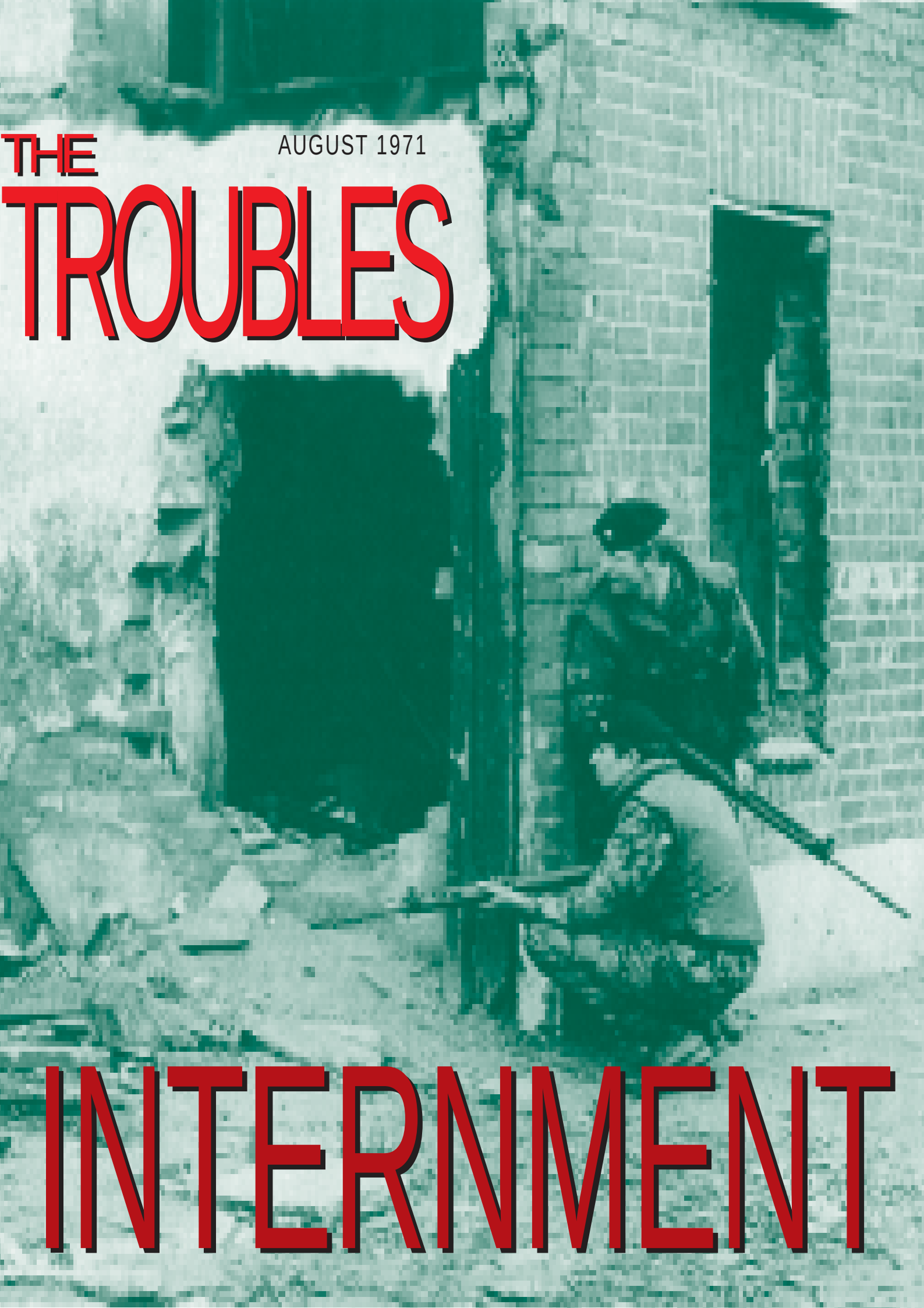

AUGUST 1971

THE TROUBLES

INTERNMENT

THE TROUBLES

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND CONFLICT

It can often be a contentious issue of debate of when and how Northern Ireland's 'Troubles' began, who and what is to blame, and even which event in case led us to where we are now. You can go back 30 years, or even 300 years and beyond for in reality Ireland has been engaged in conflict with England for centuries.

Therefore, in order to compile a chronological record of the modern Troubles - the term usually given to the most recent conflict, we must mark a defining point of start, which we have taken as partition itself and from which we began in Issue 1. In turn again, we feel it is equally important to give you the reader some understanding why events spiralled as they did into a bloody civil war.

This is not another view of the Troubles, this has been done and redone. This is the historical recording of events compiled by people from different parts of Belfast who lived through them. Our objective as local historians is to compile what we hope will be as near as possible a definitive reference to events as they unfolded through the last three decades.

In terms of research we have used as much material as possible and from diverse perspectives. We are confident that we have covered events as they were reported at the time. If however you feel that we have either left something out or indeed got something wrong we are more than happy to hear from you. As mentioned above this series of publications is the historical recording of the Troubles and all corrections are more than welcome.

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This series of publications is designed to create a better historical understanding of what has become known as 'The Troubles.' Therefore for educational purposes you are more than welcome to use any material from them. All that we ask is that the source is acknowledged and a copy of the material sent to us after publication. We use material that has been placed in the public domain. We try to acknowledge all the copyright holders but sometimes this is not possible. If you claim credit for something that has appeared in this publication then we will be happy to know about it so that we can make the appropriate acknowledgements.

SOURCE MATERIAL

PUBLICATIONS

LOST LIVES
David McKitterick, Seamus Kelters, Brian Feeney & Chris Thornton
This publication is used for the list of those who died at the back of each issue



NEWSPAPERS

BELFAST NEWSLETTER
Various issues for period covered

BELFAST TELEGRAPH
Various issues for period covered

IRISH INDEPENDENT
Various issues for period covered

IRISH NEWS
Various issues for period covered

IRISH PRESS
Various issues for period covered

INTERNET RESOURCES

CAIN WEB SERVICE
http://cain.ulst.ac.uk

BBC ONLINE
www.bbc.co.uk

RTÉ ONLINE
www.rte.ie

ITN ONLINE
www.itn.co.uk

A STATE APART
BBC Northern Ireland (CD Rom)

AUGUST 1971

Monday 2nd August 1971
Dawn raids net more guns and ammunition

Guns and ammunition have been seized by troops and police in more dawn searches of houses in Belfast and throughout the North. Army headquarters at Lisburn has confirmed that several men are being questioned by the RUC. They have however declined to say how many guns or how much ammunition was found. Documents were also taken away from some of the houses.

Two districts in Belfast were searched – The Markets and the Lower Falls. The dragnet in the country took in Strabane, Dungannon, Coalisland, in Tyrone, Lurgan and Portadown, Co. Armagh; and Rostrevor, Co. Down. Several other homes along the Border were also raided. More than 700 troops from 8th, 19th and 39th Brigades took part in the raids, which began in the early hours of the morning and continued for some hours. It is believed that some ammunition was uncovered in the Crossmaglen area and a man is being questioned at Newtownhamilton RUC barracks in Co. Armagh.

Monday 2nd August 1971
Protestant refugees running out of food

Several Protestant families who fled from their homes in Malt Street, Grosvenor Road, Belfast, ten days ago are now running out of food. The refugees, ten adults and 25 children, are now living in a large hall in Linfield Street, off Sandy Row. They are confused about what to do next, yet, are afraid to return to their homes. "All that's left is cornflakes and jam. I don't know where the next meal is going to come from," said one woman, who refused to give her name because of the fear of repercussions should she return home. Until now, the refugees have been living on food provided by local shops and neighbours. But another woman said, "My children won't starve as long as they have me."

A spokesman for Belfast Corporation said: "We will not be supplying food for these people. We have supplied beds and bedding. Our attitude is that if they are working they can support themselves."

Monday 2nd August 1971
'Private army' beat up Dublin man

A gang of youths knocked a Dublin man unconscious after he shouted "Up the IRA" during a Junior Orange parade, Belfast Magistrate's Court. After hearing that the youths had been following the procession the magistrate said: "We want no private Armies in this country. We want the law to be administered by disciplined forces who have a sense of responsibility."

The Dublin man was one of four people who appeared in court. A nurse told the court that as the tail end of the parade passed, she heard shouts and saw the man in the middle of the road shaking his fists. A number of youths went over to him and jumped on him and he was unconscious when she went over. She held his head for about five minutes until he came around. A soldier gave evidence that he heard shouts and that he saw the gang attacking the accused. He said they seemed to know what they ware doing and were very vicious. The man, he said, had shouted up the IRA. He also told the court that when troops and RUC personnel arrived they held back a crowd and people who were shouting: "Kill him. He is an IRA bastard." The accused was sentenced to six months imprisonment for behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. He denied the charges.

At the same court two brothers, from the St. James's area were convicted of shouting "Up the Republic" at the end of the same parade. Sentences and fines were imposed on the two men who were also granted leave to appeal.

Monday 2nd August 1971
'B' Specials reference angers radio listeners

The BBC has received a number of complaints from listeners over remarks made about the B Specials by a journalist. The Sunday Times journalist referred to the USC during an interview about East Pakistan on "The World This Weekend." One irate listener said: " The journalist said that rifles had been issued to ex-criminals and people of doubtful character, and a ragged militia similar to the Specials had been formed. The BBC said that the views were those of an independent reporter.







TOP - Bomb attack on the Manchester and Midland TV showroom on the Albertbridge Road
MIDDLE - Bomb attack on an office block on Royal Avenue
BOTTOM - Army marksmen watch for snipers at the junction of the Crumlin and Woodvale Road

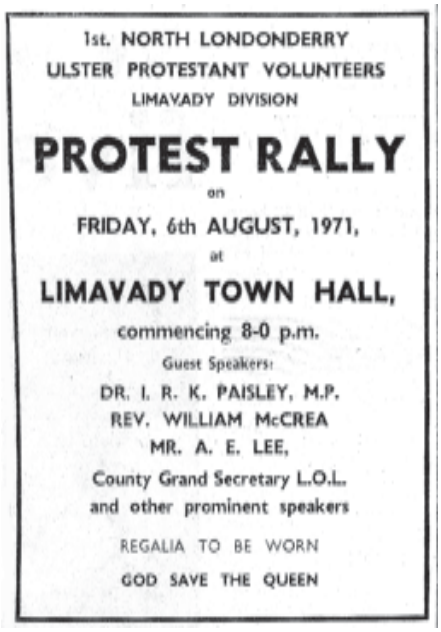
Monday 2nd August 1971
Bands silent at Mater Hospital
The ten bands taking part in the No. 4 District Junior Orange Parade returning from Bangor on Saturday were silent as they passed the Mater Hospital, Belfast. A "no playing" order had gone around some time before from the chief officials of the Order. It came as a result of a request from doctors at the hospital, because of the serious illness of a male patient. An official of the Junior Orange Order said bands had always responded to requests of this sort and would continue to do so.

Monday 2nd August 1971
No explosives at quarry
The general manager of a quarry stated today that it is incorrect to say that explosive are stored at the Glenside quarry. He was responding to Thursday nights attack by three armed men who entered the quarry, locked up the night watchman and blew up parts of the plant machinery. Said the spokesman: "We have not stored any explosives at this quarry for three months."





Monday 2nd August 1971
Bomb found in another city centre toilet
Another booby trap bomb was found in a city centre toilet in Belfast and a garage was badly damaged by an explosion after a pipe bomb exploded during the night. And a Dundonald woman was detained in hospital after a pipe bomb exploded on a windowsill of her home.
The bomb was found in a ladies toilet at Oxford Street bus station shortly after 9 pm on Sunday, was similar to the device discovered in an underground toilet near the City Hall on Friday night. The RUC said the box, which was clearly marked "bomb", contained 5lb of gelignite. An Army bomb expert found it also had an anti-handling device, but managed to defuse it.
The pipe bomb, placed on the windowsill in Ardcarn Drive, Dundonald, was at the home of a Catholic couple living in a mainly Protestant area. Damaged was caused to windows and woodwork and the householder was detained overnight at the Ulster Hospital. She was treated for shock and minor injuries.
The bomb at the Derry garage was the climax of a night of rioting and petrol bomb attacks in the city. Between 10 and 20 lbs of gelignite wrecked the garage owned by Desmond and Sons at Letterkenny Road. The petrol pumps were also damaged. The trouble began when teenagers stoned troops on the fringe of the Bogside after a meeting at Free Derry Corner organised by the N.I. Civil Rights Association to protest about the threat of internment. Seventeen petrol bombs were thrown during the night, four of them at troops near Butcher Gate. No one was injured.
Shortly after midnight five petrol bombs caused slight damage to an electricity transformer at the Little James Street – William Street junction. About 20 minutes later cars in an Abbey Street garage were damaged, but the owner managed to put out the flames. Firemen also put out a blaze caused by a petrol bomb thrown at Littlewoods store in Waterloo place. Residents of Meenan Square saved the post office from serious damage after petrol bombs had



been thrown at it and a contractor's hut at Rossville Street was also damaged. Earlier the youths tried to overturn a car and hi-jack a bus on the Creggan Estate route. The service was suspended an hour early and a restricted service operated on the Rosemount route. The rioters then attacked soldiers at Butcher Gate with stones and tore the shutter of a radio and television shop in Butcher Street. They smashed a number of musical instruments and broke several windows in nearby premises. Troops retaliated with two types of coloured dye and rubber bullets. Firemen called to a butcher's shop in Waterloo Street had to withdraw when they were stoned. A petrol bomb thrown at the shop burnt itself out. The rioters finally dispersed about 1.00am.
A house owned by an RUC detective sergeant at Dungannon was badly damaged on Saturday night in the second bomb attack in three months. The RUC man was not at home. He was recently transferred to Bangor and his family was staying with relatives. The house, at Cunningham's Lane, had just been repaired after the previous bomb blast in May. Neighbours said that they saw a man running away from the house shortly before the 5 lb charge exploded.
Coalisland RUC barracks was again attacked on Saturday night after a carnival in the town closed. A crowd of about 100 youths threw stones and three petrol bombs were also hurled at the building. No damage was caused and no one was injured.



Monday 2nd August 1971
Hunger strike at jail continues
Republican remand prisoners at Belfast Prison today were continuing a hunger strike begun at the weekend in protest at what are described as "very poor conditions" at the jail.

TOP - Bomb blast at offices at the junction of Durham Street and College Square North
MIDDLE - Fire fighters at a blaze at Harkness's at Short Strand
BOTTOM - Royal Avenue after an explosion ripped through McCormick's

Complaints voiced by the Liam Mellows Republican club in Belfast's Markets area, include one that in some cases bedclothes had not been changed for a week. Another was that prisoners could not have private conversations with visitors.

A prison spokesman said today no official complaint had been made to the governor by any remand prisoner. But the hunger strikers are being kept under medical observation

Monday 2nd August 1971

Probe into shooting

The RUC are investigating a shooting incident in Belfast early on Sunday in which a man was shot in the Arm. A policeman on patrol on the Crumlin Road heard a shot in the Rosebank Street area. A man was found suffering from a gunshot wound. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, but later discharged himself.

Monday 2nd August 1971

Internment threat brings flood of protests

The threat of internment to end violence in the North has led to a series of protests meetings at the weekend – and a call by the SDLP MP Mr. Paddy Devlin for a civil disobedience programme towards troops in Ulster.

Speaking at the Roger Casement commemoration at Murlough yesterday, the deputy chairman of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights association said: "If internment was introduced in Northern Ireland it must be recognized for what it was – an act of war and opposed as such by all democratic forces in Northern Ireland.

"If internment comes the barricades must go up again. If the British Government is so foolish as to commit its Army in war against any section of the Irish people, we have no alternative but to resist. If the worst comes to the worst, we need have no illusions or hold out false hopes of help from Jack Lynch's Government. We must rely on our own strength. We, too, are no mean people and will not be crushed."

Mr. Frank McManus, MP said Roger Casement would not want his remains at Murlough until Ireland was free. British Imperialism was still the real enemy and the only problem in Ireland. He said Westminster did not want to solve the problem in the North as it had "sewn up" the south. "We will have no truck at all with a federated type of solution that England wants," said Mr. McManus. "If Mr. Lynch introduced internment, Mr. Faulkner would not need to do so because Mr. Lynch would have done the dirty work. He said Mr. Lynch should stand up to England and not stab us in the back."

Referring to the proposal by opposition forces to set up an alternative parliamentary assembly, Mr. McManus said: "It might be a good thing if it was done the right way and it does not fall into the trap of becoming a catholic Parliament for a catholic people."

Mr. McManus called for unity between Official and provisional republicans and said that if they did not unite against oppression there would be no future to look forward to.

At a civil rights meeting in Derry, it was advocated that there should be mass economic retaliation if internment was introduced in the North. Said one speaker, Mr. Eamonn Melaugh, if internment is introduced – and he believed it was only a short time away – there should be a collective decision by all opposition groups as to what action should be taken to oppose it. He said that he personally would favour stopping the payment of rents, electricity, and gas bills, insurance and HP payments. "By this we can ensure that not one penny within the limits of the walls of Derry, be they businesses, Catholic or Protestant." He said.

Mr. Michael Farrell, People's Democracy, said that by introducing terror tactics the British and Stormont Governments had created the weapon, which would lead to their destruction. They had alienated the great mass of the ordinary people and made them more militant.

Miss Bernadette Devlin said the people would not stand for internment or any further repression. If it were introduced, she said, it would be the legal and moral right of the people of the North to open the internment prison.

Mr. Paddy Devlin, MP, said at Draperstown that a conference is to be called shortly by the C.R.A. to formulate a policy of civil disobedience towards the troops. He accused the troops of concentrating mainly in the Catholic areas of Belfast and Derry. He urged people in the rest of the province to attempt through civil disobedience to draw the troops away from Belfast and Derry.

PUBLIC ORDER ACTS (Northern Ireland) 1951-1971

WHEREAS I, The Right Honourable Brian Faulkner, Minister of Home Affairs, am of the opinion in consequence of information furnished to me by the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary that by reason of the unrest and tension at present existing in Northern Ireland the holding of any public procession in any public highway, road, or street is likely to cause serious public disorder or to cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, The Right Honourable Brian Faulkner, Minister of Home Affairs, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Section 2 (2) of the Public Order Act (Northern Ireland), 1951, do hereby order that the holding of all public processions in any public highway, road or street in Northern Ireland is prohibited for the period commencing on 9th August, 1971, and ending on 8th February, 1972.

This Order shall not apply to the holding of customary processions organised by ex-Servicemen's organisations to and from churches or War Memorials on Remembrance Day, Sunday, 14th November, 1971.

BRIAN FAULKNER,
Minister of Home Affairs
for Northern Ireland.

9th August, 1971.

TOP - Burning lorries across the Andersonstown Road

MIDDLE - Bomb attack on the home of a judge at Knocksilla Park

BOTTOM - Troops passing the burning homes of Protestants at Cranbrook Gardens in the Ardoyne area. The houses had been set on fire by fleeing residents

Monday 2nd August 1971

Assault charge to be probed

The RUC are investigating a complaint, made by Falls MP Mr. Paddy Devlin, on behalf of two Turf Lodge women alleged to have been struck by soldiers on Saturday night.

The assault is reported to have taken place during a scuffle in Ardmonagh Gardens, in the Turf Lodge area.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971

Prison hunger strike ends

The Ministry of Home Affair said today that the hunger strike among some 40 prisoners at Belfast Prison was over, the men having accepted their tea yesterday evening and their breakfast this morning. The











strike started at the weekend over "very poor conditions" at the prison, and was a protest mainly against the quality of the food and the fact that the bedclothes were not changed more frequently. Asked if the strike was not confined solely to Republican remand prisoners but was general and non-sectarian, the spokesman said that no "breakdown" of numbers had been made and he could not comment on this.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971
Soldier was seconds from death

An Army bomb expert risked his life to defuse two deadly bombs with only seconds to spare. The fuses of the two Claymore type devices, discovered after a mystery fire in stacks of flax near Castlewellan, were activated as he moved the bombs. With only 15 seconds to spare, the officer removed the contraceptive fuses. Both bombs contained about 4lbs of gelignite and 4lbs of shrapnel. A spokesman said: "They were really horrible devices and it was a very dangerous operation." The bombs had earlier been found by villagers about 30 yards from blazing flax stacks at Annsborough where the Irish Flax Development Company have premises.

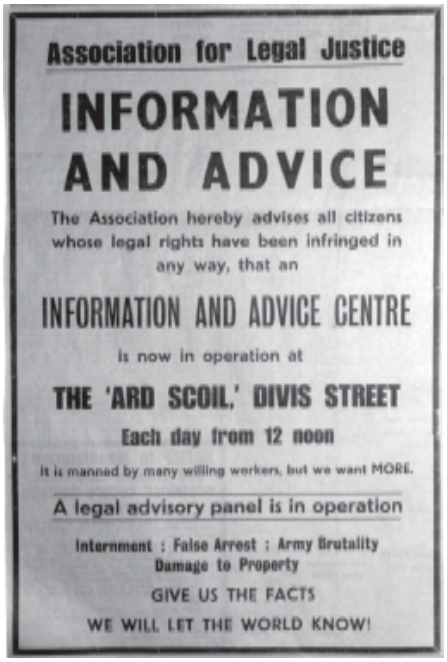
There were a number of bomb incidents in Belfast during the night. Extensive damage was caused to the electrical shop of the Manchester and Midland Company in Woodstock Road by a 5lb bomb placed in a manhole inspection cover. Windows in a number of adjoining premises were also broken, but no one was injured.

A small explosive device caused only slight damage to My Lady's Inn, a public house in My Lady's Road also in East Belfast.

But another bomb, planted' outside the front door of a house in Bryson Street, failed. Police said the detonator, which had gone off, did not explode the gelignite.

A gunman is reported to have fired two shots at an Army sentry in the lower Falls area shortly after midnight. An Army spokesman said the shots are believed to have been fired from the area of Falls Road - Peel Street. Later, an empty cartridge case was found.





One shot is also believed to have been fired at an Army patrol in the Ligoniel Road area, but a search failed to find the gunman.

Earlier, rival Protestant and Roman Catholic crowds were separated by police and troops in the Limestone Road after a minor confrontation. But both police and the Army to day denied that any shots had been fired in the area.

Three incendiary devices, which exploded in the House Warming Advisor Centre in Castle Lane, were quickly extinguished. A fourth device exploded while firemen and security forces were at the scene.

But it was a quieter night in Derry, where there were only a few minor stone throwing incidents.

An attempt to blow up a British customs post on the Donegal-Derry border was foiled by an Army patrol yesterday afternoon. Two men, one armed with a revolver, were seen approaching the post at Molenan shortly before 2 pm. The other man was carrying a parcel with a fuse sticking out of it. But the men fled when an Army patrol arrived at the post and they escaped into the South in a car.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971
IRA statement

A statement purporting to come from the Northern Command of the IRA has condemned "without reservation the callous disregard for civilian lives involved in the indiscriminate placing of explosives at or near non-military targets."

"We wish to state categorically that none of the units of the Irish Republican Army were involved in these incidents." The statement dated Dungannon, August 2, is signed by Eamonn O'Connor (Adj.). It expresses concern at the increasing number of sectarian incidents and says the IRA oppose any actions that lead to the heightening of sectarian tensions. The statement says the British military can blame themselves for the deaths of three British soldiers killed by Re-

ALL PICTURES - Protestant residents leaving their homes in Velsheda Park in the Ardoyne area of North Belfast

publicans since the beginning of the present year.
In fact, ten soldiers have died this year and the official IRA disclaims responsibility for the other seven.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971
Army searches
Little was found in searches by troops and police of houses in Lurgan, Portadown, and Armagh early today. In Armagh city five homes at Drumarg Park, Druids Villas, Windmill Hill and Legar Hill were searched. It is believed that some "propaganda papers" were found. No one was held for questioning. Army headquarters at Lisburn said very little about the dawn raids other than that they had taken place.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971
Tractors hit by blast
Two tractors belonging to the forestry division of the Ministry of Agriculture were damaged by an explosion at Mullaghfad Forrest near Fivemiletown early today. Workmen discovered the damaged tractors only a short distance from the border with County Monaghan. RUC and military have visited the scene.

Wednesday 4th August 1971
Swoops in Derry and Belfast
A number of men were being questioned by the RUC today after joint army police searches in Belfast and Derry. Documents and various items of equipment were seized an army spokesman confirmed. In Belfast, the raids were confined to the New Lodge Road area where it is believed some people were detained for questioning. The Derry searches were on homes in the Creggan estate, Hamilton Street and Lone Moor Road areas. It is believed that no one was detained for questioning in the Derry searches. An Army spokesman said men from the 39 and 8 Brigades took park in the raids which started at 4.30am. As a result of earlier operations, Army headquarters said that four hand grenades were found on the outskirts of Armagh.

Wednesday 4th August 1971
Blasts rock two cities as Newry erupts in violence
Shots were at troops; nine policemen were injured in Newry and a massive bomb wrecked city centre offices in Belfast
There were three blasts within an hour in Derry and during disturbances in Portadown a shot was fired at a police Land Rover
Two people were taken to hospital in Belfast when the bomb ripped out the inside of the office block in Royal Avenue, near the junction with North Street.
The huge blast blew office furniture and debris into the street and smashed windows in nearby premises.
The explosion shortly after 11 pm blew the heavy front door off its hinges and into the roadway. Broken glass showered down on to the pavements and the area was sealed off.
The two injured were released from hospital after treatment for shock and minor injuries.
Police believe the bomb, between 20 and 50 lbs, of explosives, was planted on the second floor during office hours yesterday. The building houses a number of firms including NTN Signs, Higgins Insurance Brokers and I. C. Ross, Household Supplies. The ground floor is a butcher's shop.
Several soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, dived for cover when a gunman opened fire on an Army post at a house in Springfield Road shortly after 9 p.m.
Three shots, fired by the gunman from a passing car, missed their target, but the soldiers were unable to return fire. Roadblocks were set up but the car has not been traced. No one was injured.
Four of the nine RUC men injured during the rioting in Newry after a civil rights meeting were taken to hospital but their injuries are not serious. They were released after treatment. Plate glass windows in seven shops were smashed by a crowd after a torch light parade through the town. The protestors first went to the RUC station in Edward Street where local CRA chairman. Mr. Sam Dowling, told them: "The size of this crowd will leave the British Army in no doubt what the people of Newry think of their dawn raids. It will show them that if they hit at one of us, they will hit at all of us."
Police said about 600 people took part in the protest parade. The crowd then marched to the Army-UDR centre at Downshire Road, shouting slogans at troops and police. An RUC spokesman said some of the crowd spat at and taunted troops and then hurled stones and other missiles at them.
The mob then launched an attack on police. Mr. Dowling asked them through a loudhailer to march peacefully back to the town centre. Before they left,





TOP - Protestants fleeing Farringdon Gardens in the Ardoyne area
BOTTOM - The burnt out remains of Protestant homes in Farringdon Gardens

a bonfire was lit in the middle of the road. But on the way back they stoned the RUC. RUC Land Rovers came under a hail of missiles in Margaret Square, but the mobs finally dispersed.

Trouble broke out in Portadown when a crowd of Roman Catholic youths stoned a Protestant crowd from behind a wall at Obins Drive flats. Later, a single shot was fired at an RUC Land Rover from the same area, but no one was injured.

An unoccupied house in the Services married quarters at Clooney Park South in Derry was extensively damaged by more than 15 lb of gelignite in the first of the bomb attacks last night .No one was injured. Later, a gelignite bomb was thrown from a passing car at the perimeter fence of the police-Army compound at Bligh's Lane. No damage was caused. Two minutes later, the front of the ABC Cinema in Newmarket Street was extensively damaged by a charge of 25 lb. of explosives.

In Belfast, a detonator placed on the windowsill of a house at Skipton Street caused minor damage. Police said it was the second explosion at the house in a week. There were a number of minor stone-throwing confrontations in other areas of the city.

An RUC Land Rover, several cars and a Corporation bus were stoned near the Monagh Road roundabout and several windows broken. At the New Lodge Road, a reserve constable sustained an ear injury when rival factions stoned each other. Two windows were broken in a police vehicle. Missiles were also thrown during a confrontation in the Lawther Street - Atlantic Avenue area nearby, and police and troops dispersed more rival factions after stone throwing near Louisa Street, off the Oldpark Road.

During a confrontation at Ballygomartin Road yesterday a petrol bomb and other missiles were thrown when rival Catholic and Protestant crowds fought with each other.





Wednesday 4th August 1971

Internment would be counter productive

Alderman William Boyd, the former Labour MP, said last night that he favoured more effective action but believed that internment would be counter productive. Speaking in Woodvale, he said internment would "inevitably lead to an extension of the area of conflict at a time when all persons of good will should he trying to isolate and eliminate terrorism."

Political leaders, he said, had a straight choice between an improved and an enlarged parliament at Stormont, and a fascist reign of terror, which would engulf not only Northern Ireland but eventually the whole of Ireland in "a bloody sectarian civil war."

"Recent hysterical outbursts by some politicians would seem to suggest that they are more concerned in preserving the liberty of the terrorists than in preserving the jobs, the homes and the very lives of ordinary working people from sadistic and murderous attacks."

Wednesday 4th August 1971

Sinn Fein registration move denounced

The registration of Sinn Fein (Gardiner Place) as a political party in the Republic has sparked off another row with the Kevin Street based section of the Republican movement. Mr. Sean O'Bradaigh, secretary of Sinn Fein (Kevin Street) said his group repudiated this move by the group masquerading under its name. He claimed that Sinn Fein (Gardiner Place) had violated the Sinn Fein constitution and thus disqualified themselves from membership when at the 1970 annual conference they voted allegiance to the Goulding led IRA, which had recognised the Westminster, Stormont and Leinster House parliaments.

He said that Sinn Fein thought to abolish the partition institutions of government and to replace them with a 32-county national parliament. He added: "The National Liberation Front (which is the correct description for Mr. MacGiolla's group) is now trying to use the institutions of the 26-county state to gain publicity for themselves, to confuse the public and to injure Sinn Fein. This effort to save themselves from political eclipse will not succeed.

