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AN T-OGLACH

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

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NOTES

The present issue of "An t-Oglach" marks the beginning of a new series, in which it is proposed to render the official organ of the Irish Volunteers still more worthy of the attention and support of every Irish soldier. The old edition of "An t-Oglach," which the present number replaces, was a war-time production, and its format and contents were largely determined by the exigencies of the military situation. Now that the obstacles, which the war-time organ was designed to overcome, have been removed, it is proposed to take advantage of the new condition of affairs in order to make "An t-Oglach" a source of interest and instruction to all ranks in the National Army.

In succeeding numbers interesting articles will appear dealing with all branches of modern warfare. These contributions will be designed to awaken intelligent inquiry into the various departments of modern military science, and to direct the attention of Volunteers to matters upon which they can easily become more informed by utilising the military school and the barrack library. In addition, articles of national and cultural value shall also be a feature of the journal, and, with the co-operation of the Divisional and Brigade Officers, it is proposed to chronicle matters of general army interest, such as promotions, field manoeuvres, social and athletic events.

During the past week several former British strongholds in Ireland have been occupied by soldiers of the I.R.A. These include the immense military establishment on the Curragh, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, the important Southern infantry and cavalry depots—Victoria Barracks, Cork, and Ballincollig Barracks. The full significance of these events cannot be appreciated at the moment. Perhaps it was not altogether without reason, from their point of view, that some of the evacuating forces should have destroyed the flagstaffs from which their flag—the flag of another nation—had been hauled down for ever. To-day the Irish Tricolour floats in its place. Irish soldiers now hold for Ireland these fortresses, formerly the bases

from which were directed the alien forces who held us in slavery.

It may not be out of place to recall here the impressions gathered by the late Senor Bulfin when he passed through the Curragh some years ago. It was summer, and a large British force was stationed on the plains of Kildare. "A roll of kettle drums broke on my ear," says Bulfin. "For the Curragh has certain grim realities to throw at you as you cross it from Newbridge towards Kildare, or from Kildare towards Newbridge. There are huge barracks and acres of white tents to the eastward where the Army of Occupation is encamped. The green turf by the roadside is webbed by the tracks of the manoeuvring batteries of field artillery in yesterday's exercises. There are signal stations, flagstaffs, cavalry pickets, sentinels posted here and there in heavy marching order, long lines of stables, band stands, rifle ranges, and all the many appurtenances of a great military camp."

The Ultimate Achievement, MEANING OF AN IRISH ARMY.

"Ireland armed will obtain, ultimately, just as much freedom as she wants."

PADRAIC PEARSE.

"The Camp dominates the Curragh," he continues, "and, indeed, the rest of Ireland. . . . It is in existence mainly because of the sins of omission committed by the people of Ireland in different epochs, and its mission is to expound the peaceful lessons of conquest by the moral force of steel and gunpowder." Such was the picture which confronted the tourist of yesterday as he traversed the Curragh's plain. To-day the scene is changed. Green-coated Irish soldiers have displaced the forces of England, not alone on the Curragh, but almost everywhere throughout the land, to take up the high duty of guarding and consolidating the liberty of our nation. In the near future scenes of military activity may, doubtless, again impress themselves upon the mind of the visitor to the Curragh; but they shall be an indication of national independence and a guarantee of the efficiency of its defenders.

Army News in Brief.

The death is announced at Clones Military Hospital of S/Capt. Paddy Rooney, 5th Northern Division, I.R.A. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

Capt. P. Griffin who had been Vice O/C. Beggars' Bush Barrack has been appointed O/C. Portobello Barrack.

S/Capt. W. Corri, Adjutant to O/C. Beggars' Bush has been transferred to Portobello.

Lieut. Hegarty who had been attached to the Training Staff G.H.Q., has been appointed Adjutant to the O/C. Beggars' Bush.

Lieut. J. Gilhooley assistant barrack Q.M. Beggars' Bush has been appointed barrack Quartermaster.

Lieut. O'Rourke has been appointed O/C Wellington Barrack.

Amongst Volunteers who have been given Commissions in the 1st Western Division appears the name of Frank Teeling, the young Dublin Volunteer, who made a sensational escape from Kilmainham Prison where he had been under sentence of death for his part in the Mount Street battle.

Special Requiem Masses are being celebrated in St. Agatha's Church, North William Street, at 10 a.m. and in the Pro Cathedral at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, May 25th, the anniversary of the taking of the Custom House, for the members of the Guards and other Irish soldiers who lost their lives in that engagement. Special seats will be reserved for relatives of those who fell and detachments of Irish troops will be present in the sanctuary of the Churches. The ceremony will be conducted with full military honours.

Clonskeagh Castle which had been the headquarters of the 2nd Dublin Brigade, Eastern Division of the I.R.A. has now been vacated. Some of the troops have proceeded to the Curragh and the remainder had stoves to the I.R.A. Station, Dun Laoghaire.

The Commanding Officer, or fire of any the 2nd Eastern Division in Portobello Barrack celebrate



Health Chats

By an Army Medical Officer.

There is a popular belief that matters relating to the health and sanitation of the Army are the concern of the medical services only, and that it is their duty to see that these things are kept in order. No idea could be more fallacious. Medical officers in modern armies are there in the capacity of expert advisers. They can merely make recommendations, and if they have not the cordial co-operation of the officers and men of all services in carrying out these recommendations, they are helpless.

Every member of an army should have, at least, an elementary knowledge of Hygiene—the science of the preservation of health. He should also know that “prevention is better than cure,” and that disease is far more dangerous to his life than the most well-equipped and efficient enemy.

It is with the hope of imparting some slight knowledge of hygiene and sanitation to the officers and men of all units of the Army that these notes are written. I intend to continue these series with others on similar subjects each week.

The Care of Barracks.

Knowledge of the management of barracks is especially important at the present time. We are occupying many surrendered buildings which are old and insanitary, hence we should be especially careful.

Cleanliness is the watchword in all matters relating to the care of barracks.

Billets should not be overcrowded. Each man should have 60 square feet of floor space, and 600 cubic feet of air space—that is the minimum; if he can have more, all the better.

All windows should be opened fully first thing in the morning, so that the night air is flushed out of the billet, and windows should be left sufficiently open at night to ventilate without causing a draught.

Floors of billets should be sprinkled with water and brushed daily. A cloud of dust should be avoided. No food should be kept in billets. Floors should be scrubbed clean once a week with long-handled scrubbers, and dried, not merely sluiced with water and mopped. On scrubbing day all bedding should be taken out in the air and beaten.

Spitting round billets, landings, and stairs should be severely punished.

Urine tubs for night use should be placed at a suitable height outside each billet in barracks where urinals are not provided.

Urine tubs should be emptied every morning and then washed out, with some disinfectant added to the water. Men engaged in such work should wash their hands thoroughly, and should not be permitted to enter the kitchens or food

Aeronautics

TRAINING OF PILOTS.

Flying is more a question of temperament than physique, and whilst it is essential that a pilot should be healthy and that certain organs be perfect, it is on his mentality depends his flying ability.

The best age to train a pilot is between 18 and 22, and although he need not be of fine physique, it is necessary that his eyes, ears, nose, lungs and certain other organs be perfect. After his medical examination the prospective pilot is sent to a school of Aeronautics for his theoretical course. Here he learns everything in connection with aeroplanes except actual flying—he sees aeroplanes assembled and disassembled, and learns the theory of flight and how to true up a machine. He studies the different types of aero-engines and learns the running of them in the workshop, receiving a general course in petrol engines, lubrication systems, etc.

