(D) 17)

o' DUFFY. Owen.

Ext New Resultion Nov News Nova

CRIMINALS - A DISCLOSURE.

we have received the following for publication.

To the "ditor, roblacht na h-Eireann.

Mountjoy Jail, 14th July, 1922.

A. Chara,

The constant re-iteration in all statements emanating from Free State Headquarters that we of the I.R.A Forces are Criminals, Looters, Robbers etc., forces me to expose the following fact. After the pact between De-Valera and Collins had been made I was asked to meet Hoin O'Duffy, Chief of Staff, Free State Army to arrange combined action in the North between his men and the Executive Forces. At that meeting O'Duffy suggested that I should not go North but should take over "Major General Dalton's place post at the Bush. Now, this is only one of the many posts offered to us "Criminals" Numbers of our men have had offerse of the same type made to them from time to time.

Up to a few weeks ago we were considered the type suitable for the work on G.H.Q. Beggars Lush - today we are designated common criminals, rowbbers etc etc.

I leave it to the people of Ireland to judge the vile Free State propaganda and the characters of the men responsible for it.

> Beir beannacht o TOMAS DE BARRA. I.R.A. EXECUTIVE..

4-7-22

# GENER O'DUFFY'S TOUR.

# TRIBUTE TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

General O'Duffy, Chief of Staff, accompanied by Major-General Dalton, visited the various positions on the north side of the city yesterday, calling at Brigade Headquarters at Amiens street Station, the Four Courts Hotel, and the Bolton street Technical Schools.

He examined the ruins of the Four Courts, and discussed the attack with a number of officers who were engaged in the bombardment and storming of the

building. His attention was drawn to the large number of unexploded mines inside and outside the Four Courts, the place being literally a network of mine cables. With one exception, all these death-traps failed in their object when the building was being rushed.

The mine which had exploded caused no serious injury to any of the National

troops. Among the débris the remains of a number of valuable motor-cars, for which the Army Intelligence Department have been on the look-out for months, were pointed out to him.

The Chief of Staff expressed himself as absolutely satisfied that the revolt has been broken in the city, and that the few remaining positions occupied by the Firregulars will be cleared of these very shortly.

He observed that the moral of the troops was splendid, and that their discipline and continued and anxious concern Mor the lives and property of the citizens

was deserving of all praise. He added that the officers, without exception, commanded the confidence and respect of the rank and file.

# THE NATIONAL ARMY.

## NEW COMMANDS.

"An tOglac" announces that the following commands have been established by General Headquarters, National Army:-

Eastern Command-This embraces the 4th and 5th Northern Divisions, the 1st and 2nd Eastern Divisions, including Dublin City, the Guards' Brigade, Wexford North and South, and Carlow Brigades. The Chief-of-Staff has taken command of this area.

Southern Command-This comprises the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Southern Divisions, and the 1st Western Division. Lieutenant General O'Connell, A.C.S., has been placed in command.

Western Command-The Command embraces the Midland Division and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Western Divisions, with Major-General McKeon as O.C.

"Inish Independent"

14 - 7-22

# SUPREME CONTROL

# GENERALS COLLINS, MULCAHY, AND O'DUFFY

# THE SOUTH-WEST COMMAND

POSTS FOR MESSRS. LYNCH, O'HIGGINS, McGRATH AND HEGARTY

# KILMAINHAM NOW A MILITARY

The following official statement was issued by G.H.Q., Irish Army, at 11.30 p.m. last night:

"A War Council has been created by the Government to direct the military operations now in progress. The following have been appointed to constitute the War Council:

"Michael O Coileain, Commander-in-Chief.

"Richard O Maolchatha, Chief of General Staff and Minister of Defence. "Eoin O Dubhthaigh, General in Command, South-Western Division.

## Other Appointments.

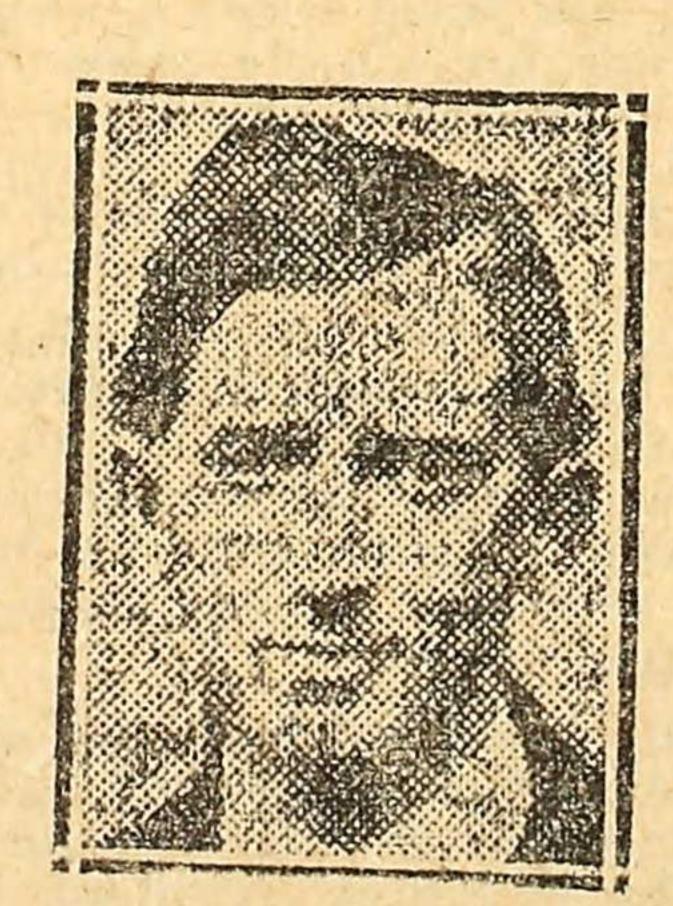
"The following additional appointments have been made:-

"Fionan O Loingsigh, to be Vice-Commandant, South Western Division, with rank of Commandant-General,

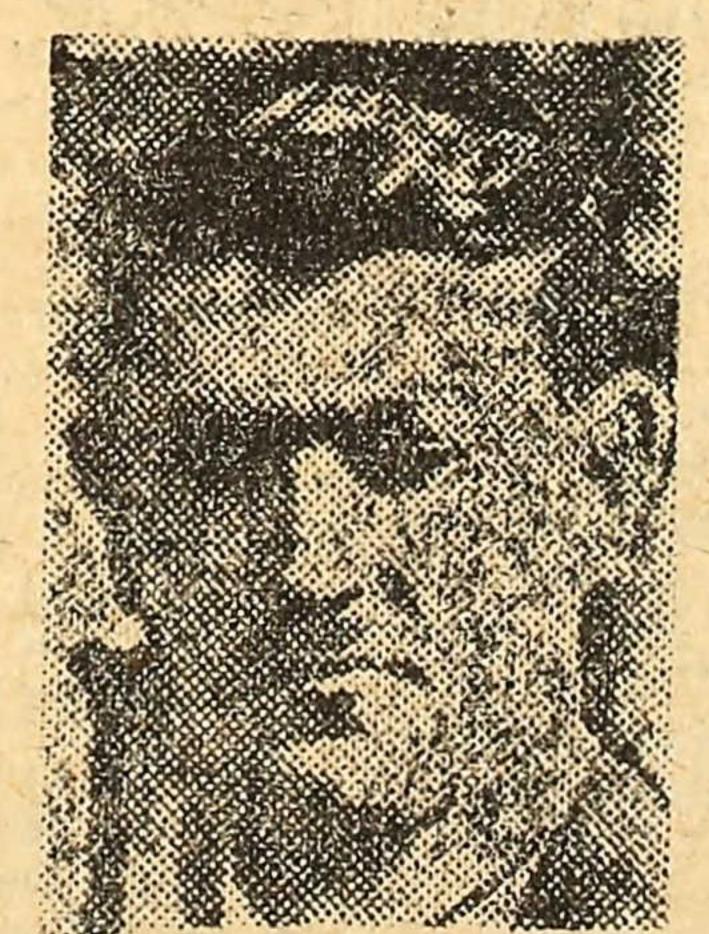
"Caoimhghain O hUigin, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Commandant-General.

"Seosamh MacGraith, to be Director of Intelligence on General Staff, with rank of Major-General.

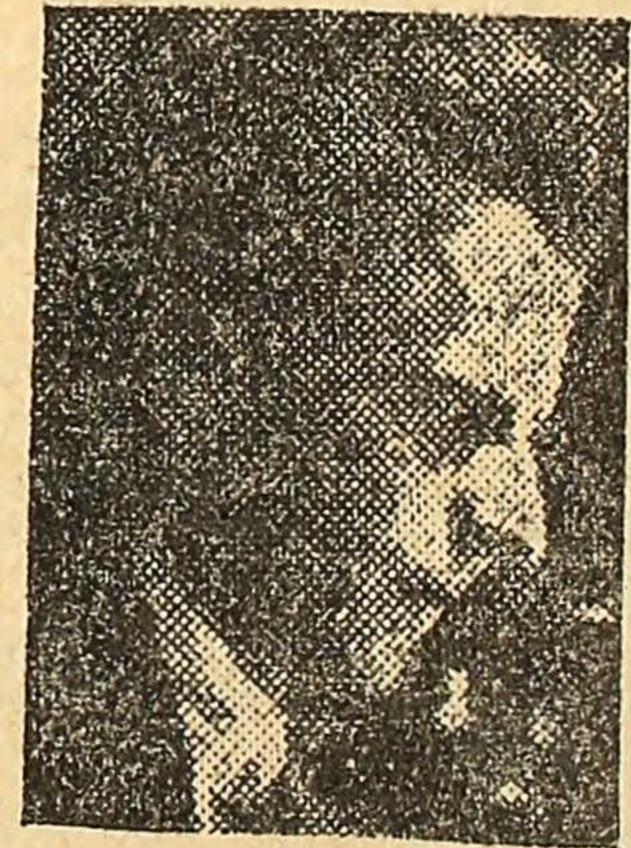
"Diarmuid O hEigceartaigh, to be Commandant-General on Staff."



Gen, Mulcahy.



Gen, Collins.



Gen. O'Duffy.

# Records of Officers.

Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, a Monaghan man, was prominent in Volunteer service and G.A.A. circles, and commanded one of the Northern Divisions during the Anglo-Irish hostilities. He was elected to Dail Eireann in 1921, and again returned at the recent election for Monaghan. He was appointed Chief of Staff in succession to Gen. Mulcahy, when the latter became Minister of Defence on the ratification of the Treaty.

PIALTAS SEALADACH NA hEIREANN. RIALTAS SEALADACH NA hEIREANN. (Irish Provisional Government.)

# FOGRA OIFIGIUIL.

Tá Triúr ceaptha mar Chomhairle Chogaidh chun' an obair airm atá ar siubhal anois do stiúradh. Do ceapadh na daoine seo leanas mar an Chomhairle Chogaidh:-

MICHEAL O COILEAIN, Ard-Taoiseach 1 gCeannas an Ghnáith-Airm. RISTEARD O MAOLCHATHA, Ard-Taoiseach, Ceann Fuirinne agus Aire Cosanta.