"Sinn Fern now has over 150 cumainn (branches) all over Ireland and is steadily building up its strength. Now that Mr. MacGiolla has registered his pseudo-Sinn Fein in Leinster House, we can expect Mr. Cathal Goulding to call there any day now to register his so-called army. After all, it would be logical and consistent. Or does he intend to disband it, in so far as it exists at all?"

It was the abandonment of its abstentionist policy, which led to the split in the Republican movement in 1969. The MacGiolla led group voted for this move at its annual conference last January.

TOP - Catholics shout at Protestant families fleeing their homes in Ardoyne

BOTTOM - A British soldier escorts a Protestant woman from the remains of her Ardoyne home

FACING PAGE - Catholics fleeing their homes off the Springfield Road


Sponsored Meeting by S.D.L.P. and Nationalist Party M.P.s

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD ON

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22

IN THE

CENTRE, COALISLAND

at 3.30 p.m.

All Councillors and Elected Representatives in Northern Ireland are invited to attend to discuss the current political situation and to take decisions on participation and involvement in any future co-ordinated activity at this level of local government.

The application for registration followed this decision and it has now been granted by the clerk of the Dail. Its acceptance as a "genuine political party, organised to contest Dail seats" means that Sinn Fein candidates in future elections may now have the name of their party beside their names on ballot papers.
When the party last contested an election in the Republic it got a total of 65,640 votes and had four members elected to the Dail, but they followed the abstentionist line.

Thursday 5th August 1971
Massive gelignite snatch from quarry
About 250 lbs of gelignite, a number of detonators and a roll of fuse wire were stolen in a daring raid on the magazine of Concrete Products Ltd, in a quarry at Dunleer, County Louth. The raiders took an amazing chance as they laid a small charge of gelignite against the door of the steel magazine and blew it off in pieces. The police regard it as the work of experts and are convinced that the gelignite was on its way across the border 15 miles away. They left 750 lbs of gelignite and a roll of fuse wire in the magazine. The discovery was made by the firm's owner when he arrived at the quarry and on seeing the door shattered immediately phoned the police at Dunleer.
All border forces were immediately alerted, but up to this afternoon there was no trace of the car which probably passed into the North before the alarm was raised. This is the latest in a series of gelignite raids on quarries in the border area. It is believed that gelignite is being used by illegal organizations in the North.

Thursday 5th August 1971
Tarred man's wife died from tablets
The wife of a man who was tarred and feathered by the IRA died from an overdose of tablets after " bother from neighbours" following the incident, a Belfast inquest has been told. The inquest jury returned an open verdict on the death of Mrs. Catherine Clarke (20), of Moyard Crescent, Ballymurphy, who was said to have been found dead in her home on June 2nd after complaining of depression following the tarring and feathering of her husband six weeks earlier in Belfast. Her husband told the inquest that they had applied for a transfer from Moyard Crescent to a new council house but had been turned down by the Corporation the week before his wife's death.
Mr. Clarke said his wife had complained of depression after he had been tarred and feathered. It seemed this was because she was 'getting some bother from neighbours," Mr. Clarke told the coroner. Mr. James Elliott.
On the day she died, he said, his wife made his breakfast and when he returned from work in the evening he found the door locked.
After knocking a number of times he burst open the door and found his wife lying on the floor in the sitting-room with a young daughter beside her. He tried to revive her but failed. On a bed he found two empty bottles. The nerve tablets had been prescribed for him following the tarring and feathering, said Mr. Clarke.
Constable Robert Bradley said a doctor found that Mrs. Clarke had died some hours before she was discovered.
The eight man jury, after a short retirement first returned a verdict of misadventure. But the coroner commented that he was surprised that the eight members had unanimously come to a conclusion that what had happened was an accident. The jury retired again and the foreman then announced that their verdict was an open one.

Thursday 5th August 1971
Security swoops on both sides of border
Irish Special branch detectives raided farmhouses and quarries today as troops and police in the North mounted yet another big search operation. A pistol, ammunition and various documents were found early today during searches by the security forces in Lurgan, Cookstown and Stewartstown, in County Tyrone. The raids which, began shortly after dawn, were aimed at "disorganising terrorist activity throughout the province," said an Army spokesman.
Meanwhile a large force of detectives and uniformed police combed a wide area of County Kildare in a search for IRA training camps. The police swooped on isolate farmhouses and quarries, which were suspected of being used by the IRA for training. But it is believed nothing was found. Gardai throughout the South have been told to carry out regular checks on unoccupied farmhouses and disused quarries for signs of IRA training activities. Today's operation was the latest of recent moves to clamp down on the IRA.

Thursday 5th August 1971
Arms found
One revolver, rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition, 150 detonators, documents and military clothing and equipment have been found in a follow up search in Tyrone said an Army spokesman.

Thursday 5th August 1971
No stoning of police
The RUC have denied reports in morning papers that police were stoned while helping Bogside flood victims. Bogsiders have been ringing RUC Headquarters to thank the RUC for their work said a spokesman.



Friday 6th August 1971
Bus used to attack Army post in Belfast

An Army sandbag post was riddled with machine gun fire when gunmen opened fire from the top deck of a bus they hi-jacked seconds earlier. Two sentries returned fire, but the two men in the bus, one driving and one shooting, escaped. The incredibly daring attack on the Army post on the Springfield Road happened around 10 am and afterwards sparked off a citywide search for the gunmen. There were no casualties on the Army side and it is believed that the gunmen got away, one on foot and the other in a stolen car along the Kashmir Road. The carefully planned operation started at the Corporation bus terminus on the Springfield Road, near the Whiterock junction. Two men, armed with revolvers, held up the driver and conductor and marched them from the vehicle at gunpoint. They were ordered to walk to Dermott Hill Road, leading to the mountains, while a third gunman climbed into the cab of the bus. It was driven down the Springfield Road, where a fourth man climbed aboard and took up position on the top deck. As the vehicle approached the military sandbag emplacement on the Springfield the gunman opened fire through the window with a Thompson sub-machine gun. He pumped 20 – 25 bullets into the post and sent the sentries ducking for cover. The soldiers scrambled to their feet and began firing back at the gunmen. They fired several rounds before the vehicle swung into Kashmir Road. There two men got out of the bus. One of them was driven away in a stolen car with false number plates. The other escaped on foot.

The bus, one of the rear entrance type, was later taken away by police for forensic examination. The driver and conductor were later interviewed by the RUC in the hope of getting a description of the gunmen.
To-day's incident was one the most daring ever carried out by the IRA. Their reason for using a bus was obviously two-fold. They knew that the sentry wouldn't suspect a bus as it approached the post and secondly they had a better chance of hitting someone behind the sandbags if they were shooting from a height. The gunmen tried to look as much like busmen as possible and asked the crew for their caps. But the two hadn't them with them.

Friday 6th August 1971
Sentries tell of ambush

The two young Sentries on duty in the sandbag post described afterwards what happened as they were caught in a hail of fire. One of them said: a man was sitting in the fourth seat on the upper deck of the bus. 'He smashed a window with a Thompson and fired about 25 rounds at us. "We ducked for cover and came up firing at the bus. It stopped 100 yard down the road and the men got out. One of the sentries, they are both members of the 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment, fired one round at one of the gunmen who disappeared down a side street.
An officer at the post said one full magazine from the Thompson sub-machinegun was fired at the post, and another magazine, three-quarters full, dropped by the gunman, was found in the bus.

He praised the two young sentries, whose names are not being released, for reacting so quickly. 'It was all over in a mater of seconds, but our lads did a great job in returning fire so quickly at the speeding bus." The second sentry said: "A man and a boy in a car which was parked beside the post drove off behind the bus during the attack." Troops who searched the Army post minutes after the attack found 25 bullet marks, but only one of the bullets hit the sentry guard box.

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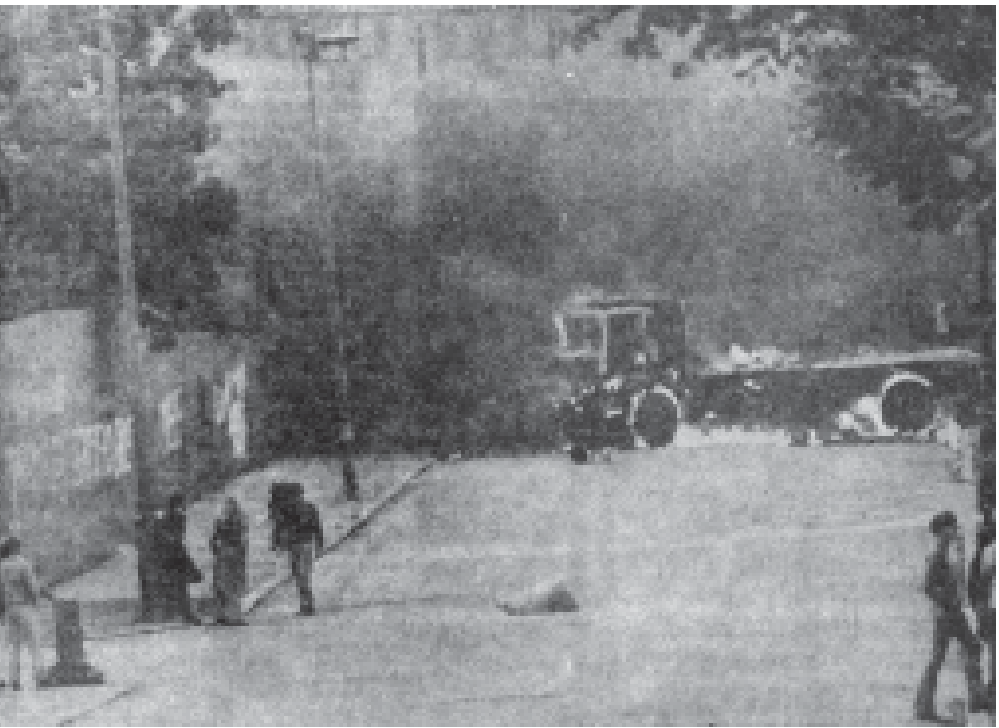


Friday 6th August 1971
Widower gunned down at his home

A man was under police guard in the Royal Victoria Hospital after being shot outside his home. The man, a 35-year-old widower, was shot outside his home at Milltown Park, Derriaghy, near Lisburn. He underwent an operation for gunshot wounds to the leg and thigh. The man had been leaving the home of a neighbour when he noticed two men at his front door. As he approached them they opened fire with revolvers. They then made off in a getaway car driven by a woman.

TOP - Rioting at Rosemount Terrace in Derry
BOTTOM - A burning lorry being used to block the junction of the Donegall Road and Falls Road, West Belfast



Friday 6th August 1971
Green Howards come under sniper fire in Ardoyne
Soldiers patrolling the Ardoyne district in an armoured car escaped death early today when a sniper opened fire from a passing car. Five bullets hit the closed door of the vehicle carrying men from 1st Battalion Green Howards. The incident happened at the corner of Butler Street and Hooker Street just after one o'clock. A spokesman for the Green Howards said: 'If the doors of the vehicle had the Army been open some of the soldier might well have been hit.
One of the soldiers was injured when he was thrown forward as the armoured car braked. The troops did not return fire. Shortly after the shooting, a crowd of over 100 went to the Army post at Flax Street and accused the troops of shooting.
But they went home after the Commanding Officer explained that it was in fact civilians who fired at the Army. Earlier, a foot patrol was fired at as they walked along the Limestone Road. Two rounds were discharged, but no one was hurt.
There were two minor explosions in Belfast last night. One blew in the door of a church hall at Ballyhackamore and the other was in Milltown Cemetery. When Army bomb disposal experts arrived at Milltown they found another unexploded booby trap bomb with an anti-handling device. It would have blown up in the face of anyone who lifted it. The Army believe it was meant for soldiers investigating the first blast at 4.35 am.
In Derry last night, three five-pound gelignite bombs thrown over the wall of Rosemount RUC Station failed to go off. The three connected charges became entangled in barbed wire on top of the wall and were defused by an Army expert.
Just after 11 o'clock there was an explosion at the Development Commission's architect and planners offices in Rectory Field off Limavady Road. The Army said a charge of two to five pounds of gelignite was used. Damage was confined to one office and the blast shattered windows in the area.

Friday 6th August 1971
Army drop plan to train on Rathlin
The Army have given up on plans to use Rathlin Island, off the North Antrim coast, as a training area because local residents are believed to have been threatened. People involved in the planning of the training operation have said that island residents have been warned by "subversive elements" against harbouring troops and had been threatened with reprisals if they refused this order.

A spokesman at Army headquarters in Lisburn said this morning: "It has been decided to give up plans for limited low level and recreational training on Rathlin Island. "After discussions with islanders it was felt that our proposals might cause problems both over the tourist trade and because of the pressures which such a small community may be subjected to during the present situation.

Friday 6th August 1971
No internment displeases IRA, says Alliance Party
The thing which has most disappointed the IRA to date has been the failure to bring about internment, says a leading article in the Alliance Party's monthly magazine. Alliance.
It adds: Consequently their spokesmen have continually had to invent scare stories about internment. "It is therefore clear that the most important weapon against the IRA is to keep a cool head. The number of troops in Northern Ireland may need to be increased the strength of the UDR may have to be reviewed.
"The military intelligence may need to be improved and the control of explosives tightened. But none of these will provide an overnight solution." The article says the IRA can only be defeated by totally isolating its members from the rest of the community.
"In the long run the security forces will win. No small minority can ultimately prevail against the vast majority in the community," the article concluded.







TOP - A lone pedestrian walks through the riot debris on the Springfield Road. In the background the burnt out builders merchants, Lowden and partners, still smokes away
MIDDLE - Burnt out lorries on the Mountpottinger Road
BOTTOM - Fire fighters play their hoses on the front of burned out warehouses on the Mountpottinger Road

INTERNMENT

By Liz Curtis

Internment — imprisonment without trial — began at 4.30 am on 9 August 1971 with the arrest of 342 men. It was replaced by detention — which was virtually identical — in November 1972, and this continued till December 1975.

Internment was introduced by the Northern Ireland government at Stormont to attempt to control chaotic and continuing violence. The British military commander in the North advised against it, and the British government was reluctant, but eventually gave its backing. The British army was then deployed to implement it.

The first arrests were carried out on the basis of lists provided by the RUC Special Branch. Their intelligence proved defective, so that few of those initially held were in the Provisional IRA. No loyalists were held until 1973. During the first wave of arrests, the British army used systematic brutality against detainees, and employed terrifying experimental torture techniques on eleven of them, who became known as "the guineapigs" or "the hooded men".

Internment proved entirely counterproductive for the authorities, though not for the Provisional IRA, whose support greatly increased. It led to an upsurge in violence, a rent-and-rates strike, and many demonstrations — one of which, in Derry, became "Bloody Sunday". It traumatised a generation of working-class nationalists, completing their alienation from the British army — they already hated the Stormont regime, and now they hated the British state as well. It made it impossible for the middle-class SDLP to co-operate with Stormont, and poisoned relations between Britain and Ireland — the Irish government took Britain to the European Court of Human Rights over the torture allegations.

PREVIOUS USES OF INTERNMENT

British governments had previously made extensive use of internment in Ireland and in other colonies, and in Britain itself during the world wars, when Germans and other "aliens" were held. From 1922 onwards, internment was also repeatedly used by both the Northern Ireland government and the government of the Irish Free State, later called the Republic of Ireland. Republicans were the target both North and South.

In the 19th century, British governments treated Ireland as being in an almost continuous "state of emergency". They passed many "coercion acts", which often permitted imprisonment without trial. The coercion act of March 1881, for example, allowed the arrest and imprisonment without trial of anyone suspected of treasonable practices and agrarian offences. Hundreds of people were detained, including Charles Stewart Parnell and other Land League leaders.

Between January 1900 and February 1902, during the South African war, Britain interned many thousands of Boers and their African servants in separate concentration camps. Conditions were so bad that some 28,000 Boers (about one-fifth of the Boer inmates) died, including 22,000 children. About 107,000 Africans were held, of whom around 12,000 died.

In Ireland after the 1916 Easter Rising, the British arrested 3,430 men and 79 women. Of these, 1,836 men and five women were shipped to England and interned. The men were held in barracks in Knutsford, Stafford, Wakefield, Wandsworth, Woking, Lewes, Glasgow and Perth. Most of the men were transferred to Frongoch camp in North Wales, while the women were sent to Aylesbury.

In May 1918, fearing another rising, the British government again introduced internment in Ireland, transferring 73 Sinn Féin leaders and Volunteer officers to England. These internees were released in March 1919. The War of Independence (or Tan War) between 1919 and 1921 saw internment used again, so that by mid-1921 there were over 4,000 internees in camps at Ballykinler in Co. Down, the Curragh in Co. Kildare, and at Fort Berehaven on Bear (or Bere) Island off Co. Cork. They were released in December 1921 after the Treaty was signed.

Meanwhile in December 1920 Ireland had been partitioned under the Government of Ireland Act. The new unit of Northern Ireland got its own parliament and government, subject to the British government's authority. At Unionist insistence, the border had been drawn in such a way that they would have a permanent majority of MPs. The new parliament opened in June 1921, moving to its grand purpose-built premises at Stormont in 1932.

In April 1922 the Northern Ireland parliament rushed into law the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act, widely described as "draconian". This included the power of internment, which was used repeatedly and extensively.

In May 1922, some 500 men — all republicans despite widespread loyalist violence — were rounded up and taken to Belfast Prison in Crumlin Road, to Larne workhouse and to a camp at Newtownards. Most were then transferred to the Argenta, an antiquated wooden ship first moored on Belfast Lough and then moved to Larne harbour. Some were moved to Derry jail. The internees were released in 1924.

During the civil war in the south from June 1922 to April 1923, some 12,000 republicans were rounded up and imprisoned by the Free State side. Their internment was not legally sanctioned until July 1923, when the Dáil rushed through the Public Safety Act, which granted emergency powers. The last internees were released in 1924.

In 1930 the Cumann na nGaedheal government passed a Public Safety Act, under which it proscribed 12 republican groups. About 100 republicans were sentenced by military tribunals and held in Arbour Hill military detention barracks in Dublin. Éamon De Valera's Fianna Fáil government, which came to power in 1932, released the prisoners and suspended the military tribunals, but soon brought them back to imprison members of the fascist Blueshirt organisation as well as the IRA and the radical Republican Congress.

The Northern Ireland government brought back internment in December 1938 during a renewed IRA campaign which focused on bombing British cities. Thirty-four republicans were initially arrested, and 45 more were interned after Britain declared war on Germany in September 1939.

Internees were held in Derry jail and in Belfast's Crumlin Road jail, and for five months on an old merchant ship, the Al Rawdah, moored in Strangford Lough. In 1940, all adult male Germans, Austrians and Italians in the North were rounded up for the duration of the war.

A renewed IRA campaign in the six-county area in 1942 prompted the arrest of about 300 men in September, many of whom were interned. Eighteen women were arrested in 1942 and held in Armagh jail. The last internees were released in July 1945.

South of the border, the Fianna Fáil government responded to the IRA's bombings in England and contact with Germany with a new Offences Against the State Act in June 1939, which provided for internment and military courts. Over 50 IRA men were quickly interned, but were released after a court challenge. A major IRA raid on the Southern army's main ammunition dump prompted the Dáil to pass the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Act on 5 January 1940, again providing for internment. A court challenge was no longer possible, as the Southern government had already declared a state of emergency because of the world war.

Republicans were held at Arbour Hill and Mountjoy, and also at the Curragh camp, which held some 800 men. About 200 German military and naval personnel were interned in a separate camp in the Curragh. Most of the internees were released in November 1944.

After World War II, Britain fought a series of colonial wars in which it used imprisonment without trial on a vast scale. During the Malayan war (1948-60) some 30,000 people were interned and 600,000 forcibly "resettled" in fortified camps, while in Kenya (1952-56) 78,000 were interned.

The Northern Ireland government used internment intermittently to detain republicans during royal visits — 13 men were detained for a week in 1951, for instance. Then the IRA's campaign against targets in the border areas from December 1956 to February 1962 saw internment in widespread use on both sides of the border once more. In the North, some 256 men and one woman were interned between December 1956 and 1961. In the South, the Fianna Fáil government re-introduced internment between July 1957 and March 1959, holding about 200 republicans in the Curragh camp.

THE RUN-UP TO AUGUST '71

The late 1960s had seen the rise of the civil rights movement demanding equality for Catholics in Northern Ireland. This was met by intense hostility from loyalists and from the Unionist government at Stormont. Civil rights demonstrations were met by RUC batons and often ended in riots, and the IRA petrol-bombed post offices. When Unionist prime minister Terence O'Neill attempted to bring in reforms, the loyalist UVF induced panic by carrying out bombings which appeared to be done by the IRA, and his own party forced him to resign. Extra British troops were flown into the North to guard installations.



LONG KESH - NOTE THE FIRST H BLOCK UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Chaos mounted, with serious rioting between loyalist and nationalist crowds, and people on both sides being intimidated out of their homes. The crunch came on 12 August 1969 in Derry, a city notorious for anti-Catholic discrimination. The annual Orange Apprentice Boys' parade was stoned by nationalists, precipitating an RUC assault on the Bogside area which lasted till British troops arrived at 5pm on 14 August.

The focus moved to Belfast, with widespread rioting, the wholesale burning of nationalist streets by loyalist mobs, a Protestant shot dead by the IRA and four Catholics — including a nine-year-old child — shot dead by the RUC. In Armagh a Catholic was shot by the B Specials. The night of 14 August also saw 24 men arrested under the Special Powers Act throughout the North.

Catholics welcomed the British troops and also British home secretary James Callaghan, who arrived a fortnight later promising to end discrimination.

In response to the pogroms, the IRA rapidly re-organised and began to re-arm. "No-go" areas were set up behind barricades in nationalist districts, where neither the British army nor loyalists could penetrate. From July to December 1969, 18 people died: eight deaths were caused by the RUC, five by republicans, three by loyalists and two by the British army.

In December 1969 the IRA split into the two organisations known as the Officials and the Provisionals. The Provisionals soon decided to go on the offensive with a bombing campaign. The UVF was already carrying out bombings — targets in February 1970 included Crumlin Road jail, RTE's TV mast at Raphoe in Co. Donegal, and on 22 February a Catholic bar on Belfast's New Lodge Road.

The Provisionals retaliated four days later by bombing the Belfast Corporation Electricity Club in Upper Donegall Street, used mainly by Protestants. Then on 1 March they blew up the statue of the Rev Hugh "Roaring" Hanna, an inflammatory 19th-century Presbyterian preacher, at Carlisle Circus.

Soon afterwards the IRA's Northern Command issued a statement claiming its units had caused "some of the recent explosions in Belfast" to draw attention "to the fact that the forces of British Imperialism are still very much in evidence in the North West part of Ireland." They declared they would continue the struggle until British imperialism was banished, and threatened "militant action" against social clubs being used by "right-wing Unionist extremists" to plan attacks.

British troops searched for arms in both loyalist and nationalist areas, and confronted both sides during riots. But relations between troops and nationalists deteriorated fast from Easter 1970, when an Orange parade on the Springfield Road in West Belfast sparked rioting, followed by a major confrontation between troops and nationalists in the Ballymurphy estate. The British army commander, General Freeland, threatened that petrol bombers would be shot, whereupon the IRA threatened to shoot soldiers, and the UVF threatened to shoot Catholics.

Both the Provisional IRA and UVF continued their bombings, with targets between April and June 1970 including buildings with Unionist links, a city centre café, and an electricity transformer near Newry. The IRA added incendiary devices to

their arsenal, planting them in city centre stores.

June ended in chaos, with five Catholics (including two children) dying in an IRA "own goal" in Derry; major inter-communal rioting leading to gunbattles between the IRA and loyalists which left five Protestants dead; and 500 Catholics forced out of the shipyards. Nationalist alienation intensified with the "Falls curfew" imposed by the British army at the start of July.

From now on the situation was mayhem. The Provisional IRA stepped up its bombing campaign, with targets including the homes of a High Court judge and leading Orangeman Martin Smyth, while in August 1970 two RUC men were blown up by a booby-trapped car. Targets of bombs and incendiaries over succeeding months included electricity transformers, customs posts, premises used by loyalists, shops and other businesses, army posts and police barracks, and government and council offices.

The UVF continued with occasional bombings, and the tiny republican group Saor Eire joined the fray, carrying out many bank raids both sides of the border. Altogether 28 would die in 1970 — republicans caused 20 deaths (including of their own members), and British soldiers six.

Hardline Unionists increased the pressure on the moderate prime minister James Chichester-Clark to bring in internment. The legislation already existed: the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act, first passed in 1922, had been made permanent in 1933. Some of its regulations — including one that permitted punishment by flogging — had been repealed, but remaining regulations included the power to arrest someone without warrant and to intern them indefinitely without trial if they were "suspected of acting or having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland..."

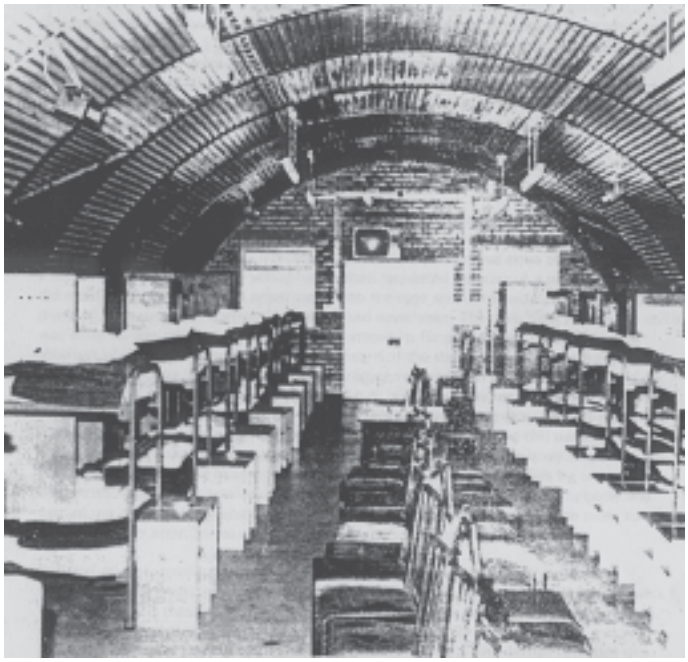
In December 1970, Southern taoiseach (prime minister) Jack Lynch boosted the hardline Unionists and shocked nationalists by threatening to re-introduce internment and re-open the Curragh camp. He was responding to an alleged Saor Eire plot to kidnap important personages.

The year 1971 started with five days of rioting in Ballymurphy, then became increasingly violent and chaotic. The Provisional IRA continued its bombings, and also started a concerted campaign of shooting British soldiers and RUC men.

On 6 February 1971 Gunner Robert Curtis became the first British soldier to die in this round of "troubles", and a spate of IRA shootings followed. Three days after Curtis's death, the possibility of internment was raised in a meeting of the British Cabinet for the first time, and concern was expressed about creating "a category of political prisoners".

More killings in February — including five civilians killed in an IRA landmine intended for the British army — were followed by a particularly horrific incident on 9 March. Three young Scottish soldiers were found dead by children on a lonely mountain road at Ligoniel on the outskirts of Belfast. Beer glasses were nearby. An IRA unit had, it seems, met them in a city centre pub when they were off-duty and enticed them away before shooting them at close range, probably while they were relieving themselves.

This incident caused profound shock, and demands for internment came from all sections of the Unionist community. Two days later 4,000 loyalist shipyard workers marched to the Unionist headquarters to demand the introduction of internment. As the soldiers' funerals took place in Scotland, some 20,000 people attended rallies in Belfast and Carrickfergus.



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE COMPOUNDS OF LONG KESH

Under pressure from Unionist hardliners, Chichester-Clark had flown to London in January and February, relaying their demands for increased repression to the home secretary and prime minister, but without success. On 16 March he went again. The Cabinet minutes recorded: "Major Chichester-Clark had been concerned to emphasise that he could maintain his position only if there were an effective public demonstration that the Army were intensifying their measures against terrorism".

Chichester-Clark asked for 3,000 extra troops, but Westminster agreed to only 1,300. This was done, said the Cabinet minutes, "not so much because these reinforcements were essential from a strictly military point of view as because they might help to ensure the political survival of the Northern Ireland Administration, which it was in our interest to sustain."

Historian Michael Farrell summed up: "Westminster had all but abandoned the strategy of forcing reform on the Unionists and trying to remedy Catholic grievances; but they hadn't yet decided on the policy of total suppression which the Unionists demanded."

Chichester-Clark resigned. He told prime minister Edward Heath on the phone that he had talked "for considerable length" with the new GOC, General Tuzo, "and I cannot see that we are going to move any further or any faster in this problem." Tuzo's view, expressed later in a TV interview, was that military means could not achieve a permanent solution, but that the army could achieve gradual ascendancy over the IRA, which would enable politicians to work out a settlement.

On 23 March Brian Faulkner was elected leader of the Unionist Party, and became prime minister of Northern Ireland. The London government considered him their only hope, as the alternative "extreme right wing" would be unacceptable. Soon a British ministerial adviser was worrying that Faulkner would not be tough enough to deal with those of his ministers who "are not sufficiently house-trained". He concluded: "Whether or not Mr Faulkner is up to scratch we have to make the best we can of him..."

The Provisionals increased their bombings, while loyalists were still bombing occasionally. An IRA leader of the time has since told a researcher that the IRA deliberately stepped up their attacks on barracks because they knew internment was com-

ing, and wanted it sooner rather than later. He said:

"We could not afford to allow them to bring in internment when they were ready. Had it have been introduced a year later the British would very much have had their intelligence act together and would have hit us badly. We knew at that time that their intelligence was bad, so it was to our advantage to force internment much sooner than they would have liked."

Early July saw troops shot at and stoned in Derry, and soldiers shot dead two civilians, leading to serious rioting. Across the border, an Official IRA member was killed when bombing a strike-bound mine in Tipperary, intending to use violence for socialist ends.

The Provisionals' bombings climaxed in the early hours of 12 July, the biggest day in the Orange marching calendar, when they blew up shops along the route of Belfast's main Orange parade, injuring nine people, and hit targets in some rural towns. They shot two soldiers in the next two days, and a spate of bombings included the destruction of the Daily Mirror's new printing plant, causing damage worth £2 million.