In his signalling course he learns wireless, lamp-signalling, and all the various methods of communicating with the ground from the air. In addition to all this, he studies various other aeronautical subjects, and does a thorough machine-gun course, comprising stripping, cleaning, the synchronising gear and the clearing of the various stoppages. The course, which lasts about two months, terminates with an examination, and if the pupil is successful he passes on to the school of Flying.

The First Flight.

The arrival at the school of Flying is an event in the life of the embryo pilot. Here for the first time he is in actual contact with flying, and looks forward with uncertainty to his first flight. On the first day he is given a “joy-ride” to give him a rough idea of what his future career will be like. There is a remarkable sameness about all first flights; and, looking back, his first flight is but a vague memory to the pilot. He gets into the machine and fastens the belt, the engine roars, and, before he realises what has happened, he sees houses, fields, cattle, everything far below and becoming smaller and smaller. After a few minutes he begins to get accustomed to the situation and bravely starts to look around. At this point,

mineral, are the breeding grounds or germs, and that germs cause disease. Heaps of refuse round a barrack square, even if they were not actually dangerous, are indications of inefficiency in that particular unit, and should never be countenanced. Arrangements should be made with the local sanitary authority for their removal or they should be destroyed in the barrack incinerators.

if the instructor is kind, he may be stunting, but if he is not, this is the next few minutes, which rest on the pupil's mind for many a day, and, more than not, instead of doing good, do harm. Then comes the descent and landing, which the pupil gets out of the machine and, looking around him with an air of thankfulness not unmixed with pride, usually adopts an air of condescension to his fellows who have not yet been “up.”

After the first day, with its varied sensations, the pupil settles down to routine and begins flying in earnest. Each day he is taken up by his instructor. In the beginning he is taught to fly straight, which is more difficult than it sounds, as the machine always wants to turn one way or the other, and, as a result of the pupil's trying to correct it, goes zig-zagging across the sky. When he has learned this and realised that the controls work better with gentle than sledge-hammer treatment, he is taught easy turns and figures of eight. After he has become fairly proficient in general flying, he comes to the hardest point of his training, namely, landing.

Learning to Land.

First of all the instructor does several landings whilst the pupil holds the control, and then the latter is taught to gauge his distance and to land correctly, the instructor correcting all mistakes and preventing the crashing of the machine. Teaching landings is one of the greatest strains on the flying instructor, but if he possesses a good vocabulary, he has a convenient outlet for his feelings.

The “Solo” Trip.

When the pupil has learned enough about landing to get him on to the ground with safety, he is taught how to do steep turns, side-slips, and all the various manœuvres, and then, if the instructor thinks him fit, he is sent up by himself for the first time.

It is then that the mentality of the pupil shows itself. He has sufficient skill to fly by himself or the instructor would not send him up; but if he goes up thinking that he is incompetent and that he is going to crash, the odds are in favour of crashing. The following is perhaps the best method for sending a pupil up for his first “solo.” The instructor, when he thinks his pupil competent, steps out of the machine and tells him to go up. The pupil thus has no time to worry, and, with average luck, usually makes a successful début.

After the first solo, the pupil flies daily until he has done about 15 or 20 hours' flying. He is then taken up again by the instructor, and any bad habits he may have formed are eradicated. He is taught the various stunts, such as Immelmann turns, looping, rolling, etc., and is taught how to make a forced landing. After a brief course of instruction he flies solo again, performing the various tasks required for his graduation certificate, and concludes with six landings at night and a short night flight.

He is then ready for a Military Squadron and his Service training.

May 27, 1922

Impression of the I.R.A.

Army sometimes been accused in Ireland of being too insular in our outlook; too much wrapt up in our own national self-consciousness to visualise correctly our relation to the world of to-day. This is partly true. Up to recently, political and economic causes operated to shut us off from the world. The Insurrection of 1916 made the first big rent in the smoke screen of falsehood enshrouding us. The fight that followed concentrated the attention of all liberty-loving nations of our small island, and they followed the progress of our liberation war as closely and with as keen an interest as the many phases of the greater European engagement. American, French, Italian, and other Continental writers recorded the outstanding episodes in the six years' campaign, and pictured to their peoples the circumstances under which we fought. It is of interest to Volunteers to look back on that period of endurance and see themselves as others saw them. It will tend to broaden our outlook.

The Volunteer Captains.

In "L'Irlande Insurgée" Sylvain Briollay, a distinguished Frenchman, gives his impression of the Army during the war period, more particularly during the winter of 1920-21, when he contributed a series of articles to "Revue de Paris" and "Le Correspondent." Answering the query, "Where was this Army to find recruits?" M. Briollay replies, "A few everywhere—from workers, students, peasants, clerks." From Sir H. Lawson, an English Lieutenant-General, he goes on to quote the following: "The Captains of the Volunteers appear to have been almost always quite young men, farmers' sons for the most part, some of them schoolmasters, most with what for their class must be considered a good deal of education, ignorant, however, of the world and of many things, but as a class, transparently sincere and single-minded idealists, highly religious for the most part, and often with an almost mystical sense of their duty to their country. These men gave to the task organising their Volunteers their best in mind and spirit. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that, as a class, they represented all that was best in the countryside."

To Volunteers there is perhaps no prouder memory of the fight than the sense of responsibility, the fine spirit of discipline, shown by all ranks. The English General quoted by M. Briollay, describing this characteristic, says: "They (the Captains) and their Volunteers were trained to discipline, they imbibed the military spirit, the sense of military honour, etc., and then, as now, they looked upon their army as one in a very real sense an organisation demanding implicit obedience and self-abnegation from rank to rank." Later the same writer

Guerilla Tactics

The recent war for Freedom which has just been brought to a successful issue in this country has opened up new possibilities in the conduct of modern war which we must not fail to grasp.

Using purely guerilla tactics the I.R.A. were able to bring to a stand-still the military operations of one of the most highly trained armies of Europe, armed with the very latest weapons of modern science. We had to meet superior numbers, superior training and superior armament. The bitter handicap of lack of arms—of "stuff," is not likely to be soon forgotten.

But how would things have gone if we had had unlimited munitions of the latest kind, and if all our men had been highly trained in their use? It is not too bold a prophecy to say that under such circumstances very much more serious losses would have been inflicted upon the opposing forces. They would have been compelled to use a much greater army against us, and we would have been able to have cut, permanently and completely, many of their most important lines of communication and supply.

Factors Against the Army.

All this could have been done in a small country, much of whose area is quite unfitted for guerilla operations.

Consider the difficulties we had to face

states that "the Irish Republican Army seems to be particularly free from ruffians of the professional type."

Value of People's Support.

M. Briollay, discussing the effectiveness of our warfare, says: "These men (the I.R.A.) were evidently much less formidable on account of their weapons or their numbers than by reason of their moral exaltation, and the active sympathy in which the population, almost without exception, enveloped them. 'Behind their organisation there was the spirit of a nation,' says General Lawson—'of a nation which was certainly not in favour of murder, but which, on the whole, sympathised with them, and believed that the members of the I.R.A. are fighting for the cause of the Irish people.' Thanks to this support from the masses, there are few traitors, and these few are promptly unmasked and punished, while, on the other hand, there is an incomparable secret service, since a whole nation in sympathy gathers information for 'the boys,' and thwarts at every turn the crushing superiority of English power."