DUBHTHAIGH, Ard-Taoiseach i gCeannas na Roinne Thiar Theas. Baile Atha Cliath, an 12adh lá so d'Iúl, 1922.

MICHEAL MAC DONN

# OFFICIAL NOTICE.

A War Council of Three has been created to direct the military operations now in progress. The following have been appointed to constitute the War Council:-

MICHAEL COLLINS, General Commanding in Chief. RICHARD MULCAHY, General Chief of Staff

and Minister of Defence. EOIN O'DUFFY, General in Command South Western Division.

Dublin, this 12th day of July, 1922. CHADHA, Gníomh-Rúnaí don Rialtas Sealadach.

(Acting Secretary to the Provisional Government).

CITAT ADAOTT NA LA LUTDIA

# FREE NIS JOURNAL

atement issued by the Dail Publicity Deartment on Saturday evening:-

"A meeting took place in the Mansion

louse at 3 p.m.

"The following officers for G.H.Q. were resent:-General Eoin O'Duffy, Major-Leneral Gearoid O'Sullivan, Major-General Sean McKeon. The officers for the Four Courts Army Executive were: -- Commandant Liam Lynch, Commandant Liam Mellowes, Commandant Sean Moylan.

## POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

"It was agreed to continue the Truce with a view to allowing the Committee to bring their work to completion.

"The release of all soldier prisoners not charged with civil offences was agreed

the recent shootings at Athlone and Mul-

"In view of the extension of the Truce period it was arranged to evacuate the Ballast Office, so as not to impose unnecessary hardship on employes threatened with unemployment as a result of the occupa-

# tion. CONTINUANCE.

The Army officers met at 3 o'clock in the Mansion House, and a notice was issued subsequently, over the signatures of General O'Duffy and Commandant Liam Lynch, ordering an open continuance of the Truce, with a view to allowing the Army and the Dail Committee to bring their work to completion.

The officers present were:-

BEGGARS' BUSH-

GENERAL O'DUFFY, MAJOR-GENERAL McKEON. FOUR COURTS-

COMMANDANT LYNCH. COMMANDANT MELLOWES, COMMANDANT MOYLAN.

The results of the Army officers' deliberatons were disclosed in the following official

# "ABSOLUTE FREEDOM" THE GOAL

# PARADE IN CLARE

A thousand Dail troops paraded on the Clare side of Limerick, yesterday, at an anniversary celebration, this being possibly the largest ceremonial mobilisation of the Irish Army seen in modern days.

General O'Duffy, Chief of Staff, in an address to the troops, denied that they were false to the dead. "Absolute freedom," he said, was their goal; and it was for them to see that it was reached in the shortest possible time.

## HISTORIC SIGHT

A grand muster of the Irish Army was witnessed in Limerick yesterday, when "A Commission was arranged to investigate 1,000 Dail troops, fully armed and equipped,

> special train, 500 the rising generation." Gen. A. Brennan, with regimental split. band; and troops from Clare and Limerick, under Commdt. Murphy.

Gen. E. O'Duffy. killed at Spike Island. The remains are interred in Meelick Churchyard. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Canon O'Kennedy. Pres. St. Flannan's College, Ennis. at which 15 priests assisted. The junior choir of the college, under Mons. Slick, organist, sang the sacred music.

The day was observed as a holiday in the parish. The troops on arrival were met by Very Rev. Canon Russell, P.P. Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, Chief of Staff, was present, accompanied by Comdt.-Gen. M. Brennan, 1st Western Divn.; Col.-Comdt. Keogh, G.H.Q., and Col.-Comdt. Reynolds. Comdt. Forde, of the Army Executive churchyard, when ideals for which these forces, was also present.

At the conclusion of the religious cere- freedom of Ireland (loud cheers).

I mony floral tributes were placed on graves from officers and staff of the Western Divn. (Limerick Bgde.) and relatives. The troops were then drawn up in massed formation and addressed by Gen. O'Duffy. On the return journey the salute was taken by Gen. O'Duffy at Cruise's Hotel.

General O'Duffy, in his address to the troops, said they had come there to show that in the day of victory they had not forgotten the men who had given their lives to secure it. He spoke of victory

because to-day the Tricolour floated over the barracks of Clare, where 12 months ago the emblem of tyranny, the Union Jack, floated.

To-day Ireland's army marched, fully equipped, through the streets of Limerick, which city, above all others, 12 months ago was in the grip of the Sassenach.

#### IF THE DEAD COULD SPEAK.

It was said they had not been true to the dead, or true to the ideals for which they died. If these men could speak they would say: "You have secured a position; marched through the city to Meelick for strengthen it and work it in the nation's an anniversary commemoration. From interest; put your trust in God and in the Galway came, by right, strong arm for the present, and in

men, under Brig.- They might ask themselves on what side would Clare men be in the unfortunate

He could not believe that any of these men would take a different stand from that taken by their comrades of the Flying Column,

The occasion was who were there that day and true in their The occasion was who were there that day and true in their the first anniver- allegiances. He could not believe that sary of the deaths they would take a different stand from of Lts. Glesson and their families who stood by them. God M'Carthy, who forbid that they should prove false to the were killed in an dead and the ideals for which they diedambush at Cratloe, the Republic, as they understood it.

#### and of Capt. White, THINGS DONE IN FREEDOM'S NAME.

There were many things done at present in the name of freedom that would bring a blush of shame to their faces, things that would take the present generation to eradicate. On behalf of the army he tendered sympathy to the families and relatives of their fallen comrades, and to their fellow-soldiers, on the loss sustained by their deaths. Let them be true to their ideals and emulate them.

Absolute freedom was their goal, and it was for them to see that the goal was reached in the shortest possible time.

They might meet again in Meelick men died had been attained—the complete

# OGLAIGH NA HEIREANN.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, having regard to the frequency with which raids have been carried out by irresponsible persons, General Headquarters desire to make it known that in cases where in the public interest the search of any premises appears necessary, the Officer in charge of the Search Party will be provided with an Official Warrant. Such Warrant will bear the signature of an officer of not less rank than Brigade Commandant, and shall be produced on demand being made for it.

The Search Party shall be commanded by an officer, not lower rank than Captain, who shall be responsible for the conduct of the party.

Searches shall ordinarily be carried out in the day time.

There shall be as little interference as possible, consistent with the efficient performance of duty, with persons or property found in any premises searched.

The officer in command of the Search Party will present in each case at the close of the Search a document to be signed that no damage was done to the premises. If the occupier or other person refuses or declines to sign, no claim for compensation will be admitted unless before the departure of the officer in charge a written statement of the said damage is served on the officer, or that within one hour a statement of the damage so inflicted, or alleged to be done, be served on the officer in charge of the Barracks from which the Search Party set out.

By Order,

EOIN O'DUFFY, Chief of Staff.

Beggar's Bush Barracks.

### WARNING.

"1. Owing to the looting of private and public property which has taken place in the city during the past few days, the troops have definite orders in future to shoot looters at sight.

"2. Drastic action will be taken against those people who, under guise of the Red Cross, or the plea of humanitarism, commit, or attempt to commit, acts of treachery.

"By Order,

"EOIN O DUBHTHAIGH,

"Chief of Staff."

FREEMANS. 16-2-22.

AT THE FUNERAL OF

COMDT FITZPATRICK (SHOT

DEAD AT CLONES RLY STATION)

O'DUFFY PAID THE

FOLLOWING TRIBUTE:-

Before the grave was closed, Comdt. Eoin O'Duffy, Chief of Staff, delivered an oration, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the sterling character of Comdt. Fitzpatrick. When his country called the Commandant laid down the nurley for the rifle, and was identified with the formation of one of the most active companies in Fermanagh-Wattlebridge. His first action, the Chief of Staff said, was at the capture of Ballytrain barracks. Following the attack he was arrested, and underwent the hungerstrike in Belfast Gaol with the speaker. On hs release, and when fighting had to be done, he took his part in the flying column, and was one of the bravest of men.

#### WOUNDED IN ACTION.

He was twice wounded in action. After being wounded on the second occasion he was captured, but was rescued from Monaghan Infirmary. That rescue the speaker described as one of the greatest achievements in the Irish war. Hardly a family in Ireland had suffered more than the Fitzpatricks. At one time three of Mr. Fitzpatrick's sons were in custody, and the fourth was "on the run." Their property was also burned. "Would to God," concluded the Chief of Staff, "that the people of Ireland united, so that the blood of this brave man and of others shall ot be shed in vain."

Many beautiful wreaths were laid on the grave.

'IRISH TIMES.' 5-5-22.

# HOPES IN DUBLIN AND LONDON.

After a conference at the Dublin Mansion House yesterday between leading officers of both sections of the Irish Republican Army, the following statement was issued: —

A truce is declared as from 4 p.m. to-day until 4 p.m. on Monday, with a view to giving representatives of both sections of the Army unimmediate opportunity of discovering a basis for Army unification.

Under the terms of the truce:-

- (1) All operations except training and ordinary Army routine will cease.
  - (2) All penetrative reorganisation will cease.
- (3) Both sections will co-operate to maintain order and prevent acts of aggression against person and property.

(Signed)

EOIN O'DUFFY.
LIAM LYNCH.

FREEMANS JOURNAL 26. 4. 22.

# ARMY POSITION.

Majority Loyal to Dail Eireann and G.H.Q.

#### OFFICIAL FIGURES.

# Statement from Chief of Staff Shows True Position.

An official statement has been issued by the Chief of Staff, I.R.A., General O'Duffy, and appears in the current issue of "An t-Oglach," the official Army gazette.

The statement includes a summary of the position of the I.R.A.

In twelve out of sixteen divisions, it is claimed that G.H.Q. has 75 per cent. of the Army, and in the remaining four divisions between 30 and 50 per cent.

Organisation, it is stated, is difficult owing to the organisers and loyal officers being arrested on no other charge than that they have the courage to stand by G.H.Q.

"G.H.Q.," concludes General O'Duffy,
"was never in a stronger position than now,
enjoying, as it does, the loyalty and confidence of a fairly equipped, well-trained and
well-disciplined Army, which has the respect
and devotion of a grateful people."

In his introduction to the statement the Chief of Staff recalls that when the Dail Cabinet was appointed a Ministry of Defence was created, and the control of the Army passed from the Executive to the Government, and every soldier in Ireland took an oath of allegiance to the Dail. This was the answer and justification when the I.R.A. were called murderers during the war.

### "BOUND BY ONE OATH."

"While Dail Eireann remains," continues General O'Duffy, "we are bound by our oath of allegiance to it."

Discussing the Convention of March 26 last, he says that when the order from the Dail Cabinet arrived prohibiting the Convention G.H.Q. had either to obey or resign. Resignation would have been a breach of faith to their supreme authority. The Convention had been agreed to in hopes of unity in the Army, but it became patent that instead of bringing unity it would only give definite shape to the difference already existing. In fact, when Commandant O'Connor was asked at a meeting if he would accept a majority decision of the Convention if it were unfavourable to his policy, he said, 'No.'

Hence, it became clear that the Convention could not bring unity. Mr. O'Connor's side had done everything possible to break the unity of the Army.