Faulkner had been moving towards reform, but now such considerations were sidelined. Under pressure from his party, he asked the Westminster government to support the introduction of internment, but both senior ministers and the military were reluctant to do so. An internal Ministry of Defence memo dated 21 July 1971 noted "the significant worsening in the amount and nature of terrorist activity in recent weeks," and the pressures within Faulkner's government, but observes:

"It would be primarily a political decision whether to bring in internment, but it would depend very much on military advice. The view of the GOC, with which the Defence Secretary entirely agrees, is that the arguments against resorting to internment remain very strong and that other possibilities for disrupting the IRA should certainly be tried first. On this basis the GOC has proposed a new operational approach designed to make life as difficult as possible for those people who are known to be leading IRA activists..."

On 23 July some 2,000 troops and police swooped on homes across the north, aiming for documents and address books. Some IRA members fled south. A few days later the British ambassador in Dublin went to see taoiseach Jack Lynch with a secret proposal, which evidently suggested that both governments should introduce internment. The ambassador reported back by telegram to the Foreign Office:



AN ARMY RAID IN ONE OF THE COMPOUNDS

"Mr Lynch... said that he could state categorically that he could not possibly contemplate internment at the present time, there were no immediate grounds for doing so, and if he tried to introduce it in consequence of our doing so, neither his nor any Irish government could survive such a measure. It was true that they had threatened it in a special internal situation last December, and the threat had apparently succeeded."

The ambassador continued: "Mr Lynch then urged that we should reflect very seriously before taking the grave step of introducing internment in the North. He feared that it would produce an explosion which it would be impossible to contain."

On 5 August Faulkner flew to London for a top secret meeting with prime minister Heath. Heath gave his blessing to internment, but stressed that it would be essential "that the policy should be seen to be impartial in its application; and it would presumably be desirable for this purpose that those interned should include a number of Protestants."

THE INTERNMENT OPERATION

The RUC and British army drew up a list of prospective internees. According to the Sunday Times Insight Team — which had a reputation for crusading investigative journalism — there were just over 500 names on the list: "No more than 120—130 were gunmen or officers in either wing of the IRA. A further 350 were regarded by the police as 'IRA sympathisers'... A further police contribution was a list of some 50 or more old men whose interest was solely that they had been interned before." The army reportedly wanted to restrict the number to 150, but were over-ruled by Brian Faulkner.

The internment operation began at 4.30 am on Monday 9 August 1971, with thousands of soldiers raiding homes across the North, arresting 342 men. Some were members of the Official or Provisional IRA, but many were not. Some were civil rights activists. The oldest was 77 — he had first been jailed in 1922. No loyalists were targeted, and only two Protestants were arrested, one a member of the left-wing organisation People's Democracy and the other a republican sympathiser.

The streets of nationalist areas erupted in fury. Women banged dustbin lids to warn of arrests, barricades were thrown up and there was widespread rioting. The next four days saw 23 deaths, most of them in west or north Belfast. Soldiers killed 12 Catholic civilians, three Protestant civilians and an IRA man. Republicans killed two soldiers, a UDR man and two Protestant civilians. A Catholic man died during a confrontation with soldiers, and a 13-year-old Catholic boy was killed by a car during an attempted hijacking.

On 15 August the SDLP announced a campaign of civil disobedience in protest against internment, and within months some 16,000 households were withholding rent and rates. In Derry 8,000 workers held a one-day protest strike.

By now the British government was very worried. A Cabinet Office briefing dated 18 August noted:

"The internment operation has been a considerable success technically. Those detained include a considerable number of both the Goulding and Brady wings of the IRA... But internment is only a means to an end; and the political and social consequences have been serious... there has undoubtedly been a greater polarisation between the two communities... We have not done well in the propaganda battle, and the impression has been widely given that the Army's role has changed and that it is now there to maintain the dominance of the Unionist majority and to concentrate its attentions on the Roman Catholic mi-

nority."

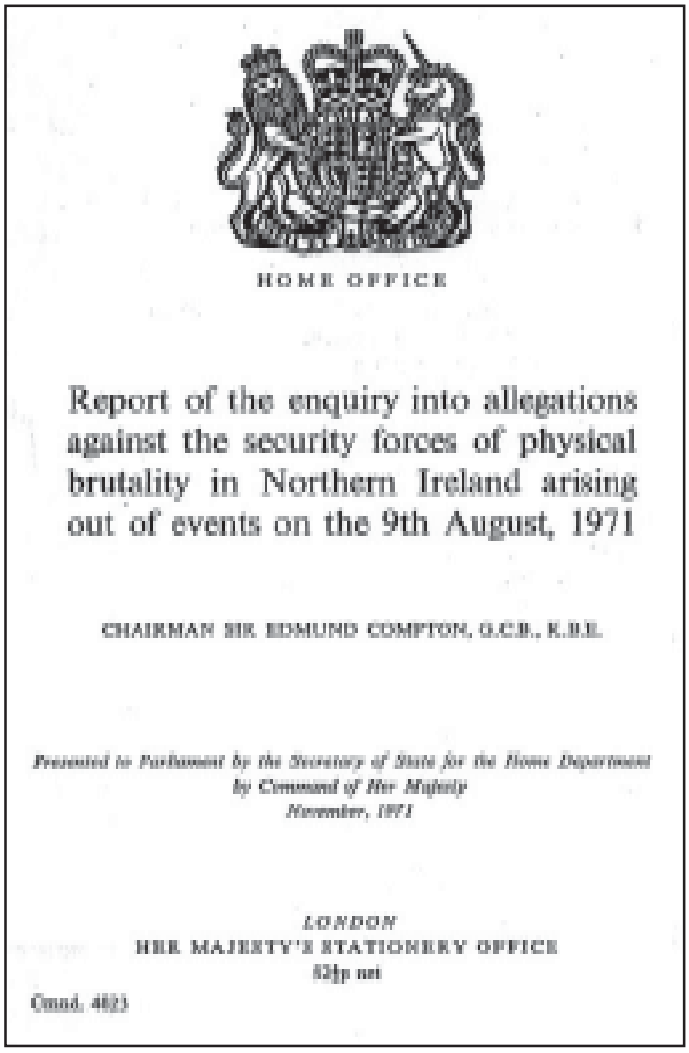
Those arrested were taken initially to Magilligan camp near Derry, Ballykinler camp in County Down, and Girdwood Barracks in North Belfast. Within 48 hours 116 were released, while the rest were interned either in Belfast's Crumlin Road jail or in HMS Maidstone, a converted troop-ship moored in Belfast docks.

On 19 August details of how the men had been treated began appearing in Irish papers, north and south, causing widespread shock. Belfast man Henry Bennett told of his experiences in Girdwood Barracks: "I was forced to run over broken glass and rough stones to a helicopter without shoes. I spent only fifteen seconds in the helicopter and I was then pushed out into the hands of military policemen. I was forced to crawl between these policemen back to the building. They kicked me on the hands, legs, ribs and kidney area..."

Others told of being forced to run a gauntlet of baton-wielding soldiers and snapping dogs over broken glass and bricks; being burnt with cigarettes; being made to stand spreadeagled against a wall while being beaten on the ankles; and being forced to do exercises.

The aspect of the initial internment round-up that caused the greatest shock and anger was the use of special interrrogation techniques on eleven or more men. Some of them were IRA members and some were entirely uninvolved.

These men, like the others, were initially held at Magilligan, Ballykinler and Girdwood, and underwent the same brutality and humiliation. They were then singled out, and the Sunday Times of 17 October 1971 described what happened next:



HOME OFFICE

Report of the enquiry into allegations against the security forces of physical brutality in Northern Ireland arising out of events on the 9th August, 1971

CHAIRMAN SIR EDMUND COMPTON, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Command of Her Majesty
November, 1971

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"All were blindfolded by having a hood, two layers of fabric thick, placed over their heads. These hoods remained on their heads for up to six days.

"Each man was then flown by helicopter to an unknown destination — in fact, Palace Barracks. During the period of their interrogation, they were continuously hooded, barefoot, dressed only in an over-large boiler suit, and spreadeagled against a wall — leaning on their fingertips like the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle.

"The only sound that filled the room was a high-pitched throb, which the detainees usually liken to an air compressor. The noise literally drove them out of their minds.

"At intervals, they would be taken from this room for questioning by RUC Special Branch men. Unless they were co-operative, they were returned to the room. This continued for up to six days."

To increase their disorientation, the men were told they were on the continent, or in England, or in the Hebrides. Much later it was later established that they were in a special interrogation centre set up at Palace Barracks, Holywood.

The Sunday Times reported Patrick Shivers' description of what had occurred: "I was taken into a room. In the room there was a consistent noise like the escaping of compressed air. It was loud and deafening. The noise was continuous. I then heard a voice moaning. It sounded like a person who wanted to die. My hands were put high above my head against the wall. My legs were spread apart. My head was pulled back by someone catching hold of the hood and at the same time my backside was pushed in so as to cause the maximum strain on my body. I was kept in this position for four, or perhaps six hours until I collapsed and fell to the ground. After I fell I was lifted up again and put against the wall in the same position and the same routine was followed until I again collapsed. Again I was put up and this followed indefinitely. This treatment lasted for two or three days and during this time I got no sleep and no food. I lost consciousness several times."

Shivers, who was not an IRA member, was awarded £15,000 damages in 1974. Like almost all the "hooded men", he suffered lasting psychological disabilities.

The hooding and "white noise" elements of the interrogation technique appear to have been based on experiments by psychologists, and developed in the context of the "Cold War" between the Soviet Union and the West.

A textbook, Introducing Psychology, published in 1970, explains: "A number of experiments have been carried out in the United States and Canada to observe the effects of sensory deprivation — that is, severe reduction of sensory stimulation. The experiments carried out are not uniform in procedure but most of them have in common that subjects (normally college students who are paid for taking part) are required to stay in isolation in sound-proofed cubicles, wearing opaque goggles and with arms and hands bandaged to cut down tactile cues... After a period of time spent under these conditions, which may be anything from one to four days, subjects typically exhibit certain disturbances in behaviour... The most general report of subjects is that after a time in isolation it becomes harder to occupy oneself with organized trains of thought; concentration is difficult and instead 'the mind wanders'. Some subjects drift further into a confused state in which they cannot tell whether they are waking or sleeping and in which they become emotionally labile, experiencing considerable swings of mood."

The Sunday Times reported that the interrogations had happened in a special compound of four huts at the back of Pal-

ace Barracks. Here an interrogation centre had been set up "by a unit of MI12 — the section of Military Intelligence dealing with Ulster". The paper explained:

"The 'disorientation' technique of interrogation is among the most secret areas of the British armed services' training techniques. Using Russian brainwash techniques, it was refined for British service use by an RAF wing-commander, who committed suicide later. It is taught to select military personnel at the Joint Services Interrogation Centre, whose location is an official secret.

"The interrogation at Palace Barracks was organised, so far as we have been able to ascertain, by men from the Joint Services Interrogation Centre. The actual questioning appears to have been carried out by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary Special Branch."

On 19 August, Southern prime minister Jack Lynch protested angrily to the British government about the treatment of internees. On 31 August the British government announced an enquiry under Sir Edmund Compton into the allegations of brutality. Compton investigated complaints made by 40 men, using the statements which had appeared in the press, as virtually all the complainants boycotted the committee. Oral evidence was taken from soldiers, policemen, prison personnel and doctors.

The Compton Report was published on 16 November. It concluded that none of the complainants had suffered "physical brutality as we understand the term", but that there had been "ill-treatment" in some cases. The distinction was made as follows:

"Where we have concluded that physical ill-treatment took place, we are not making a finding of brutality on the part of those who handled these complainants. We consider that brutality is an inhuman or savage form of cruelty, and that cruelty implies a disposition to inflict suffering, coupled with indifference to, or pleasure in, the victim's pain. We do not think that happened here."

In relation to the eleven subjected to "questioning in depth", Compton concluded that "the following actions constitute physical ill-treatment; posture on the wall, hooding, noise, deprivation of sleep, diet of bread and water."

Of the "helicopter incident" at Girdwood, Compton said: "We criticise the action taken to force the complainants to take part in this deception operation, and consider that the physical experience of these men constitutes a measure of ill-treatment." Those subjected to the "obstacle course" at Girdwood "may have suffered some unintended hardship". The compulsory exercises at Ballykinler "must have caused some hardship", but were not intended to hurt or degrade those who had to do them.

Nationalists dismissed the Compton Report as a whitewash. Two weeks after its publication, the Irish government announced that it would take the British government to the European Court of Human Rights. The British government then organised another enquiry, this time into the "five techniques" and headed by Lord Parker. This reported in 1972. Two members of Parker's committee held that the methods could be justified in exceptional circumstances, while the third member, Lord Gardiner, disagreed.

The Irish case lasted for years. In 1976 the European Commission of Human Rights ruled that the interrogation techniques constituted torture. The case then went to the European Court, which in 1978 concluded that the interrogation techniques had caused "intense physical and mental suffering and... acute psychiatric disturbance". With four of the 17 judges dissenting, the Court said this constituted not torture but inhuman and degrading treatment.

Following internment, the death toll rose sharply, with about 150 dying between 9 August and the end of the year, compared with 32 in the preceding months. Inter-communal strife forced thousands to move home.

Some 2,500 people were arrested under the Special Powers Act between August 1971 and February 1972. The number detained at any one time peaked at 913 in March 1972. The first woman detained was Elizabeth McKee in January 1973. No loyalists were detained until 1973, and only 109 were detained in all, despite a rising number of loyalist killings. In November 1972 the British government — which had suspended the Stormont government in March — slightly modified the internment system, bringing in quasi-judicial procedures and renaming it detention. The last detainees were released in December 1975.

Looking back at internment 20 years later, journalist David McKittrick of the Independent recalled: "The then home secretary Reginald Maudling wrote later: 'No one could be certain what would be the consequences, yet the question was simply this: what other measures could be taken?' Today, with hindsight, it is clear how awful the consequences were. The experience of internment, from 1971 to 1975, was by almost universal consent an unmitigated disaster which has left an indelible mark on the history of Northern Ireland."

Liz Curtis has written extensively on Irish affairs. Her books include ***Nothing But The Same Old Story, Ireland: The Propaganda War*** and ***The Cause of Ireland.***

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Liz Curtis

NORTHERN IRELAND: THE ORANGE STATE
Michael Farrell

THE GUINEAPIGS
John McGuffin

INTERNMENT
John McGuffin

LOST LIVES
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Anthony McIntyre (thesis)

THEY CAME IN THE MORNING
Séamas Ó Tuathail

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R.J. Spjut (Modern Law Review, Vol. 49)

ULSTER
Sunday Times Insight Team



Monday 9th August 1971

Internment: Security swoops on IRA suspects

The Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, announced dramatically this morning that he is interning, under the Special Powers Act, suspected IRA leaders, who were rounded up in dawn swoops throughout the country by security forces. And at the same time, he imposed an immediate six months' ban on parades throughout Northern Ireland, with the result that the Apprentice Boys' march, due to be held in Derry on Thursday, cannot now go on.

The decision to imprison without tria1 was taken by the Premier early this morning after consultations throughout the night with the G.O.C., General Sir Harry Tuzo, and members of the Cabinet. In a statement, Mr. Faulkner gave no indication of the number who will be interned or where they will be held. He said: "A number of men have been arrested by the security forces at various places in Northern Ireland this morning. I will be making internment orders in respect of any of these men who constitute a serious and continuing threat to public order and safety." All those rounded up, however, may not necessarily be interned. The Prime Minister said this would be done only after a careful scrutiny of information furnished to him in respect of each person, sufficient to convince him that the individual in question was a threat to the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order.

There has been a clamour for the Government to introduce internment almost since IRA activities started in Belfast in late 1969. But it was resisted first of all by the Government of Major Chichester Clarke and later by Mr. Faulkner himself on the grounds that such a step must await the recommendation of the GOC. It now comes after one of the worst weeks of violence in Northern Ireland's history, and at a point when many politicians are fearing the outbreak of virtual civil war.

Explaining his decision to bring in imprisonment without trial the Prime Minister said: "Every means has been tried to make the terrorists amenable to the law. Nor have such methods been without success, because a substantial number of the most prominent leaders of the IRA are now serving ordinary prison sentences. But the terrorist campaign continues at an unacceptable level and I have concluded that the ordinary law cannot deal comprehensively or quickly enough with such ruthless viciousness. I have, therefore, decided after weighing all the relevant considerations, including the views of the security authorities, and after consultation with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom last Thursday, to exercise where necessary the powers of detention and internment invested in me as Minister of Home Affairs."

He added "I have taken this serious step solely for the protection of life and the security of property. At

Bomb shattered building in Belfast's Church Lane

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LOUGHGIEL

8.30 p.m.—TUESDAY

Speakers: Prominent N.I.C.R.A.

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A MEETING

will be held

in ST. MARY'S HALL, BANK STREET on WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST

at 7 p.m.

for all Catholic Members and Ex-Members of the Ulster Defence Regiment

TO DISCUSS THE CURRENT POSITION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT VIOLENCE

The Meeting will be addressed by a Member of Parliament

APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY

BELFAST AND DISTRICT AMALGAMATED COMMITTEE

Owing to the present emergency, EXCURSION to DERRY on THURSDAY, 12th August, HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

H. CARDWELL, Chairman.
S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

all times I have consistently emphasised that it was not a stop towards which I would be moved by any political clamour. Equally, I cannot now allow the prospect of any misrepresentation to deflect me from my duty to act." The Premier insisted: "This is not action taken against any responsible and law-abiding section of the community. Nor is it in any way punitive or indiscriminate "They are the present threat - but we will not hesitate to take strong action against any other individuals or organisations who may present such a threat in the future," he said.

Mr. Faulkner went on: "It is with understandable reluctance that one uses these exceptional powers, but the organisations concerned are those which have murdered in cold blood, created situations which have led to death or injury to people quite uninvolved in disorder, maimed numerous people, including young children, and put at risk the jobs and the whole future of entire communities.

"I ask those who will quite sincerely consider the use of internment powers as evil to answer honestly this question - is it more of an evil than to allow the perpetrators of these outrages to remain at liberty?

"I cannot guarantee that the action we have now taken will bring this campaign swiftly to an end. We may yet have much to endure as a community, but if we endure it with courage and steadiness the utter defeat of terrorism is sure."

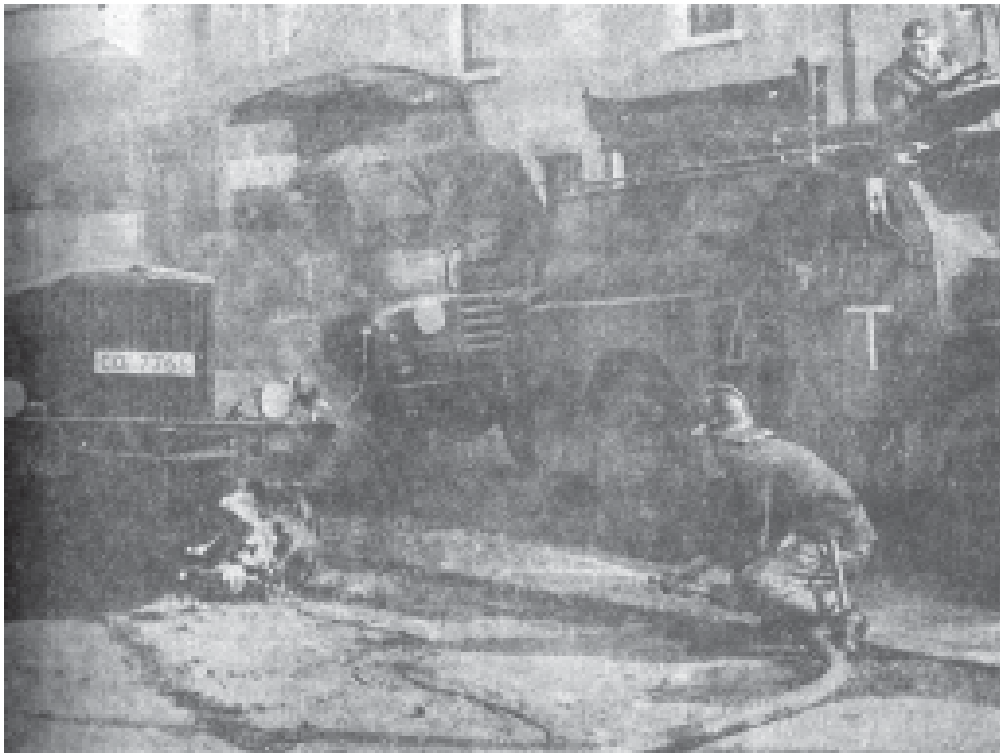
Mr. Faulkner then went on to give the reasons for banning parades for the next six months.

He said the defeat of terrorism was the aim which must now be put before everything else and for this reason he had decided that the security forces must not be diverted at this critical time from their essential tasks.

Because of this, and taking into account also the further damage which any serious public disorder, however occasioned, would do to commerce, industry and the community as a whole, he had made an order prohibiting all processions with the exception of Customary Remembrance day parades by ex-Servicemen organisations for a period of six months. The position would be reviewed again then.







TOP - Burning barricades in the Markets area
MIDDLE - An elderly resident of Verner Street finds a soldier crouching on her door step
BOTTOM - A fire fighter tackles a burning lorry in the Short Strand area





The Premier said he was sorry this would inevitably interfere with rights and traditions cherished by many people, but he had to ask all concerned to accept it as truly necessary in the vital interests of the country. "We are quite simply at war with the terrorist and in a state of war many sacrifices have to be made in a co-operative and understanding spirit." Mr. Faulkner insisted the Government's actions did not indicate a policy of repression. "We are acting not to suppress freedom but to allow the overwhelming mass of our people to enjoy freedom, including freedom from fear and the gunman, of the nightly explosion, of fire raising, of kangaroo courts and all the apparatus of terrorism.

"The rest of us cannot truly be free while people determined to commit such outrages are at large." Mr. Faulkner said he particularly wanted to say a word directly to his Catholic fellow countrymen. "I do not for one moment confuse your community with the IRA," he said, "or imagine that these acts of terror have been committed in your name or with your approval. I have always had a great respect for god-fearing people, albeit with political views different from my own, that I have met in every part of Ulster. I respect the way in which your religious leaders and many of your public representatives have outspokenly condemned violence as immoral.

"We are now acting to remove the shadow of fear which hangs over too many of you. I appeal to you to come out and join us in building this community up again, not to restore it to what it was, for many of us in the past have failed each other, but to build it on sounder and stronger lines.

"Unless, you take the place in our community which awaits you all of us will be the losers. My door is open to any of your leaders, political or religious who want to discuss how we can now move forward."

If Northern Ireland was to survive and prosper two things were essential, the Premier said. We must sustain a continuing programme of economic and social development and we must find the means to create a more united society—one in which all men of goodwill, however divergent their legitimate political views could participate to the full. These would continue to be the aims of the Government's policy. But neither would be possible in a climate of terrorism and violence. The outrages to which the community had, been subjected now threatened the country's economic life and created every day deeper divisions and antagonism within the community. These indeed were the clear objects of those who carried out terrorist acts. The Prime Minister's statement concluded: "Over the last couple of years we have taken many steps to make it clear that we want all the people of Northern Ireland to play a part in administering and developing the country. "But neither changes in law nor changes in administrative structures can unite this community until we defeat -

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TOP - A line of troops across St James' Crescent, West Belfast

BOTTOM - A huge barricade erected across Springfield Avenue, West Belfast

and unite to defeat - those violent men who seek to divide us.

"Firm action on security is not a substitute for constructive change nor is it a switch of policy. It is simply what is needed to allow the democratic process to prevail over the rule of force. For force stands in the way of all progress and the men of force, whatever their protestations, are the enemies of us all."

The Premier has made clear that those interned today will have the right have their cases considered by an advisory committee. This committee will hear the representations of each man and then make recommendations to Mr. Faulkner.

Powers of detention and internment without trial are given to Government by the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Acts, the first of which dates from 1922 During the last IRA campaign which began in December 1956, 200 men were interned and isolated in "D2 Wing of Crumlin Road Prison. Forty of them were in jail for less than six months, 22 had charges brought against them, and some remained in prison up to the end of that campaign in 1962.

During the war around 800 people were interned, some for as long as five years.

Since the ending of the last IRA campaign detention under the Special Powers Acts has been used only briefly – during August 1969. The men arrested then were either subsequently brought before the courts or released from prison by the end of the month.

An RUC officer, not below the rank of Chief Superintendent recommends to the Minister of Home Affairs that there should be internment "when it is expedient that a person who is suspected of acting or having acted in a manner prejudicial to the peace of the maintenance of order should be so subjected."

The Minister then signs an authorisation for each individual prisoner and he can then be held for an indefinite period. The Advisory Committee to which those to be interned can appeal will consist of a senior lawyer, probably a Q.C., and two laymen

Monday 9th August 1971
300 are held in dawn Raids

More than 300 people all men have been taken into custody in dawn swoops. They are being interrogated in order to decide which of them should be interned. All police leave has been cancelled and all police officers, except those abroad are being asked return immediately to their stations.

The operation was carried out by the Army and police and it is being emphasised that this is not a "once and for all" operation. Internment is a continuing process and individuals may be detained and interned as the authorities consider the necessity arises.

The decision behind to-day's sudden move is understood to have been taken at last week's secret meeting between Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Maudling. The meeting was also attended by the RUC Chief Constable, Mr. Graham Shillingion.

Sixty people are believed to have been taken into custody in Derry City and County during dawn swoops by the Army. Unconfirmed reports said about 15 of them were from the city. Those taken into custody are believed to have been taken to the Army camp at Magilligan in Co. Derry. While the Army raids were taking place in the Creggan area, motorists with headlights blazing and horns blaring drove through the estate to warn residents.

Mr. Faulkner was meeting his Unionist backbench MPs at Stormont to explain today's developments.

Monday 9th August 1971
PD protest

The People's Democracy in Dublin announced that





TOP - Troops of the Parachute Regiment search youths in the Short Strand area

BOTTOM - An army 'snatch squad' goes into action on the New Lodge Road



it would hold a mass demonstration in O'Connell Street to protest against the arrest of some of its members in Northern Ireland.

Monday 9th August 1971
Soldier dies

One soldier died and ten people, including six soldiers, were injured by gunfire in the worst weekend of violence in the North for three years. Five youths were injured when a gas cylinder exploded, a small boy is seriously ill after being knocked down by a car and numerous troops received minor injuries during severe rioting in the Belfast area.

The rioting which began on Saturday afternoon as people protested about the shooting of Mr Harry Thornton outside Springfield Road RUC station, continued throughout Sunday and into the early hours. The soldier who died after a three-hour battle to save him by surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital was shot in the head by a sniper as he crossed Brompton Park area of Ardoyne, shortly before midnight on Sunday. The dead man was a member of the Green Howards, which arrived in the North last month. Reports that a civilian was shot dead in Oakfield Street, off the Crumlin Road, could not be confirmed by the RUC

The worst shooting was in the Crumlin Road area, where dozens of shots were fired in exchanges between troops, gunmen and rival factions Springfield Road RUC barracks was under almost constant attack by rioters during the weekend. Troops fought to contain rioting in Belfast until the early hours of Monday after a long night of shooting, explosions and burning. The soldiers first came under fire last night when a sentry on top of the Springfield Road RUC barracks was hit by a sniper. He was taken to hospital with an arm wound. Another soldier was wounded when gunmen fired from a car at an Army patrol outside Mullhouse mill in the Grosvenor Road area. He was not seriously injured.

The latest trouble in the city began on Sunday afternoon when youths set fire to a lorry in the New Lodge Road. The violence then spread to the Springfield Road where rioters attacked mobile patrols and hijacked two buses. A Belfast Water Board lorry, containing a gas cylinder, was also hi-jacked and taken to Leeson Street. The youths set fire to the cylinder, which exploded, ripping the clothes off one of them and injuring five people. They were taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Sporadic fighting in the Lower Falls and Springfield Road areas continued throughout the evening and spread to the Ardoyne and Crumlin Road districts.

Two small charges damaged boilers at Ballylumford power station near Larne but the supply was not affected. Scores of shots were fired during Saturday night in the Crumlin Road area and several civilians were hit. At least one of them is believed to have a serious injury. A bomb damaged a Belfast Co-op shop at Louisa Street, off the Oldpark Road. Rioters threw up barricades in the Falls and Ardoyne areas and troops came under a constant barrage of stones, bottles and other missiles. At Omagh bombers struck at the home of Magistrate William Millar, who with his wife was taken to hospital for treatment for shock. Another bomb was found at an Army recruiting office. Rioters attacked Coalisland RUC station and a police car was burned. A large quantity of ammunition was found during a search at Berwick Road in the Ardoyne area.

Monday 9th August 1971
Another man shot by Army - death toll is now four

The death toll in 12 hours of rioting in Belfast rose to four this afternoon when a civilian was shot dead in Andersonstown. Eye-witnesses said the civilian, a young man engaged to be married, was shot by the Army in Finaghy Road North, not far from his home. His name is believed to be Frank Maginnis, from the Riverdale area. His body was taken first of all to Holy Child School, Andersonstown, and then later by ambulance to the City Hospital.

Earlier today a soldier died after being shot through the head at midnight, a security officer at a factory was killed in a nail bomb attack, and a gunman was shot by an Army marksman in Ardoyne.

Although the official death toll by late this afternoon was still given as four, reports were coming in of further fatalities, particularly in the Andersonstown area.

The man shot at Ardoyne by troops was later named as 25-year-old Patrick McAdory, of Brompton Park. He died almost immediately but as an ambulance was taking his body away it was stopped by an angry crowd. They told the driver to take it to Holy Cross





HOLY FAMILY (NEWINGTON)
RELIEF COMMITTEE

Due to the current state of unrest in the city, the Holy Family Relief Committee has arranged to provide the following facilities for those in need:—

(1) INTIMIDATION—Those requiring any information or guidance.

(2) TRANSPORT—Arrangements for such will be made as and when necessary.

(3) REFUGEES—Centres have been established in the area.

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School in But1er Street, not far from where he was shot. A spokesman for the security forces said: 'We hope to examine the body later."

The other man who died was father of two Mr. William Atwell, of Bangor. He was carrying out his duties as a security officer at Mackie's factory on the Springfield Road at 8am when a nail bomb was hurled at the premises.