This testimony to the prowess of the Army from external sources should not pique our national vanity, but rather should point the moral that, linked with the people, we are well-nigh unconquerable; estranged from the people we are weak and vulnerable.

beyond the mere lack of munitions and supplies, such as the building up of our fighting organisation with the country firmly occupied, and the enemy, vigorously carrying on an intense offensive against us, backed up by that very efficient corps of Intelligence Agents and guides, the old R.I.C.

How much better off we would have been from a military point of view if we could have started with an efficient organisation, worked out to the last detail, and with our men highly trained and fully equipped; and how handicapped the British would have been if they had had to fight without guides and without local intelligence.

Under Other Conditions.

Surely under these circumstances even a small guerilla force would be sufficient to keep a very much larger number of an invading army fully occupied.

If, in addition to this guerilla campaign, the British had had to face an organised regular force somewhere in the country, and maintain a continuous battle-front against it, their position would have been even still more difficult.

A constant and unbroken stream of war supplies is a vital necessity for such a battle-front.

All this, however, is merely leading up to the main point. It is that in a war between modern civilised states, a regular army is opposed to a regular army. One of these armies gains initial successes, obtains the "Offensive" and proceeds to invade the territory of its opponent with the object of following and finally destroying the enemy forces.

A Defensive Campaign.

Now Ireland is a small country, comparatively thinly populated, and the armies of any possible future invader will probably be much larger than any organised force we could put into the field to oppose them. Provided this enemy is able to obtain a foothold in the country, we would almost certainly have to fall back and fight a defensive battle.

It is here that the possibilities of organised guerilla war come in. If a plan of campaign could be pursued in which the Regular Army would have the active support and co-operation of well-organised guerilla troops, the work of the invader would be considerably hampered, if not rendered impossible of achievement.

In a later number of AN t-OGLACH it is proposed to deal more fully with this subject of which a brief outline only has been given. Meantime the writer would welcome any comments from I.R.A. Officers or men on the matter.

Thawing of Explosives.

Don't use frozen or chilled explosive for any purpose—it is dangerous and wasteful.

Don't use any arrangement for thawing dynamites other than those recommended.

Don't thaw dynamites on heated stoves, ovens, rocks, etc.

Don't thaw dynamites in front of, near, or over a steam boiler, forge, or fire of any kind.

On and Off Parade

Next to discipline and an efficient military training, our soldiers should direct their attention to dress and manners. A shabbily dressed officer or a negligently attired soldier is one of the most ungainly of sights. In every army in the world worthy of the name, due insistence is made upon the dress and manners of the officers and men.

When you appear on parade, you are careful to look neat and spruce. It is equally important that you should appear becomingly in public. A careless, badly attired, or slovenly soldier is a discredit to his Company, and unfitted to belong to the Irish Army. Ten chances to one the slovenly, untidy soldier is also slovenly in his habits, slovenly at his drill, slow and awkward in acquiring habits of discipline.

And if these faults are grave in the rank and file, they are much more so amongst Officers holding a Commission in the Army. An officer who does not pay attention to detail in his dress and appearance at all times, more especially in public, is unworthy of the service and an undoubted injury to his brother officers in the command.

There is little use for fops or tailors' dummies in an Irish Army, but we do require our soldiers to be tidy in dress, alert and soldierly in their bearing, and we also require that, while our officers should avoid all the affectation of foppery reminiscent of a foreign army, they should dress and carry themselves as officers worthy of the Army to which they belong.

This is a matter which deserves the thoughtful consideration of all officers and N.C.O.'s. The people, the nation, expect this from you. They will have scant respect for carelessly attired, badly groomed officers or soldiers, no matter how praiseworthy their ideals or courageous their fighting spirit. To dress neatly and properly is something every soldier owes not only to his position and to himself, but also to his comrades and the army in general.

But this attention to dress and appearance is a futile thing in itself if it is not accompanied by a courteous and chivalrous bearing towards others, more particularly towards civilians. In the street, in the train, on the tramcar, always remember the uniform you wear, and act only in a manner that will enhance the respect for that uniform amongst the people.

To bring discredit upon your uniform is equally as reprehensible as to bring dishonour or ignominy on the Flag under which you serve. Both should be sacred in your eyes. Remember you belong to the Irish Army of to-day.

Your sense of respect for the national honour is measured not in words but in deeds.

Let us, therefore, be its most jealous guardians.

Principles of Warfare

According to Marshal Foch the principles of warfare are unchangeable. The progress of the world in the arts and sciences may alter the actual methods by which a modern military campaign is conducted. The European War fully demonstrates this fact. But the basic principles which are the secret of successful military leadership have remained largely as they were in the days of Napoleon.

This is the contention which Marshal, then Lt.-Col., Foch put forward in a series of lectures delivered to the French Staff College almost 20 years ago. When later circumstances entrusted him with the conduct of the greatest war the world has yet seen, Marshal Foch constructed all his strategy upon those principles which he conceived to be the permanent ones of all warfare. His undoubted success on the field is a sufficient justification for an examination of his underlying theories.

The Old Scientific Theory.

Marshal Foch states that according to the old theory of warfare military success depended upon superior numbers, better rifles, better guns and more skilfully-chosen positions. But the French Revolution and Napoleon above all "would have answered:

THOUGHT BEFORE ACTION.

"It is not some familiar spirit which suddenly and secretly discloses to me what I have to say or do in a case unexpected by others; it is reflexion, meditation."—NAPOLEON.

'We are not more numerous, we are not better armed; but we will beat you all the same, because, thanks to our plans, we will manage to have superiority in numbers at the decisive point; because by our energy, our instruction, the use of our arms, fire and bayonet, we will succeed in stimulating our own spirit to a maximum and in breaking yours.'"

The theories which men had believed to be accurate because entirely founded on certain definite mathematical data were, in fact, radically wrong; "for," says Marshal Foch, "they had left aside the most important factor of the problem, whether in command or execution, namely, that factor which animates the subject, which gives it life: man, with his moral, mental and physical faculties. They were further in error because they tended to make war an exact science, forgetting its true nature: that of a 'dreadful and impassioned drama.'"

The Human Factor.

One of the worst possible consequences of these theories was that the teaching in military schools was concentrated on the material side of the subject only. "Hence that exclusive study of ground, fortification, armament, organisation, administration, more or less cleverly situated bases,

a study touching but the art of war." As for the results from man's action, treated as to be unintelligible, entirely ignored. Occasional ability was connected with luck, getting a contempt for work from that intellectual culture counted for naught.

However, 1870 brought home to France the absurdity of this doctrine, for it gave her an enemy formed by the teaching of history—by the study of concrete facts. It was thus that Scharnhorst, Willisen and Clausewitz had from the beginning of the nineteenth century formed the Command of the Prussian Army. The Germans, in order to understand war, had not confined themselves to examining the instruments used in warfare, without taking man—who uses them—into account.

"In the book of History, carefully analysed, they had found the living Army, troops in movement and action with their human needs, passions and weaknesses, self denials, capacities of all sorts. . . . There lay the essence of the subject to be scrutinised, as well as the starting point of rational study."

Teaching War by War.