Before the Convention it was agreed that the Volunteers would not turn their guns on one another. The loyal I.R.A. had honoured this agreement, but their barracks and posts in Dublin were nightly attacked with machine-guns, rifle fire and bombs. Their lorries were ambushed and their uniformed despatch riders fired on.

Attempts had been made to destroy the Quartermaster-General's stores and to murder the few faithful Volunteers guarding them. Sentries had been shot.

## CALLOUS TREATMENT.

Volunteers, like Capt. Hurley in Galway, had been treated in a callous and cowardly fashion. The Adjutant-General and the Director of Intelligence had been fired on by men carrying revolvers and bombs.

The plants and premises of the Freeman's Journal had been destroyed, because it published an official communication from G.H.Q. for the benefit of the Volunteers who might be misled by the many representations made.

Railway lines had been cut, imperilling the lives of hundreds of citizens. Gunmen had been discovered in secret positions near Dublin posts. Wholesale arrests and kidnapping of loyal men had been carried out. The lives of officers in some parts has been threatened. They had been dragged from bed in the middle of the night and treated unmercifully, and at present in the South and West several officers are on the run and cannot return to their homes under penalty of being shot.

## BANKS ROBBED.

Banks had been robbed under the guise of the Belfast Boycott, the headquarters of which was closely associated with the mutineers. In not a single instance had the loyal troops acted in a provocative or indisciplined manner, even after attacks had been made on them. Men, often carrying arms, who took part in those attacks, were arrested on the spot. Their release was ordered, and in some cases their revolvers were not even taken from them.

"But," says General O'Duffy, "there is a limit to the patience of our troops, and it cannot be expected that such conduct can continue to go unpunished."

Meet No 2.

# Speeches on Ratification O'DUFFY. Oleven.

RISH TIMES'
6-1-22.

## NEW MOVEMENT.

#### EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Owen O'Duffy said that a number of members of the House, who were anxious to find some common ground of agreement, and representing both sides, had met on the previous evening for that purpose. They were self-appointed—nine of them. They got together to see what could be done. They were —Messrs. McGuinness, Hogan, Hayes, and himself (Mr. O'Duffy), and Messrs. Sean O'Kelly, O'Connor, Moylan, Mellowes, and Rutledge.

Substantial agreement was reached on a number of vital questions, whereby it might be possible to retain the services of the President for the nation, and, perhaps, to avoid a split in the country. It was necessary for them, of course, to report to the leaders on either side, and in order to do that the House was adjourned that morning. Unfortunately it was not possible for them to find agreement, and the position was as they had left it on the previous evening, except that they were still there, and the question was whether it was worth their while meeting again or no. As regards the document that they discussed he was not in a position to disclose it just then.

Mr. Roche (Cork) said that some substantial agreement should be come to, rather than have any division in the Dail. He suggested that the Committee should continue their labours.

Mr. O'Duffy said that they would meet again that evening, and he hoped to have a report for the House next morning.

Mr. Mulcahy suggested that the House should sit in private, in order to receive and discuss the report, for it might be advisable to report to the public session the actual grounds upon which a fairly substantial agreement had been reached.

The House approved of the work of the Committee, so far as it had gone, and adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

# 'IRISH TIMES. 9-1-22.

#### ALLEGATION DENIED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Louis, District Commandant, B Specials, Cookstown area, writes to give an emphatic denial to a statement made at the Dail meeting last week by Mr. Owen O'Duffy. The statement referred to was:— "Of all the atrocities committed by the Black and Tans, there was nothing to equal the atrocities committed on their Catholic people in Ulster by the A and B Specials." In this connection he mentioned Cookstown, and alleged that the Specials took out people's eyes, pulled out their tongues, put sticks down their throats, and broke their arms and legs before they shot them dead.

NDEPENDENT. 20-1-22.

## NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED

#### CHIEF-OF-STAFF AND CLONMEL AFFAIR

Commandant-Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, T.D., Chief of Staff, issued the following statement last night:—

"Recent reports in the Press go to show that the editor of the "Clonmel Nationalist" received threatening letters from persons representing themselves as officers of the I.R.A.; and to-night I see the paper was suppressed and the plant dismantled. I wish to state that such action is not authorised by the G.H.Q., and immediate steps are being taken to ensure that this journal, and the Irish Press generally, be not further interfered with."

Our Clonmel correspondent states that the offices of the "Nationalist" were closed up as usual on Wednesday night, and in the morning it was found that the front door had been forced, and all the machinery in the place put out of action. The keyboards of three linotype machines were torn out, the valve levers of three gas engines were taken, and two printing presses were damaged. The nature of the damage shows that an expert hand was employed. People in the adjoining houses did not hear any noise.

## FEELING IN THE TOWN.

Mr. Robinson, Brigade O.C., was in Clonmel yesterday. Some local I.R. officers and men have protested against the occurrence.

A prominent I.R. officer stated that the whole move against the "Nationalist" was the work of a few men who acted against the advice of local Republicans. The affair is generally condemned.

A meeting of the organised workers of Clonmel was held last night to consider the matter. Labour men are especially loud in their condemnation of the attack on an industry and the liberty of the Press. Over 20 employes are affected, in addition to a large extern staff. A claim of compensation is being lodged.

The editor of the journal telegraphed yesterday to the Minister of Defence and Mr. Johnson, Irish Labour Party. He asks what effective protection will the journal receive when it resumes publication. Parcels of copies of the "Nationalist" sent by rail to outlying agents were seized at railway stations by unknown persons.

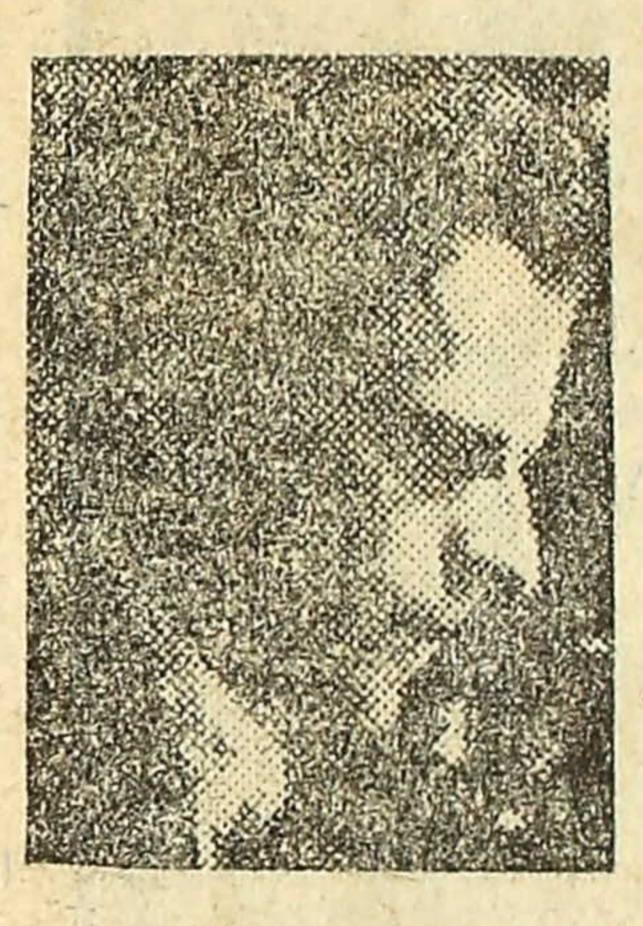
NEW. APPOINTMENT. brish Independent 19-1-22

# NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

Commandant-Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, T.D., has been appointed Chief of Staff, I.R.A., in succession to Mr. R. Mulcahy, the new

PROMOTION FOR MR. O'DUFFY

Commandant O'Duffy, who comes from Carrickmacross, is aged about 30, of athletic build and soldierly bearing. He was formerly Asst. Co.



Minister of Defence.

Eoin O'Duffy, T.D. distinguished offi-

Surveyor in Monaghan and Engineer to Clones and Cootchill U.D.C.'s. He is a member of the Institution of Municipal and Co. Engineers. An active supporter of Gaelic games, he has been sec. of the Ulster Council, G.A.A., since 1912, and Vice-Pres., Central During Council. hostilities he was one of the most cers among the

Irish forces. Successively he filled the posts of Capt., Clones Co.; Commandant, Clones Batt.: Bdge.-Commandant, Co. Monaghan; Divisional Commandant, 2nd Northern Div. (Tyrone and Derry); Director of Organisation, G.H.Q., and then Deputy Chief of Staff.

#### CHECKING THE POGROM.

When the Truce came he was appointed Chief Liaison Officer for the North in Belfast. In this capacity a statement issued by him during the Belfast pogrom last Aug., fearlessly and unsparingly exposing the methods of Orange terrorists, and the steps—including the calling out of the I.R.A.—which he took to protect the lives and properties of the persecuted Catholics, attracted world attention and had a wholesome effect in Belfast.

The new Chief-of-Staff was a prisoner in Belfast Jail in 1918, and again in 1920, when he acted as commandant during the hunger strike. Interviewed last night by an "Irish Independent" representative regarding the present situation, Mr. O'Duffy said the discipline and good order that hitherto characterised the Army would be maintained. Speeches on Ratification

O'DUFFY. OWEN.

WILL BE EASIE

He would prefer—and
Ulster Catholics agreed
would be better perhaps
rot come in at present, to
out just for a trial as,

FREEMAN'S. 5-1-22.

#### PEOPLE'S WILL

#### Deputy O'Duffy States Doctrine of Democracy

Deputy Commandant O'Duffy said, in his view, the time had passed for fixing responsibility for this error or for that, when the fact was they were all doing their best to secure the freedom of their country. Everyone was entitled to his opinion. He held he was as much responsible for what had occurred as anybody else. He was at the session of the Dail before the Plenipotentiaries went to London; he heard the correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and President de Valera read, and he made up his mind upon the subject, and he thought now, even at the eleventh hour, they ought to consider the Ireaty on its merits. Neither party in the Dail had the monopoly of patriotism or of principle, and neither could claim to be the custodian of the nation's honour.

#### "MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

He was in favour of the Treaty for two important reasons. The people were in favour of it, and he believed the judgment of the people in this instance was perfectly accurate. In his opinion, tho unanimous will of a constituency should prevail against the will of any one individual who might happen to be their mouthpiece. Deputies ought to weigh very carefully their action before flouting the practically unanimous voice of the sovereign people. The people's will was mightier than the sword.

Referring to the Irish officers in the recent fighting in Ireland, he said they stated their experiences at the private session, but, unfortunately, at the public session the same officers had been arraigned and called cowardly and dishonest, and lacking in military honour.

#### EVACUATION A STEP FORWARD.

They could not prevent any civilian member of the House from making uncharitable remarks of the kind, but the people who fought with these officers knew them and would not believe such remarks and if they had to fight egain the people would have no less confidence in them.

With regard to the Treaty, the principal clauses that appealed to him were the evacuation of Ireland by the English forces and the setting up of their army trained and fully equipped. It was a step towards freedom that a British soldier or policeman would never be seen in the streets of Dublin again and that they would have their national army to safeguard the liberties that the deaths of their comrades, and their deaths alone brought about.