Monday 9th August 1971
Factory fires and bombings sweep Belfast

In the wake of the arrests by the Army and police today came a wave of destruction which engulfed Belfast, Newry and Derry. By 10 am it was almost impossible to estimate the number of factories and shops attacked. In some areas at breakfast time troops and RUC personnel were still trying to quell stone throwing rioters who began building barricades in Republican areas. There was intermittent shooting in Belfast to add to the general chaos, which began after dawn raids on scores of homes.

By lunchtime all areas were peaceful but tense and the number of troops injured last night and today was seven. One soldier who was shot through the head at Ardoyne during the night died shortly afterwards. None of the other injuries is serious. The dead soldier, named as Malcolm Leslie Hatton, of the Green Howards, was married and lived in Middlesborough. He was the 11th British soldier to die in the North since 1969.

As the people of Belfast ate their breakfasts to the sound of explosions and gunfire, all town bus services were suspended by the Corporation. The worst hit area was East Belfast, which was the scene of utter destruction. The Short Strand and Mountpottinger areas were sealed off by rioters after the Army made arrests. More than a dozen Corporation buses were hi-jacked and used as barricades. And rioters attempted to set fire to the Wellington Tank Company. Premises at the junction of Bridge End and Newtownards Road were ablaze. Buses were also burned. By 8 am four factories in the area were burning fiercely. Equipment from inside them was hurled into the streets.

Burned out buses blocked the entrances to Brompton Park, Kerrera Street and Butler Street. By mid-day practically every street corner in the Falls had become a petrol bomb "factory."

Groups of youths also piled planks with nails in them across the road. A 25 ft lorry which had been hijacked and overturned cut off Broadway from the Donegall Road end. Teenagers stored empty bottles, petrol bombs and bricks behind the lorry. Onlookers thronged along the road watching men with bulldozers and youths with pickaxes smashing anything that could be used as a barricade. Seven trees which had been ripped up stretched across the road from the Broadway traffic lights to the Broadway cinema and children set up a petrol bomb factory at the corner of Beechmount Drive. Street lamps had also been torn out of the ground and a group of teenage boys and girls careered down the road in a hijacked milk float which was to be used as a barricade.

Shopkeepers boarded up their windows as queues of anxious housewives, out to get stocked up with food, lined the road.. In Andersonstown and Ballymurphy barricades were hastily erected and more than a dozen lorries and vans hi-jacked. Oil was poured over the road at Andersonstown. At Mackies more than 3,000 workers were sent home after the fatal bomb attack on the security officer.

In Newry violence erupted early this morning, as mobs were on the rampage in the town's shopping centre. Stones and incendiary devices were thrown and several premises were set ablaze and gutted. The town was at a virtual standstill by 12 o'clock. Men with southern accents were reported to be in the crowds at the height of the trouble.

In Derry three soldiers were wounded by gunfire during an early morning attack on the Rosemount police station. None is seriously injured. Several buildings were set on fire and at least two explosions rocked the city.

Monday 9th August 1971
Daring petrol bomb attacks

Four armed men made two daring petrol bomb attacks on premises with a hundred yards of each other near the Markets area. The first attack was on the Government training centre of the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Alfred Street. The boiler man of the building had come to the door of the building during his lunch break. He saw a Royal Mail van parked outside. He said: "There were four men in the van and two of them got out and showed me a gun and told me to go up the street and not say a word. The other two men tried to get into the offices of the paper manufacturers Nicholson and Bass next door to us. When they failed they went in and threw petrol bombs into our offices." The office keeper was still inside but managed to escape when he felt the heat of the blast on the wall of his office. He raised the alarm but extensive damage was caused to three rooms.

The next attack came only minutes later at the tyre depot of Thompson Reid's garage in Alfred Street. Again four men entered the building and held up five members of the staff at gunpoint. A company representative said: "They ordered us into the corner. Two of them held guns at us while the other two threw petrol bombs all round the place.



FACING PAGE - Rioting on the New Lodge Road
RIGHT - Troops come under sniper fire in the Ardoyne area of North Belfast

Monday 9th August 1971
Flames sweep through Newry

Fires raged in business premises in Newry, when mobs ran riot in the streets. The town, which had been quite on Sunday, suddenly erupted shortly after 4 am. Army units swarmed into the town as crowds attacked the town's shopping centre. Windows were smashed and incendiary devices thrown inside. Roads in the southern end of the town were blocked by CIE and Ulsterbus buses and traders' lorries which were hi-jacked and in some cases burned and used as barricades. The intimation that anything was wrong was the hammering of dustbin lids in the Dromalane Estate were the Army were rounding up suspects.

Several business premises were completely destroyed by fire and the damage when finally assessed will run into tens of thousands of pounds. Completely destroyed by fire were Lockharts Fancy Goods and Sports Shop, a four-storey building "Tailorfit" in Hill Street, while others which suffered somewhat lesser damage were Christie's wallpaper and paint shop, Warnock's newsagents and fancy goods. The Belfast Telegraph office at the Mall was completely destroyed by fire and the nearby Ulsterbus office was also very badly damaged. More than 100 Newry urban council workmen refused to leave the yard this morning as a protest against the introduction of internment.

Monday 9th August 1971
Troops hit in Derry Gunfire

Three soldiers were wounded by gunfire in Derry this morning as fierce rioting broke out following a series of dawn raids by the Army. Rosemount RUC barracks came under attack by a crowd of stone and petrol bomb throwing youths and fires were started in a small church hall and the city's public vehicle inspection centre. The soldiers were wounded during the attack on Rosemount station.

It started about 5am when a crowd of 20 youths threw stones and bottles at the building. Within a short time the number of attackers rose to about 400. Police reported that four shots were heard near the station just before seven o'clock this morning. None of the wounded soldiers is believed to be seriously injured. The Derry Presbyterian City Mission Hall on Creggan Road was set on fire at about 7.30 am and extensively damaged. A little earlier the PSV centre at Letterkenny Road was set ablaze. There were two explosions in the city in the early morning. Just after midnight an electricity transformer at Belmont on the outskirts of the city was damaged. And just before 6am an explosion damaged Nixon's Garage, in Foyle Road, from which a van had earlier been taken by rioters and set on fire. Youths stole a dumper on Creggan Estate and children aged between 10 and 12 were seen collecting milk bottles to supply the rioters. A milk float was taken from the Old City Dairy on Letterkenny Road and burned outside.







Monday 9th August 1971
Night of Burnings in East Belfast

A scene of utter destruction greeted people on their way to work in East Belfast. The area was covered in a shroud of black smoke from burning buildings and hi-jacked buses and lorries. Streets were littered with bricks, broken bottles and tiles, and an assortment of rubbish which had been used to make blazing barricades. Short Strand and Mountpottinger areas were completely sealed off by rioters after troops made a series of arrests and house searches. As troops arrested a number of people and took them away for questioning, they came under attack from youths. At around 5 am, a large crowd of youths broke into the Belfast Corporation bus depot in Short Strand and hi-jacked more than a dozen buses, which they placed across roads to stop troops bringing in reinforcements. A large crowd of women and children protested outside Mountpottinger police barracks about the arrests and troops were called in to move the women after they sat down in the middle of the street. Groups of youths roamed the area for most of the night and sev-

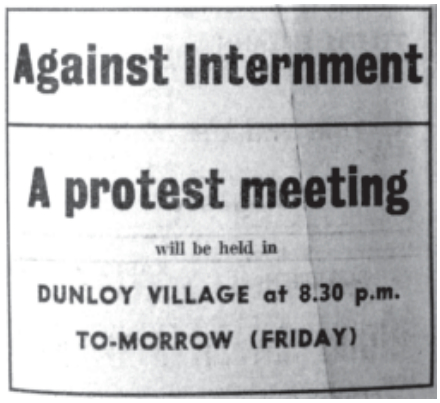
TOP - Troops clear barricades from Eliza Street in the Markets area of South Belfast
BOTTOM - Rioting in Derry's William Street
FACING PAGE - Men with bags of bread carry them past barricades across the Glen Road to the women and children in the nearby housing estate

eral attacked factories.

One group battered their way into Wellington Tank Company and made the watchman stand by as they smashed his office and workshop machinery and tried to set fire to the building. They then ran to other factories in Mountpottinger, smashed equipment, some of which they threw out into the street and set the buildings alight. At 8am, four factories in the area were burning and a row of houses between the factories was being threatened. Firemen had difficulty getting into the area and at one stage, three firemen escaped death when a factory wall they were working under collapsed around them. Families between the Harkness factory and a timber company stood by to move their furniture out as their houses were threatened by flames. Many of the houses were covered in red lead after tins of the paint had exploded in a nearby paint yard.

An uneasy peace has settled over the area. Army bulldozers were moving in to clear away the worst of the damage, but the task of tidying the streets seemed almost impossible with broken glass everywhere. Tired soldiers were resting on street corners and a young child ran mockingly along Madrid Street carrying a captured riot shield. Corporation buses, hardly any of them undamaged, were driven from the Short Strand depot to a safer garage at Sydenham airfield. At Mackie's Foundry on the Springfield Road, about a thousand workers were sent home this morning after they were stoned as they arrived. This followed a night of rioting in the area in which a Mackie's security man died when a bomb was thrown through the window of the office in which he was working. A spokesman for the firm said the factory had been under almost continuous attack since early morning from bullets, stones, petrol bombs and nail bombs.

Trouble also broke out on the Springfield Road in the aftermath of the rioting and as rumours swept the area that internment had been introduced. A crowd of about 100 women gathered at the main gate of Hughes Bakery while a couple of men inside handed





out loaves and bread. A Protestant crowd in Mayo Street ransacked two Catholic houses, smashing windows, flinging furniture, including an expensive radiogram and dozens of records into the street. At Iris Street youths hi-jacked a lorry load of rubble and made the driver tip it out across the mouth of the street, but they allowed the empty lorry to proceed. During the rioting premises at the corner of Springfield Avenue were set on fire. The store of Louden and Partners, who deal in fireplaces, paint and plumbing equipment, was completely destroyed as were the premises of Unigate Dairy Sales. A bystander said the buildings had been set alight after troops began rounding up "hundreds" of people.

At Mackies the firm's spokesman said they were trying to get the workers away without anybody being injured. He said there had not been a great deal of damage to the factory itself, but they would lose a considerable amount of production by having to send the workers home. It's not so much a question of property damage as lives being at risk." The spokesman said. The workers left in twos and threes without further incident. During the morning a small number of troops were on duty at various points on the road, but there were no incidents between them and the roaming crowds.

Monday 9th August 1971
Transformer damaged

An explosion early this morning damaged an electricity transformer at Courtaulds' Carnmoney factory. Work on the transformer has not been completed. About two to three pounds of gelignite were used in the explosion and two windows in a nearby building were shattered.

Monday 9th August 1971
Arms found in milk churn

A substantial haul of arms concealed in a milk churn and buried under a disused bridge at Ballycrummy, on the outskirts of Armagh was found at the weekend by a foot patrol of the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry. The cache included three sawn off shotguns, two old hand grenades, a quantity of gelignite, upwards of 200 shotgun cartridges, some rounds of .303 ammunition and documents. The arms were located after a corporal noticed that nettles in the vicinity of the tunnel were trampled and that a make shift barricade of branches, corrugated iron and wood had been erected at the other end to seal the entrance. Two days previously an electrical detonating device, a substantial quantity of chemicals, petrol and paint thinners for making explosives and petrol bombs were discovered in the loft of a disused gate lodge in the same area.

Monday 9th August 1971
Internment is a sign of failure says SDLP

A meeting of the elected representatives of the SDLP, Nationalists and Republican Labour Parties was held in Dungannon today. A representative of the Civil Rights was also present. The following statement was agreed upon:

"We express our total opposition to internment and regard it as further proof of the total failure of the



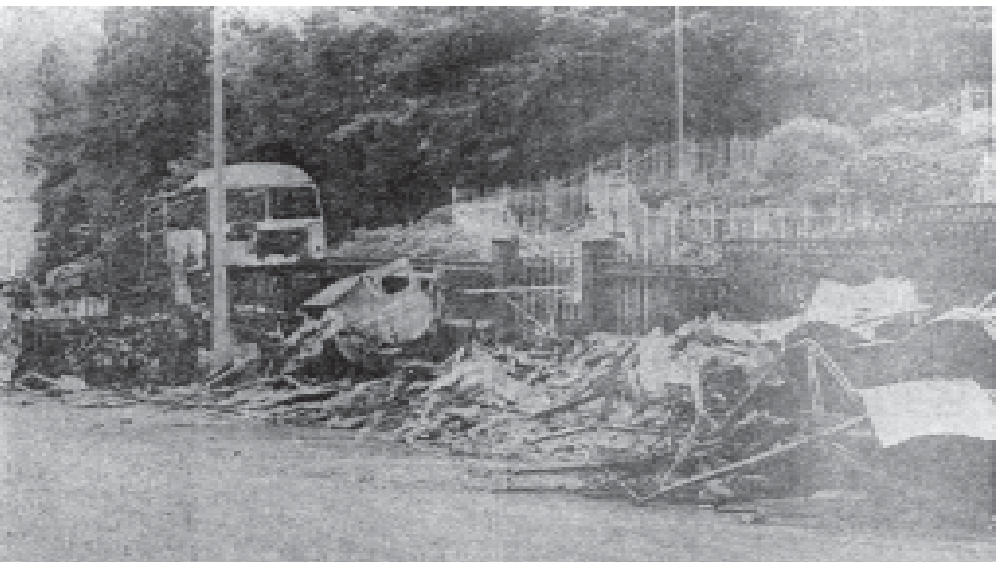
system of government in Northern Ireland. We also condemn outright the British Government action in clearly taking a course of repression and support for the discredited Unionist regime, a course which has failed before and will fail again. We have taken the following decisions and call on the support of the people in their implementation.

"1. We call on those who hold public positions in Northern Ireland whether elected or appointed to express their opposition to internment by immediate withdrawal from these positions and to announce it publicly without delay to give clear evidence that the system of government set up by the 1920 Act has failed.
"2. We call on the general public to participate in this protest by immediately withholding all rents and rates. We expect 100pc from all opponents of internment and all opponents of the Unionist regime.
"3. We give our full support to all organisations who call meetings to oppose internment and appeal for complete unity in every area.
"4. We demand that the military resume the task for which they were sent here – the protection of people and areas against sectarian attacks on their home pending a political solution.
"5. We call on the Westminster government to suspend immediately the system of government in operation in Northern Ireland in view of its absolute failure to provide peace, justice and stability in Northern Ireland and to initiate immediate talks on new political and constitutional arrangements
" We will send immediately representatives to Westminster and Dublin to express our views. At this time of grave crisis, in order to prevent any further serious loss of life we call on all to support us, to stand firm with discipline behind us. We emphasise the need for absolute unity in all areas and we pledge ourselves to firm and determined leadership in order to provide once and for all a political solution to the problems of this country."

Monday 9th August 1971
Barricades go up in Ballymurphy
Dozens of barricades, small and large, ringed the Ballymurphy and Andersonstown estates this morning. The estates were cut off by blazing lorries, bricks, trees and stones. Andersonstown Road had two barricades, one half way down and one at the bottom which was made up of a blazing cement lorry. Oil spewed all over the road, making motoring treacherous.
At the bottom of the Donegal Road trouble blew up when a small crowd of Protestants and Catholics faced each other after the front of a small factory had been set on fire. The Army kept the two sides apart, however, and the trouble blew over in about an hour. There were barricades on the Glen Road, Whiterock Road and Stewartstown Road and the Stewartstown end of the M1 was banned to motorists. About a dozen lorries had been used in the barricades all around the two estates. In Andersonstown an Ulsterbus had been hi-jacked but not set on fire. All around the estate crowds gathered and some youths were trying to stop motorists from using their cars on the Stewartstown Road. A few people were trying to get to work but many had given up the attempt.

Monday 9th August 1971
Leave the Protestants alone says Sinn Fein leader
The president of Sinn Fein (Gardiner Place), Mr. Tomas MacGiolla, hit out at the Provisional IRA for attacking Protestant owned property when he spoke in Killarney at the weekend. He said that the Provisionals had carried out many explosions in the past six to eight months and their campaign was designed with Protestants as the target, Protestant public houses, Protestant halls and Protestant schools with Protestant children in them. "And this is supposed to be a campaign against British forces." He added.

Mr. MacGiolla said that the Official IRA was involved exclusively in a campaign against the British soldiers and never against Protestants, either as individuals or as a community. He added, "The Provisionals have boasted about shooting Protestants. We are all tarred with the same brush now and attitudes are hardening."
Their contacts with Protestant groups in Derry, Belfast and other parts of the North, which had been patiently established over the years, had now been practically destroyed.
Mr. Sean O'Bradaidh, secretary of Sinn Fein, (Kevin Street) said in Dublin at the weekend that his organisation demanded the complete withdrawal of the British forces from every part of Ireland and they were prepared to accept the United Nations plebiscite of all 32 counties on the question of national unity. He said that the Orange Order had not the right in 1912 or 1920 to veto the wishes of 80pc of the people of Ireland and they had no right to do so now. He added, "We do not wish to extend the 26 county state to include the six counties. We ask the Northern Unionists to join in organising a new democratic socialist republic in which there will be justice for all. Sinn Fein policy also proposes regional government for Ireland and this should allay the fears of any section of the North, he said.



Barricades cleared off the Crumlin Road outside the Holy Cross Church



Monday 9th August 1971
Full time duty for UDR men
The Army announced today that members of the Ulster Defence Regiment are now being put on full time duty. Members of the 4,000 strong regiment are being asked to report to their local commanders. An Army spokesman said they would be involved in their normal duties, but they were liable to be involved full time in these for several days. Their duties will be mainly manning roadblocks but they will also be doing patrolling on certain rural areas, including the Border. They will not be involved in any street or riot situations, the spokesman stressed.

Monday 9th August 1971
Shot soldier had 'dreaded coming back here'
A Teeside soldier, who had a premonition of trouble, died today after being shot in the head by a Belfast sniper. He died in the Royal Victoria Hospital after surgeons fought for three hours to save his life. He was 21-year-old Malcolm Leslie Hatton, a private in the Green Howards. He died in the Brompton Park area after being shot in the head by a sniper. The soldier's father, on learning of his death said: "He was home a short while ago and he seemed to have a premonition. He felt as though something was going to happen – he was dreading going back."
The soldier's wife and parents learnt of his death in a telegram from Capt. H. K. Murphy, administrative officer at Musgrave Park Hospital, Belfast. The wire read: "Deeply regret to inform you that your husband died in Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast having been shot in the head. The Army Board desire to express their deepest sympathy on your sad loss."

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Fifteen bodies are found

The final death toll from the rioting and violence during the past 24 hours is still uncertain. The bodies of 15 people including two women, have been recovered, but both police and Army privately feel that there could be as many as 20 dead.

The list at present is as follows:

1. Private Malcolm Leslie Hatton (21), married of 1st Bn. The Green Howards, from Middlesborough: died early on Monday after being shot by a sniper at Ardoyne.
2. Private Winston Donnell (22), single, Strabane; a member of 6th Bn. UDR. He was shot by a gunman from a car at a roadblock between Strabane and Clady on Monday night.
3. William Atwell (40), married with two sons from Bangor. Security officer at Mackies, killed by nail bomb.
4. Patrick McAdorey (20) from Ardoyne. Fired at by troops but local people claim he was shot by a civilian sniper in Alliance Avenue.
5. Francis Gerard McGuinness (17) from Riverdale, Belfast. Shot Monday afternoon by the Army at Finaghy Road North - Ladybrook Park junction.
6. Mrs Sarah Worthington (50), widow. Shot by a sniper on Monday night near her home in Velsheda Park, Ardoyne.
7. Father Hugh Mullan (38) Curate, St. John's Chapel, Falls Road. Shot while giving the last rites to a man at New Barnsley post on Monday night.
8. John Beattie (17) Shankill Road, Belfast. Shot through the heart by a sniper who fired on his fathers van in Cupar Street, in the early hours of Tuesday morning
9. Noel Phillips, Ballymurphy. Shot outside New Barnsley post on Monday night.
10. Leo McGuigan (16) Manor Street, shot in the head in Ardoyne.
11. Norman Watson (53), Farmacaffley, Armagh. Believed to have been killed in crossfire between the British Army and the IRA.
12. Unknown youth, (19) Shot at Stewartstown Road on Monday afternoon. The RUC are making up a Photokit picture to help identification.
13. Police have not yet released the name of a woman shot outside the New Barnsley post.
14. Man, believed to be Daniel Taggart, of New Barnsley. Shot dead outside joint RUC/Army post at New Barnsley.
15. Man, believed to be Frank Quinn (20) Moyard. The RUC say his body was found in a flat overlooking Henry Taggart joint RUC Army post.

Ten people with gunshot wounds are in hospital and about 92 were injured in the rioting, 39 from gunshot wounds. 28 soldiers are still in hospital.



N.I. Housing Trust

NOTICE TO TENANTS

Tenants of Northern Ireland Housing Trust estates on which, due to the current situation of unrest, find it impossible to pay rent at their local estate office because of its temporary closure, are hereby informed, that such payments will be accepted at the head office of the Northern Ireland Housing Trust, 1 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6BQ, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

N.I. Housing Trust, 1 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6BZ. J. L. BROWN, General Manager

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Two soldiers hit by sniper fire

Two soldiers were shot and wounded in Belfast only 12 hours after the end of fierce gun battles in which 14 died. The soldiers, both members of the Royal Green Jackets, were at an Army post in Albert Street when they were shot. A sniper, who opened up from Divis Towers shot one of them in the arm and the other in the side. They were rushed to the Royal Victoria Hospital but it is believed that their condition is not serious. Other soldiers in the billet, a former mill, rushed into the streets after the shots rang out. But it was too late to pick out the snipers firing position and return fire. An Army spokesman said "The sniper seemed to fire from Divis Towers. The other soldiers didn't have the chance to return Fire."

Meanwhile the Army used tear gas in three areas of Belfast to disperse crowds and later on there were reports of some stone throwing in Crossmaglen, near the border. Four mail vans are believed to have been hi-jacked and stones were thrown. There were unconfirmed reports of explosions in the area. Tear gas and rubber bullets were also fired in the New Lodge area of Belfast, a crowd gathered in Ardoyne, two bread vans were hi-jacked in Andersonstown, another van was hi-jacked at gunpoint in York Street and troops clashed with rioters in Ballymurphy.

In Derry tear gas and rubber bullets were fired on a crowd at the junction of Foyle Road and Bishop Street. They stoned troops who moved in to remove a barricade made up of four lorries and a milk float. By mid afternoon it was nearly impossible to keep track of incidents in and around the city. Troops were continually on standby. At times they faced and dispersed crowds which would regroup later in the day. A crowd of between 50 and 60 gathered on the New Lodge Road shortly after 9am. Motorists made their way to work along the busy North Queen Street as a crowd gathered near the Starry Plough bar hurled bricks and bottles towards troops sheltering behind armoured personnel carriers. Tear gas and rubber bullets were fired to disperse the rioters and later in

TOP - Twisted lamp posts used as barricades on the New Lodge Road
BOTTOM - Residents evacuate their homes at Springfield Park







the morning the area was reported to be "peaceful but tense."

In Ardoyne, scene of pitched gun battles in which one woman evacuating her home in a Protestant Street was shot, a crowd of more than 150 gathered. With the burned out shell of 250 homes providing a tragic background soldiers kept a watchful eye on the crowds as their comrades cleared away barricades in the Brompton Park and Herbert Street areas. The main Crumlin Road was blocked by cars, buses and a concrete mixer which made up a barricade last night. At Unity Flats troops backed up by armoured cars were on standby. In the Grosvenor Road area barricades thrown up yesterday were being removed by the Army. Women rattled bin lids at passing troops who were patrolling the Kashmir Road. The whole Falls area was described as "tense". A large barricade was built across the Springfield Road about 50 yards from the Taggart Memorial Hall. Dozens of youths and children manned the barricades, but troops at first made no move to pull it down. In Springmartin Park Protestants erected a four-foot high barricade made out of paving stones and in behind it families loaded their possessions on to lorries and began to leave the district. In Derry two lorries were hi-jacked in the Foyle Road - Bishop Street area. One of the vehicles is believed to have been used as a barricade in Bishop Street. A large crowd gathered at Margaret Square in Newry to watch troops searching a local Order of Malta ambulance which had been found abandoned during the night in Margaret Street less than 50 yards away. More than 500 troops were operating in the area. The Camlough, Dromalane, Omeath Roads were still blocked by barricades this morning. Ten business premises have been completely burned out since rioting erupted on Monday morning, but many others have been damaged by fire, and plate glass windows in shops smashed.

A small gelignite bomb was hurled over a wall at a building in Annadale Street, off the New Lodge Road. An Army spokesman said: "No one was injured. There was no apparent target."



Refugees boarding special trains at Belfast's Great Victoria Street Station to go to camps set up in the Irish Republic



TURF LODGE WELFARE COMMITTEE

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HOLY TRINITY RELIEF CENTRE

Telephone 616121 between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Soldier Shot

A soldier shot in the head in a burst of gunfire in Derry.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Dial for information

More than 1,000 people have phoned the emergency service since it was set up jointly by the RUC and Government on Monday night. Because of the response several more telephone lines have been laid on. The number to ring is Belfast 651222. The 24-hour service is deigned to help travellers avoid the north's trouble spots. It also has details of the curtailment of bus services and will deal with enquiries from people worried about relatives in troubled areas.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Homes Burned: two sides of the story

Farringdon Garden area of Belfast this morning was a scene of desolation, scenes which can rarely have been witnessed before. About 240 houses in Farringdon Gardens, Cranbrook Gardens and Velsheda Park were destroyed when Protestants set fire to them as families moved out. The houses belonged to private landlords and were rented out to the tenants at about 17s a week. This morning Protestants claimed the houses were burned to prevent them being occupied by Roman Catholics and said that Catholics had been seen in the area picking out the houses in which they would live. They claim that the Protestants had been threatened they would be shot unless they left the area. But angry Catholics, picking among the rubble of their homes this morning, claimed that the whole thing was a plot by a few UVF men to burn the minority of Catholics out. They said that they were ordered from their homes at gunpoint, and that many of the older Protestant residents did not want the houses burned. The fires appear to have been started by men who cut the gas mains and then set light to the gas. The fire brigade was not allowed into the area, and the flames spread from house to house. Today troops checked the identity of everyone wanting to enter the area, and even pressmen were searched. But both sides are critical of Army action in the area. Catholics say soldiers did nothing to prevent the burning and one man who lost his home said troops stopped him getting to Farringdon Gardens and told him: "They have the right to burn their own houses." And this morn-


Catholic Ex-Servicemen's Association

A MEETING

of Catholic Ex-Servicemen

will be held at 4 p.m. in

ST. MARY'S HALL

BANK STREET, BELFAST

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1971

The meeting will be addressed by M.P.s and other Public Representatives. Catholic Ex-Servicemen are invited from all over the British Isles and overseas.

MASS AND PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD WILL BE CELEBRATED IN ST. MARY'S, CHAPEL LANE, AT 3 p.m.

A collection will be made for the aid of people distressed in the recent violence.

ing Protestants criticised the soldiers for allegedly doing nothing to stop the looting of empty but unburned houses.

One of the Catholic families burnt out gave their version of what happened. They said that the Protestants moved out because of shooting in the area and that a Protestant crowd then came into the street and began wrecking the houses and making them uninhabitable. Then they came in to Farringdon Gardens and set alight to one of the houses in the middle. Then they all started to burn and they went to the next street and burnt them there. Said one woman "The older people didn't want to go, but they were told they would have to go because there would be no houses left. A Protestant man who lost all his possessions, including a television set, a radiogram and records, seemed to think the burning of houses was the right thing to do.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Blaze at Dungannon Factory

The stores and offices of David Brown Tractors in Ann Street Dungannon, were almost completely destroyed in a fire. Damage is estimated at over £3,000. Damage estimated at thousands of pounds was caused when the Derryvale woollen factory, situated between Coalisland and Dungannon was almost completely destroyed. The only parts saved were the offices and the factory shop. It is believed that six incendiary devices were placed in the building.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Police leave Stopped in South

The Southern Government has cancelled all police leave and Superintendents were this afternoon trying to contact members of the 5,500 strong force who are on annual leave to bring them back on duty. It was confirmed this afternoon that already quite a number of Gardai on holidays have been brought back. According to reports a group of Gardai in Dublin met in private today to discuss the Northern Ireland Crisis, and they decided not to co operate in guarding the British Embassy in Merrion Square. "We will not stand idly by while Irishmen are being shot by British forces in Northern Ireland

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Many rush to serve in UDR

There has been a rush to join the UDR since the regiment was called out to take over certain duties from the Army, a spokesman revealed. We cannot say exactly how many people have applied to join but there has been a noticeable increase since the call out. At present are 2,318 members of the regiment guarding key installations, setting up roadblocks, and doing other duties. Thereby allowing the regular army to work in urban areas. The spokesman described the response to the call out as "excellent." The understanding shown by most employers in releasing members for duty was much appreciated, he said.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Moyard people angry at Army

Residents of Moyard Park caught up in the vicious cross fire as troops and gunmen battled on the Springfield Road , accused the Army of indiscriminate shooting during the trouble. An Army spokesman said: "At this stage is not possible to comment on this sort of thing.

But Moyard Park residents committee has called for a full enquiry, with particular reference to the death of Father Mullan, who, they claim, was carrying a white flag when he was shot. Residents of Springfield Park, where the shot priest lived, have evacuated their houses after a night in which they were attacked by crowds hurling bricks and bottles. Barricades were still in position this morning at the rear of the Army post at the Henry Taggart Memorial Hall and bullet holes in many windows gave an indication of the intensity of last night's shooting. A black cross in a field near Moyard Park marked the spot where the shot priest died.

Residents told how they were pinned down as shots rang out and were unable to reach people lying in the road. Two young children had a narrow escape as



Two young refugees in a makeshift bed in the Black Mountain Primary School

bullets smashed into the walls above their heads. One bullet smashing into the wall only inches from where a child lay. This morning arrangements were being made to transport women and children who want to leave the area to safety.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Hunt goes on for the ones that got away

Army and police intelligence were today engaged on an all out search for IRA leaders who escaped the internment dragnet. One security source admitted that there are "quite a few outstanding" and on the run.