In the reaction from the too mathematical school of thought there arose another school which summarised its views in the axiom: **war can only be taught by war.** This particular school of warfare suffers from the disadvantage that it can neither be opened at will, nor kept going for the benefit of learning. Besides, the campaign would be over before the instruction had begun. "We need not go back to Marshal de Saxe's 'mules,'" says Foch, "in order to see that waging war without previous reflexion on its character does not indicate a clear perception of the principles which govern war, even when the question is merely how to establish a line of outposts, to defend a river or a frontier or to determine the mission of a vanguard.

"Situations, however grave, do not produce of themselves light and felicitous extemporisation. Generally speaking grave situations impair even a bright intellect. It is therefore with a fully equipped mind that one ought to start in order to make war and even to understand war.

"The truth is, no study is possible on the battlefield; one does there simply what one can in order to apply what one knows. Therefore in order to do even a little one has already to know a great deal and to know it well."

A System Based on Facts.

Between these two extreme theories, one of which would reduce war to a scientific theory and the other, which would teach warfare through action, no choice was possible, and both had to be rejected. "One had, therefore, to give up the attempt to construct a complete theory of war by abstract mental work and a mere process of reasoning. One had to create a new system by basing oneself on facts."

To do this it is necessary to examine the

(Continued on page 5, col. 3).

May 27, 1922

Irish Military History

Army of military service in Ireland can be read plainly enough. It begins with the read about in the grand heroic legends, going back centuries before Saint Patrick. In Ireland, as in all the free nations of antiquity, every freeman was trained to the use of arms. Young man and soldier meant the same thing. There were no standing armies. In time of war, every freeman of military age was called out. The country was divided into a number of small states. Each of these states was called a triucha céad, that is, a "thirty hundred," because it was estimated that each state should be able to put 3,000 men in the field under arms. Each of these states had at its head a king, who was also its military commander. Each force of 3,000 men was called a cath. This word cath, in its meaning of a military force, is often represented by "battalion" in the English translations, but the cath was really a small army under its own commander.

Not much is known about the details of army organisation at this time, but the old tradition set a high value on military smartness and efficiency. The most famous of our ancient tales tells of the "thirty hundred" of the Gaians of Leinster in the war of the Brown Bull: "They are splendid soldiers. When the rest are beginning to make their enclosures and pitch their camps, the Gaians have already finished setting up their booths and huts. When the rest are still building booths and huts, the Gaians have finished preparing their food and drink. While the others are getting ready their food and drink, the Gaians have done eating and feasting, and their harps are playing for them. When all the others have finished eating and feasting, by that time the Gaians are asleep. And even as their serving men are distinguished above the serving men of the Men of Ireland, so shall their heroes and champions be distinguished above the heroes and champions of the Men of Ireland on this expedition. It is folly then for the rest to go, for the Gaians will enjoy the victory." There is meaning in these words.

ORIGIN OF THE FIANNA.

We come next to the time when the Romans, with the finest military organisation perhaps that every existed, had conquered all this part of the world except Ireland and the north of Scotland. The Irish imitated the Romans. They formed standing armies. Soldiering for the first time became a profession. That was the origin of the Fianna. The chiefs of the Fianna soon became a law to themselves. Then they went to war with each other. At last, in the battle of Gabhair, near Tara, about A.D. 800, they encountered the King of Ireland, Cairbre Lifeachar. Cairbre fell, but the Fianna were destroyed. Still, for more than 300 years afterwards, bodies of Fianna were organised and kept on foot, probably because during all that time the Germanic invasions went on in Britain and France. The Fianna were stationed in camps and garrisons, and some of the great earthworks of antiquity belong to their time. When there was no fighting on hand, they were kept in training by hunting deer and wild boars, which then abounded in the forests.

After A.D. 600 the Fianna disappeared, and the old system of freeman levies prevailed. From then till about a century after the Norman invasion, Ireland had no standing armies or professional soldiers. Men of letters, including all who went to school and the clergy of all grades, were not allowed to carry arms, and the tenants of the numerous church estates were exempt from military service under the kings. Perhaps mainly for these reasons, a local king's force was now reckoned at only 700 men. The age for military service began at 17; its

other limit is not definite. The education of a young freeman consisted of the practice of arms, horsemanship, swimming, and chess-playing; and when there was fighting to be done, it was men so prepared who had to do it. Each force appears to have been arranged in companies of 100 and sections of 10. Each man had to bring his own spear, javelin for throwing, sword and shield. To keep the men in training, and also to keep down the wolves, then numerous and destructive, wolf-hunts were regularly organised for which each man had to turn out. Practically all the fighting men were engaged in agriculture. Except to repel invasion, they could not be called out during seed-time or harvest. Each man could be required to serve in the field for six weeks in each year.

FABLE OF INTERNECINE WARS.

The "constant internecine wars" of ancient Ireland that we read of in some books are a fable. Ancient Ireland, until the Norsemen (or Danes, as they are often called) and after them the Norman-French-Welsh-English invaders came in, had less war than most countries. When kings had a dispute and could not settle it otherwise, they fought a battle, much as other men might fight a duel, and that was the end of it. A prolonged campaign, except against foreigners, or a succession of battles in one dispute, is seldom heard of.

Without any standing armies, Ireland and the Irish colony in Scotland put up a more successful resistance to the Norse invasions than the Anglo-Saxons and the Franks were able to do. From the Norsemen, the Irish learned the use of the broad-edged battle-axe.

The Normans, when they came to Ireland, were masters of the art of fortification and of shock tactics. They seized on the stone-built monasteries or converted ancient sepulchral mounds into stockaded moats. Their forces were moving fortifications of spearmen, bowmen, and armoured men at arms on heavy Norman chargers. Though the bow was known to the Irish, for some reason they never took kindly to it. Body armour they despised—"fine linen tunics on the race of Conn, and the Foreigners in one sheet of iron!" When they attacked a fortified position, the Norman bowmen awaited the time to break their ranks with a volley of arrows, and the charge of the men at arms completed the disorder. Even with superior numbers the Irish at first suffered heavy defeats. Before long they learned to adapt their tactics, and the enemy historian, Giraldus Cambrensis, bears witness that the invaders soon feared to meet the Irish battle-axes in the field, and had to rely on what he calls incastellation, that is, holding the country by means of castles and garrisons, which the Irish, with their annual short service system, could not easily reduce. Domhnall O Briain in Thomond, Cathal Croibhdhearg in Connacht, and Aodh O'Neill in Ulster, defied invasion while they lived. Still, the plan of incastellation gradually crept on and threatened to complete the conquest as Giraldus advised.

PROFESSION OF ARMS.

Then a new element appeared. The Hebrides and Argyle had long been conquered and occupied by the Norsemen, but by degrees they became once more Gaelicised, and their connection with Norway grew weaker and weaker. At the same time, they remained hostile to the kings of Scotland. So they came into close and friendly relations with the Irish of Tir Conaill and Tir Eoghain. Within a century of the Norman invasion of Ireland, large bodies of men from Argyle and the Hebrides began to enter the service of the Northern Irish kings. They were called Gall-oglaich, that is, "foreign soldiers," "galloglasses" in Irish English. These were professional fighting men, specially trained and armed, the first of the kind that appeared on the Irish side since the disappearance of the Fianna. By degrees they spread into Oriel, Breifny, Connacht, and Munster, always under Hebridean leaders. From the

stock of these galloglach "constables" came the families of Mac Domhnaill, Mac Dubhghaill, Mac Ruaidhri, Mac Sithigh, Mac Suibhne, Mac Cába, and others, in many parts of Ireland. The Irish in turn began to build castles or preserve the castles they captured, instead of destroying them, and to hold them with galloglach garrisons. Also, in imitation, a system of permanent military service, called buannacht, was adopted by the Irish themselves. The Irish professional or permanent soldier was called a buanna, not a galloglach.

