary, which had formely been a gaol, was surrounded by a high stone wal and inaccessible except through the main gate which opened on the leading street of the town, almost in view of the police barracks and of the Courthouse, occupied by enemy soldiers. There were two armed sentries in the ward where the

Commandant was and a sentry and five guards at the foot of the stairs opposite the main entrance: The guard was rushed and overpowered by eleven armed men and the wounded man taken away on a stretcher through a "Unionist" district. The rescuers captured seven service rifles and bayonets, 200 rounds of 303, and a loaded Webley.

In consequences of outrages by enemy "special constables" and their camp followers in March the Monaghan Brigade took sharp action to teach them a lesson. Two "special" sergeants were killed and severa wounded. Six rifles, four shot-guns, two revolvers and a hundred rounds of ammunition were taken from the houses of their camp followers which were burned. During March fifty roads in Monaghan were rendered impassable.

Kilkenny Volunteers on April 3rd ambushed two tenders of enemy Auxiliaries and R.I.C. killing one and wounding several. Finding themselves surrounded by an enemy cyclist patrol they fought their way through and escaped without any casualties.

During the month of March the Meath Brigade, among other activities destroyed 18 Brigade,

PROTECTION OF UNITS

No part of Training requires more care than the Service of Protection, whether at Rest, on the March or in Combat. A thorough grasp of the fundamental idea of Protection is the first requirement; and then it is necessary to apply the general principles to our own special circumstances. We need not emphasise the general principles in this journal, because they can be found in any text-book, but some examples will illustrate their application.

The following extract from a recent Clare report is instructive in this context: "We had now a very much improved system of outposts and scouts, having learned a great deal from our experience. As the Column was rather large the men were distributed over a fairly wide area with a cordon of scouts all round. Two scouts were placed on a high hill seven miles away in a position to cover the roads from Killaloe and Tulia. These two made up a pile of hay on top of the hill and took a can of oil to saturate it with. If the enemy passed they had orders to ignite the beacon. Inside cordon were more scouts to waken the men if the enemy was signalled."

Note the various points in this disposition: the cordon of scouts was of course an ordinary measure routine in fact; but the extra men detailed to rouse the men was a precaution that will often pay well. It is far more useful for purposes of order and speed than any other way. It leaves nothing to chance. Then, observe the posting of detached scouts, many miles away this is not to the course of the course

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann

FORCES IN IRELAND ENGLISH

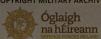
West, the First Division (Belfast) is his Right Wing and he has left it weak because he trusts to get help be used for the purpose of supplying reinforcements wherever he thinks they are required. Such roughly is his disposition at the present time. The police posts

see that they are all important strategic points-being railway and road centres and sources of supply etc. The Curragh is also an important Training Ground, and is thus particularly suitable as a centre for Reserves. Full realistation of these points is sufficient for the moment-later on we shall analyse the distribution of the Enemy Brigades, and still later that of his smaller units, Infantry Battalions, Cavalry Regi-ments, and Artillery Batteries.

"£1000 FOR A MOUSTACHE"

a "battle" at Rosscarbery, Co. Cork. The descrip-ions, differing in unessential points, agreed that 20 constables were surprised by 400 "rebels" who ambushed them and opened fire without warning. The constables "smartly took cover" and after a "fierce engagement' lasting from 3 p.m. until nightfall routed the "rebels." The "rebels" lost six dead, one of whom

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suffered from defective memory since. (This last swore that 'at the end of the action he felt very nervous

was fired on by a man in civilian attire (presumably a

I immediately ordered all men to "fall in" in the square. Here they were immune from rifle bullets. I detailed off 8 men to fortify and occupy the front

ment and carried off our explosives (prepared for the

do this. We know this to our cost: ambushes w every chance of success have been copyright military archives