A Dublin spokesman for the Provisional wing of the IRA claimed that all the leading members of their movement in the North had escaped. At Stormont this was described as a predictable statement for morale purposes in the illegal movement. While no details are being divulged on the security forces' further moves to track down IRA leaders, and of course others, it was being stressed that it was a "continuing process" in which as the opportunity arises and information comes forward, many more are expected to be pulled in. The hopes are that some sources earlier reluctant to help identify these men will now take the opportunity to help have them locked up.

There is still a clamp on information about where the internees will be imprisoned. It seems likely that some, if not all, will be located at Magilligan Army camp in County Derry. Talk of an internment ship is being discounted at present. Wherever internment takes place it is understood the Army will be responsible for staffing at the outset. Later, a more permanent arrangement will be worked out.

The Official wing of the IRA also claimed in Dublin that most of their leaders and members in Ulster had escaped arrest.





Children refugees at the Great Victoria Street Station

The Provisionals said that though their leaders in the North were on the run, and had not been sleeping at home for some time in anticipation of the swoop, they would not go South for refuge. Plans had been prepared for them to go deeper "underground."

Although both IRA factions were claiming to have gotten off lightly from arrests, spokesmen admitted that it was not clear yet what their loses had been, and they were attempting to assess the situation. The 300 detainees can be held for up to 48 hours before a detention order is made. After this, said a Government spokesman, they could be held for an indeterminate period while their cases were being considered whether they should be interned, charged or released. The Prime Minister, in his capacity as Minister of Home Affairs, will decide in each case whether to intern.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Ports on alert for IRA men

A strict security check started at all air and seaports serving Ulster and the Republic to prevent IRA men from entering Britain. Special Branch officers have been sent the latest intelligence reports collated from information received from Special Branch departments in Ulster and Dublin with whom Scotland Yard has close liaison arrangements. Lists of known IRA men in Britain were checked and revised by the Yards IRA squad, and a close watch was being kept on a small number IRA cells in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

Military establishments have been ordered to tighten guard measures for arms and ammunition stores to prevent theft of arms or explosives, which could be used against troops in Ulster. A close watch on factories manufacturing CS gas and other anti-riot equipment was being maintained by police.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Rifle club plan hit

An application by ex-servicemen in the Ardoyne area to form a gun club is one of a number of applications now hit by a Government decision not to issue any more licences. The application was lodged by the men in March for a licence for the club, which they intended to call the Catholic Ex-Servicemen's Association. But yesterday the Ministry of Home Affairs announced that "taking into account condition currently prevailing in Northern Ireland" no additional licences for the formation of gun clubs will be issued until further notice. No such licences have been granted since February. It is understood the last licences issued were to two air rifle clubs, on e in Antrim and one in Tyrone.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Soldiers wounded during Newry rioting

The violence at Newry has culminated in the wounding of two soldiers in the Patrick Street to the west side of the town in the early hours of the morning. The burning of shops, practically all Protestant owned, was resumed during the night. More than 100 urban council workmen who had stayed in the council yard yesterday were out early clearing debris from the streets. Barricades still remain at very predominantly Catholic housing estates.

Damage was caused to the Provincial Bank in Hill Street by a bomb, which had been set on the front door steps. Windows in the adjoining Catholic parochial house and stained glass windows in the Cathedral opposite were broken by the blast. It was at 2.45 that gunmen opened up on Army patrols in the Patrick Street area. The shooting went on intermittently for more than an hour, as snipers from cover on high round attacked Army units in Patrick Street. Throughout the day crowds kept hijacking cars, vans and lorries and JCB diggers, which they used to barricade roads leading out of the southern and western parts of the town. A large crowd of youths wrecked and burned the new £40,000 Youth Employment Centre at Bridge Street, where they also took over the Exchange Building but did no appreciable damage to the interior. At the height of the riots and when shooting was taking place the Army made three arrests.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Supply of blood runs low at Hospitals

Hospitals in the North are beginning to feel the strain placed on them by the present disorder. The majority of them are taking only emergency operations to ensure that beds are available for riot victims. The Blood Transfusion Service have announced that their supplies are beginning to run low and have appealed for as many people to attend a donor's session in Durham Street.

The Royal Victoria Hospital are creating more beds in their casualty and accident departments by slowing down the admission of non emergency cases on their waiting list.

The Mater Hospital have a ward set aside for the riot victims but the rest of the hospital is functioning normally.

The Altnagelvin Hospital in Derry have put on additional ambulance crews on and are keeping a constant eye on the situation.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Riot area children offered holidays
Places at a special YMCA summer campsite at Newcastle Co. Down, have been offered to children of Belfast families living in riot areas. The 100 place camp above the Donard car park was being used by city children from mixed areas under an expanded YMCA holiday camp scheme for people from trouble spots. The organising secretary of the YMCA in the North has said that it has now been thrown open to anyone who wants to get their children out of the city. Groups from Divis Flats and Andersonstown who were to spend more than a week at Newcastle have dropped out leaving a number of vacant places.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Anti-internment rally in London
A top-level conference will be held at Scotland Yard before the weekend to discuss security measures for Sunday's protest march against the internments in Ulster. The Irish Solidarity Liberation Front have announced that they will hold a massive demonstration. Beginning at Hyde Park Corner, they will march to Downing Street via the Ulster Office and the Irish Embassy. Strong police protection will be given to the office, and it is expected that a contingent of mounted police will be on hand. After the latest violence in the North, Scotland Yard fear that this demonstration could be the roughest one yet.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Buses still off on nine routes
As Belfast bus services returned to near normal today, nine routes were still not operating in the city. These were Donegal Road, Falls Road, Glen Road, Whiterock, Turf Lodge, Ardoyne via West Circular, Gas Works, Ligoniel via Shankill and Crumlin and Carr's Glen via Oldpark.
A Belfast Corporation spokesman said that the Ballygomartin and Glencairn routes were operating along the Shankill. The spokesman also said that buses could still not get in or out of the Falls Road bus depot.

Tuesday 10th August 1971
Attacks
Gunmen have fired on Protestants in Woodvale Road. nail bombs were also used in the attack. Fourteen families are also reported as having left their homes in Springfield Park this afternoon.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Troops kill three in Belfast gun battles
Troops shot and killed three men as they fought gun battles in the Whiterock and Markets areas of Belfast. At one stage in the fighting at the junction of the Whiterock and Springfield roads more than 20 men armed with machine guns, rifles and pistols, clashed head on with men of the 1st battalion The Parachute Regiment. For two hours the soldiers who had gone in to locate a pirate radio station and dismantle barricades, came under a hail of gunfire.

BELTEX LTD.
FLAX STREET and DONEGALL ROAD
Both factories will be CLOSED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK, which will be treated as a holiday.
September holidays will be cancelled. Employees are asked to report for work at 8-25 a.m. next Monday (August 16th).
Holiday Pay will be paid out Monday, August 16th

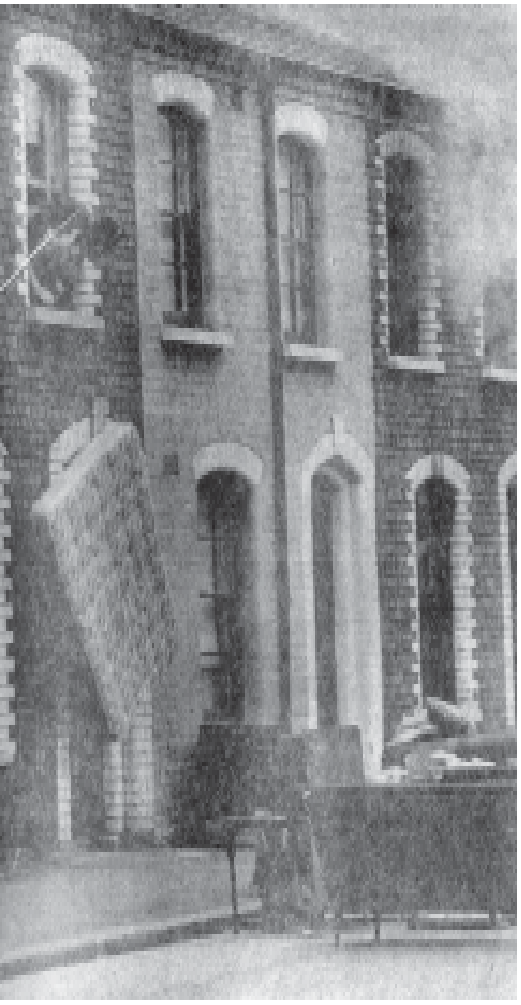
APOLOGY
The Management of
BELFAST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
apologise to all those customers who did not receive milk supplies on Tuesday and Wednesday last and wish to state that, contrary to Television news reports, all milk servers were willing to enter riotous areas but a small number were prevented.

Meanwhile, across the city at Inglis's bakery in the Markets area gunmen raked the streets with automatic fire from the building which they took over around teatime on Tuesday. During that battle a man in his early twenties was shot in the streets outside the bakery and at least two gunmen who were on the roof top surrendered and were taken away by the Army.
The gun battles in the markets and Whiterock areas were the climax of a night of sniping, bombing and arson in Belfast, Derry, Armagh and Newry.
In Leeson Street, Lower Falls Road, the feud between the two factions of the IRA erupted into fierce gunfights, in which over 100 rounds were fired between the Officials and the Provisionals.
It was 4 am when paratroopers moved into the Whiterock area. Almost immediately, they were ambushed by the IRA, sheltering behind barricades. As the soldiers scattered for cover, they began firing back. One soldier was hit in the shoulder and taken to hospital by helicopter. His condition is not serious. The 20 gunmen fired from three positions. For a short time troops were pinned down. But after the soldiers stormed the barricades with guns blazing they found two men dead and one seriously wounded. By 6 am the battle was virtually over and only a few snipers remained in the area. At breakfast time the whole area was under tight military control and bulldozers, and armoured cars continued to remove the barricades. The Army has said that 35 people including some IRA gunmen who were wounded, were captured and taken away for questioning. Others were taken in house-to-house raids
The siege at the Englis Bakery in Eliza Street began at teatime on Tuesday when armed men forced the staff out at gunpoint. The Army moved into the area but it was not until 4 am that they mounted a full-scale operation. The Army threw a ring of steel around the markets as troops returned fire on gunmen on the roof of the bakery. A spokesman at Army headquarters said there was "a heavy exchange of fire for some time." After a man was shot dead troops moved forward to flush out snipers. Inch by inch they picked their way through the building and shortly afterwards at least two of the gunmen were wounded and led away. Six other men were taken away for questioning. Four of them were later released when it was confirmed that they worked at the bakery. The remaining two were being questioned by the RUC.
In the New Lodge area, shortly after 5 am there were a series of explosions caused by nail bombs and the RUC reported shooting in the district.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Refugees figure put at 5,000
Almost 5,000 people, many with just the clothes they are wearing, are estimated to have fled their homes in Belfast from the rioting and fear of gun battles. More than 2,500 of the refugees poured across the border into the South, where the Army has had to open three additional camps at Kildare, Kilkenny and Waterford. Many of them, including frightened children, arrived off a special "refugee" train

Wednesday 11th August 1971
230 men detained
Prime Minister Mr. Brian Faulkner has made detention orders in respect to just over 230 people who were held during the recent security swoop. Those detained, about two thirds of the original number, will be held in Crumlin Road prison and on the former Royal Navy submarine supply ship HMS Maidstone, stationed at Belfast Docks. No names are being announced but relatives are being informed. The other men held have been freed, although some may face charges in connection with specific offences.
All visitors to detainees will require a permit. Applications for visits should be made in writing to The Secretary, The Ministry of Home Affairs, Stormont. Those held can be detained for an unspecified period, up to 28 days after which a decision must be made on whether to intern them or not. They have been interrogated by police, Army and Scotland Yard intelligence officers.
HMS Maidstone has served as a "floating hotel" for troops here. A number of detainees were transferred yesterday to the ship, which is heavily guarded both from the shore and by detection devices which warn of any attempt to approach from under the water. Special screens topped with barbed wire have been erected n the deck. It is understood that the use of the Maidstone as a prison ship may not necessarily be a permanent one, unlike the situation in the 1920's, when prison ships were moored for a considerable time in Belfast and Strangford Loughs.





Wednesday 11th August 1971
Gunmen wound two soldiers

Two soldiers were shot and wounded in separate incidents in Belfast. The first one was shot in the leg when the Army moved into disperse stone throwers in the Mountpottinger area. They used CS gas and rubber bullets to break up the crowds. The soldier was hit at Beechfield Street and was taken to hospital. Arrests were made. In the middle of the afternoon troops were still dealing with rioters.

Meanwhile on the Falls Road a soldier was wounded in the foot when a gunman opened fire. It was claimed that the trouble started in East Belfast after a mixed Protestant-Catholic family had been intimidated. When they left their home it was set on fire and rioters began to erect barricades with hijacked lorries

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Customs post under attack

An attack on Custom posts along the border in South Down and South Armagh have taken place. The customs post at Fathom, on the Newry- Omeath road and at Culloville, Crossmaglen were destroyed by explosions. The posts at Killeen on the Newry – Dundalk road and at Tullydonnell on the Newtownhamilton – Dundalk road were attacked with stones and petrol bombs and were badly damaged. Then at Newry an Army unit was called to the Barcroft Park area to remove a car which was obstructing the roadway. While they were in the vicinity, a tractor was also found across the road. The tractor had been booby trapped for the Army when they were on their way to remove the car. An explosion wrecked the tractor but no one was injured.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
IRA factions clash in Falls

Hostilities continued throughout the night in Belfast and other towns, but generally on a lesser scale than the previous night. But after a lull, from about1 am things worsened, with troops engaged in gun battles. Sporadic shooting took place at many points in the city in the earlier hours of the night and the Army said much of this was not directed towards them or the police. An internal feud between IRA factions was believed raging at one time in the Leeson Street area.

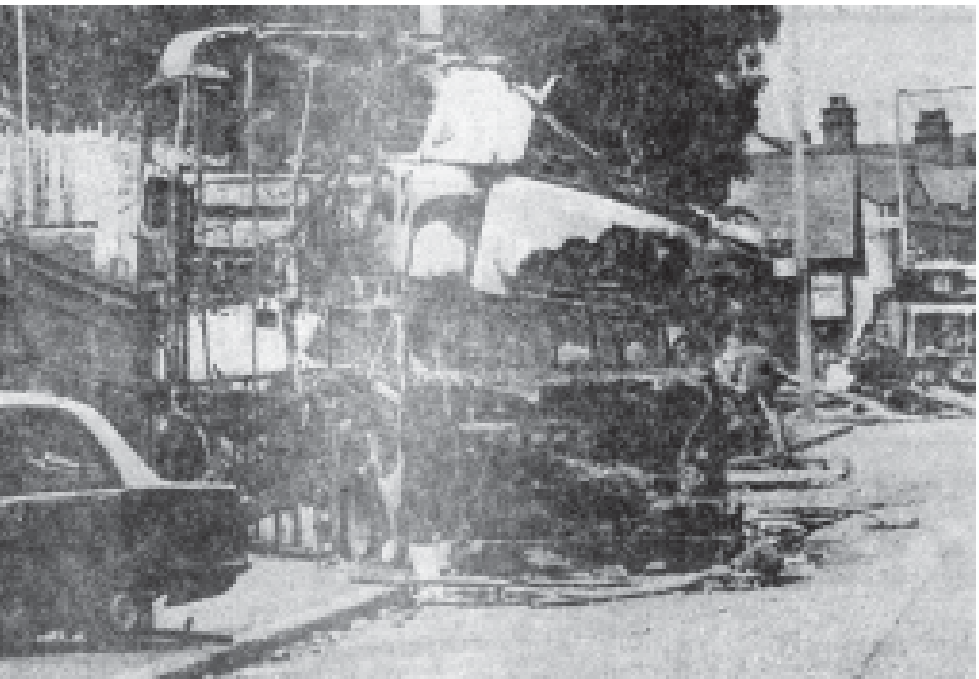
The belief was that opposing factions in the Crumlin Road, New Lodge Road, Oldpark Road areas were exchanging sniper fire. Oldpark echoed throughout the night from shootings. Some shots were fired at the RUC station. The Army-police post in the Taggart Memorial hall came under attack early on, after the high casualty toll on attackers on the previous night. What later developed into a full-scale gun battle with the Army at Eliza Street in the Markets area of Belfast started with hijacking of vehicles from the Inglis bakery. Snipers were later pined down by the Army on the premises.

The first commercial casualty in a night of fire and bomb attacks at scattered points was the National bank branch at Balaclava Street on the Falls Road. It was destroyed by a fire, which began shortly after 6pm.

First report on crowd movements was that about 8 pm people were roaming about but not in confrontation with troops. There were some isolated stone throwing incidents. At this time too more families were reported to have abandoned their homes in mixed areas. Then came reports about 9 pm of opposing crowds in the Ardoyne - Twaddell Avenue area, with shots fired in the first instance from Ardoyne. At the same time, down the Crumlin Road, bursts of automatic fire were directed from Butler Street at Army vehicles. But no injuries were reported as shooting persisted.

An explosion caused extensive damage to Parkway Motors garage at Oldpark, the same blast also hitting the Crumlin Cinema at Crumlin Road. An entry at this point links the Oldpark and Crumlin Roads and separates the garage and cinema. It is understood that no one was in the cinema at the time. No one was injured. The RUC are unable to confirm a report that a man travelling in a car at Oldpark Road received gunshot wounds. The Oldpark shooting, on many occasions, centred on Louisa Street, and at times it was reported heavy, with flares used. But RUC and Army information on what was taking place here and at other conflict points was often scarce.

Crowds were gathering about 11 pm in the New Lodge district at Edlingham Street and Halidays Road, and small arms fire was directed at the Army. A wine store at Agnes Street was looted and wrecked by a crowd and about the same time, after 11 o'clock, shooting took place near Tennent Street and Glenravel Street RUC Barracks, and at the Courthouse opposite Belfast Prison. But again these appear to be part of the general pattern of unexplained "shots in the night." The RUC has learned that a number of injured men were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital from the Whiterock area with gunshot wounds.



TOP - Troops sealing off the Mountpottinger Road due to sniper fire

MIDDLE - Residents of Bryson Street fleeing their homes

BOTTOM - Burned out buses on the Crumlin Road



The background to this attack is also uncertain. At midnight, two men were injured, one believed to be seriously, in a crowd incident in which a vehicle overturned at Colyer Street – Mackey Street in the Antrim Road area. An RUC man was also hurt.

The Ballysillan Arms pub at Crumlin Road – Ligoniel Road was badly damaged by fire and there was also rioting in the area around midnight. At Disraeli Street, Crumlin Road, an attempt was made to grab a prisoner from police. As things started to calm again about 1 pm, Mallon's pub at Upper Crumlin Road was burning and there was shooting at Roden Street. The Army exchanged shots with snipers at Donegal Road – Falls Road and there was an explosion and shots at Leeson Street,

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Internment: How the machinery operates

This is how a person is interned in Northern Ireland: Police or troops arrest him under the Special Powers Act of 1922, taking him into immediate custody.

He is interrogated and can be held for an initial 48 hours without being charged.

Next the decision is taken whether to release him, detain him or intern him.

Detention has no specific limit, but internment is usually for a matter of several years, whereas detention is generally of a shorter term.

All that is needed for the internment of an individual is the signature of the Minister of Home Affairs, his deputy or a police officer authorised by the Minister. The man will be detained "in any of Her Majesty's prisons or elsewhere." This means any secure spot the authorities consider appropriate.

A man can appeal against his internment order to an advisory committee appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Faulkner - and will be headed by someone who has held high judicial rank or is a senior barrister.

Internment is made under the Special Powers Act, which grants powers "in respect of persons, matters and things within the jurisdiction of the Government of Northern Ireland to take all such steps and issue all such orders as may be necessary for preserving the peace and maintaining order."

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Death toll in rioting - 19

The death toll after three days of rioting in the North has now risen to at least 19 with the deaths of two young men in gun battles in Belfast. One of the men was said to be William McKavanagh (21) of Henrietta Street, in the Cromac area. He was found shot dead in McAuley Street. The other man, aged about 25, has still not been - Whiterock area. The list now includes two soldiers, a UDR man, a priest and two women. The RUC have now identified the woman shot outside the New Barnsley RUC post as Mrs. Joan Connolly of Ballymurphy Road. At least one other man is also reported to have been shot in the Ballymurphy area.

The man found shot dead in the Whiterock area last night has been named as Edward Doherty (30) of Iveagh Street, off Broadway. He is believed to have been shot during firing the previous day. The second soldier to die since midnight on Sunday was Bombardier Paul Challoner, aged (23), married with one child from Leicester. He was a member of the 3rd Regiment Royal Horse Artillery and he was shot by a sniper in the Bligh's Lane area of Derry. The RUC have still not identified the 19-year-old youth shot dead in Stewartstown Road on Monday. They have issued a photo-kit picture. Another man identified late on Tuesday was Daniel Taggart, married of New Barnsley Crescent, is also believed to have been shot near the New Barnsley post.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Newry attacks

While there was some shooting in three areas in the town there was no reports of anyone being injured. Five men grabbed by Army snatch squads at barricade are being questioned by the RUC at Newry. Some of the men are reported to have had ammunition in their possession when they were grabbed by troops.

Rubber bullets were used by the Army in Derrybeg housing estate to the northwest of the town during the night and three canisters of CS gas were fired at yet another barricade in O'Neill Avenue to the southeast of the town. Shots were exchanged by snipers and the Army in the Derrybeg estate during the night and several shots were heard in the Dublin Road area. There was a brief outbreak of firing in the Barcroft estate, immediately to the west of the Dublin Road approach to the town. Gunmen in two cars, reputedly going to the aid of those manning Barcroft Park barricades mistook moving figures for soldiers and opened fire on them. The occupants of the cars soon realised their mistake as shouts warned them that the people were not soldiers. Early in the night some of the street lighting was turned off and at midnight, under Army orders all the street lighting was extinguished. At least two factories have ceased production due to warnings issued to the managements that if work continued at them they would be burned down. One of these was Bessbrook Products, just above the Derrybeg housing estate and which employs 220 men.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Bread is in short supply in Belfast

A warning that there would be a bread shortage in Belfast today has come from a spokesman in the Inglis group whose main depot in Eliza Street has come under siege. And bakery shops report panic buying among people anxious to get in supplies. There were bread queues in the city yesterday and already many shops are sold out. "If we can get the bread that was baked last night out of Eliza Street, there might be bread later on," said a spokesman for Inglis.

At Bernard Hughes' in Springfield Parade there was no shortage; "We are working to full capacity, but we have cut out things like pastry and cakes, which are unimportant," said a spokesman for the firm. "The main problem there is, is distribution", he said "Vans are going as close as they can to troubled areas and waiting for people who can get out to buy the bread from them.

The Ormeau bakery shop in Arthur Street was "besieged" as soon as it opened. All the bread was gone inside an hour and we won't be getting any more until tomorrow." Said the manageress. The picture was repeated in many shops, which found that stocks of bread had completely gone by mid-morning.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Arms found near Armagh

An arms cache, including three shotguns, a small quantity of ammunition and 30 yards of fuse, has been discovered by soldiers near a railway line between Armagh and Tynan.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Firemen have dealt with over 250 calls

Members of the North's 1,100 strong fire fighting force have answered over 250 calls in the last 48 hours of riots and burnings. In Belfast alone, over 150 calls have been received and about 100 have been received from towns like Newry, Derry, Strabane, Armagh and Dungannon. Mr. John Taylor the Minister of State for Home Affairs, appealed to everyone in the community to "Let the firemen get on with their jobs." He said in a statement: "The violence of the last few days has brought in its wake the ravages of fire. In the normal circumstances fire fighting can be a hazardous task – in the last 48 hours it has become even more dangerous. Belfast's fire chief said earlier: "Normally we have a high call out here, but this is exceptional." Additional assistance has come from the Northern Ireland Fire Authority and a number of ex-firemen have telephoned in to offer their help.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Soldier hit in ambush near Toome

One soldier was wounded and taken to hospital after an ambush on the Toomebridge-Garvagh road at Donnelly's Bridge, just outside Toome. Troops were sprayed with what is believed to have been rifle fire from the roadside. The injured soldier was only slightly hurt, with a thigh injury. He is in Magherafelt hospital. RUC personnel with tracker dogs searched

the area and tyre tracks were found, believed to be heading back in the direction of Toome. It is understood that the Army did not return fire during the brief encounter.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
No buses after teatime

Belfast Corporation are being taken off again after the tea time rush hour – probably about 7pm. Services have been running on most routes in the city again except Falls Road, Glen Road, Whiterock, Turf Lodge, Ardoyne via West Circular, Gas Works, Ligoniel via Shankill and Crumlin and Carr's Glen via Oldpark. A service was back again on the Donegall Road but only up as far as Broadway. Ulsterbus will stop running services in and out of the city at 8 pm.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Army strength will be 12,600

A total of 12,600 troops, the highest number ever is to be deployed in the North shortly, with the arrival of yet another regiment in the next few hours. And it is believed that talks are ongoing at Whitehall to see whether this latest addition, men of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, would be enough to look after the situation at present. Several regiments stationed at bases in England have been put on standby and regiments in Germany have been alerted that they might be required. In the last few days dozens of telephone calls have been received from people wanting to join the Ulster Defence Regiment and since Monday 45 written applications have been sent in to Army headquarters at Lisburn.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
250 march at IRA funeral

Two hundred and fifty foot stamping men marched at the funeral of a 20-year-old IRA man shot in the Ardoyne area of Belfast on Monday. The IRA man, Patrick McAdorey was killed at Alliance Avenue. He lived at Brompton Park. Earlier a bodyguard of eight young men walked beside the hearse after the tricolour-draped coffin was brought out of St. Peter's church just off the Falls Road. The men were not in uniform but wore black armbands and responded to military orders. But when the procession reached the junction of the Falls Road, where troops are on duty, the bodyguard disappeared into the crowd. A soldier taking photographs of the funeral was surrounded by women who put up their umbrellas in an attempt to stop him taking pictures, TV cameramen were told not to take pictures of the cortege and some women again put up umbrellas in front of the cameramen.

People attending the funeral that McAdorey's relatives had been refused permission to have him buried from his own parish church at Ardoyne. But a priest from the Holy Cross Church at Ardoyne walked in front of the marching men. As the procession wound its way up the falls to Milltown Cemetery small numbers of people gathered at debris littered street corners. In the background were burnt-out vehicles and barricades, a grim reminder of the recent rioting.

Seventeen-year-old Frances Gerard McGuinness, who was shot at Finaghy Road North on Monday was buried quietly at Milltown Cemetery. There were about 150 mourners in the procession from his home at Riverdale Gardens, off the Andersonstown Road

SPECIAL NOTICE
FROM
Unigate Foods
Due to extensive fire damage to our premises we are endeavouring to maintain deliveries. Our representatives will be contacting you as soon as possible.

BELFAST CORPORATION
BATHS DEPARTMENT
regret the early closure of all establishments during the present week but wish to notify swimmers, swimming clubs and patrons of the private bath service that
GROVE, FALLS ROAD, TEMPLEMORE and
ORMEAU AVENUE BATHS with remain
Open until 8 p.m. on Friday 13th August
971 (Tickets issued until 7-30 p.m.).
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Normal Services will operate from 9-30 a.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. Sunday.
Above arrangements will, of course, be subject to prevailing conditions.
ROBERT YOUNG, General Manager

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Night of Blasts in Derry

Five explosions in as many minutes rocked Derry shortly after 10.30 on Tuesday. In all the Army said about 60lbs of Gelignite was used. And a sixth blast was heard about 1.30 am but the source of it has still not been traced. The biggest of the explosions virtually demolished the Army-RAF recruiting office in Strand Road and blew a passing car some 25 yards up the road. Two young men inside were hurled from the car and were taken to hospital where their injuries were said to be slight.

A woman who was passing shortly before the blast said she saw two young boys aged about 11 and 14 years plant a brown paper parcel at the front of the office. She told two men nearby and they headed for the Army barracks in Strand Road to raise the alarm. But less than a minute later the blast occurred. A pregnant woman and her husband who were passing suffered severe shock and were also taken to hospital. The other blasts hit the showrooms of Thompson and McGready, Strand Road, Gordon's Ltd., drapers, Carlisle Road, the pavilion of Brigade Cricket Club at Limavady Road and the premises of the Northern Ireland Carriers in Glendermott Road. Hundreds of windows in areas close to the blasts were blown in extensive damage was caused in all cases. Last night the army said a soldier of the 3rd Royal Horse Artillery, who was shot in the right shoulder, while on guard duty at the Bligh's Lane RUC-Military post on Tuesday had later died in hospital. He was named as 23-yar-old Bombardier Paul Challenor, who was married with a one-month-old child and lived in Leicester. A man who was at the scene of the shooting said that four men in a car were passing the observation post. The driver sounded his horn and flashed his lights. "He was apparently trying to warn a civilian who was in the line of fire to get out of the way. There was one shot and the man dived for cover. There was three more rapid shots," said the witness. "One of the shots hit the soldier and I could hear him scream in agony," he said. A soldier, who was shot in the head in the city, also on Tuesday, has had an operation and was said to be recovering. The bombs punctuated another night of rioting in which heavy rain even failed to disperse the crowds. Troops fired CS gas and rubber bullets at rioters who made sporadic attacks at the Army barrier near the Rosemount RUC barracks – scene of a 15-hour siege on Monday.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Bursts of Machine gun fire in Armagh

Gunmen made their first appearance on the streets of



A man is searched by troops in Belfast's Eliza Street

Armagh in the early hours of the morning and two rapid bursts of machinegun fire was heard from the |Irish Street area. And a single shot was directed at troops in the same area.

Following a meeting held to protest against the introduction of internment five vehicles were hijacked by a crowd of about 150 and barricades thrown up. The Irish Street junction is still blocked by two articulated vehicles. One barricade was quickly demolished at Ogle Street – Thomas Street by the Army when they moved in with a heavy armoured vehicle. The two badly damaged vehicles were moved out of the way by men of the S.P.G. After the shooting troops made two sorties into the area and drove the crowd back with rubber bullets. Flares were used by the troops to illuminate the dark street as they made their move.