Before this new means of defence, the power of the English Crown in Ireland rapidly diminished, and was at last confined to a few towns and fortresses and the Pale in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Among the Irish the system of standing forces did not displace the older system of freeman levies, but supplemented it. We learn from a proclamation of Aodh O'Neill, shortly before the year 1600, that each nominal "hundred," containing actually 84 men, was accompanied by a small number of galloglach, who no doubt supplied the expert element. Irish soldiers often served for pay in other countries. It was they, in the main, who won the "great English victory" of Agincourt over a French army many times their number. They were known in Germany, and readers may have seen copies of Albrecht Durer's engraving showing several types of Irish soldiers, with the inscription, "Here go the warmen of Ireland." Until firearms and artillery arrived to turn the scale, the warmen of Ireland were unexcelled.

THE LESSON FOR TO-DAY.

From this brief sketch of Irish military history down to the beginning of modern warfare, there are some practical lessons to be learned for our own time. The means and methods of warfare are always changing. They are changing at this moment. Valour and a certain facility in rapid organisation we always had. Discipline varied. Out setbacks came from being behind-hand and in adopting or adapting them. We may have a little too much vanity and self-satisfaction. For several centuries, with nothing to prevent them, our ancestors failed to supply themselves with fire-arms, artillery, and gunpowder, while poetssang flattery. Are we still thinking about the last war—or the next one?

We are not men of bloodshed. Every day our country joins in the prayer, "Destroy not my life with men of bloodshed." **We arm only for defence and maintenance of our rights. There is no middle course between that and the heroism of the most world-renowned Irishman of our time, Toirdhealbhach Mac Suibhne, descendant of a line of galloglach ancestors, and his was the greater heroism.**

PRINCIPLES OF WARFARE.

(Continued from page 4).

facts which history provides. One has to visualise the circumstances under which those facts arose and to endeavour to take the place of the actors with a view to realising the difficulties they had to conquer and how they overcame them. The decisions taken and the consequent results can be discussed and the whole action treated anew.

"The more an army is deficient in the experience of warfare," writes General de Peucker, "the more it behoves it to turn to the history of war, as a means of instruction and as a base for that instruction. Although the history of war cannot acquire experience, it can nevertheless prepare for it. In peace-time, it becomes the true means of learning war and of determining the fixed principles of the art of war."

(To be continued).



Chemical Warfare

The importance of chemical warfare as an effective arm of the up-to-date military machine is one of the lessons which may be learned from the late world war. The facts concerning this aspect of modern warfare have probably received less attention than those of any other important development in military science. This is particularly true of countries outside Germany and, possibly, America. Yet the chemical aspect of national defence in the future is one which cannot afford to be overlooked.

The initiation of chemical warfare as a definite military weapon may be said to date from the poison gas attack launched by the Germans against the Allies at Ypres in April, 1915. Although this attack was conducted solely with gas, it would be incorrect to suppose that no other type of chemical was used as this branch of warfare developed. No doubt, the chemistry of war originated under the stress of the poison gas campaign, but after 1915 liquids and solids were utilised by both sides, and towards the conclusion of the war the tendency was to concentrate on substances which, if they did not appear on the field of battle as solids and liquids, were at least capable of being transported to the front and projected against the enemy as such. A large number of different chemicals became available for use in this way as the poison war developed. These can be classified either according to their tactical advantages or their effect on the human being. According to an English scientist who saw service during the campaign, the British, French, American, and German armies all tended to the final adoption of a tactical classification, but the French emphasised the physiological side.

The Element of Surprise.

The critical factor of surprise in war was never nearer decisive success than on April 22nd, 1915, when, following a heavy bombardment, the Germans released great volumes of poisonous gas against the French Division at Ypres. Thick clouds of yellow smoke issued from the German trenches and gradually enveloped the French troops. "What follows almost defies description," says the British official report. "The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division . . . practically incapable of action at all. . . . The smoke and gas hid everything from sight, and hundreds of men were thrown into a comatose condition, and within an hour the whole position had to be abandoned together with 50 guns."

The substance used by the Germans in this operation is a heavy greenish yellow gas known as Chlorine, which, if inhaled in any

quantity, causes acute lung trouble, and finally death from suffocation. Military experts hold that the Germans just missed colossal success, rendered possible by the use of an entirely new war method, by failing to exploit this attack to the full. Their failure to do so was due largely to the fact that the master mind behind this new form of warfare was that of a scientist and not of a soldier. The new weapon was largely the work of world-famed German chemists, and the Army had not yet realised its tremendous potentialities.

Even as early as 1887, Professor Baeyer, the renowned organic chemist of Munich, lecturing to advanced students referred to the military value of certain chemical compounds. This remark would seem not to have been lost on those who built up the chemical manufacturing industries for which Germany is famous. These industries are organised on a dual basis. In time of war the ordinary plant in the chemical factories easily lends itself to the production of deadly chemical compounds of immense value in warfare. The poison gas used with such deadly effect at Ypres was ordinarily produced for bleaching and other commercial purposes, and so was readily available when required for use in war. This was a factor of very great importance to Germany. For instance, the production of poison gas in England on a large scale entailed the erection and organisation of factories and the training of expert staffs, all of which had been already accomplished by Germany for her normal chemical industries.

Field Preparations.

Soon after the outbreak of the war in 1914 Germany set about organising special Gas Units. After an experimental period satisfactory appliances for the discharge of poison gas were adopted, and a number of officers and men thoroughly trained in their manipulation. In the beginning, gas attacks were conducted on the following lines:—The front line trench of the sector from which the gas attack was to be developed was inspected by Gas Officers. At carefully selected positions deep narrow trenches were dug below the surface of the main trench just underneath the parapet. The heavy gas cylinders, weighing as much as 90 lbs., were carried to the front line by infantry, the discharge valves being protected by domes which screwed into the cylinder. The cylinders were then introduced into the holes prepared for them, tops flush with the trench bottom, and covered by a board on which was placed a kind of long bag stuffed with peat moss or other suitable material chemically treated so as to absorb any slight gas leakages which might occur. Three further layers of sandbags were then piled above the cylinder so as to conceal it, protect it from shell fragments and provide a fire-step for the infantry.

On the favourable night the dome was removed and a lead pipe connected to the cylinder and directed over the parapet into "No Man's Land" with the nozzle weighed down by a sandbag. The pioneers stood by the batteries of 20 cylinders, and

An t-Síothcháin na Dalá

An sgéal is fearr do thuit amach tsosa comhraic do tharla indiu. Is ná do bhí Eamon de Valera agus Mícheál Coileáin i gcomhairle a chéile ag féachaint a bhféadfaí aon rud do dhéanamh chun síothcháin do bhaint amach. Tá an síothcháin go ó gach éinne in Eirinn anois agus más rud é bhfuil an dá árd taoiseach sásta leis an réidhteach ba chóir go mbeadh an gnáth dhuine nó "an duine macánta" sásta leis. Do réir ár dtuairime beidh gach óglach in Eirinn ana shásta 'na aigne leis an síothcháin do deineadh. Bhí gach duine bréan de féin agus den chuma agus den chrot a bhí ar an dtír.