Parnell had been quoted as saying that no man had a right to set a limit to the march

of a nation.

"I say," declared Commandant O'Duffy, "that no man has a right to make a nation travel faster than it is able without getting replenished on its journey. Freedom was worth all the blood that had been shed for it, but why should they now, fully alive to the facts of the situation, sacrifice the manhood of Ireland that would be required to build up the future of the Irish Nation."

#### ALMOST ALL ESSENTIAL.

They would get the British forces out and the Irish forces in, and they would be free to develop their own life free trom interference. He believed there was no small nation in the world that has secured so much by physical force alone and without any outside support (applause). Through their arms it was made possible to negotiate a Truce, and later on a Treaty, and, with the ratification of the Treaty, Ireland would pass to International status in the League cf Nations and would have almost all the essentials of nationhood.

They would have full control over their internal affairs and over external trade and commerce and, most important of all, they would have the Language, without which they would not be qualified for full indepen dence. They had their destiny in their own hands and if they did not secure freedom it was their own fault.

"I think," he said, "that we will secure freedom, and let us in God's name go ahead and build up the Irish nation.

#### DEARLY WON.

He felt that, whether the Treaty be settled or rejected every man and woman in that assembly and outside would work together harmoniously tor the freedom of the country. The freedom of the country would be more secure by ratifying the Treaty than by rejecting it. The position had been dearly won by the living and the dead. It was not their goal but it brought the ball within the fourteen yards' line. They shoul maintain their position, keep an eye on the goal keeper, and the goal was assured.

#### POSITION OF "ULSTER."

#### Businessmen Will Want to Join I.F.S.

Referring to the North East of Ireland, he said he was not very enthusiastic about the Ulster clauses in the Treaty. But no one suggested that Ulster should se coerced. They were unanimous about that.

"One speaker against the Treaty, speaking about Ulster, was interrupted and asked for his policy, and he said he had none because it was not his business. He (Comdt. O'Duffy) held that it was the business of a Deputy who had lived in Ulster to come for-

ward with a suggestion. men of Ulster He knew the business did not want separation, but would demand of the so-called Northern Parliament to come to terms with the rest of Ireland, and if they refused they would kick them out. During the war between Ireland and England, Belfast lost thousands of pound in business.

They had since made a desperate effort to bring back their customers, and he was satisfied they would not cut themselves adrift from a prosperous Ireland. The business men of the North would want to join up under the Treaty, but the Orange assassins were against them.

WILL BE EASIER SPOKEN TO.

He would prefer-and a number of leading Ulster Catholics agreed with him-that it would be better perhaps that Ulster should not come in at present, that they should stay out just for a trial as, later on, they would find they would have to come in and they would be easier spoken to (hear, hear).

It had been said that parts of Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal would be included in the Northern counties Parliament, but the man who made the statement did not know anything about these places except to pay a flying visit there and he had heard it said that he was not going back (laughter).

Well, he knew the and non-Catholics in these places, and they were not fools, and they knew the treatment they would get if they joined up with their enemies, and any who got that treatment knew they did not get it because of their political or religious beliefs, but because they were part and parcel of the enemy (hear, hear).

JUSTLY AND GENEROUSLY.

The people of the Six Counties knew that under the Treaty they would be dealt with, as the Minister of Finance said in Armagh, not only justly, but generously (hear, hear). He might be asked how he reconciled that with his Armagh speech when he said he was prepared to use the lead on Ulster. He did not then, nor did he now, recommend the lead for the purpose of bringing Ulster in with Ireland. What he said was, and many Orangemen agreed with him, that if these people continued to murder his people they would get the lead, and his prescription remained the same (hear, hear).

He asked them to consider would happen the people in the North-East if the Treaty was rejected. His idea was that there would be callous, cold-blooded murder, for of all the atrocities committed in the country by the Black and Tans-and there were many-there was nothing to equal the atrocities committed on the Catholic people in Ulster by the Specials.

They had cases of that in Belfast, Cookstown, and Newry which he could describe.

#### HARROWING STORY.

started by pulling out the They people's eyes, ramming sticks down throats, breaking their legs before they shot them That was the policy adopted in several cases. That was the lot that was before their people there if they were not in a position to defend themselves. The Ulster Deputies who voted against the Treaty should understand that they had a very grave and sclemn responsibility before them when they did so. He knew Ulseer much better perhaps than any man or woman in that room, because he had been in places there with the lead. In places where he was able to do it he silenced them with lead, and he would have done more had he as

much lead as the others had (hear, hear). If the fight should begin again he would, please God, take his place in the firing line, but he would take good care that these men-some of them at least, who were trying to make history now-would

take the risk also (hear, hear). "ONLY PLAIN SOLDIERS."

One Deputy there said, "You all profess ! to be soldiers," but Le said that he spoke on behalf of their soldiers, that they not profess to be anything only what they were (hear, hear). They were only plain soldiers, and, if they were not qualified for the positions they held, well they did the best they could in the cir cumstances, and he did not think that any person qualified to be chosen as a member of that House would stand up there in public session and criticise the statement made by officers in private session (hear, hear). He did not think that day would have come so soon. He did not want to pretend that he was there to speak for the dead, but ne would say the Lord bless the souls of those that fell in his command (hear, hear).

At the present moment there were over forty brave men awaiting the hangman s rope. Seven of these came from his Brigade, and from these he had got a message. That message was: "Don't mind us; we are soldiers; do what you think best for Ireland" (hear, hear).

#### THE MESSAGE OF THE DEAD.

"I rather think," added Commandant O'Duffy, "that would be the message that a great many of our dead Volunteers would also give" (applause). That message did not say that they would accept or reject the Treaty, it said they would leave it to the representatives of Ireland to say what they considered was the best.

As regards the oath Comdt. O'Duffy said he was not an authority on it but he would say that his conscience was at ease on the matter. He was of opinion that until they had secured an isolated Republic there would ce some symbol or form of connection with Britain and they would be only wasting their time over any form of words that would, perhaps, have more or less the same meaning. There would be always some form of re-

#### cognition until they got the Republic. WAR ONLY SUSPENDED

It had been said that the Treaty was signed under duress, under a threat of war. Well, he personally thought it was not necessary that the threat of war should be made as he held they were in a state of war at the present time. It had only been suspended by the Truce, they still had the'r liaison officers, the other side had theirs. Had the negotiations broken down there would have been a resumption. The Plenipotentiaries, he was sure, were aware of that, and they knew if the negotiations broke down there would be a resumption of hostilities. That was in their minds when they said they signed under the threat of a terrible war. It was generally admitted there that there would be either war or political chaos. Personally, he would prefer war. He felt that political chaos would break the morale of their army in less than six months time. Their only hope was in the army.

#### VOLUNTEER ARMY.

For that reason he believed that they must renew hostilities to keep the knit together. He army that the army in his constituency was prepared, but fighting on the field as a soldier was one thing and taking responsibility for it there was another. He might be asked: "What about the Army if the Treaty is ratified?" His answer to that was that they were not bound to have an Army under the Treaty. He did not know whether they would or not, but he would say this that they could have a Volunteer army that would be a model to the world in discipling and comage (applause.)

Chief Finn Fein hiarson Officer
of I.R.A in the North — Belfast.

6 FREEMANS 8-11-21.

LIAISON OFFICER SLANDERED.

Mr. Eoin O'Duffy, Sinn Fein Liaison Officer, Belfast, in a speech at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, exposed a gross misrepresentation of which he had been the victim. The Ulster Unionist less for the past six weeks has almost daily moted him as having said that Sinn Fein would give Ulster the lead." He said that had never advocated the coercion of Ulster, if his exact words were given he could defy attradiction of this. His statement had been from its context and made to mean what

he never intended. What he did say was that if the Orange forces continued to murder defenceless people in cold blood; to drag unarmed young men from their beds, and before shooting them inflict horrible cruelty on them, as was done in Dromore; if aged parents are dragged from their beds and forced to walk through rivers, miles from their homes, as happened in Cookstown, and if, when such outrages are reported to the British authorities they are ignored, then it is time the I.R.A. took steps to protect those who were prohibited and prevented from defending themselves. Mr. O'Duffy referred to several cases where the victims when not shot were brutally beaten, and even tortured, and instanced one casegiving full details and intimating that the man lies at present in a precarious state in the Mater Hospital, Belfast, and the authorities could, if they wished, get full details from him at the hospital.

1 RISH TIMES

#### RAIDS ON BARRACKS.

#### SINN FEIN STATEMENT.

The Chief Liaison Office (Sinn Fein) has

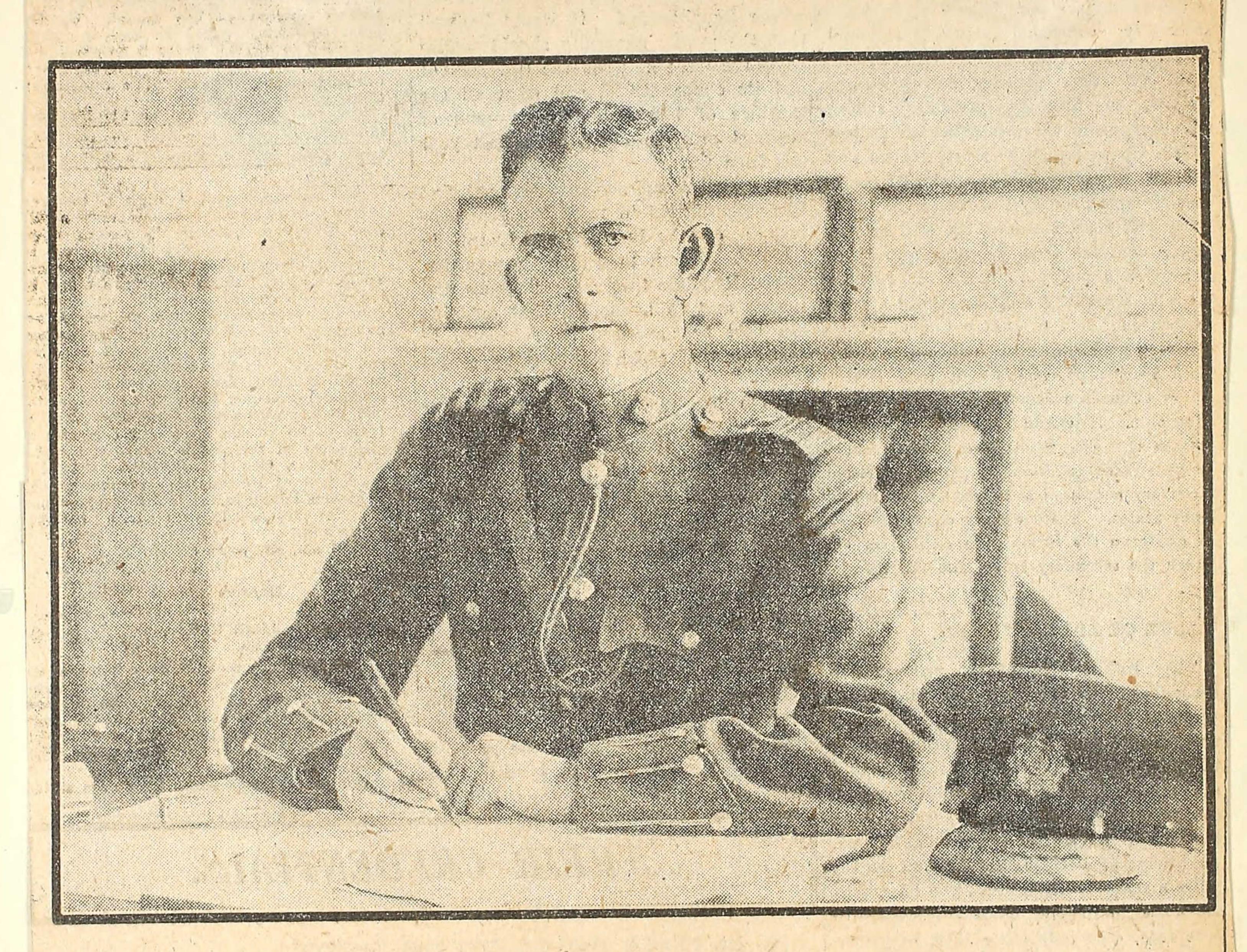
issued the following:-

On the night of the 4th of November, 1921, raids by unknown men took place on Kesh police barrack, Co. Fermanagh, and on military hutments in Tipperary, and arms were stolen from both places. Enquiries are being pursued by liaison authorities with a view to tracing the perpetrators. Should it be found that these acts were committed by members of our forces, distinct breaches of the truce were committed, and when found, the parties concerned will be drastically punished. Acts such as these have no authority from G.H.Q., neither are they countenanced by us.