Wednesday 11th August 1971
Strabane shop blasted

The front of Kelly's shop in Railway Street, Strabane, was shattered by a heavy explosion and about £500 worth of food stocks were lost. Windows in an adjacent drapery shop were blown out and there was also damage to an optician's and an architects premises nearby. The bomb had apparently been placed at the outside of door of the supermarket.

During the night the premises of a tyre company at Meetinghouse Street were burned to the ground. The building had been formerly been used as First Strabane Girls' school and afterwards by a youth club which had to suspend operations owing to repeated acts of vandalism.

The trouble in Strabane started when a crowd at Bridge Street corner was dispersed by the Army. There was some heavy stone throwing and the crowd then erected a barricade at Meetinghouse Street. This was removed by the military bur a larger barricade was thrown up at Orchard Street and subsequently taken away. A lorry laden with bottles of liquor was commandeered by the crowd and looted. A Ferret carrier and Army Jeep were trapped for some time between the two crowds and showered with stones. A public house in Townsend Street was badly damaged.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Refugees

Belfast's refugee problem is still growing, with the number now homeless running into several thousand more people. Both Protestants and Catholics were moving out of riot areas. The exodus continued across the border and into relief centres in the city. An estimated 3,000 Catholic women and children have fled their homes and have travelled to Irish Army camps in the past 24 hours. More left this morning in special buses from Ardoyne.

Belfast Corporation Welfare Department today reported that there are now 19 relief centres operating in the city. Eleven of them cater of about 1,200 people, the bulk of whom use them only in the daytime. An offer of help for Protestant refugees, who have left their homes in the Springmartin estate, which



faces Ballymurphy, has come from Liverpool. About 200 people from the estate have been staying in Blackmountain Primary School since Monday night and a spokesman there said that a Protestant organisation had offered shelter for about 60 children in Liverpool. Arrangements would be made today when an official from the organisation arrived in Belfast.
The flight from Protestant areas continues and it is estimated that more than 2,000 have fled their homes since the outbreak of trouble on Monday and more are continuing to seek refuge outside the city. A number left the Suffolk area, where it fringes on the catholic Andersonstown and have occupied houses on the Old Warren estate at Lisburn. In the early hours of the morning, 150 refugees from the Shankill arrived in Newcastle, Co. Down, where children from riot areas have already been given shelter.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Shot IRA man was wanted by the RUC
It has been learned that Patrick McAdorey, the 20-year-old IRA man who was shot in Ardoyne on Monday, had been wanted by the RUC in connection with the killing of two RUC men earlier in the year. He had been living on the run for some considerable time and it is reported that the shot killed him did not come from the Army but from a civilian gunman. He has been claimed by the IRA as a Staff Captain in the 3rd Belfast Battalion. The two RUC men who were shot in Ardoyne early in March were Detective Cecil Patterson and Constable Robert Buckley. They died in a long burst of automatic fire.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Masked gunmen active in Derry.
Three masked gunmen opened fire at troops in the Bogside area of Derry but no casualties were reported. Reports from the area said that the gunmen arrived by car while youths were building a barricade from tree branches. They jumped out and opened fire at an Army observation post, but when an Army patrol arrived two of them jumped back in the car and the third tripped and fell over television cables and made a getaway on foot.
Earlier troops came under a heavy stone and petrol bomb attack at Lone Moor Road, as they were removing a 10ft high barricade erected last night. A crowd of 200 in Westland Street attacked the troops with a hail of petrol bombs and stones thrown from Beechwood Avenue, set the canvas hood of a Land Rover alight.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Arms find in Falls
Army searches of derelict houses and waste ground in the Falls area of Belfast this morning uncovered nail bombs, gelignite and ammunition. A cache of nail bombs, 100 rounds of ammunition and two sticks of gelignite were found at Theodore Street. An Army spokesman said soldiers were using a quiet period to reconnoitre the area. Later, troops found 50 rounds of 9mm ammunition and a bag of sugar chloride, which can be made for making explosive devices, in a derelict house at Servia Street.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Armagh rocked by three blasts
Armagh was rocked by three heavy explosions within minutes of each other around midnight. The customs station at Monaghan Road on the fringe of the city was partially demolished by a heavy charge. Metal from the building was hurled across the roadway. It is thought that one of the other blasts was also at the station. Earlier this week a 5 lb bomb caused extensive damage to the PSV centre just opposite.
In the other blast, severe damage was caused to the roof of Ickringillis woollen fibre factory at Killylea Road. The city was relatively quiet apart from the looting of Oliver's fruit shop in Thomas Street. A gang of seven youths smashed and ransacked the premises. Fire damage was caused to the upper portion of a general store and a car was hijacked and set alight in the junction. An anti-internment protest meeting attended by 100 people in the shambles area passed without incident

Thursday 12th August 1971
Dockers slam internment
A meeting of Deep Sea Dockers, members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, in Belfast passed a resolution condemning the introduction of internment. A senior official of the ITGWU said 1,000 attended the meeting at the docks. The resolution called on the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions to express opposition to internment.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Sniper misses patrol and kills a pedestrian
A man was shot dead in Belfast after he was hit by fire directed at an Army patrol. He was walking about 35yards behind the soldiers in Ballynure Street, Oldpark when three shots rang out. The pedestrian was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital with gunshot wounds to the chest but was dead on arrival. Soldiers returned fire but the sniper made an escape along side streets. A search was mounted in the area but nothing was found. It was the only tragic incident in what turned out to be a comparatively peaceful night for a city, which has been shattered by shooting and bombing since the early hours of Monday.
Troops in armoured cars and on foot were out in most areas, particularly Ballymurphy, Ardoyne, Andersonstown and the Falls. Rioting broke out in the New Lodge Road area but troops were able to contain it with very little trouble. Six people were arrested by snatch squads for riotous behaviour. And in a swoop soldiers uncovered an impressive petrol bomb "dump" – containing 600 in all. At Artillery Flats they recovered 170 petrol bombs, 25 feet of slow burning fuse, 15 flares and 50 blank .22 cartridges. In the most concentrated attack on the Army during the night 21 shots were fired at troops in Louisa Street, in the Oldpark district around 10.40. The soldiers were sent scurrying for cover. The gunmen got away. An Army sentry returned fire when Springfield Road RUC Barracks was attacked. A spokesman however, said that after the brief confrontation that the gunman escaped. No one in the RUC Barracks, which is a constant target, was hurt.

Thursday 12th August 1971
The two IRAs pool their guns
An unidentified leader of the Official IRA in Belfast told a Press conference in Dublin that agreement had been reached with the Provisionals to co-operate in operations against the British Army, during the internment crisis. Although supplies had been pooled, he said, they were running short of both military equipment and food.
The man, a member of the Belfast Brigade, added that they were adequately equipped to protect the Catholic population from sectarian attacks, but because the British Army was pinning down some of their forces while allowing unionist extremists to snipe and loot they needed more supplies of arms, ammunition and food. He said that both sections of the Republican Movement had been co-operating fully since the weekend at the local level in Belfast, Derry and Armagh. "The tacit agreement" was reached after a number of exploratory meetings after which mediators were appointed. The leaders of both organisations then got together and agreed to mount joint operations "on a day to day basis" until the end of the present crisis. There was no question of permanently healing the split.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Explosives charge
A 26-year-old labourer from Maple Street, Belfast, was remanded in custody at Belfast Magistrates Court charged with being in possession of an explosive substance at Grosvenor Place on Tuesday.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Prayers for peace
Protestant and Catholic Church leaders in Derry have called for special prayers for peace in all city churches on Sunday. A joint statement asked for remembrance in prayers for those who had died or had been bereaved, or who had suffered in any way by reason of the present strife

Thursday 12th August 1971
Army clears barriers in Derry after 12-hour riot
Troops moved in to the Lone Moor area of Derry just after six o'clock this morning to clear away barricades, after 12 hours of almost non stop rioting in which the Army came under fire on at least eight occasions. Automatic and single shot fire was directed at troops from various points in the Bogside but no army casualties were reported. Over 500 petrol bombs were thrown during the night.
The trouble began late yesterday afternoon after more than 400 women marched to the Army post in the diamond to protest against internment. Petrol bombs and stones began to fly after the marchers returned to the Bogside from the William Street area. Several bursts of automatic fire were heard in the Little Diamond area and then a single shot was fired at troops in the same area. Three shots were fired in Long Tower Street just after midnight and a short time later

four shots were heard in the Henrietta Street area and a single shot was reported in Hamilton Street. Two bursts of automatic fire were directed at the observation post on the city walls overlooking the Bogside and the post on top of Bishop Gate also came under automatic fire. No casualties were reported. Three shots were fired at the observation post in Bligh's Lane. At 2 o'clock in the morning four shots were fired at a two vehicle Army patrol on the Derry-Dungiven road about five miles from the city. The patrol immediately searched the area but nothing was found.

Shots were fired in the Ballycolman estate of Strabane during the night and about four dozen petrol bombs were seized in Townhall Street. Attempts were made to set up barricades in Ballycolman. One was put up at Beechmount Avenue. A car was burnt out on the main Omagh Road, and another behind Russell's bakery. At one stage a tractor was hijacked from a building site. A petrol bomb was thrown into a Methodist church hall in Coalisland, but the Dungannon fire brigade was called and soon had the blaze under control. There was also some damage when an explosion occurred at the premises of the Coalisland Construction Company at Gortgonis. Windows in a public house were smashed.

Thursday 12th August 1971
RCs have not been forced out says Paisley

The Rev. Ian Paisley told a large crowd in Dervock, near Ballymoney, on Wednesday night not to listen to reports on television, or radio, or in the Belfast Telegraph about Roman Catholic families leaving their homes because they were persecuted by Protestants. That, he said was an atrocious lie. He alleged that Catholics were clearing out so that the IRA would have an effective operational base. It was not because of Protestant threats for there were no Protestants left to threaten them. He complained that the Army was unable to give protection to Protestants who were forced to leave areas and burn their houses so that the IRA could not use them.

On the question of internment, Mr. Paisley described as "political hypocrisy" the statement of Mr. Brian Faulkner that it was the purpose of getting the gunmen into the streets. Internment had failed and what was needed was a general election so that there would be a new government and men with determination, courage and real Ulster obstinacy to deal with the situation. There were thousands of men in Ulster who would like to do a job tonight, but the Government did not permit them. There were thousand of volunteers willing to carry rifles and knew how to use them but they were not allowed.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Irishmen 'invade' consulate

Four men, who said they represented the Irish Republican Aid Committee, invaded the British Consulate in Boston. They said they intended to remain their until the fighting was halted in Belfast, but left later by agreement with the consulate. A spokesman for the group said they were not there to cause a disturbance but to express our sympathy with the Irish of Belfast. He said the group planned to stage a mass demonstration in Boston.

Thursday 12th August 1971
No Irish holidays for British servicemen

The Ministry of Defence in London confirmed for the first time that British Servicemen would not be allowed to take their leave in Northern Ireland or the Republic. "The order went out earlier this week and all servicemen should know by now," said a Ministry spokesman. The ban on soldiers, sailors and airmen taking their holidays in Ireland, or in the case of Ulster, visiting their families and relatives comes into effect immediately

Thursday 12th August 1971
Riot death toll still rising

The death toll for the violence in the North continued to rise as a tense peace returned to the streets of Belfast and Derry after a night of shooting and rioting. The RUC have said that another man Mr. William Ferris, from the Ballygomartin Area, died in hospital from gunshot wounds. He was admitted shortly before midnight on Tuesday, but it is still not known how he was shot. His death, according to official police figures brings the total to 22, but other sources put it higher.

A man shot by gunmen in the Oldpark Road area of Belfast has been named as William Strong, aged 36, from the Old Lodge Road area. The RUC have also named one of the two men shot by the Army at Ballymurphy as John Lavery. The Army continued removing barricades from riot areas, including the Lower Falls, where troops came under heavy gunfire from snipers. The gunmen using automatic weapons and pistols opened fire on the soldiers from a number of different positions shortly after 3 am. A hail of fire rained down on troops in the Leeson Street area, where gunmen are thought to have been waiting in ambush. The soldiers returned fire from covered positions, but, in the darkness, they were unable to see if any of the gunmen were hit. The troops fired flares to light up the darkened streets and several men were seen on Rooftops. But they were out of range military marksmen.

The night brought another tragedy, Mr. Strong, said by the Army to be "completely and utterly innocent," was killed when gunmen opened fire on a military patrol in the Oldpark Road. The RUC have said that Mr. Strong was walking behind the military patrol when the gunmen opened fire. The man shot by troop in the Rossnareen area of Andersonstown has been named as Seamus Simpson, a 21-year-old man of Malcolmson Street, off the Springfield Road. Local people have denied the Army's statement that he was a nail bomber.

The 19-year-old youth shot in the Stewartstown Road has still not been identified despite RUC appeals and the issue of a Photo-kit picture. The confusion in the death toll figure has arisen from the Army's claim that two gunmen were shot at Ballymurphy. The RUC have said only one body had been taken to the morgue and it is believed the other dead man may have been taken away. The RUC, however, have denied reports that the man shot near the Corpus Christie church at Ballymurphy on Wednesday was dead. A spokesman said that a man, William McKerr, aged 26, from Andersonstown, who is believed to have been the man shot by a sniper, is seriously ill in the intensive care unit at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He has a wound to the head. He is reported to have been shot as he left the church after a funeral yesterday by a sniper firing from a timber yard. A total of 83 people, including 13 soldiers and five RUC men have died in rioting since 1969.

Thursday 12th August 1971
Ten calls a minute on the rumour line

The information office set up to provide information on the latest situation and to deal with rumours, has been answering ten calls a minute. Four telephones are in service, and the office is staffed by RUC and Civil Service personnel. A member of staff said thousands of inquiries had been answered and these dealt with the safest routes to hospital and other institutions, rumours about the imposition of a curfew and about the cancellation of bus services.

Friday 13th August 1971
We have wiped out the hard core of the IRA – claims the Army

The Army claimed today to have inflicted a major defeat on the IRA in the present outburst of violence and have killed probably between 20 and 30 of the gunmen as well as many more casualties. A spokesman at a press conference declared that the hard core of the IRA had been dealt with. The spokesman, Brigadier Marston Tickell, chief of staff at Lisburn, said of the battle against the IRA: "We have undoubtedly inflicted a major defeat on them." The figure of known deaths of IRA men was that 15, but it was felt that a more accurate figure was probably between 20 and 30. However, he warned there will be a continuing battle and perhaps a return to the hit and run tactics of the past

Friday 13th August 1971
RUC man fired at from car in the Cavehill area

An RUC man on foot patrol came under a hail of bullets fired from a car in the Cavehill area of Belfast. The shooting happened at Hughenden Avenue, which runs between Salisbury Avenue and the Cavehill Road. As the constable was walking along the avenue a grey 1100 car drew level with him and a gunman opened up with a Thompson sub-machine gun. The gunman missed his target and the RUC man escaped uninjured.

Friday 13th August 1971
IRA chief Joe Cahill comes into the open

One of the most extraordinary press conferences held in Belfast since the start of the present disturbances took place behind the barricades. For sitting answering journalist's questions was Mr. Joe Cahill, Chief of the Provisionals in Belfast, along with Republican Labour Mp, Mr. Paddy Kennedy, Mr. John Flanaghan, a Republican Labour councillor in Belfast and a member of the Police Authority and Mr.

Eugene McKenna, also a Republican Labour councillor.

Cahill, middle aged and wearing a cloth cap and heavy overcoat, was missed in the big security swoop by the police and Army in the early hours of Monday, and he has been living "underground" ever since. It is understood tat the RUC are anxious to contact Mr. John Kelly, former chairman of the Belfast Citizens Defence Committee, who took part in the Press conference. He was on of four men acquitted at the Dublin arms trial.

The conference in St. Peter's Voluntary Secondary School at Ballymurphy broke up hurriedly when Mr. Kennedy had announced that they had to leave "for our own security reasons." A heavy Army foot patrol had entered the area and outside the school, Mr. Kelly walked quickly away with some cameraman taking pictures of him.

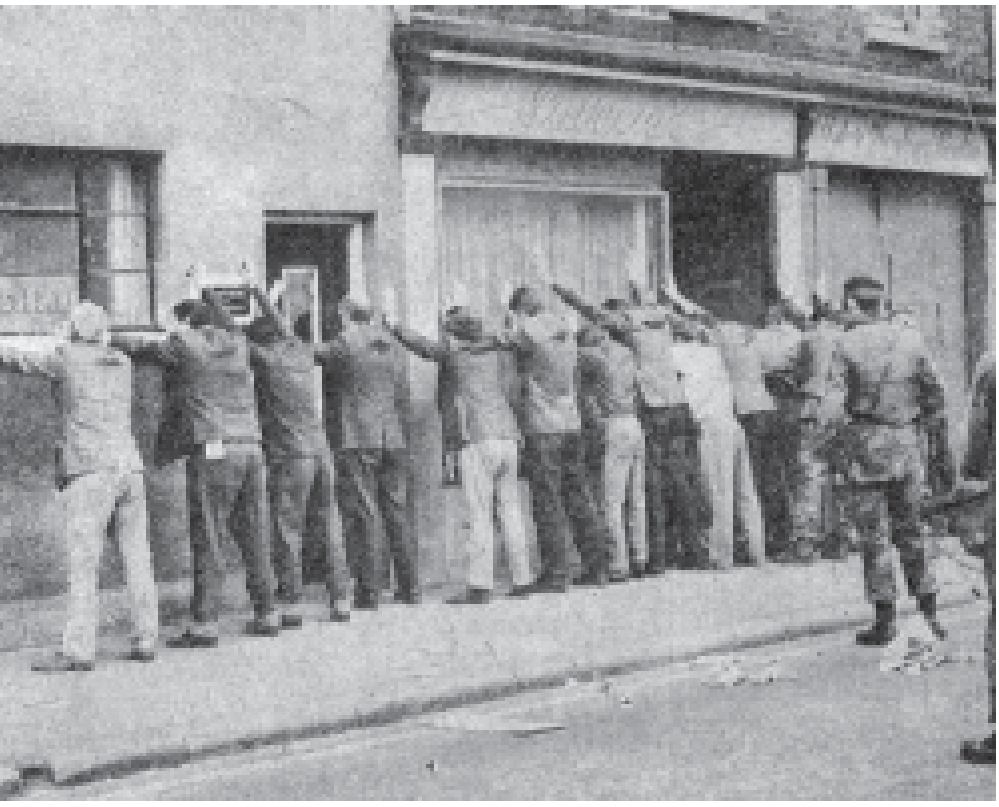
At the start of the conference Mr. Kennedy read a prepared statement. Questions were then put to the panel about internment and the condition of the IRA at this moment. An unnamed man said the movement had lost only 30 men as a result of internment. "It was only a pin Prick," he said. They had not run out of guns, he said, but ammunition was getting light. Only two of their members had been killed. "They had failed to get near the leading members," he said. Mr. Kennedy said that the statement was "on behalf of the people in the barricaded areas, and those engaged in defending them."

The statement referring to internment said: "The resistance of the ordinary common people to this new policy of repression is worthy of the highest commendation and is matched only by their determination to oppose it.

Friday 13th August 1971
Death toll stands at 23

The official death toll in the Ulster riots from midnight on Sunday stands at 23. It rose by one early today when the Army shot a man who ambushed them in Derry's Bogside. He was later named as Hugh Herron from Shantallow, Derry, who was married with two daughters.

A teenager who was shot four days ago by the Army at Lenadoon Avenue has been identified. He is Desmond Healy from Suffolk.





Thirteen-year-old Alphonsus Cunningham from Raglan Street, off the Falls Road, was knocked down when a motorist accelerated away from an angry crowd on Saturday night died in the Children's Hospital. Although he is indirectly a victim of the troubles his death is not being included in the riot death list. The crowd surrounded the car at the junction of the Springfield Road and Falls Roads and began rocking it before the driver accelerated away.

Friday 13th August 1971
Shops warned to close

The RUC in Newry have confirmed that the majority of shops in the town and a number of factories shut this afternoon after men in cars had toured the streets ordering the closure. The RUC were looking for a car equipped with a loudspeaker from which a call was made to workers who supported the civil rights movement to leave work and go home. The closure started at about 1pm and the majority of shops as well as some factories," said a spokesman.

Friday 13th August 1971
Man killed in Derry

A 31-year-old man has been shot dead by an Army marksman when troops returned sniper fire at the junction of Long Tower Street and Bishop Street in Derry. The RUC have named the dead man as Hugh Herron, of Drumleck Drive, Shantallow. A .38 revolver was fond lying beside his body. The fatal shooting came after midnight, following a night of sporadic sniper fire in the city. An Army spokesman said today that at 12.24 in the morning a car was seen driving up Long Tower Street, where earlier in the night troops had used CS gas to disperse a stone-throwing crowd. Shortly after the car appeared shots were fired from Long Tower Street at an Army observation post in Bishop Street, and at an armoured car parked beside it. Men on duty in the sandbag and corrugated post fired several rounds at the flashes they saw in the darkness.

There was a short exchange of fire and it was all over in a few seconds. About 20 minutes later an Army patrol sent into the Long Tower Street area found the body with a revolver beside it.

Earlier in the night a shot was fired from Henrietta Street, off Bishop Street and three shots were fired in the Diamond area. The Army reported that one shot was fired at an helicopter flying low over the Bogside but was not hit. In the William Street area a crowd of about 100 youths threw stones at troops for a short period. About 3 am a gelignite bomb extensively damaged the customs post at Molenan on the Derry-Donegal border, four miles from the city. An

TOP - Men lined up against a wall in Cromac Street as British troops carry out a massive search operation in the Markets area of Belfast

BOTTOM - Joe Cahill, chief of the provisional IRA in Belfast (left), Councillor Paddy Kenndey (second left), John Kelly (second right) and John Flanaghan, pictured at a press confrence on internment in the Whiterock area

hour later a shot was fired at the joint Army-police post at Bligh's lane but no casualties were reported. It was a night of comparative peace in Belfast with only sporadic outbreaks of shooting. The Army came under fire twice within a half an hour at the junction of Crumlin Road and Woodvale Road. At about 10 o'clock shots were fired at a patrol in the same area again injuring no one. At about the same time a sniper in the Divis Flats area was reported to have fired three shots. Early this morning two shots were fired at New Barnsley police station without effect. At 2 am a joint operation to clear barricades and road obstructions in the Andersonstown area was launched by men from 45 Marine Commando and the 1st Parachute Regiment. They were attacked at one stage with stones and petrol bombs, and replied with rubber bullets. Two arrests were made. At 4.30 am the Army arrested a man in Beechfield Street. He was said to have been in possession of a pistol and eleven rounds of ammunition.

Friday 13th August 1971
£2,780 is seized by gunmen in 4 raids
Armed raiders netted a total of £2,780, in four robberies on Thursday. The largest haul was at Divis Street Post Office in Belfast where four men escaped with £1,500.

Friday 13th August 1971
100 parade to RUC barracks
More than 100 women and children from the Toombridge area paraded through the village to the RUC Barracks where they handed in a note calling for the release of all internees.

Friday 13th August 1971
2000 at shot Armagh man's funeral
There were 2,000 mourners at the funeral in Armagh of 53-year –old Mr. Norman Watson who was fatally injured in crossfire between the IRA and a British Army patrol on Monday night. He had been returning home along the city's ring road when the IRA opened fire on soldiers who were guarding the Irish Street flyover bridge. It is believed that an Army marksman, thinking the patrol was being fired on from the passing car shot back and Mr. Watson received a bullet wound to the back of the head. He was dead on admission to hospital.
The identity of the marksman who fired the fatal shot has been established. And at Army headquarters in Lisburn, a spokesman said: "We believe that the man in the car was hit by a bullet from the Army patrol. A top-level investigation into Mr. Watson's death is being carried out from police headquarters in Armagh and the Army are actively assisting in the investigation. A brother of the dead man, a RAF Squadron leader was flown in to attend the funeral by helicopter. The mourners included Sir Norman Strong, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Armagh.

Friday 13th August 1971
Vigilantes to enforce Newry Campaign
A civil rights meeting in Newry last night was told that vigilantes in every street in the town would force all households to take part in a civil disobedience campaign. A spokeswoman stated: "We are appointing vigilantes for every street in Newry and they will see to it that no family household reneges from this disobedience campaign."

She also appealed for co-operation with Republican Clubs in organising resistance, and for continued erection of Barricades. A promise that men who escaped the dragnet would attend the meeting went unfulfilled. A Newry schoolteacher set fire to a piece of paper, which he said was an electricity bill burned as part of the civil disobedience campaign.

Friday 13th August 1971
54 people charged after riots in Belfast
Fifty-four people were charged at Belfast Magistrates Court after in relation to riots in the city. The charges include, riotous behaviour, breach of the peace, disorderly behaviour and theft. Of the 54, eight were remanded in custody and the rest on bail.

Friday 13th August 1971
Army takes over prison
Castledillon open prison near Armagh has suddenly been closed and emptied by the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is understood that short-term prisoners have been released. The premises are now in the possession of the Army and are to be used to provide extra accommodation for troops.
When the prison, the North's first experimental open





TOP - Residents clearing the pavements outside their Eliza Street homes after a night of rioting
BOTTOM - A barricade erected in Iris Street, Springfield Road

prison, was opened less than a year ago it was said to be able to hold up to 200 prisoners. It is understood that the prisoners due for release within the next few months have been released ahead of schedule and prisoners serving longer terms have been transferred to Crumlin Road Prison.

Friday 13th August 1971
Armed men fire Luxury homes
Two Belfast businessmen and their families were today assessing the damage to their luxury homes by armed men. Four men entered the home of leading industrialist Mr. Stewart Mackie, at Brackenwood House, and ordered the occupants out at gunpoint. Then they spilled petrol over the rooms. It is understood that considerable damage was done to the house. Within a half an hour the attack was repeated on the of Belfast's former High Sheriff at Malone View Park.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Troubles close Belfast cemetery
The current wave of rioting and shooting in Belfast has closed the City Cemetery in the Falls area. Funerals have had to be postponed for several days and have had to be moved to Roselawn.

Saturday 14th August 1971
IRA to start operations in England
In an interview with a Dublin newspaper, John Kelly, the former chairman of Belfast Citizen's Defence Committee said that a major sabotage campaign is to be launched in British cities by the Provisional IRA are already well advanced. The targets, commercial, Government and Local Authority installations have been selected and the Provisionals are determined not to allow the campaign to degenerate into the abortive street battles and bombings of the 1938 period.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Arms find on outskirts of Belfast
Arms searches by the RUC and troops in the Andersonstown area of Belfast has yielded a total of 16 guns, almost 700 rounds of ammunition, a large quantity of fuse, flares and other items.
A find at premises in Andersonstown included three .45 revolvers, one 9mm Lugar automatic pistol, one .38 pistol and two .303 rifles, 385 rounds of assorted ammunition, three hand flares, 25 yards of cortex fuse and ten yards of commercial fuse, 200 yards of electrical cable, a number of cleaning rods and a quantity of hypodermic needles and other items.
A second arms find at Hannahstown included two .303 rifles, three .45 pistols, three automatic pistols, approximately 300 rounds of assorted ammunition, fuse, distress flares and magazines for an American M1 Carbine.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Army's position on border attacks?
A high-ranking Army officer said today that the military authorities were trying to establish how they stood, under international law, if gunmen fired on troops over the border. At a press conference, Brigadier Marston Tickell, Chief of Staff at headquarters Northern Ireland, said there was no instance so far of British soldiers firing at gunmen in the south. He also emphasised that every shooting incident, which emanated from the South was reported back through the normal channels to London.

Saturday 14th August 1971
More troops for border
More troops are being sent to patrol the border after a gun battle between soldiers and at least 15 gunmen in the Newry. The decision to strengthen border security has been taken after several attacks on troops and police by gunmen from the South. Fifteen shots were fired by gunmen on the Republic side in a separate attack on Beleek RUC station on the Fermanagh border.
Troops searching the area of the gun battle at Flagstaff, five miles south of Newry found bloodstains and tracks leading across to the South. The Army now believe that some of the raiders were hit when the soldiers returned fire. The gun battle, which began shortly before 11 pm raged through the heavily wooded Ministry of Agriculture plantation. The Army patrol, which surprised the raiders, came under heavy machine gun fire. The soldiers returned fire for 45 minutes, before the gunmen pulled back from woods on high ground. No wounded men were found during a follow up search and none of the soldiers were injured.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Buses burned in Fermanagh
Two buses belonging to Ulsterbus and valued at over £10,000 were completely burned out at Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh. The buses had been parked overnight in the open near a petrol filling station.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Shots fired at Army post in Derry
Troops used CS gas in Derry just after 5 am to disperse a crowd of stone throwing youths who attacked soldiers removing a barricade at Lone Moor Road. The city was relatively quiet and only one incident was reported, 17 shots were fired at an army observation post in Bligh's Lane. One shot hit the post, but no one was injured. Fire was not returned.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Enniskillen riots
The front windows of many of the businesses in Enniskillen's main street are boarded up after riots in the town on Friday night. A crowd of about 30 went on the rampage through the town, smashing windows and over turning cars after a civil rights meeting at the Diamond broke up. Almost a dozen people, including a Catholic priest, were taken to the RUC barracks. Some of them were later released.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Five people injured in bomb blast
Five people were detained in hospital after a bomb exploded at a toilet in a public house. Eleven people were injured when the blast ripped through the toilet outside the John Barleycorn bar at Ballyrobin, about three miles from Antrim.
In Belfast, where the situation continued to be quiet but tense, several shooting incidents were reported during the night. But an Army spokesman said soldiers fired on only two occasions. A patrol spotted a man with a rifle in the Clonard area. After warning him to top they fired several shots at him but the man was not hit and managed to escape. In another incident on the Crumlin Road, a soldier fired one shot at a car which failed to stop for a signal. No one was injured but the RUC said the incident had no political or sectarian significance. A man was later helping police inquiries.

Saturday 14th August 1971
Paisley warns of IRA kidnap threat
Ian Paisley yesterday warned of a new phase of kidnapping and murder in Belfast. Speaking in London he predicted that IRA supporters might "Kidnap to get interned people out." He did not believe, however, that any very important IRA leader had been interned. "They missed them," he said. Mr. Paisley said he opposed internment and advocated a strict curfew "to get people off the street."