Ach, anois ó tharla go bhfuil an tsíothcháin ann, ba chóir go ndéanfadh gach óglach a bhfuil 'na chumas chun an tsíothcháin do bhuanú. Aondacht idir Gaelibh an úrlis is fearr atá againn chun saoirse na tíre do bhaint amach. Má bristear an aondacht úd beidh deire le cúis na nGael go deo na ndeór. Beimid i bhfad níos measa ná mar a bhíomar tar eis catha Chinn tSáile agus "Eiteall na nIarla." Tá ar gach duine againn a dhichead do dhéanamh d'fhonn an réidhteach agus an tsíothcháin do bhuanú.

AN CURRACH I SEILBH NA nGAEL.

Is minic do chúlas "i gCurrach Cille Dara do casadh liom gradh mo chléibh." Agus is 'mó Gael in Eirinn indiu a bhfuil seana thaghe aige ar an gCurrach chéadna. Ar feadh breis is bliain do bhíodar 'na bpríosúnaibh ann agus an Tommy ag bagairt ortha. Anois tá an Tommy ag imtheacht agus saighdiúirí na nGael ag dul isteach. An Currach an t-arm ionad ba mhó a bhí ag comhacht na Sasanach sa tír seo. Aon iarracht a dhein Eireannaigh riamh chun saoirse do bhaint amach ón gCurrach do bhriseadh é. Bhí iomlán neart na nGall ann.

Agus indiu tá brat na nGael ar seóladh ón túr uisce ann, á chur in iúl do chách go bhfuil deire le réim na nGall agus go bhfuil "Eire arís ag Cáit ní Dhuibhir."

PORTOBELLO LEIS.

Ar an 17adh lá de Bhealtaine do chuaidh Gárdaí Atha Cliath isteach i mBaraic Portobello, ceann des na baraicibh is 'mó sa chathair.

Táimid ag dul chun cinn go maith agus le congnamh Dé beidh gach aon rud all right, ach, Gael a bheith ar aon aigne. Sin an t-aon rud amháin a dhéanfaidh an tír do shábháil anois.

after a given signal released the poison gas. At this stage the infantry retired to leave the front line for the pioneers. When surprise was complete, artillery retaliation to the gas attack was very late in developing.

The evolution of chemical warfare, however, obviated much of the arduous and lengthy effort which marked the first stages of this new war method, as shall be shown in succeeding articles.

Army Orders

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 1.

EMERGENCY KIT (OFFICERS).

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Auto. or Revolver | 2 Pair Drawers |
| 100 Rds. Ammunition | 2 Singlets |
| 1 Tunic | 2 Shirts |
| 1 Pair Breeches | |
| 1 " Slacks | |
| 1 " Leggings | 1 Mug (enamel) |
| 1 " Boots | 1 Plate |
| 1 Great Coat | 1 Knife |
| 1 Cap | 1 Fork |
| 1 S.B. Belt | 1 Spoon |
| 1 Holster | 1 Clothes Brush |
| 2 Amm. Pouches | 1 Hair Brush |
| 3 Blankets | 1 Boot Brush |
| 1 Ground Sheet | 1 Comb |
| 2 Towels | 1 Whistle |
| 2 Pair Braces | 1 Electric Torch |
| 1 " Gloves | 1 Kit Bag |
| 1 Cardigan Jacket | 1 Trench Coat |
| 6 Handkerchiefs | 1 Cleaning Outfit (Arms) |
| 3 Pair Socks | |

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 2.

EMERGENCY KIT (N.C.O's & PRIVATES).

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Rifle | 3 Blankets |
| 100 Rds. Ammunition | 2 Pair Braces |
| 1 Tunic | 1 Ground Sheet |
| 1 Pair Breeches | 1 Pair Gloves |
| 1 " Leggings | 1 Cardigan Jacket |
| 1 " Boots | |
| 1 Great Coat | 1 Mug (enamel) |
| 2 Shirts | 1 Plate |
| 2 Singlets | 1 Knife |
| 2 Pair Drawers | 1 Fork |
| 3 " Socks | 1 Spoon |
| 1 Cap | 1 Clothes Brush |
| 6 Handkerchiefs | 1 Boot Brush |
| 1 Belt | 1 Comb |
| 1 Pair Shoulder Straps | 1 Kit Bag |
| 4 Amm. Pouches | 1 Cleaning Outfits (Arms) |
| 2 Towels | |

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 3.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

On and after 1st June, 1922, no Accounts will be passed for payment, except for Materials supplied during the month preceeding that in which statements of Accounts are furnished.

All bills for Materials supplied up to the end of April should be in before 1st June, 1922. Any bills for Materials supplied before the end of April, arriving after 1st June, 1922, must be accompanied by an explanatory statement, otherwise they will be returned.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 4.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Food Supplies for any Areas or Barracks in respect of which Accounts are submitted to this Department for payment, must not exceed the rations equivalent for the number of men in that Area or Barrack.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 5.

HIRING OF CARS, ETC.

All Transport required must be requisitioned from the District Transport Officer on or after 1st June, 1922. When cars are not available, hirage is allowed, but it must first receive sanction of the District Transport Officer, otherwise bills will not be passed for payment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
16TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 6.

MATERIALS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT.

All spare parts, petrol or other Materials for Motor Transport must be requisitioned from the District Transport Officer. No bills for Motor Transport Materials purchased on or after 1st June, 1922, will be allowed.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
15TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 7.

RATIONS OUTSIDE BARRACKS.

Bills for Meals or maintenance expenses incurred by officers and men away from Barracks on or after 1st June, 1922, will not be passed for payment.

All such expenses must be borne by the officers or men themselves and claims for refund should be made through their officers to the District Paymaster.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
15TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 8.

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT.

All Equipment required must be drawn from the District Supply Stores after 1st June, 1922. The Paymaster will not pass for payment debts incurred by Quartermasters or any other officers for Equipment purchased on or after the above date.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
15TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 9.

USE OF MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Motor Cars, Cycles, or any other army vehicles must not be used for any other purpose except for army work without permission in writing from the G.H.Q.'s Office, the Chief Transport Office, or the District Transport Office.

Officers issuing Permits for use of Cars, etc., etc., will be held responsible for any loss, damage, etc., and must pay for same.

This Order will be rigidly enforced and all breaches should be reported immediately.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
15TH MAY, 1922.

Regulation No. 10.

CHARGES FOR EMPTIES.

Charges for returnable Empties will in future be struck off accounts. No packing cases, petrol tins, casks, etc., etc., will be paid for.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

WATER DISCIPLINE.

Don't drink water when on the march if you can possibly avoid it. By practice it is quite easy to do without it. There are several things which increase thirst: (a) Smoking; (b) Breathing through the mouth and not the nose; (c) Chewing and spitting.

It is absolutely necessary to control the use of the water bottle and to keep it for positive need only. Cold tea is a good thirst quencher, and, if put in boiling, it acts as a disinfectant of the bottle. This cleaning of the bottle is a very necessary point to remember, but don't wash it out with stones or sand, they always contain more dirt.

NIGHT SCOUTING.