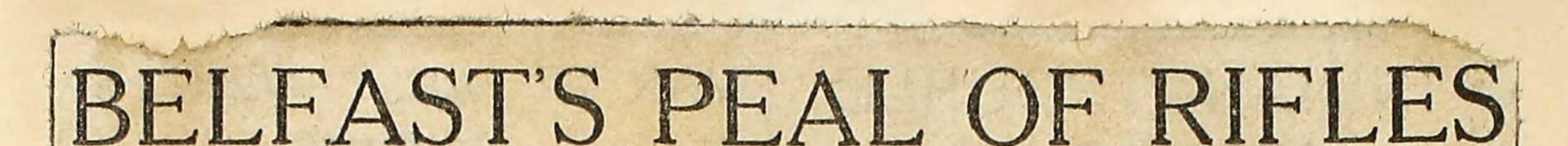
With reference to the case of Arthur Hunt, Belfast, the officer says that he "was arrested by Irish Republican police, on a charge of robbery and hold-up." "In accordance with liaison instructions, he was to be handed over to the R.I.C., together with any evidence in our possession. The fact that he was a Protestant has nothing whatever to do with the case. There is absolutely no truth in the statement which appeared in the London Press and other papers, that this man was tried, or that he was to be executed."

# PEOPLE'S FRIENDS & PROTECTORS

Chief Commissioner's Message to The Civic Guard



To the Officers and men of the Puand. well-not better than Lengerstid. Continue on the same lines, & you will make in mistake - the friends + protections of the people, without distinction of Party, class or creed the enemy of fraud + wrong let nis charges in administration of control lift rour minds from the work before vor: it is great or noble work, & the people, whose servents von au, apprecial it. Because of this, and because row as Saelie through a through, the people respect & trust for. Do not belief that trust. Vous ain therefore in the future, as in the bast; should be efficiency, + rous motto self-respect Be true to Tourselves, & everytting else Twent Suffy comes will follow. Ha. 28th July 23



LIAISON OFFICER'S home. Two of them followed him and he STATEMENT.

# GRAPHIC PICTURE

MILITARY AWAITED A POLICE CALL.

#### "SPECIALS" INDICTED.

A graphic picture of Belfast "in a veritable state of war' is given by Commandant O'Duffy, T.D., Chief Liaison Officer of I.R.A. in the North.

The peal of rifles, frenzied mobs at street corners, terror-stricken people rushing for their lives, and ambulances carrying dead and dying to hospitals, were the things which astonished him on returning to the city on Tues night.

vain to the police to take action; on Tues. military protection was VAIN APPEALS. says.

Then, on Wed. morning, he ordered the I.R.A. to take action to protect the assailed Catholics, as "it was patent to everyone that the police were conniving with the Orange mob." "Immediately it went abroad that the I.R.A, were in action the military came out."

No conferences were held by the Lord blood, until things were getting hot for the loyalists.

## OFFICER'S

Commandant Eoin O'Duffy, T.D., Chief ral witnesses to prove this). Press:-

to complain of in other areas.

"When I reached Belfast city boundary "I found the city in a veritable state of war. The peal of the rifles could be as he was bringing a child into a doorway. heard on all sides, frenzied mobs at every SNIPER ON TELEGRAPH POLE. street corner, terror-stricken people rushing for their lives, and ambulances carrying the dead and dying to the hospitals.

succeeded in reaching my headquarters in St. Mary's Hall, where my staff informed me of the situation generally. I immediately got in touch with the British authorities and heard their version of the position.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR SLAUGHTER.

"So that the responsibility for the

was fired on in Cliftonville Ave. Const. Pogue returned the fire and wounded both Specials. I have the names and addresses of both Special Constables,

Neither of them is under arrest. What answer can the police authorities give to the following questions? :-

"1. Had these men permits to be out after Curfew?

"2. Who signed those permits?

"3. What was their object in being out? "4. Are 'B' class Specials demobilised and disbanded?

"5. Why are these men armed?

"6. Why are these two 'B' Specials not under arrest?

"ARRANGED REPRISALS."

"It is very probable that if Constable Pogue had been murdered

it would have been attributed to the I.R.A., and serve as a justification for a series of arranged reprisals.

"In practically all the main thoroughfares pedestrians are being held up at the point of the revolver and questioned as to their religion, and if belonging to the Catholic faith are maltreated, if not murdered, as happened in some cases.

The snipers are most active in the vici-

nity of the Mater Hospital, where our wounded are being brought for treatment, so much so that some of our On Mon. his assistant appealed in people are unable to get their wounds dressed. I consider this callous in the

extreme.

. sought, but they said they could "All day on Mon. vain appeals were made act only on request of the police. by my assistant at St. Mary's Hall to the Still the police failed to act, he police to take action. On Tues. military protection was sought, but the officer commanding replied that the

military could only act at the request of the police. This reply was immediately sent to the police, but without avail, as the military did not come out, although some of the heaviest firing took place within a stone's throw of the military quarters.

#### SITUATION DESPERATE.

"The situation had now (Tues. night) Mayor, he adds, or requisitions made become desperate-14 dead and over 100 when the streets were red with Catholic suffering from gunshot wounds—the military confined to barracks and no police interference, save occasionally

an armoured car manned by class "A" Specials firing at Catholic quarters and using expressions like "To H- with the Pope."

and "Come out, the F.R.A." (I have seve-

I.R.A. Liaison Officer for Northern Ireland, "In one instance an armoured car came issued the following statement to the to a standstill opposite Lancaster St. (a Catholic quarter, from which there was no "I returned to Belfast after completing a firing and where no people were contour of the north. Generally there is little gregated) and deliberately fired about 20 shots into the street.

> A boy of 15 who ran out to save a boy of 6 was shot dead

"At 7.15 on Aug. 31 there was heavy firing in Henry St. and a 'cage' containin Specials came along. Their attention was drawn by one of our men to

a sniper strapped to a telegraph pole using a rifle.

The officer in charge of the 'cage' told our man to go to H- and mind his own business.

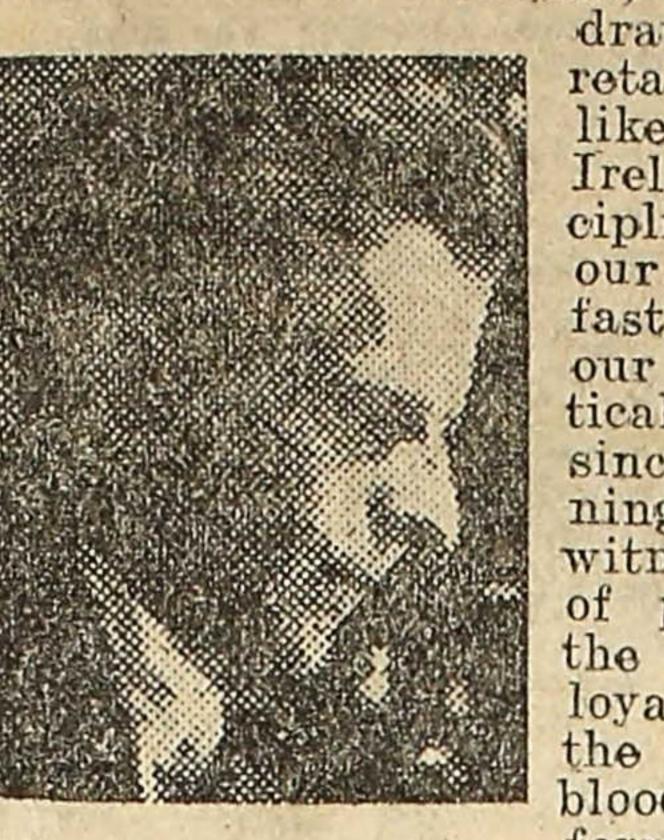
"This is another instance. In response to a call from here that the mob was operslaughter of the last few days may be ating in Royal Ave., a Crossley car in brought home to the proper parties, it is charge of a prominent police official, whose necessary for me to briefly summarise name I have, came on the scene. After

Laaison Officer on behalf of the I.R.A. on barracks, and whatever his report was, no Mon., July 11, 1921.

The reign of terror on Sun., July 10, 1.R.A. TAKE ACTION.

1921, known as 'bloody Sunday' in Belfast, "Such was the position on Wed. morning when several of our people were shot dead,

intended by the perpetrators to make an impossible atmosphere for the Truce. "Its design failed, for our people, acting



Eoin O'Duffy, T.D. Liaison Officer.

cipline shown by military came out.
our people in Belthe part of the loyalists, either in the form of a blood-curdling platform oration or an

incentive state-

invariably by the shooting of women and again go into action until it is absolutely children and the hurling of bombs into necessary for the protection of our people houses of innocent people.

MANLY SPECIALS. "There is nothing manly in armed "B" Specials (we are supposed to believe this class are disarmed and demobolised) ordering a defenceless man of 50 down off a crane, striking him with an iron bar on the head, asking him his religion, and

because he refused to deny his faith, emptying a revolver into his almost lifeless body.

a group of women and children after ordering the loyalists to get indoor, as happened in Tyrone St. a week ago. These are but a few cases selected at random from a long list.

I now come to the terrible happenings of the past week-end. As the details of these are fresh in the public mind I need not repeat them, except to bring out a few facts that may not be known generally. MOB NOT "IN THE KNOW."