Monday 16th August 1971
Shots fired at IRA funeral
Six young men wearing green berets came to attention and saluted the funeral of an IRA man shot by the Army as it passed along the Falls Road. Earlier, three shots rang out as the tricolour draped coffin of Seamus Simpson passed Beechmount as a tribute to the dead man. It was impossible to tell who fired them. Seamus Simpson has been described in death notices as a member of E Company, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade of the IRA.

Monday 16th August 1971
Doomsday sabotage plan
The Provisional IRA will launch a sabotage campaign if there is a "Doomsday" situation in the North. This was emphasised today by a spokesman in the South. He was clarifying the disclosure by Mr. John Kelly on Saturday that plans are already well advanced for a major campaign in British cities and that targets had been selected. "If the British Army, by sheer weight of numbers succeeded in breaking down the local defence system to let in armed Orange mobs, then in those circumstances we would take action. The campaign would not include indiscriminate bombings and killing civilians.

Monday 16th August 1971
Sinn Fein Chief hits at Lynch
The President of Sinn Fein (Kevin Street) Mr. Rory Brady, commenting on Mr. Jack Lynch's call for the abolition of Stormont said that his organisation had always maintained that drastic change was necessary in Ireland. He said: "Mr. Lynch has declared that Stormont must be abolished and be replaced by another six county type regime. Sinn Fein believes that a political solution to the present state of war in our

country cannot be found in other than in a 32 county context. Mr. Lynch has spoken of 'political action by all Irishmen, north and south, in a situation which he did nothing whatever to bring about. He said the only constructive suggestion put forward in the present crisis had been by the IRA when it urged that the people of Ulster should go about setting up a regional parliament for all nine counties.

Monday 16th August 1971
Soldier shot in Border ambush at Crossmaglen
A soldier died in Belfast, a RUC man injured in Derry and a soldier injured in a border ambush. There were explosions in both cities but compared to the previous weeks violence, the North had a quiet weekend. The dead soldier, Pte John Thomas Robinson was shot when his mobile patrol came under fire from Butler Street shortly before 5.30 pm on Saturday. The injured soldier was a member of the Hussars patrol which was ambushed at Culloville, near the border at Crossmaglen. He was shot in the jaw when about 12 shots were fired across the border. The patrol which had gone to the area to investigate an explosion returned fire but there were no reports of the attackers having been hit.
In Belfast arsonists damaged the Distillery Football Club supporters club. Gunmen forced the holder of the keys to open the premises, after which they set it alight. Young's Service Station at the junction of Etna Drive and Alliance Avenue was damaged last night when a small gelignite bomb was thrown from a passing car. Also in the city a rear wall of a Belfast Co-operative supermarket on the Falls Road had a large hole blown in it by an explosion at around 10.30. Extensive damage was cased to the interior.
In Derry a gelignite bomb was hurled at an Army observation post at Bligh's Lane. No one was injured in the attack. A mobile patrol also escaped injury when a bomb exploded in front of their vehicle. An off duty member of the RUC is under police guard in Letterkenny hospital after being attacked in the Creggan estate in Derry. The man was attacked while visiting relatives

Monday 16th August 1971
Over 80 interned are IRA officers says Army
The Army said today that more than 80 of the 230 men detained under the Special Powers Act are known to be officers in the IRA. Brigadier Marson Tickell said at a press conference that "of the arrested and now detained over 80 of them are known officers of the two factions of the IRA at various levels of command. There is an even larger number of volunteers"

Monday 16th August 1971
Army is lying say Provos
The Provisional IRA has accused the Army of lying by claiming that it has been attacked from the Republic. A statement issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau and signed, "P. O'Neill" said "In an unscrupulous attempt to pressurise Mr. Lynch into bringing in internment without trial in the 26 Counties, the British Army has been issuing lying state-

INTERNMENT KEY ISSUE IN WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

Almost every newspaper, local, Dublin based and national, has a leading article on Northern Ireland today with internment the main subject.

Financial Times: - It must be faced that this is the last card which Westminster can play on behalf of Stormont, and if it does not take the trick, there will be nothing for it but to deal a new hand. Mr. Maudling has opted to back Faulkner even if it means reducing his own subsequent room to manoeuvre and in appalling choice of evils which constitute policy making on the Ulster question today, it would be a brave man who would say for certain that he is wrong.

Daily Mail:- The Army have been fighting with both hands tied behind their back. Now they have at least one hand free to put the ring leaders out of circulation and provide genuine protection for the law abiding population, a political solution to this terrible situation will be a long time coming.

Irish Times: - Meanwhile Mr. Heath sailed on. Like his opposite in Stormont he was heading into a storm which may yet sink him … the outbreak which the internment move has set off will dissipate itself into a thousand minor feuds.
There will be killing, hate and sadism let loose. Olds scores will be paid off. It already shows the marks of sectarian war.
Callaghan has called emphatically for a conference. There is nothing else that will bring the conflict to a halt. It is inevitable. It should happen now.

Daily Mirror: - The British Government must apply the strongest pressure to the Republic of Ireland to co-operate against the IRA

Irish Independent: - It may take many years for the effects of yesterdays move to wear off. It is a move, which should never have been necessary – the gamble is not paying off.

Irish Press: – As the North burns, surely it is not too much to ask the British to read the writing etched on the walls of the burning homes of Belfast. The British must declare their interest in a united Ireland, perhaps beginning with an economic council.

The Times: – The situation is one which fully justifies the use of emergency powers. Then there is the risk that IRA gangs, like urbane guerrillas elsewhere will retaliate by taking hostages and threatening their lives.

The Guardian: - Patience in a painful task – one that should never have been necessary on British soil – is the only possible approach. Tripartite talks with Dublin are needed.

Newsletter: - The benefits of internment should be felt, maybe more than anywhere else, in those areas where vicious, violent men have been exercising certain sway by threat and intimidation over thousands of decent men and women. Any relief today springs from a sense of Knowledge that at last we are squarely facing the worst, albeit at the arrival of a moment of dread.

Irish News: - There is nothing in the information to indicate that among the 300 odd who were dragged from their homes with a brutality, in some cases reminiscent of the Nazi treatment of the Jews, there has been any detention of the governments own extremists.
To ask as he (Mr Faulkner) did for the co-operation of the catholic community in political affairs, after issuing orders for the arrest and internment of his political opponents is the insincerity of the rankest sort.

ments to the effect that they have been attacked by 'men firing from across the border in the 26 Counties'. These untruths have been taken up and repeated not alone by the BBC and UTV but also by RTE." The statement added: "This latest series of 'big lies' with political motivation by the British Army is part of the massive propaganda war in which they are attempting to succeed with words where they have failed with brute force."

Monday 16th August 1971
Soldier held by IRA is quizzed by Army

The Army Special Investigation Branch is still questioning a 17-year-old soldier who took part in an IRA Press Conference in the Lower Falls on Saturday. He was being held in custody at Army headquarters at Lisburn and will probably return to his regiment, Royal Irish Rangers, at Ballymena, when inquiries are completed. It will then be decided what action will be taken against him

The Army are trying to check out the Ranger's remarkable story that he was captured by the IRA as he walked down the Falls Road in civvies. He went absent without leave from his barracks on Friday and the next the Army heard of him was at the Press conference on Saturday. At the press conference the Ranger was guarded by a number of men, two of whom were armed, with stockings over their faces. He said he had been sentenced to death but was reprieved after he promised to carry a message to the GOC, Major General Harry Tuzo, warning that as a reprisal for the alleged Brutality of the troops all future soldiers captured would be summarily executed. He also pledged to refuse to serve if his regiment was posted to the north, and to cal on all Irishmen in the British Army to desert if they were sent to Ulster. The IRA men at the Press conference said that the Ranger was being released because his regiment was not in active service and he had promised to carry out their demands.

Monday 16th August 1971
Part-time soldiers threaten to join the IRA

Officers and senior NCOs in F.C.A. platoons (the southern equivalent of the Ulster Defence Regiment) claim that they are being forced to the point of mutiny because of the Government's inaction on the Northern Ireland crisis. Frustration has grown to such a degree that a number of them met secretly in Dublin a Saturday and have threatened to resign and make their experience and training available to the IRA, unless they get combat orders.





Monday 16th August 1971
'Don't pay rates' campaign under way

In a programme of civil disobedience starting today, non-Unionists are being urged by MPs to refuse to pay rent and rates to public authorities until internment is ended.

The campaign was launched when nine of Stormont's Opposition MPs met in Belfast, Mr. Gerry Fitt, Mr. John Hume, Mr. Austin Currie, Mr Paddy Devlin, Mr. Ivan Cooper, Mr. Paddy O'Hanlon of the SDLP, and Mr. Roderick O'Connor, Mr. James O'Reilly, and Mr. John Carron of the Nationalist Party. A meeting of the non-Unionist members of local councils is being arranged for Coalisland next Sunday to discuss the civil disobedience plan, and also the proposal for the setting up of a separate parliament from Stormont.

Tuesday 17th August 1971
£6,000 is snatched in three raids

Armed men carried out three robberies in Belfast. Two of them were carried out by the same men within five minutes. A total of £6,00 was seized the RUC believe that the men who robbed Whiterock Post Office of £200 and the same men who minutes later took £1,700 in a raid at St. James's Post Office. Four hours later armed men held up the Ulster Bank, Ormeau Road and bundled £4,000 before escaping in a car with false number plates. This afternoon senior detectives were convinced tat the raids were al the work of the IRA

Tuesday 17th August 1971
Hospital guard on wounded

Some of the people wounded during disturbances are believed to be under careful armed guard in hospital. Several are likely to be prosecuted when they are well enough. Following the recent snatching of a wounded IRA man from the Royal Victoria Hospital security forces are reluctant to give any details about those being guarded.

Tuesday 17th August 1971
Shot soldier is buried

Seven soldiers and the commanding officer of the third Regiment of the Royal Horse Artillery attended the funeral in Leicester of Bombardier Paul Challenor, the Leicester soldier who was shot in Derry. The soldier left a widow and five-week-old son.

Tuesday 17th August 1971
Quieter night for Army and RUC

Despite a number of explosions and fires at several places, the North was generally quiet with only one reported shooting in Belfast. Just before 4 am a shot was fired at an Army patrol in Cavandish Street area of the city but no one was injured. About the same

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TOP - Protestant women and children waiting to embark in the Liverpool boat after being intimidated from their homes.

BOTTOM - A young boy walks through the rubble strewn streets of the Markets area after a night of severe rioting

time another army foot patrol fired on a man seen at the Beechmount brickworks. The man who appeared to be carrying a rifle disappeared.
Three explosions rocked Lurgan and Maghera around 1.30 am. The biggest explosion was at Maghera, where a 10 lb charge of gelignite was placed on the forecourt of O'Doherty's garage on the Glen Road. The filling station and several vehicles were extensively damaged. At around the same time in Lurgan a 10lb explosive charge was placed at the offices of the Lurgan Mail
In Belfast, the Central Library in Royal Avenue was the subject of an incendiary attack. A sugar chlorate device ignited scorching some books and Army experts removed another device from the premises.

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Man shot dead in Derry gun battle
A man was shot dead as the Army fought a fierce gun battle with the IRA in Derry. There are unconfirmed reports that a second man died in the fighting. The shooting began when hundreds of troops, supported by armoured vehicles and mechanical equipment, moved into the Creggan and Bogside areas to demolish more than a dozen barricades.
The soldiers came under sniper fire at several points, mainly near St. Cecilia's school and Kildrum Gardens in the Creggan area, and at Beechwood Avenue. And 23 shooting incidents were reported in a period of two hours after the demolition operation began soon after 6 o'clock. More than a dozen gunmen were believed to have been operating against the troops. The man, named as Eamonn Lafferty, a baker of Creggan Road, was shot during an exchange of fire between the IRA and British soldiers at Kildrum Gardens, at the Southern end of the Creggan estate. He was aged 20 and is the second eldest in a family of 12. An Army spokesman said that after the shooting the man was picked up in a car which was later stopped by the security forces at the Diamond. Five other men who were in the car are being questioned by the RUC. A .30 carbine was later recovered at the scene of the shooting.

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Bomb find at RUC barracks
An Army bomb expert has defused a bomb found beside the police station at Stewartstown, County Tyrone. The RUC said the bomb containing 15 lb of explosives, had been planted in a hedge which separates the station from the local primary school. It was discovered by a pedestrian just after 9 am. The bomb which has been described as a "vicious device" was wrapped in a leather bag. The school is closed for the summer holidays.

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Arrest leads to arms find
Troops stopped a man walking in Ardoyne and found he was carrying a .45 pistol and ammunition. They then swooped on a house in the area and found more guns and ammunition. Ballistic experts are examining the haul: a Thompson sub-machinegun with drum and box magazines, .32 pistol, .45 pistol, .303 rifle,

BASS CHARRINGTON (IRELAND) LTD.

Employees of Bass Charrington (Ireland) Limited who have been temporarily unemployed since Monday, August 9, due to the current situation, are advised to register with the Ministry of Health and Social Services at Corporation Street, Belfast, at 9 a.m. on Monday, August 16.

Any information required for this purpose can be obtained by Telephoning Ulster Brewery 611144

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APOLOGY

is made to Customers for disruption of service due to damage at the above premises.

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ADVERTISEMENT

OPPORTUNITY TO PROTEST

This is an invitation to the General Public to express their dissatisfaction with the Radio and Television Authorities for their misrepresentation of the Northern Ireland situation in their news reports.
We as Ulster loyalists protest against the gross irresponsibility of the B.B.C. and I.T.V. in the reporting of the day to day trouble in Northern Ireland.
We question the right of the mass media to continually distort the news in favour of the terrorists and the politicians whose loyalties are to subversion and not to the constitution of the country. No time nor expense is spared in interviewing the gunmen, or travelling to the Refugee Camps for on-the-spot stories. Yet Hundreds of Protestant families are without homes, having been evicted at the point of the gun, loyalist women and their children are living in fear, business premises have been burned and looted, and little of this side of the story is told.
Knowing the frustration caused by this unfair reporting, we demand a more balanced presentation of the news.

Name ..... Name .....
Address ..... Address .....
.....

Please cut out, sign and return to Box No. T1630.
Further names can be written on an attached sheet.

.22 rifle and 500 rounds of assorted ammunition and 12 bore cartridges. A number of men have been detained for questioning.

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Postman robbed and van burned
Three armed men have held up a County Tyrone postman and burned his van. The van was stopped at Mullaghfad, near Fivemiletown, and the driver was ordered out at gunpoint.

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Bernadette Devlin on rent strike
Miss Bernadette Devlin, MP, is refusing to pay the rent of her home on a local authority housing estate as a protest against the introduction of internment. The 24-year-old MP, who is launching a campaign of civil disobedience in her hometown of Cookstown, has set an example by withholding the £1.40 weekly rent from her landlord, the Northern Ireland Housing Trust. She is backed by more than 20 of her neighbours on the 66-house estate. Displayed in the parlour window of her home is a placard, which reads "Rent strike on here."

Wednesday 18th August 1971
UDR men accused of gathering intelligence
The Provisional IRA has warned that it will take drastic action against members of the Ulster Defence Regiment who, it claims are acting as spies in Border areas. Ina statement issued in Dublin, the Provisionals said: "It has come to our notice that plain clothes members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, are involved in intelligence activities in border areas in the 26 counties.
"These individuals will only have themselves to blame if their activities lead to drastic action being taken against them."

Wednesday 18th August 1971
Bomb attack on car hire firm
It was another night of scattered incident throughout the North with a bomb attack in Belfast and on Coalisland RUC Barracks. There were also several explosions in other parts of the North.
The only major incident was when men, believed to be members of the IRA took two employees of a Grosvenor Road, car hire firm from the building and planted three explosive charges. Five men took part in the raid and the two employees of the Belfast Car Hire Ltd were held in the Lower Falls area until after the bombs exploded, causing extensive damage to several cars.
At Coalisland a bomb was thrown over a wall at the police station. There was little damage to the building itself but and Army Land Rover and two police cars were extensively damaged. At Keady an explosion at the town hall climaxed a night of incidents following a Republican protest meeting. More than 100 people took part and afterwards a Union Jack was torn from a local war memorial. The crowd then attacked the police station and an RUC man's car was damaged. Just before 2 am a charge of 20 – 50 lbs exploded and considerably damaged the town hall.
An explosion at Altnamachin, County Armagh, caused some structural damage to a creamery. Another explosion was heard in the Jonesborough area around 4 am but no damage could be found. The cause of the fire at the Civil Rights Association clubrooms in High Street, Newry is still unknown. The premises were extensively damaged in the blaze which started just after midnight

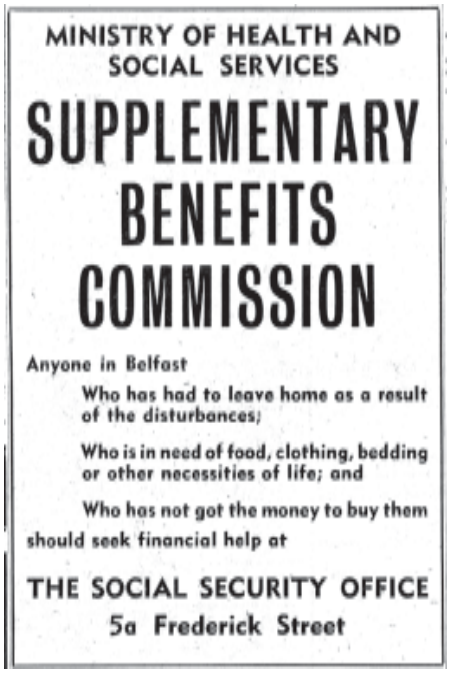
Wednesday 18th August 1971
Tar shortage and the prison ship
Stringent security measures around HMS Maidstone, prison ship for some of the North's 230 detainees held under internment powers may have to be relaxed to avoid a tar shortage. A shortage could hold up repairs to roads in Belfast and Derry damage in recent fighting.
The Maidstone is moored against Ulster's only wharf equipped for unloading liquid tar. When she was towed to Belfast in 1969 for use as a floating Army barracks the tat importer sing the wharf asked for the facilities to be moved elsewhere at an estimated cost of £60,000. But to save money the Ministry of Defence permitted holes to be cut in the ship's sides for heated pipes to be run through, at a cost of only £5,000. Since then the tar and pitch coasters have tied up regularly along side the Maidstone and pumped their cargoes right through the ship to the wharf. But now security around the ship is so tight that a TV crew was arrested when filming her last week and the film confiscated.
Wary sentries stalk her decks, training their guns on

any small craft passing nearby. It is most unlikely that the security authorities will permit coasters to moor alongside, immediately below exercise yards and portholes from which detainees might attempt to a seaward escape. With no other wharf available for the provinces tar imports, the authorities have three options: to pay for equipping an alternative berth; to relax security and allow previous unloading arrangements to continue; or to move the Maidstone, probably to an off shore anchorage in Belfast Lough.

Thursday 19th August 1971
Bomb drama in Glengall Street
Masked gunmen held up a Unionist MP and the caretaker of the Unionist Party headquarters in Belfast and planted a deadly booby-trap bomb in the hallway of the building. But an Army expert later defused the device after troops and police cleared the area around the building in Glengall Street, near the city centre. The gunmen escaped.

Thursday 19th August 1971
Shots fired at soldiers in New Barnsley
Shots were fired outside a joint Army-RUC post in Belfast as an injured soldier was being taken to hospital. The Amy said the shots were fired shortly after mid-day as a soldier, who had broken his leg, was being taken to an ambulance. The spokesman said the soldier had broken his leg in an accident not connected with any trouble in the area. Troops took cover when the shots were heard at the post at New Barnsley on the Springfield Road.

Thursday 19th August 1971
30 Catholics resign from public office
Thirty leading Catholics in Derry today announced their resignations from public position in protest at internment, and what they call a "reign of repression" by the Army and at the treatment of MPs Mr. John Hume and Mr. Ivan Cooper who were arrested last night. The resignations represent a total withdrawal of the Catholic community in Derry from public life. Following the withdrawal of most Opposition MPs from Stormont and the launching of a campaign of civil disobedience, their move introduces


MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS COMMISSION

Anyone in Belfast

Who has had to leave home as a result of the disturbances;

Who is in need of food, clothing, bedding or other necessities of life; and

Who has not got the money to buy them

should seek financial help at

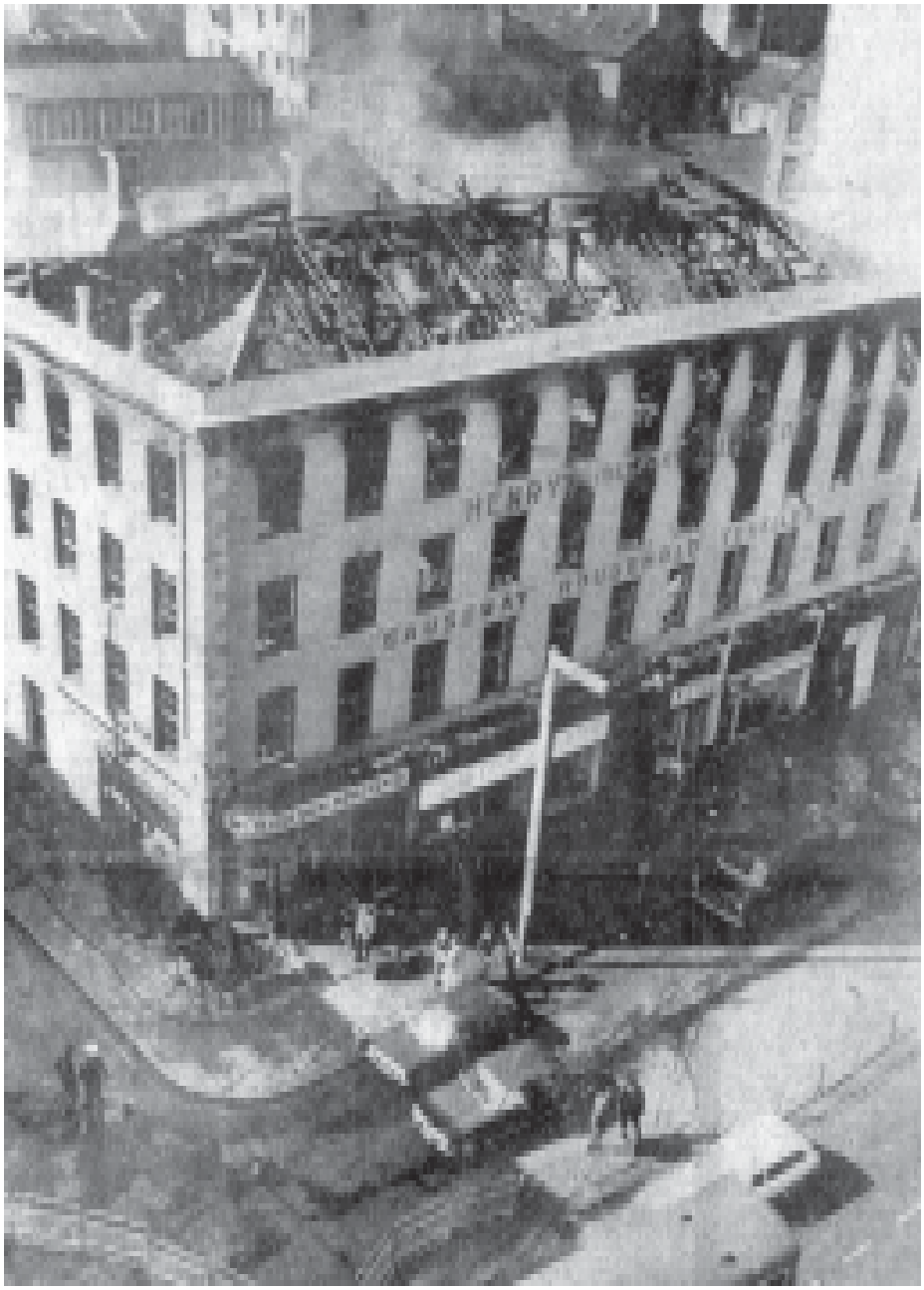
THE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE
5a Frederick Street

a serious new factor into the deteriorating political situation in the North. It will be a matter of deep concern to the Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner and the Government as it could lead to an even more widespread Catholic withdrawal from public affairs.

Thursday 19th August 1971
Booby trap found in Bogside
Troops today found an electrically detonated booby trap in the Bogside area of Derry. The bomb consisted of ten pounds of high explosive and had been planted in the ground in an alleyway at the rear of Elmwood Terrace. It was removed by Army bomb disposal experts.
As the Army continued their operation to clear barricades in the Creggan area they had to fire rubber bullets to disperse crowds throwing stones and bottles. By midday, all but three of the original barricades in the estate had been removed but some were being rebuilt. The Army reported that about nine barricades had been re-erected in the Bogside area after Wednesday's massive operation to remove them there.

Thursday 19th August 1971
Arms found at Markets
Troops searching in the Markets area, found ammunition and a quantity of fuse wire. The Army said that two American M1 carbines magazines, 300 rounds of ammunition and a length of Cordex were found in a yard between Keegan Street and Stanfield Street.

Thursday 19th August 1971
Blasts rock four buildings
Two public houses, a County Armagh Co-op and a farm feed factory were damaged by explosives during the night. No injuries were reported. The Glen



The smouldering remains of buildings at the junction of Wellington Place and Upper Queen Street

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS

The Society is anxious to continue its service to our Policyholders who have moved address due to the recent situation.

Would Policyholders so affected kindly telephone their respective District Offices. Your co-operation in this respect would be appreciated.

BELFAST WEST DISTRICT — 7/11 LINENHALL ST., BELFAST 2. Ph. 40227/8
BELFAST SOUTH DISTRICT — 30 VICTORIA ST., BELFAST 1. Ph. 32166/7
BELFAST NORTH DISTRICT — 22 NORTH ST., BELFAST 1. Ph. 26616/7

Belfast Corporation

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

CASUAL HOME HELPS

Due to the prevailing conditions, Cheques due this week and until further notice, will be available at the appropriate Divisional Office **EACH FRIDAY between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.**

Evidence of identity required.

DAVID JAMISON, Town Clerk

P.O. Box 234,
City Hall,
Belfast.

MOURNE CLOTHING CO. LTD.
Ardoyne Avenue, Oldpark Road,
Belfast 14

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Due to the current situation the Factory will not re-open before Monday, August 16th.

You may register for Unemployment Benefit to-day, Thursday, 12th in the Local Office, Corporation Street, Belfast, at any time between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wages will be paid on Friday, 13th, at 12-30 p.m. in the same office.

If further information is required, please ring Holywood 4282.

Inn at Ligoniel was severely damaged by an estimated 20-50 lbs of gelignite placed at the front of the building shortly after midnight. In Newry at 1.40 am the Cellars bar in O'Hagan Street was damaged by about 10 lbs of explosives, believed to have been placed in a down stairs toilet. For the second time this year the Associated Feed Manufacturers premises at York Road were attacked. At 9.25 pm two masked men armed with pistols, and believed to have been accompanied by a woman, held up a security guard and two women cleaners. They were made to sit on the floor while a 15 lb bomb was placed in a boiler room. The building was extensively damaged.

Shortly before 2 am a small explosion damaged the rear door of a house in Roden Street. The RUC are investigating a fire in a furniture store in the town. The outbreak damaged the Upper floor of Bannon's in Lower North Street. The Fane Valley Co-Operative premises at Newtownhamilton about 50 yards from the border were damaged shortly before midnight An estimated 5-10 lb of gelignite wrecked a chimney stack and damaged a store, but it is understood that production was not affected.

The Army is investigating reports that shots were fired at a UDR patrol near Newcastle. The Water Commissioners Office at Donegal Square North escaped damage when two five lb gelignite bombs failed to go off. The bombs had been placed behind iron grills on side windows. They were found by an Army patrol after a civilian reported seeing men drive into the entry and acting suspiciously. The area was cleared and the bombs removed by Army explosive experts.

Thursday 19th August 1971
RUC to probe shooting of Strabane man

The RUC were today investigating the death of a young Strabane man, who was shot by the Army last night, amid claims by local people that he was unarmed at the time. The Army have insisted that 24-year-old labourer Eamonn McDevitt, a deaf mute of St Mary's Drive, Strabane, had a pistol in his hand, when an Army marksman killed him with a single shot. 23 eyewitnesses of the shooting, say that the man was unarmed.

The Army say that shortly after 6 pm a small crowd began building a barrier. A man appeared from the middle of the crowd and began waving a pistol in a threatening manner. "He was warned to give himself up and when he refused, a single shot was fired by a soldier and the man was hit," said a spokesman. Soldiers were unable to recover the body immediately and when they got to him no gun was found.

Friday 20th August 1971
Off duty soldiers shot in Whiterock

A shocked woman told today, how masked men burst into her home and shot her soldier husband, his friend and her brother as they sat watching television. "The door banged open and two men came in while one stayed outside. They wore silk things over their faces,"

"They asked which ones were the British soldiers. The men wouldn't answer and they just shot them and walked out." About six shots were fired the woman's husband, Pte Geoffrey Harper, his friend Pte Michael Goldsworthy, was seriously wounded in the chest and her brother was hit in the arm. The two soldiers were on leave from Germany but both had served in the North previously.

Friday 20th August 1971
No other IRA type force says army

The Army has made clear its belief that on the Protestant side in the North there is no comparable organisation to the IRA, the two main factions of which were said to have had "a near monopoly of gunmen, bomb throwers and subversives. Brigadier Marston Tickell said that the security authorities were not aware of a similar organisation on the Protestant side, and if there was any organisation, it was not of any such strength as the other side.

Friday 20th August 1971
Boy finds ammunition dump

A big find of arms and explosives and explosives in the Derrybeg housing estate in Newry, was first brought to the notice of the RUC by an eight-year-old boy. The boy, who was playing in a field with his friends, noticed a flare sticking up in the grass. After picking it up he saw another one sitting on top of a box concealed by grass. An adult relative of the boy estimated that a sack beside the box contained



about five stone of gelignite. All the articles were taken away by the army and it is believed they were hidden there during the night.

Friday 20th August 1971
Sit down at Brandywell
The Derry Central Citizens Council is to hold a meeting and sit down in Brandywell football grounds on Saturday afternoon as part of the passive resistance movement in the city. Mr. John Hume, MP, will chair the meeting, the theme of which will be "The current crisis and how to deal with it."