A scout has to be able to notice small details just as much by night as by day, and this he has to do chiefly by listening, occasionally by feeling or smelling.

In the stillness of the night sounds carry farther than by day. If you put your ear to the ground or place it against a stick, or especially against a drum, which is touching the ground, you will hear the shake of a horse's hoofs or the thud of a man's footfall a long way off. Another way is to open a knife with the blade at each end, stick one blade into the ground and hold the other between your teeth, and you will hear all the better.

The human voice, even though talking low, carries to a great distance, and is not likely to be mistaken for any other sound.

Appointments and Promotions

Quartermaster-General's Department.

Staff Routine Order No. 8.

FORMATION OF CORPS.

- The Department will be divided into the following Corps immediately:—
 - Army Ordnance Corps.
 - Army Supply Corps.
 - Army Transport Corps.
 - Army Pay Corps.
- Each Corps will have a Headquarters at Portobello and the country will be divided up into 6 Districts with a Headquarters for each district, viz.:—
 - Eastern district Headquarters—Welling-ton.
 - South Eastern district—Kilkenny.
 - South Western district—Ennis.
 - Mid. Western district—Athlone.
 - Southern district—(not yet fixed).
 - Northern district—(not yet fixed).
- District Quartermasters are appointed for the different district, and they will be directly responsible to this office for all administration in their areas:—
 - Eastern District—Q.M. Comdt. J. Dunne, Rank of Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 - Sth. Eastern District—Dist. Q.M. Col. Comdt. Cronin rank of Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 - Sth. Western District—Dist. Q.M. Col. Comdt. McGrath, rank of Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 - (e & f) Southern and Northern Districts—(not yet filled).

4. ORDNANCE CORPS.

The appointments in the Ordnance Corps are as follows:—

- Chief Ordnance Officer—Comdt. S. Quinn, rank of Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 Asst. Chief Ordnance Officer—Capt. B. McMahon, rank Batt. Comdt.
 Officer in charge of Depot, Portobello—Capt. P. MacMahon.
 Officer in charge of Eastern District—Capt. G. Hampton.
 Officer in charge of Eastern District Sub-Depot, Curragh—Capt. Harper.
 Officer in charge of Sth. Eastern District—(not filled).
 Officer in charge of Sth. Western District—Capt. L. Duffy.
 Officer in charge of Mid. Western District—(not filled).
 Officer in charge of Southern District—(not filled).
 Officer in charge of Northern District—(not filled).
 The following will also be transferred to the Ordnance Corps:—
 J. Curran.
 Sergt. Lynch, Staff.
 Cadet Lane.
 Capt. B. McMahon's Staff from Marlboro' Hall.
 Ltn. J. Doyle, and other Armourers.

5. SUPPLY CORPS.

The appointments in the Supply Corps are as follows:—

- Chief Supply Officer Comdt. Guilfoyle—Rank Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 Asst. Chief Supply Officer V. Comdt. Carver—Rank Batt. Comdt.
 Officer i/c Portobello Depot, Sergt. B. Fitzgerald—Rank 2nd Ltn.
 Officer i/c Eastern Dist.—Capt. T. Fitzgerald.
 Officer i/c Eastern Dist. Sub-Depot, Curragh—Capt. H. Byrne.
 Officer i/c Eastern Dist. Sub-Depot, Trim—Capt. McKenna.
 Officer i/c South Eastern District—Capt. Bennett, asstd. by Lt. Leigh.
 Officer i/c South Eastern Dist. Sub. Depot—Maryboro'—Lt. Costello.
 Officer i/c South Western Dist.—(not filled).
 Officer i/c Mid. Western Dist.—(not filled).
 Officer i/c Southern District—(not filled).
 Officer i/c Northern District—(not filled).
 The following will also be transferred to Supply Corps:—
 Sergt. C. O'Reilly and Staff.
 Sergt. Fitzgerald's Staff.

6. TRANSPORT CORPS.

The appointments in the Transport Corps are as follows:—
 Chief Transport Officer, V. Comdt. W. M.

Rank Col. Comdt. on Staff.
 Officer i/c Depot, Portobello—Lt. J. Keogh—Rank Captain.
 Officer i/c Depot, South Wall, Lt. W. Fitzgerald—Rank Capt., asstd. by Lt. Murphy.
 Officer i/c Depot Eastern Dist.—Capt. W. Fegan.
 Officer i/c Depot, Eastern Dist. Sub. Depot, Curragh, Sergt. Coates—Rank 2nd Lieut.
 Officer i/c Depot Eastern Dist., Sub. Depot B. Bush, Sgt. Mullen—Rank 2nd Lieut.
 Officer i/c Sth. Eastern Dist., Lt. McLernon—Rank Captain.
 Officer i/c Sth. Western Dist.—Capt. B. O'Neill
 Officer i/c Mid. Western Dist., Lt. O'Reilly—Rank Captain.
 Officer i/c Southern Dist.—(not filled).
 Officer i/c Northern Dist.—(not filled).

The following will be also transferred to the Transport Corps:—

Lt. J. Dunne O/I/C Despatch Riders at Portobello.
 All Transport men to be divided up between the different Districts.

7. PAY CORPS.

The appointments in the Pay Corps are as follows:—

Chief Pay Officer, V. Comdt. Ryan—Rank Col. Comdt. on Staff.

Asst. Chief Pay Officer, Cad. D. Colgen—Rank Captain.

Assisted by 1st. Lt. J. Nolan—Rank Captain.

Eastern District, P. King—Rank Captain.

Sth. Eastern District, B. Young—Rank Captain.

Sth. Western District, Capt. Canavan—Rank Captain.

Mid. Western District, L. McDermot—Rank Captain.

Southern District—(not filled).

Northern District—(not filled).

All Accounts and Pay Staffs will also be attached to this Corps.

9. Salvage, Contracts, Records and Claims Sections to be attached to the Quartermaster General's Office and to continue work as at present.

9. A Canteen Board will be formed consisting of the following Officers: Capt. J. McCaffrey, Lt. Ryan, Lt. Kennedy, Lt. Luby, and another officer to be appointed who will take charge.

10. An Inspection Staff will be appointed for the purpose of organising and inspecting all branches of the Department and all Barracks work under a Chief Inspector.

11. The following shops will come under the Barrack Quartermaster in each Barrack:—

- Tailors' Shops.
- Bootmakers' Shops.
- Carpenters' Shops.
- Painters' Shops.
- Fittings' Shops.
- Barbers' Shops.
- Baths and Laundries.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

15th May, 1922.

THE DUBLIN GUARDS BRIGADE.

The following further appointments and promotions on the completion of the organisation of the Dublin Guards' Brigade are announced:—

Comdt. P. O'Daly to be Brigadier. Brigadier O'Daly joined the Volunteers in 1913. In charge of party which captured Magazine Fort, 1916, and interned in England subsequently. Joined the Guards on formation, and was in charge of all operations carried out by this unit, including Ashtown, Mount Street, Abattoir and Custom House. Captured in the latter part of 1920, interned in Ballykinlar, from which he was released in March, 1921. Given charge of Guards and A.S.U. in 1921, with rank of Captain. Promoted Commandant on formation of Guards Battalion.