"On Sat. evening a shooting encounter took place in Springfield Rd. and Sergt. Christie Clarke, R.I.C., was fired at. This is attributed to the I.R.A. What are the facts? Two non-Catholics (I have their memes and addresses), flourishing revolvers, started singing the "Soldier's Song" outside Magee's publichouse. They were im-

the entire mob was not 'in the know,' the singers got maltreated. Sergt. Clarke came on the scene and the singers fired on him. This farce, for which the actors paid and bomb-throwing into Catholic houses in Nelson St. was then resorted to.

same night 8 armed 'B' Specials encoun- arrived in Belfast on Wed. night, and with the tered Const. Pogue, R.I.C., on his way local military and police authorities.

action was taken.

when I ordered the I.R.A. to take action to pro-

tect our people, as it was quite patent to everyone that the police were connivwith wonderful restraint, refused to be ing with the Orange mob.

drawn into acts of The I.R.A. were placed at vantage points retaliation, and over the city, and in a few hours made like the rest of their presence felt. Immediately it went Ireland the dis- abroad that the I.R.A. were in action the

fast has staggered "GETTING HOT FOR LOYALISTS."

our enemies. Prac- "I saw a lot of stuff in to-day's Press! tically every day about a meeting of the Northern Cabinet since the beginning of the Truce and conferences with the Lord Mayor, at witnessed some act which the services of the military were of provocation on requisitioned, but it is significant that

no such conferences were held or requisitions made when the streets were red with Catholic blood, but until things were getting hot for the loyalists.

"As a result of representations made to ment in a Court of me, I have ordered our troops to cease fire Justice, followed as from 1 o'c. to-day, and they will not that they should. If, however, the Orange mob are allowed to continue murdering our people, and the police appear to act in connivance and the military refuse to turn out, then there is no other course open to us but to strike, but to strike effectively not only in Belfast, but in any other area where the lives of our people are endangered.

ATTEMPTS ON MR. O'DUFFY'S LIFE.

"Attempts have been made on my life since I came to Belfast, and several threats Nor is it manly for a crowd of men to have been issued, but no such attempts or throw a bomb (British Army pattern) into threats, no matter from what source inspired will intimidate me from standing by or falling with my fellow-Catholic men and women of Ulster in the crisis through which we are now passing.

SELF-RELIANT BELFAST I.R.A.

"A statement has been made in the Unionist Press that

Sinn Fein gunmen are being imported into Belfast. This statement is absolutely false,

and I defy the Intelligence Department of the British Government or of the Northern Government to locate in Belfast a single member of the I.R.A. from any other part of Ireland.

"The men of Cork, I have no doubt, would willingly come to the relief of their friends in the North if called upon, but mediately surrounded by a mob, and as the I.R.A. in Belfast is in itself sufficiently strong to cope with any situation which may arise if the forces of the Crown act impartially or withdraw altogether.

"I should add that no uniformed member of rather dearly, failed to draw our people, the British forces will be interfered with here any more than in any other part of Ireland during the truce." Commdt. O'Duffy also mentioned that he was keeping in touch with General "An hour and a half after Curfew on the Tudor and Mr. A. W. Cope, Under-Secy., who

# MDEPENDENT. 26-10-26

#### GOING ON WELL, SAYS MR. O'DUFFY

Speaking at Ballyhaise, Mr. Eoin O'Duffy, T.D., said the Conference was going on well, and advised the people not to worry over bogus reports in English newspapers. The Irishman who was not a member of the Volunteers should hang his head in shame, he said.

# FREEMANS! 27-10-21.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE. Com. Eoin O'Duffy, speaking at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, declared that he knew from personal knowledge that the torture inflicted on the cream of our young manhood behind iron bars and in wire cages is shocking to contemplate. Since the truce their sufferings have been multiplied tenfold. Many are in prison hospitals suffering from bullet wounds and other maltreatment, and every day witnesses

asylums. "It is very difficult to maintain a truce atmosphere while our fellow-men are being treated so callously," he added.

the removal of some of our prisoners to lunatic

# INDEPENDENT. 28-10-21. MR. O'DUFFY & ULSTER

AGGRESSIVE ORANGE MOBS

In his Ballyhaise speech, Commandant O'Duffy, T.D., referring to the Conference, warned the people against being misled by sensational headings in the Press. It was sufficient for them to know their representatives were there, and that the President was in constant touch with them. Saying he had been very much misrepresented

"about this Ulster bogey," he declared that if there was an Ulster question at all it was an invention of England.

Unfortunately the Protestants of the North did not all fully realise yet how they were being made tools of by England, or, if they did see it, they had not the courage to express what was in their minds. "It never advocated the coercion of Ulster," he went on. "I said something at Armagh about using lead, but when a statement is removed from its context it often has a different meaning."

SELF-PROTECTION.

The stand he took now was that he took at Armagh—that if the Orange mobs continued to murder defenceless people; if they drag unarmed youths from bed and before shooting them "take out their tongues and break their bones, as they did in Dromore"; if young men had to leave their houses at night, even during the truce, and while they are away from their parents are dragged from bed and forced to walk through rivers miles from home, as happened in Cookstown; if, when such outrages were reported by him as liaison officer, his reports were ignored, then "it is time we should take steps to protect our-

selves." In Cookstown neighbourhood, O'Duffy alleged, Catholics could not walk the roads after dark without being held up by "Specials" and maltreated. It was inconceivable the British authorities could not lay hands on these terrorists; a list of names of the leaders had been furnished, but no action was taken.

"How different where Catholics are concerned." exclaimed the speaker, who said a young man at Ardboe, who, having to pass through a hostile quarter, carried a revolver to protect his life.

was arrested. Apart from the flagrant breach of the truce could anything, Mr. O'Duffy asked, be more aggravating? "If that man is retained in prison, then every Orangeman in Ulster should be arrested, for each and everyone of them trample British law under foot."



O'DUFFY. Owen. Erne Square, Clones, Co. Monaghan.

Age, about 31. (1921).

Occupation, Assistant Surveyor, Monaghan County Council.

ELECTED SINN FEIN M.P. FOR CO. MONAGHAN, MAY 1921.

Probably Member I.R.B.

Appointed Chief of Staff, OI.R.A. in succession to R. MULCAHY, the new Minister of Defence. ("Irish Independent" 19-1-22).

Appointed Liaison Officer on 15-7-21 for the Northern Counties, with Headquarters at St Mary's Hall, Belfast. Has been very active since appointment.

Reported to be Deputy Chief of Saatf, G.H.Q., I.R.A. (IX/0587).

G.O.C. 5th Division, I.R.A. (15th Inf. Bde W.I.S. 24-9-21).

Late Commandant, Mona han Bde, I.R.A. (Mulcahy's Documents).

Appointed I.R.A. Judge for Monaghan 15-7-20. (Captured Documents of E. Burke).

Member of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

Although of considerable importance, very little seems to be known about this man prior to 1918; apparently he did not attract attention in whatever work he was engaged upon, and it would seem that it was o only in or about January or February 1918 that the Police had reason to report on his movements.

Visited Cavan on the 23rd February 1918, apparently to see Paul 'McShane (now interned at Ballykinlar) on the 24th in connection with the Gaelic Association Council in Cavan.

Attended the Gaelic Athletic Association Congress at the Mansion House, Dublin on 31st March 1918 and returned to Clones on the following day.

Arrested, and tried for unlawful assembly on 20th September 1918, and was bound over to keep the peace for 12 months. Refused to recognise the Court and also to give bail. Was committed to jail for two months in default.

Released 19th November 1918 and was met at the Railway Station on his arrival home by local sympathisers.

His house searched on 12th September 1919. Five revolvers and 56 rounds of ammunition were found, but he escaped arrest.

On 13-9-19 he wrote to the County Surveyor saying he was taking his annual holiday, and it was thought he had gone to Wales.

Att ed I.R.A. Convention 1920. (Mulcahy's documents).

Receiver and distributor of An t'Oglac. (Sig. in A.T. Book 23-1-20).

Again arrested on 17th April 1920 whilst presiding at a Gaelic Athletic Association Conference at Armagh, and was taken to Belfast. Apparently released from Belfast Goal as one of the "Hunger Strikers" on or about the 8th May 1920, and went "on the run" until the declaration of the Truce.

Reported that he had been seen on the 18th February 1921 in woman's clothes, and also seen in clerical garb, and wearing glasses.

Roumered that he was trying to organise a "Flying Column" of I.R.A. for Counties adjoining Monaghan.

He stated that from personal knowledge, torture was inflicted on Internees, many being in hospital with bullet wounds, and several in lunatic asylums. (? Speech at Chromagh H-7-21) (15th log Bode 10-9-21)

Supposed to have been wounded in different ambushes, and had index finger of left hand blown away.

## ACTIVITIES SINCE THE TRUCE.

Concerned in rioting at Belfast in August and September 1921, and called out the I.R.A. as Liaison Officer.

In the Press on 2-9-21 a statement appeared from O'DUFFY re the rioting in Belfast.

Made a seditious speech at Armagh on 4th September 1921. ("I" Report, 15th Inf. Bde, 10-9-21).

Addressed a large gathering at Ballyhaise on 23-10-21. About 2,000 people attended, and a Contingent of I.R.A. from Counties Monaghan, Cavan, and Meath. (IX/0363). No arms were carried.

Attended Requiem Mass in St. Joseph's Church, Galway, for Father GRIFFEN. (IX/0587).

Noted in favour of ratification of Treaty on 7th January 1922.

attended. conference at Carrick on Shannow on 4. 4.22 in connection with tootheoming elections and reorganization of army Commands in bestern Divisions. (Irich Lines 7. 4. 23).

Revisioned let Brigade 5th Northern Division at Clones on 12. 4.22.

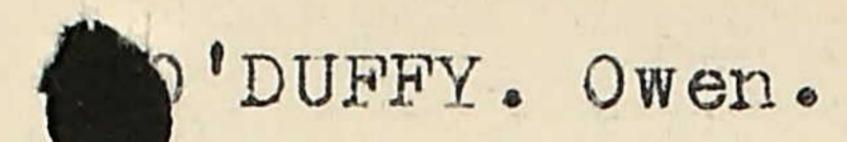
Lecurd Official Statement re army Position (an Pres Cutty Theman' Journal 26.4), one of the liquatories to an appeal for IR Army Unification' winted to See I. 5.22. (See "Scriet Lauro" 2.5.22).

Lecurd Statement to press aderning continuance of Lunce' - see Triesban's Journal Member of Jaint Communities of SRA and Essecution Forces which he st as I have in Kanee Inthin he settlement between two Dartins ("Seamanin's sign) Re-nominated as Pro-Treaty candidate to contest in elections June 1922, for present constituency in 3rd Dail.

Elected member of 3rd Dail.

Elected member of 3rd Dail.

Elected To Command The newly formed Castern Division.



Appointed General to Command the South Western Div. & also Member of the nelwy formed Army Council of Three (Ex. Ipish & Times detection of operations against ish Le Freeze Cutting 14-7-22.

Now reported editing the An T' oglach. (Republican war News No.11. 7.7.22).

Stated that he preaches nobly against the alleged "terrorizing of Women and Children in the South". (See Republican War News No. 23. dated 25th July, 1922).

Member of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. Member of the War Councilof three. (See Ix 1362, 2.8,22).

Reporte from different sources in Dublin point to the impending assasination of prominent pro-treaty leaders. Owen O'Duffy's name has been mentioned as having received notice of the end. (Ix/1436 - 30-8-22.)

Linked up with the Expeditionary Forces from the South at Mitchelstown ("Freeman's Jnl", 21-8-22.)

In command of P.G. Troops that took possession of Bandon and Drumanway. ("Irish Ind" 21-8-22.)

Left Killarney 22-8-22, with General Finian Lynch, after inspecting the Touns of Cork and Herry. ("Freeman's Inl." 24-8-22.)

Reports from different sources in Dublin point to the impending assasination of prominent pro-treaty leaders. Owen O'Duffy's name has been mentioned as having received notice of the end, (IX/1436 - 30-8-22.)
appointed Thirf Commissioner Civis Guard - loc ald Staines (I'ded 9-9-12)

Extract from "Fenian" No. 69. Eoin O'Duffy and Paddy Brennan having secured themselves two finely paid jobs as policemen have decided the Country can run itself without them, and are retiring from Parliament. Mem: To make sure of a good job become, if possible, a Slave "Mimber"

(Ref.Freeman's Resigned his seat in the Dail for Monaghan. Journal, 14-12-22).

LETTERKENNY 30-12-22.

Inspected Civic Guard at Clones. Left Clones 11-12-22 for Dublin. (IX/1650-.

## EXTRACT FROM 'FENIAN' No.84. DATED 17th.OCTOBER, 1922.

#### "THE PERJURERS.

"A member of the Edgra. Staff, Northern & Eastern Command, writes:-

"In January last when the Treaty was signed General MULCAHY (then Chief of Staff) and General Eoin O'DUFFY (then Assistant Chief of Staff) of the I.R.A. attended a meeting of the Dublin Brigade to justify the action they had taken.

Upon being faced with the Oath which was in the Treaty MULCAHY struck the table, saying, "I WILL NEVER TAKE THAT OATH". O'DUFFY also smote the table and shouted "NEITHER WILL I".

I was present when this occurred and I am sure the other officers of the Dublin can bear me out."

# GENERAL O'DUFFY

# bushed On Tour In The South

The following official bulletin was issued from the Publicity Department, Field G.H.Q., South-Western Command, last night at 10.55 p.m.:-

"General O'Duffy, G.O.C., South-Western Command, made a tour of this area during the past few days. He travelled from Field G.H.Q. to Mallow, via Charleville and Buttevant, and visited Kanturk, Banteer, Millstreet, the Boggeragh Mountains, Rathmore, Killarney, Farranfore, Castleisland, Abbeyfeale, Newcastle West, and all the principal posts in the command.

"The G.O.C. expressed general satisfaction with the result of the tour. The troops are in control of all the towns and villages in the

area.

"The railway lines and roads which had been damaged by the Irregulars are being rapidly opened up, and communications are again becoming normal, the Irregulars being everywhere forced to retire into the mountain fastnesses, from which they descend to attack troops passing on the roads in the valleys below, but these attacks are generally very weak spirited, and the troops have not much to fear from them. from them.

#### THE AMBUSHES

"On the return journey of the G.O.C. to Field G.H.Q. a party of Irregulars attempted to ambush the cars in which General O'Duffy and his escort were travelling from Killarney. The ambushers were, however, quickly silenced, General O'Duffy personally directing the operations of the troops, who sustained no casualties.

"Subsequently the General's party was again ambushed between Castleisland and Abbeyfeale. The attack was much more vigorous than in the previous case, and a constant fire from rifles and machine guns was kept up by the Irregulars for over a quarter of a mile of the road.

"The detachment of troops accompanying the General, which was very small, but consisted of picked men, succeeded in beating off the attackers, who operated from the hills overlooking the road, of whom one was killed and several others wounded. The car in which the G.O.C. was travelling was struck by bullets.

"A third ambush took place at Currans, but in this case the attack was easily repulsed. During the course of the tour extensive searches were carried out in the area traversed, resulting in the capture of a large number of Irregulars.

"In a house in the vicinity of Currans, on the road between Farranfore and Tralee, four prisoners were taken, including the Irregular

leader at Rathmore.

"Under a mattress in a bed in this house two hand grenades of the old Volunteer pattern were discovered. General O'Duffy and his escort reached Field G.H.Q. this evening without further incident."

General O'Duffy, it is said, has been offered the position of Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard. He joined the Sinn Fein movement in 1917, being enrolled at Croke Park by Michael Collins in person. At the time he was county surveyor in Monaghan, and he was immediately given the task of organising that county.

General O'Duffy is still a young man, but little over thirty. His chief capacity is as organiser and administrator. Out of the entire chaos in which the national army was plunged at the beginning of the war, he has evolved something approaching to order and discipline, which is no small achievement. He was one of the first men to realise that a regular army cannot be run upon the same lines as an irregular militia, and he set to work to institute such unheard of things as files, supply services, maps, despatch riders, wireless, routine orders, and the innumerable details of an army machine.

As a strategist and commander in the field, he was helped by the long army experience and thorough military knowledge of his Adjutant, General Murphy. The two formed an excellent combination when General O'Duffy's knowledge of the methods, habits, and leaders of the irregular forces was linked to the military mind

of General Murphy.

# REVIEW OF THE POSITION

#### SEN. O'DUFFY PLEASED!

The following statement by Gen. D'Duffy, G.O.C., South-Western Division Command, was issued on Saturday night by Publicity Department, Field G.H.Q.:—

"I am well pleased with the progress made by the troops. In this Command the best fighting material the irregulars can muster is ranged against us. Having concentrated all their forces from Munster on the Kilmallock frontier, they have the advantage in quantity, but in quality the advantage is very much with us.

MANY TOWNS FALL.

"We have now cleared East and West Limerick, from the Maigue

River to the Tipperary border,

and to-day we have occupied
Castleconnell, Cappamore, Pallas,
Oola, Emly, Knocklong—an important line from the Shannon to

the Cork border on the east.

"On the west we occupied Croom yesterday, and to-day Bruree, holding the Maigue River from the Shannon to near Charleville. I consider the capture of Bruree of much strategic value, making Kilmallock untenable. Kilmallock is now covered on three sides by our troops, and its fall is, I believe, inevitable. The irregulars have also cleared from Athlacca, and we occupy Bruff and Rockbarton.

"In Co. Clare the irregulars' only post is Kilrush. Corofin, the headquarters of the 1st Western Division of the irregulars, was evacuated on our troops concentrating in Gort, Ennis. and Ennistymon. Their leader is Frank Barrett, whose despatch to Simon McInerney, leader of the West Clare irregulars, was published yesterday. GALWAY AND CLARE.

"The headquarters is now in the bleak Carro Mountains, and the majority of the leaders are in Galway Jail.

"That portion of Co. Galway in this command, that is, south of the railway line, Ballinasloe to Galway City, is completely in the hands of the National Army.

"Occasionally such heroic things as cutting a telegraph wire or lifting a rail is resorted to, but the rout of the irregulars has been pretty complete. Galway City is also controlled by our troops, and Limerick City is back to normal. I have not yet been able to send reinforcements to East and West Connemara, but the local troops are doing well, and have succeeded in several engagements.

"In Tipperary the irregulars' activity is confined to bridge and railway destruction. While this does not very severely hamper the National troops, it tends to exasperate the civilian population further, if that were possible, against the irregulars.

"In Cork and Kerry we are succeeding peacefully. Every day brings its quota of volunteers from these centres to the National Army. The people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the troops. Raids on property are carried out systematically in broad daylight, no one escaping the attention of the looters.

"A false and malicious Press propaganda published at the point of the gun is in circulation, and the people are totally unaware of the true state of affairs. But these brave people endured much terror before and succeeded. They will endure this worse terror now, and will again succeed."

EXTRACT REPUBLICAN WAR NEWS No.30. 3.8.22.

## VICTORIOUS GENERAL O'DUFFY.

IN A Statement published on the 31st General O'Duffy praises the "progress" of his troops. At the waterford end of his line his troops have not progressed at all and at the Killmallock end thre cover less than 100 yards a day "capturing" towns like Buuree never held by the I.R.A. He boasts that Clare is practically"cleared" the H.Q. of the 1st Western Division having been "abandoned" at his approch-The H.Q. of this as of other I.R.A. Divisions in in in the Field where Republican Officers share the same risks and hardships as their men and both officers and men are holding the 1st Western Area for the Republica General O'DUFFY claims successes in Com Connamara. There has been none. The rout of the I.R.A. is pretty complete" in other areas, he says. He has easily forgotten the methods of guerilla war. In the 1st and 5th Northern, the 3nd 3rd and 4th Western and the 3rd Southern, the 1st Hastern, the 1st Midland Divisional Areas, and Dublin Nos 1 and 2 Areas Republican Columns are in the field inflicting many losses on General O'Dur Fra b forces. In addition corn, nerka, Tlasurain and American are practically imprenetratable to his troops. Only ruthless censorship preserves these Free State pretendes at victory from the prying eyes of the @public. General O'DUFFY makes the shameful claim that he has many Republican Officers in Jail. If that is soldiers work he is welcome to the Credit of it.

Extract from "REPUBLICAN WAR NEWS" No: 33 dated 7-8-22.

#### GOVERNMENT BY SECRET SOCIETY.

mon July 25th, the "Poblacht" disclosed the fact that the triumvirate directing this "The-Will-of-the-People" war, namely Messrs Collins, Mulcahy, & O'Duffy, are, all three, Members of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. - the secret society denounced for three generations in the pastorals of the Trish Bishops - and that they have manned the Free State higher Command and the civil offices of the Provisional Government with members of the same camorilla. Since this disclosure was made the "Free State", Mr. Griffith's organ, and G.H.Q. of the F.J. Army have commented upon it. Neither could deny the truth of our charge, indeed the "Free State", could only answer by defending the I.R.B. and its Supreme Council. Let our Catholic Bishops and Parish priests note this; that the war for the "peoples rights" is actually a war for the control of Irelands Governmental life by the I.R.B. Let them keep that fact in mind when they receive impudendent instructions from this secret society through Brother William Cosgrave, Minister for Local Government."

EXTRACT AN TAOGLAC. No. 8. New Series.
Dated 29th July, 1922.

"The Army of the Nation will sacrifice, its last soldier to carry out the Nation's will". GENERAL O'DUFFY.

# GENERAL O'DUFFY'S ADDRESS.

The state of the s

made by General O'Duffy, G.O.C., South Western @D@DSD@@ Command, after the fall of Limerick:-M

"We are not here to shoot down the men we fought with a short time ago. We are here to protect, so far as we can, the lives and property of the people, and in carrying out that duty only as much force as is necessary shall be used."

"The Irish Volunteer organization was established to protect the rights of the liberties common to the Irish People. We fought since 1916 to establish the will of the rish people; we are now fighting to maintain that expressed will".

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# CRIMES THAT ARE COMMITTED IN FREEDOM'S NAME.