Capt. M. Stephenson, promoted to be Brigade Adjutant, with rank of Lieut.-Comdt. Lieut.-Comdt. Stephenson joined Volunteers in September, 1916. Promoted Section-Commander to Section 4, C Coy., April, 1917, and took part in any operations undertaken by his Company. Under the command of the late Comdt. Peadar Casey, Lieut.-Comdt. Stephenson was engaged in several operations in Dublin, including the raid on King's Inns. Attached to A.S.U. from its formation, and took part in all his engagements in his area. Wounded by machine-gun at Custom House, but escaped. Arrested a week later and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, seven months of which he completed under the General Amnesty.

1st BATTALION.

Lt. J. Leonard to be Commandant. Comdt. Leonard joined the Volunteers in 1916, and belonged to B Coy., 2nd Batt. He was one of the men chosen by the late Comdt. McKee to

form the Guards Unit on the 22nd Sept., 1919. Comdt. Leonard took part in the Ashtown ambush and every engagement carried out by the Unit up to the Truce, and entered Mountjoy Prison dressed as a British officer, when the attempt was made to release Major-General McKeon.

Capt. J. McGuinness to be Vice-Commandant. Vice-Commandant McGuinness joined F Coy., 4th Batt., in 1916, and later the A.S.U., with which he fought. He was commended for his gallant service in covering the retreat of A Coy., 1st Eastern Division, when the Company was surprised by enemy forces at Hazelhatch.

Lieut. McKenna joined Fianna Eireann in 1914, and transferred to the Volunteers in 1917. Joined the Guards in 1921 under Brigadier P. O'Daly, and took part in several operations, including the Abattoir and Custom House, where he was captured and subsequently interned in Kilmainham Prison.

Lieut. W. Walsh to be Quartermaster. Lieut. Walsh belonged to E Coy., 2nd Battn., since 1914, and saw active service throughout the entire war, including 1916.

Sergt. J. Murtagh gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Murtagh joined the Volunteers in February, 1915, under the late Thomas McDonagh, and was attached to B Coy., 2nd Batt. Fought in several engagements around Dublin, including L. and N. R. Railway Hotel.

B COMPANY.

2nd Lieut. J. Dempsey promoted to be Captain. Capt. Dempsey joined the Volunteers, E Coy., 2nd Batt., in 1914, and fought at Magazine Fort under Brigadier P. O'Daly in 1916. Joined the Guards on formation.

Sergt. T. Drumm gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Drumm was an active Volunteer from 1914, and belonged to E Coy., 2nd Batt., taking part in several of the most important operations in which his Battalion was concerned.

C COMPANY.

1st Lieut. J. Byrne promoted to be Captain. Capt. Byrne joined Fianna Eireann in 1914 under Capt. Sean Heuston. Transferred to Volunteers, B Coy., 2nd Batt., 1920, and assisted the Guards in several engagements.

2nd Lieut. C. Downey promoted to be 1st Lieut. Lieut. Downey joined the Volunteers in 1916, B Coy., 3rd Batt. He took part in several day ambushes in Dublin.

Sergt. Kearney gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Kearney joined the Volunteers in 1913 under the late Padraic Pearse. He served until 1915, when he went to England, where he was employed until 1918. Rejoined Volunteers in 1918, and took part in all activities carried out by his Company.

2nd BATTALION.

Capt. P. O'Connor promoted to be Commandant of the 2nd Battn. Record published in last issue.

Capt. V. Byrne promoted to be Vice-Comdt. Vice-Comdt. Byrne joined the Volunteers in 1913, E Coy., 2nd Batt. Joined Guards on formation, and fought in all operations carried out by the Unit, including Ashtown, Mount Street, Mountjoy and Custom House, from which he escaped.

2nd Lieut. C. Fitzsimons to be Quartermaster, promoted 1st Lieut. Lieut. Fitzsimons has had a long record of service as a Volunteer. He fought in 1916, and as a member of F Coy., 2nd Batt., was associated with, amongst other engagements, the Custom House and Mount Street. He was a member of the A.S.U.

A COMPANY.

1st Lieut. W. McClean promoted to be Captain. Capt. McClean joined the Volunteers in 1917, E Coy., 3rd Batt. Took part in several operations in Dublin, including Mount Street, in which he was wounded.

2nd Lieut. Joe Byrne promoted to be 1st

Lieut. Lieut. Byrne joined the Volunteers in 1916, and fought in G.P.O. Joined the Guards on formation, and took part in several operations under Brigadier O'Daly, including Abattoir and Custom House. He escaped from the latter.

Coy.-Sergt. M. Nolan gazetted 1st. Lieut. Lieut. Nolan joined the Volunteers in 1913 under the late Padraic Pearse. He served until 1915, when he went to England. On his return took part in all operations by his Coy. after 1920.

Sergt. P. Dalton gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Dalton joined the Volunteers in February, 1915, under Thomas McDonagh, and was attached to B Coy., 2nd Batt. Fought in several engagements around Dublin, including the L. and N.W. Railway Hotel.

G COMPANY.

1st Lieut. M. Dunne promoted to be Captain. Capt. Dunne joined Volunteers in 1916, and fought with distinction in A.S.U. around Dublin. He escaped from Custom House.

Sergt. M. White gazetted 1st. Lieut. Lieut. White joined Volunteers in 1917 and saw service with his Company until attached to A.S.U. He was arrested at 100 Seville Place, and sentenced to five years, twelve months of which he had served in Dartmoor before the General Amnesty.

Sergt. E. Stapleton gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Stapleton joined the Volunteers in 1917, being attached to C Coy., 1st Batt., under Capt. Sean Flood. He was transferred to C Coy., 2nd Batt., in 1920, and was associated with several of the most important engagements of this Battalion, including the Custom House. He was arrested during an operation by his Battalion in the City in March, 1921.

D COMPANY.

P. Rigney gazetted 1st Lieut. Lieut. Rigney joined the Volunteers in 1916, C Coy., 4th Batt. Volunteered for A.S.U. on its formation, and fought with distinction in several Dublin engagements, including Camden Street, Half-way House, Ballyfermot and the Custom House. Was captured at Inchicore before the Truce, and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Escaped after Truce from Mountjoy Prison dressed as an R.I.C. Auxiliary.

1st WESTERN DIVISION.

Comdt. M. Hogan to be Divisional Quartermaster. Fought during the war with flying columns in different parts of the South. Arrested in England in connection with the arms raid in Chelsea and Windsor. Recently released from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison.

Capt. C. O'Halloran to be Assistant Divisional Adjutant. Capt. O'Halloran fought in Dublin in 1916. Subsequently he served with the mid-Clare Flying Column, and was arrested after an engagement in November, 1920, following which he was imprisoned for over a year. Capt. O'Halloran was a Battalion Quartermaster, and was attached to the 4th Brigade.

Frank Teeling gazetted 1st Lieut. Lieut. Teeling, who is a native of Dublin, belonged to E Coy. of the 2nd Battn. He was associated with all the leading engagements of the 2nd Batt., and took part in the Mount Street battle, when he was severely wounded. Lieut. Teeling was taken prisoner, courtmartialled, and sentenced to be hanged, but succeeded in escaping from Kilmainham Jail. He was attached to the Dublin Guard for a period before proceeding on service to Clare.

Sergt. M. Tuohy gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Tuohy served during the war with the East Clare Flying Column.

Eamonn Roche gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Roche saw active service during the war, being attached to the 4th Brigade as Intelligence Officer.

Sergt. G. Powell gazetted 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Powell belonged to the 4th Brigade, with which he fought all through the war.