"Men who, in the scared name of Freedom, cut Railway lines, endangering the lives of the civilian population, who barricade roads, set mines in position under these barricades, who terrorise lonely women and children in the dead of the night, who blow up canal locks to starve out the poor who get in the necessaries of lafe by this mode, who set thousands of pounds' worth of private and State property in flames, and murder our brave and fearless young Irish soldiers under the protection of the Red Gross Flag, men who do these things, however inspired, are enemies of humanity and of the Irish nation, and the Trish Nation demands that they be treated as week they deserve: ---GENERAL O'DUFFY at LIMERICK.

EXTRACT FROM REPUBLICAN WAR NEWS No. 23.

DATED 25th. JULY, 1922.

GOVERNMENT BY THE I.R.B.

"Boin O'DUFFY in a statement published yesterday refers again to the sanctity of the "Will of the people". It is time this hollow sham was exposed. The men now governing Ireland care nothing for the people or its will. They hold their present positions simply because they are members of a secret organisation condemned countless times by the Catholic Bishops who now support them.

The Military Dictatotship to which the Provisional Government.

handed over all power on July 13th, consists of three men:-

Richard MULCAHY Eoin O'DUFFY.

Each of the three is a member of the Supreme Councid of the I.R.B. and it was benind the sealed doors of this Council that the war upon the Republic was planned.

That is why the Dail was never consulted and why the people never dreamt of a war until the first shell burst its way into the Four Courts.

The war is not a war for the security of the people. It is a war for the sapremacyof the I.R.B. Observe the recent appointments, P.S.O'HEGARTY is put in control of the Post Office as Secretary; he is a member of the Supreme Council; Sean O'MURTHUILLI (HURLEY. John.) is made Governor of Kilmainham Gaol; he is a member of the Supreme Council. Diarmuid O'HEGARTY is first made Governor of Mountjoy Gaol and then Director of Organisation of the Free State Army; he is a member of the Supreme Council; Gerald O'SULLIVAN is Adjt-General of the Army; he is a member of the Supreme Council. Dr McCARTAN is put to the task of pretending to criticise the Free State Leaders in his "Separatist", he is a member of the Supreme Council.

So in every branch of this "Government" and its Army powre is given to the leaders & rank & file of a secret camorilla.

Eamon De VALERA & Cathal BRUGHA refused to have anything forther to do with the I.R.B. as soon as it became possible for Irishmen to organise openly for independence. De Valera was betrayed & hunted from office. Cathal Brugha is dead. This is the freedom the Irish people is being offered to-day".

"F JOURNAL 24/7/22

# "F. Journal Does day. 25/1/22.

# MEAUNG OF THE VICTORY

General O'Duffy On The Moral Of Limerick

# IRREGULARS' AIMS

"The People Are Simply A Flock Of Sheep"

## LEADER'S ADMISSION

(From Our Special Representative.)

Limerick, Sunday.

Interviewed at Field General Headquarters to-night, General O'Duffy, Chief of Staff,

made the following statement:—
"We are here to help the people who are

being trampled upon by men, some of whom, at least, believe they are patriots, but the majority of whom are out for loot and appropriation of the property of the people, who have suffered so much at the hands of the British during the past few terrible years.

"We are not here to shoot down the men we fought with a short time ago. We are here to protect, so far as we can, the lives and property of the people, and in carrying out that duty only as much force as is necessary shall be used.

#### A SORRY RECORD

"Men who in the sacred name of freedom cut railway lines, endangering the lives of the civilian population, who barricade roads, set mines in position under these barricades, who terrorise lonely women and children in the dead of night, who blow up canal locks to starve the poor, who get in the necessaries of life by this mode, who set thousands of pounds' worth of private and State property in flames, and murder our brave and fearless young Irish soldiers under the protection of the Red Cross flag, men who does these things, however inspired, are enemies of humanity and of the Irish nation, and the Irish nation demands that they be treated as they deserve.

"The Irish Volunteer organisation," said General O'Duffy, "was established to protect the rights and the liberties common to the Irish people. We fought since 1916 to stablish the will of the Irish people. We are now fighting to maintain that expressed will. Greater freedom will be our when the people will it, and we trust the people.

#### THE MILITARIST MIND

"Liam Lynch, Irregular Chief of Staff, said to Commandant General Hannigan a fortnight ago in Limerick: The people are simply a flock of sheep to be driven any way you choose."

The people of Ireland always retused to be driven," continued the General. "No matter who carried the whip they refused to be driven, and the army of the nation will sacrifice its last soldier to carry out

MR. LIAM LYNCH SHOCKED.

General O'Duffy's reference, in a statement made yesterday, to the vile reflections cast on the Limerick Irregulars by one of their leaders is explained in the fol-

lowing account, which appeared in Limerick "War News" No. 4, of a statement made by Liam Lynch, the Irregular "Chief of Staff," to Commandant-General Brennan, in a recent conversation:—

"The Limerick men who are on the side of the Executive are the most contemptible swine I have ever met. When we came here, their barracks were reeking with filth, and more like pigstyes than barracks. I can't understand why disease hadn't spread to the whole city from them playing soldiers. They don't know how to play. My own men are ashamed to have to associate with them."

This is the opinion held by the man who twice broke his word of honour to the National forces. What the feelings of the misguided men who followed him may be on this score can well be imagined.

20-7-27

General O'Duffy has issued a proclamation ordering all publichouses in Limerick to close at 7 p.m. under heavy penalties.

# have suffered so much at the hands of the British during the past few terrible years. ARRIVE IN CITY OF LIMERICK.



Lettle nation's will.

Long Country, Chief of Staff (with hand to ear); Captain MacManus, General Brennan, and ComGeneral Fionan Lynch photographed in cheerful mood after the fall of the Irregulars' strongholds in the city of Limerick,

(Photo, W. D. Hogan.)

Wounded Irregulars in city hospitals include: — Michael McNamara, Bishop street; William Harrington, Macroom; James Quinn A Rosemary place; P. O'Connor, Castle Bar rack; Michael O'Brien, Clare street.

owen; Mary Lee, Cecil street, and Francis Egan, Patk. O'Sullivan, Patk. Hayes, Garry-Kyan, Francis Hogan, William Walshe, Thos. John Burns, Patrick O'Sullivan, William Gronin, Richard O'Neill, Thomas O'Brien, Martin Ryan, Timothy O'Donnell, Eugene T. O'Shea, William McGee, John Doyle, O'Neill, J. Downey, T. Ryan, J. O'Mahony, Frank Goggin, W. Welsh, F. Corbett, R. Catherine Brennan, Carryowen; T. Egan, b Catherine place; K. Killeen, 2 Myles street; Reidy, Queen street; Mary McCarthy, 4 Patrick Hayes, 8 Catherine street; Joseph D. Kenny, Thomondgate; Sister Mary Mar-garet, Training College; Ed. Walshe, Foynes; Corbally; John Scott, St. Joseph's terrace; Daly, 26 Patrick street; Francis Holliday, street; Michael Ryan, Francis street; Mrs. Parteen; John McDonagh, 10 Little Ellen John Egan, Athlunkard; Patrick Dundas, MOUNDED. Latrick Haniel.

"F. Journal Journay. 25/1/22.

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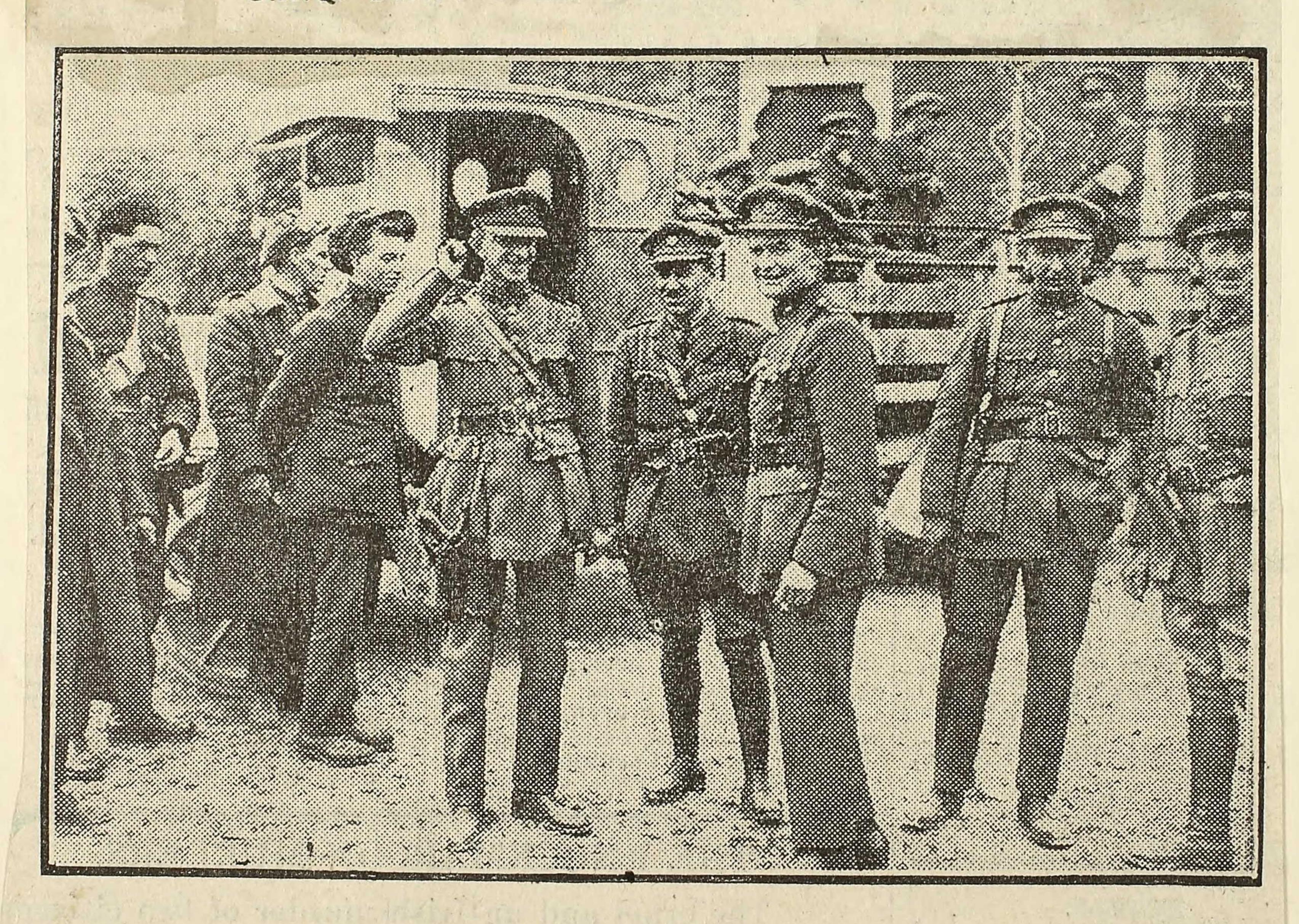
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25 -7 22

# G.H.Q. STAFF ARRIVE IN CITY OF LIMERICK.



Left to right:—General Eoin O'Duffy, Chief of Staff (with hand to ear); Captain MacManus, General Brennan, and Com-General Fionan Lynch photographed in cheerful mood after the fall of the Irregulars' strongholds in the city of Limerick, (Photo, W. D. Hogan.)