Friday 20th August 1971
Armed men in £3,000 robbery
Four masked men, one brandishing a sub-machine gun have robbed the Antrim Road branch of the Ulster Bank of £3,000. At 11.40 am four men wearing stocking masks burst into the bank and ordered the staff to lie in the floor while two of them jumped over the counter to get the money. Three of the men were carrying pistols and the fourth, who guarded the door, is believed to have been carrying a sub-machinegun

Friday 20th August 1971
IRA warning to 'foreign capitalists'
The Official IRA in a statement has warned that military action taken against enterprises of foreign capitalists was only the start of a campaign against the "British invaders and their native collaborators, the Lynch, so called Government." The statement said: "We the Irish Republican Army, are the true representatives of the people of Ireland; we carry their flag into battle; we embody the spirit of resistance; the new terror campaign of British Imperialists in the Six Counties has united and strengthened all Republicans as never before. We shall fight till the 32 counties are free from British occupation and British economic slavery." The statement also warned police, judges and juries against convicting Republicans. It said: "We warn all these, let no Republican be convicted for actions in the cause of a free and united Ireland. He who arrests them, he who would convict them, is a traitor to Ireland and such cowardly surrender to British Imperialism will not be forgotten when the invader is ejected from our land."







Friday 20th August 1971
Derry boy shot dead
RUC detectives are trying to find how a 16-year-old Derry youth was shot dead in a select residential area outside the city. Shortly after his body was left at a house on the Limavady Road police and troops swooped on a nearby, disused stable where they found blood patches, a gun and explosives which were being made into a bomb. The stable is owned by the sister of Derry Unionist MP Mr. Albert Anderson, who expressed shock at the discovery. The dead teenager was named by police as James Christopher O'Hagan of Sheerwater Way, about two miles from where he died of a gunshot wound in the side.
The RUC revealed that 25 lbs of gelignite, a Smith and Wesson revolver and some ammunition, one spent cartridge case, various lengths of cortex fuse and detonators were found at the stable which is in thick bushes not far from the house divided and lived in by Miss Anderson and another family. There seems little doubt that the building was being used as a bomb factory. Two youths are being questioned by the RUC.

TOP - The interior of the Belfast Car Hire, Grosvenor Road after an explosion
LEFT - Soldiers searching derlict houses in the Markets area of Belfast



REGISTRATION for EMERGENCY RE-HOUSING

Families who require permanent re-housing should register with the

NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST at 32 COLLEGE STREET, BELFAST (9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

The following additional Housing Trust offices will be staffed for this purpose from **2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on MONDAY, 16th AUGUST,** and subsequently between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SOCIAL CENTRE, SOUTH LINK, ANDERSONSTOWN;
218 NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, BELFAST;
30 THE DIAMOND, RATHCOOLE.



BELFAST CORPORATION

NOTICE TO TENANTS

Tenants of dwellings in Belfast Corporation estates who, due to the current situation of unrest, find it impossible to pay rent at their local Estate Office because of its temporary closure, are hereby informed that such payment will be accepted at the

Branch Office of the Belfast Corporation Estates Department at 38/42 May Street, Belfast, between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. (Monday to Friday).

D. JAMISON, Town Clerk.

P.O. Box 234,
City Hall, Belfast, BT1 5GS.

Friday 20th August 1971
RUC discovers landmine in ditch

A landmine consisting of 5 lb of gelignite with a safety fuse, detonator and cortex was found by Bessbrook RUC in a ditch on the Newry-Camlough Road, opposite the Derry beg housing estate. The find was made a quarter of a mile from the town boundary and was made safe by an Army bomb disposal officer before being removed. It is believed the intention was to detonate the charge when Army vehicles were passing the spot.

Saturday 21st August 1971
Factory funds for Protestant homeless

Workers in many Belfast factories are contributing to a fund set up to help protestant refugees. The fund was set up by workers in Harland and Wolff. One of the organisers Mr. Billy Hull, said: "By the middle of this week we had collected more than £1,000 and there was more pouring in every day. Two Presbyterian clergymen, Rev. Martin Smyth and Rev. Donald Gillies were administering the money. They are visiting relief centres in riot torn areas and giving out the money s it is needed.

Saturday 21st August 1971
Four injured in Belfast Bombings

Four people were injured in Belfast when a bomb planted by a young gunman blasted Wilson and Leeper's garage and car showroom at Bridge End, hurling debris into the street. A second garage in Alliance Avenue was also attacked. The bomb, consisting of 20 lbs of gelignite exploded at Young's garage wrecking the pumps. A soldier on sentry outside the Royal Victoria Hospital was wounded when a gunman opened up from a passing car. He is a member of the Queens Regiment and has undergone surgery for a bullet wound to the arm. Soldiers returned a single shot but no one was injured.

Monday 23rd August 1971
Sniper kills soldier

A soldier was shot dead while he was on duty in Flax Street, in the Ardoyne area. It is believed that he was hit when a sniper opened fire from the Direction of Butler Street. He was rushed to the hospital but died a few minutes later. It is believed that soldier was on duty outside the Flax Street Mil when he was hit. First reports said he was shot in the head by rifle fire. The unit which is on duty in that area is the Green Howards but Army headquarters have still not confirmed what regiment the man belonged to.

Monday 23rd August 1971
Maidstone detainees refuse food

The majority of detainees on board the Maidstone at Belfast Harbour have refused breakfast, a Minister of Home Affairs spokesman confirmed. A hunger strike by those held in the ship was announced at a Derry rally by Mr. John Hume, MP, who has visited detainees on the Maidstone. It is understood the strike has not yet been joined by detainees at Belfast Prison.

Monday 23rd August 1971
Fourth man dies after gun battle

Another man has died from wounds received in a gun battle between troops and armed attackers at Ballymurphy two weeks ago. Joseph Murphy, of Ballymurphy Road, died in Hospital, bringing the official death from the gun battle at the Henry Taggart Hall, which is use as a joint Army – RUC post.

Monday 23rd August 1971
Derry MP's appear in court

Charges under the Special Powers Act against opposition MP's John Hume and Ivan Cooper as a result of a sit-down demonstration in Derry were adjoined





TOP - The cleared site of a pawnbrookers shop on the Grosvenor Road which was destroyed during rioting

BOTTOM - Burnt out vehicles which were used as barricades lie in vacant ground next to the Falls Road Baths after being cleared away by military bulldozers

for a fortnight. They, along with others, are charged with failing to comply with an order to disperse given by a commissioned officer of Her majesty's forces at Laburnum Terrace.

Monday 23rd August 1971
Strip club and prison are targeted

Bombers brought daylight attacks into their campaign during a weekend of nearly 20 explosions all over the North. Belfast again bore the brunt of the attacks. Business premises bombed in the centre of the city added thousands of pounds to the already massive riot bill. Belfast's first strip club was blown apart with a 50 lb bomb. The club, 77 Sunset Strip in Upper Church Lane, was completely wrecked. The top two floors and staircase of the three-storey building were demolished

At Crumlin Road prison, a charge was placed outside the main gate by a man who, police believe, walked from a car, which had parked outside the jail for a short time. The gates were blown off their hinges and many windows in the prison smashed. One of the warders, a Senior Officer, received injuries to both legs.

Bombs have also exploded at the Ministry of Finance and Social Security buildings in Fredrick Street, Belfast; Two charges of 5lb and 10 b exploded at W.H. Alexander showrooms at in Victoria Street; Four charges totalling nearly 50 lb completely wrecked Armagh telephone exchange at Dawson Street. Nearly 1,500 subscribers were cut off. Three small business premises were also attacked: Peter Barrie's dress shop in Cornmarket, Belfast was damage by about 10 lb of gelignite; A small charge damaged Eastwoods shoe store on Newtownards Road, Belfast and John Temple's tailor's in Bridge Street Belfast was also attacked. The blast broke windows and scattered stock into the street. Two small bombs which failed to go off were found at Just Five Fashions, Castle place and Wilerby's tailor's shop in High Street, both in Belfast. In Strabane an electricity transformer at Fountain Street was set on fire and at Armagh an explosion damaged an empty house next to a garage for council vehicles. An Army patrol also discovered a 20lb charge at St. Joseph's Training College in the Andersonstown Area. Over the weekend a 21-year-old member of the RUC was badly beaten up by a crowd in Castle Street.







Monday 23rd August 1971
Nine county parliament is aim of IRA

The idea of a nine county Ulster Parliament originated with the Army Council of the IRA Provisionals, it was claimed at a meeting of 140 Republicans, Civil Rights Association and People's Democracy members from the nine counties concerned in Monaghan. Belfast IRA leader Joe Cahill made a surprise appearance at the meeting to support the proposal. He said the Provisionals favoured a political solution but in the six counties had been forced to meet violence with violence. The resolution was to set up a council to bring about an Ulster Parliament for nine counties as part of a federal government scheme for all Ireland and to co-ordinate the campaign of civil disobedience.

Monday 23rdAugust 1971
Police Authority member sacked

Mr. John Flanigan, the Police Authority member who attended an IRA Press conference, has been sacked. Mr. Brian Faulkner, as Minister of Home Affairs, recommended to the Governor today that Mr. Flanigan should be removed from the Authority. His dismissal was requested by the Authority which said "deprecated" Mr. Flanigan's attendance at the conference held by the IRA was incompatible with continued membership of the authority. Mr. Flanigan is a Republican Labour member of Belfast City Council

TOP - John Hume, M.P., being arrested at an anti internment protest. He was soaked by an army water cannon

BOTTOM - Ivan Cooper arrested at the same parade

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

BENEFITS

which are payable at Post Offices which are closed because of the present disturbances

may be cashed at any Post Office

which is open for normal business

Monday 23rd August 1971
Paisley man surrenders to RUC
The Rev. Wiliam McCrea, minister of Magherafelt Free Presbyterian Church, began serving a six-month prison sentence today. He said last week he had decided to drop his appeal against the sentence imposed at Limavady for riotous behaviour at Dungiven on the 13th July, and he surrendered himself to the RUC at Magherafelt barracks.

Tuesday 24th August 1971
Post Office van hijacked
Masked gunmen carried out another raid on a Post Office van near the border and then escaped into the South. Two postmen were ordered out of their van near Forkhill, County Armagh, by gunmen who blocked the roadway with a car. The gunmen struck as the two postmen approached Jonesborough school. The driver and his colleague were ordered out and the raiders ransacked the mail, before splashing the vehicle with petrol

Tuesday 24th August 1971
Shots fired during kidnap attack
The RUC were searching for four men who tried top kidnap a man from his home near Belfast last night. One of the men threatened to shoot the 57-year-old man when he struggled and two shots were fired. The man who lives at Hannahstown Road was struck on the head with a gun butt and was detained in the Royal Victoria Hospital. It is still not known what the motive for the attack was but the RUC are now following up a lead.

Tuesday 24th August 1971
Family burned out their home
A Catholic man, his wife and four children were still in hospital today after petrol bombers set fire to their home between Newtownhamilton and Keady. The RUC have stated that the fire was definitely malicious and they are following a definite line of inquiry.

Tuesday 24th August 1971
Army patrol ambushed
Troops had a narrow escape when a gunman ambushed a two-vehicle Army patrol near Coalisland early today. Six shots were fired at the patrol at Brackaville shortly after midnight but none of the shots is believed to have struck the vehicle.
A charge consisting of 5 lb of gelignite exploded at the front door of Roadside Motor and caravan Co. The bomb caused extensive damage to the car showroom. Four cars in side were destroyed. In Tyrone power lines at Pomeroy were affected by an early morning explosion but it is understood the blast was not serious. In Armagh shopkeepers were asked to check their premises for incendiary devices after three incendiaries were discovered

Wednesday 25th August 1971
Man Killed, 35 injured in bomb attack
A young man was killed and 35 people injured were taken to hospital after a bomb exploded in a new administrative wing of the Electricity Board headquarters in Malone. Thireen of the injured were detained in two hospitals, the Royal and the City, some of them are in a critical condition. The blast, the worst in the present campaign occurred at 10.50 am. A few minutes earlier, an anonymous caller had phoned the EBNI telling them that a bomb was planted outside the gate. Quietly and with out panic, the hundreds of employees left their offices as the alarm bell sounded. It was an exercise they had practised many times. A stairway leading to one of the many exits was packed with workers heading for safety when the bomb exploded. Men and women were blown off their feet as the ceilings and walls started to collapse. Some of them were blown straight through the exit doors; others were buried under the rubble. A second bomb was later discovered.

Wednesday 25th August 1971
Sinn Fein offices in Dublin raided
A large force of Special Branch detectives raided the offices of Sinn Fein and the United Irishman at Gardiner Place in Dublin. A spokesman for Sinn Fein said that the offices were searched from top to bottom and a number of documents seized. He added that five members of the staff of Sinn Fein and the United Irishman were searched. No arrests were made. A detective produced a warrant under the Offences Against the State act which was signed by the head of Special Branch. They refused to give receipts for the seized documents.

Thursday 26th August 1971
Hunger strike over
The Hunger Strike by detainees aboard the Maidstone appeared to be over. A Ministry of Home Affairs spokesman confirmed that the men held on the ship took food again this morning, after refusing it for several days.

Thursday 26th August 1971
Soccer matches to be allowed again
After high-level talks between the Government and the Ulster soccer authorities it was announced that matches will be permitted in Belfast and Derry for the first time this season. There has been a blanket ban on games in the two cities since 14th August.

N.I.C.R.A. — TYRONE EXECUTIVE

Massive Public Meeting

TO PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENT

in OMAGH TO-NIGHT at 8.30 p.m.

Speakers include Miss Bernadette Devlin, M.P., P. J. Rafferty, Aidan Corrigan, Arthur Kearney, Plunkett O'Donnell and speakers from Belfast.

Civil Rights Rally

TO ORGANISE RENT AND RATES STRIKE

In A.O.H. HALL, DRAPERSTOWN

On TO-NIGHT (FRI.), 13th AUG., at 9 p.m.

Speakers will include IVAN COOPER, M.P., and Civil Rights Speakers.



Derry's Butcher Street after shops closed as a protest against internment

Thursday 26th August 1971
Official IRA claim attack on soldiers
The Official IRA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of two British soldiers in Belfast during the past fortnight. A statement issued in Dublin said that IRA marksmen had killed the soldiers after the introduction of internment without trial. The statement added: "A British soldier who had been captured in civilian clothing was released to carry a warning to the British military authorities that reprisals would be taken against the aggressor troops on or off duty. The action in Ballymurphy when a section of the IRA entered a house and shot and wounded two soldiers on leave, was a direct follow up to this warning."

Thursday 26th August 1971
Official IRA condemn EBNI bomb as cowardly
There has been a wave of condemnation of the bomb blast at the EBNI headquarters in Belfast and the "Official" IRA has issued a statement attacking the "sub-normal mentality of those who are directing the Provisional campaign"
The Official IRA statement says the Belfast Command Staff view with horror the criminal and murderous bomb an explosion at the EBNI offices. "This cowardly attack on a non military target, with the callous disregard for innocent lives exemplifies the sub-normal mentality of those who are directing the Provisional campaign"

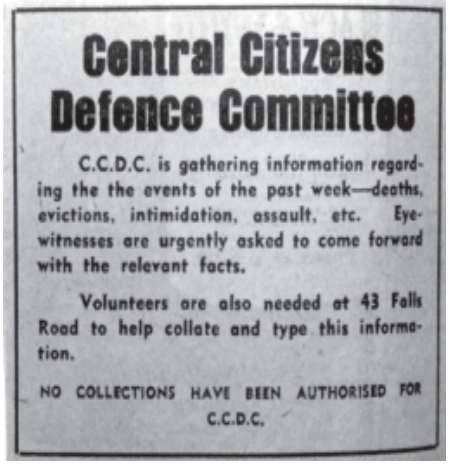
Thursday 26th August 1971
Plea for a Boycott on southern goods
A boycott by housewives of all goods produced in the Republic has been called for by the Armagh Branch of the Ulster Loyalist Association. A spokesman for the Association said "A boycott would hit Eire where it hurts most and, and would enable housewives to demonstrate in a practical way their disgust at the viciousness of the hostility displayed by Jack Lynch towards Ulster." He added: "We ask all housewives to 'Buy British' – Boycott Irish goods"

Thursday 26th August 1971
Cycle race snubbed by mayor of Cork
The Lord Mayor of Cork, Councillor T. J. O'Sullivan, admitted yesterday that he had snubbed the Raleigh-Dunlop Tour of Ireland when it arrived in the city. He did not attend the reception for the competitors and was not present to hand over the yellow jersey to the leader at the start of the next section. The Mayor, who was formerly a member of Belfast Corporation, explained that he had done so because he could not receive a guarantee that there were no British Army representatives or members of the former 'B' Specials in the race. "The trouble was that the local organisation could not satisfy me that there were no British Army men or ex B Specials taking part," he said. A massive security plan was put into operation when the second stage arrived in the city. The reason was that the Gardai feared the race would be stopped. Over the weekend at a meeting of the Provisional IRA in the city, a speaker had threatened that the race would not pass through the city because it included British Army Riders.

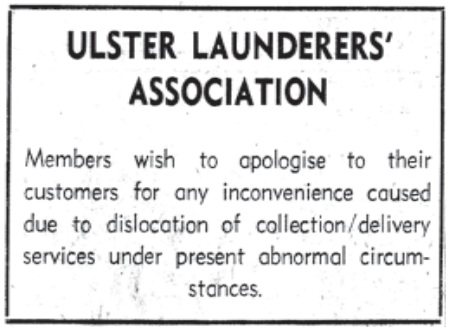
Thursday 26th August 1971
Squatters are warned that they won't get tenancies
Any Belfast family who squat in Council houses from today onwards will not get the tenancies the Corporation's estates committee has warned. About 250 families during the emergency have been granted tenancies and the cases of 200 more are being considered. Squatting will not be acceptable from today on because it is making the job of re-housing genuine emergency cases very difficult.

Friday 27th August 1971
Provisional IRA claim Electricity Board attack
The Provisional IRA admitted in Dublin today they were responsible for the explosion at Belfast's EBNI headquarters on Wednesday in which one man was killed and 35 people injured. The statement claimed that sufficient time was given for the building to be cleared and the responsibility for the damage and injury lay with the authorities in the North. The statement issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau in Dublin said: "The leadership of the Republican Movement sincerely regrets the loss of life and injury caused by Wednesday's explosion at the EBNI offices."
We wish it to be known that a reasonable warning was given to evacuate civilian personnel from the building and if this had been immediately acted upon, civilian casualties would have been avoided."
However, we place full blame and responsibility on the British Government and the Stormont regime who by their repressive actions, including the repeated use of internment without trial over the past 50 years have brought about the present tragic circumstances."
"The only way to peace in Ireland is the complete withdrawal of British troops and the establishment of a 32 county Irish Republic based on the proclamation of 1916."

Friday 27th August 1971
Miss G.B. won't come to North
The annual visit of Miss Great Britain to Belfast has been cancelled because of the trouble. It is the first time in 11 years that this part of the beauty queen's "flight tour" has been abandoned. The contest organisers had taken the decision because of the "seriousness of the situation there." We were advised that things were so unsettled there that it would not be advisable to go." Miss Carolyn Moore, who won the contest at Morecambe said: "I would have liked to have gone but I am glad I am not going because to the trouble. I would have been frightened."



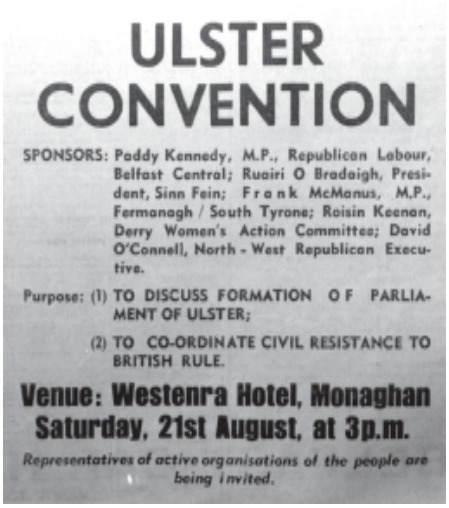




Friday 27th August 1971
Armed raiders seize £800
Armed riders held up a firm's staff at Kennedy way, Belfast and got away with about £830. Three of the raiders armed with revolvers lined the staff of DC Products against a wall and made off with the money. A fourth man was in the getaway car.

Friday 27th August 1971
Arms search at Larne
Troops carried out a search for arms in the Larne area. Part of the search was concentrated in the Ballylumford area. An Army spokesman said that it was only a routine search. Helicopters assisted troops.

Friday 27th August 1971
£1,600 wage snatch
An armed gang got away with £1,600 in a wages snatch at Divis Street. It happened as officials of Wordie Cowan Ltd., haulage contractors arrived at their Divis Street premises with £1600 made up in pay packets. A car pulled up behind them and two masked men jumped out. They held the officials at gunpoint, took the money and were driven away by a third man.


ULSTER CONVENTION

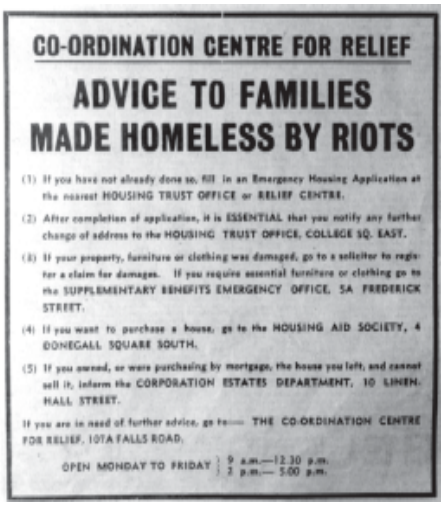
SPONSORS: Paddy Kennedy, M.P., Republican Labour, Belfast Central; Ruairi O Bradaigh, President, Sinn Fein; Frank McManus, M.P., Fermanagh / South Tyrone; Roisin Keenan, Derry Women's Action Committee; David O'Connell, North - West Republican Executive.

Purpose: (1) TO DISCUSS FORMATION OF PARLIAMENT OF ULSTER;

(2) TO CO-ORDINATE CIVIL RESISTANCE TO BRITISH RULE.

Venue: Westenra Hotel, Monaghan
Saturday, 21st August, at 3p.m.

Representatives of active organisations of the people are being invited.


CO-ORDINATION CENTRE FOR RELIEF

ADVICE TO FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS BY RIOTS

(1) If you have not already done so, fill in an Emergency Housing Application at the nearest HOUSING TRUST OFFICE or RELIEF CENTRE.

(2) After completion of application, it is ESSENTIAL that you notify any further change of address to the HOUSING TRUST OFFICE, COLLEGE SQ. EAST.

(3) If your property, furniture or clothing was damaged, go to a solicitor to register a claim for damages. If you require essential furniture or clothing go to the SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS EMERGENCY OFFICE, 5A FREDERICK STREET.

(4) If you want to purchase a house, go to the HOUSING AID SOCIETY, 4 DONEGALL SQUARE SOUTH.

(5) If you owned, or were purchasing by mortgage, the house you left, and cannot sell it, inform the CORPORATION ESTATES DEPARTMENT, 10 LINEN-HALL STREET.

If you are in need of further advice, go to— THE CO-ORDINATION CENTRE FOR RELIEF, 101A FALLS ROAD.

OPEN MONDAY TO FRIDAY { 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m. / 2 p.m.— 5.00 p.m.

Friday 27th August 1971
Aer Lingus men Charged with possession of ammunition

At a special court in Banbridge two men were charged with the illegal possession of 81 rounds of assorted ammunition at Lisnaward near Dromore. The men, one the Northern Ireland sales manager for Aer Lingus and the other is the Northwest manager for the same airline. The men were remanded on bail in spite of opposition to it by the RUC.

Saturday 28th August 1971
Shots fired near Derry Army post

The Army reported a burst of gunfire near Bligh's Lane army post in Derry. A spokesman said between 10 and 15 rounds were fired from a passing car on Eastway and at the junction of Beechwood Avenue and Eastway.

Saturday 28th August 1971
Disobedience campaign

Hundreds of thousands of people are now involved in the civil disobedience campaign, it was claimed at a meeting organised by the Civil Rights Association in Belfast. Plans were announced for a "monster rally" against internment to be held at Casement Park next month.

Saturday 28th August 1971
Helicopters used in raids

Royal Marine Commandos swooped by helicopter again and set up roadblocks in the Sperrin Mountains. The operation is similar to one mounted on Friday to stop gunmen who escaped into the South during internment coming back to Ulster. The security forces are worried that some of the men may be returning and bringing arms with them. Forty men of 45 Commando Royal Marines used three helicopters to reach lonely roads in the Sperrins this morning. This is the type of operation they are trained for. It means we can reach any area, no matter how remote, in a short time. Dozens of cars were stopped and searched during the operation.

Saturday 28th August 1971
RUC man shot accidentally

An RUC man was accidentally shot, but not seriously wounded, when his gun went off, while on duty at Ormeau Road, Belfast. The man whose name was not disclosed was discharged from hospital after treatment for what police described as a minor injury to the little finger of his left hand. He was on plain-clothes duty, which police said required the carrying of a gun. Only one round was fired.

Monday 30th August 1971
Soldier killed in Border attack

New pressures on the Government in Dublin to clamp down on gunmen operating in the border areas were being exerted by Whitehall, following the IRA ambush of a British Army patrol near Crossmaglen on Sunday, when one soldier was killed and another wounded. But indications were that Mr. Lynch's Government would not be responding favourably to the British Government request to bring the offenders to justice. Instead the Irish Government itself was taking a strong line over the border crossing by two British Army Ferret cars, which preceded the ambush and was drafting a strong protest note to London.

The soldier who died was 33-year-od Corporal Ian Armstrong, married of Tidworth, Hants., who was shot through the heart. A second soldier who was injured in the attack was shot in the arm but is not seriously. Two Army Ferret cars inadvertently crossed the border from County Armagh at 1.15 pm into the townland of Sheelagh, about seven miles from Dundalk. The vehicles travelled only 100 yards into the South before attempting to return on realising their position. Events from then on suggest that immediately a pre-planned strategy of preventing the Army vehicles getting back to the North were put into operation. The Ferret cars found their return blocked by a green minivan and wire barricade quickly brought into position by a hostile crowd of civilians. In the area is the village of Courtban.

The Irish Army and police were warned of the incident but did not arrive for more than an hour during which the excitement and hostility had grown with the soldiers still hemmed in. Meanwhile, two RUC men were making all out efforts to cool the situation from their side of the border and were eventually able to get one of the roadblocks removed. By this time one of the Ferret cars had been set on fire but the other was able to escape back to the North with all personnel from both vehicles. This vehicle made its way, entangled in barbed wire some 300 yards into the North before the soldiers stopped to change a wheel at Drumackavalla. It was then, and the time is reported to have been about 3pm, nearly two hours after the incident developed, that six men, believed to be from the County Monaghan unit of the





TOP - Troops dismantal a booby trap bomb outside the Glengall Street headquarters of the Unionist Party

BOTTOM - The Glen Inn, Ligoniel, after being destroyed in a bomb attack

Provisional IRA arrived in a grey car and took arms from the boot. They rushed into fields to take up positions on the southern side from which they opened fire across the border at the soldiers working to repair their Ferret car. Two of the soldiers were hit and one died.

At this stage the Irish Army and police took up positions with guns but did not take any action. There were reports that the Irish Army and police were prevented from taking action both by civilians and the IRA men. A British Army helicopter called to the scene was overhead when the shooting, in which the soldiers returned fire, took place. In the Republic, the Army and police later set up roadblocks but by this time the IRA men had disappeared. The Provisional IRA in Dublin claimed responsibility for the ambush and said one of their men was slightly hurt.

Monday 30th August 1971
Soldier seriously ill after motorway attack

An 18-year-old soldier, victim of a sniper, is seriously ill in hospital after being shot at a n Army checkpoint at the M1 motorway. Gunner Clifford Loring, was a member of a vehicle checking patrol at the Stockman's Lane entrance to the motorway at 5.20 pm on Sunday when he was shot in the head. An Army spokesman said the shot was from some distance away. He did not know how far and the assailant was not seen. Three other soldiers were wounded early today in an incident at a roadblock a mile from the border at Newry. The incident occurred about 12.30 am when a ford Anglia with three occupants crashed a roadblock a mile on the Newry side of the Killeen border post. An RUC spokesman said that the car, said to have been travelling very fast, failed to stop, crashed into a Land Rover and went over the hedge. Three soldiers standing on the road beside the Army vehicle received minor injuries and the occupants of the car were taken to hospital where they were reported to be seriously injured.

Monday 30th August 1971
Bomb found near RUC man's home

A ten-pound bomb was found outside the Belfast home of an RUC detective inspector at the weekend. It was found in a brown parcel near a car in Alliance Avenue. A passer-by reported seeing the parcel and an Army expert defused it.

Monday 30th August 1971
"War in North is just," says priest

A Catholic priest who has challenged Dr. Connor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish Labour Party's spokesman on foreign affairs to debate his recent statement condemning both sections of the IRA, has claimed that the "guerrilla war" being waged by the Republican Movement in the North of Ireland is a just war. The Rev. Padraig MacCathmhaoil, who runs the Northern Aid depot in Swinford, in County Mayo, said all the conditions required by moral philosophy and Catholic theology for an armed insurrection were present in the North. The war being carried out by the Republican forces was, he added, endorsed by the communities under siege.

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Shot soldier dies in hospital

The soldier who was shot in the head on the M1 on Sunday has died in the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was eighteen-year-old Gunner Clifford Loring. His death brings the number of soldiers killed during the present troubles to 16, including a member of the UDR. Gunner Loring was on Check point duty at the Stockman's Lane exit when a sniper opened fire from the Riverdale direction. He was hit in the head and has been unconscious ever since.

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Army comes under fire in Falls

A gunman opened fire on an Army post in the Lower falls area of Belfast but no one was injured. The RUC said three bursts of automatic fire were reported to have been fired in the direction of the military post at Albert Street. But the Army spokesman said the shooting appeared to come from the area of Divis Flats, was still being investigated and it is not known what the target was. The spokesman said about five shots were fired in each of the three bursts, probably from a machine gun but no one was reported injured. Troops returned fire about an hour later when a gun fired another 14 shots at the Albert Street Mill

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Flats struck by stray bullets

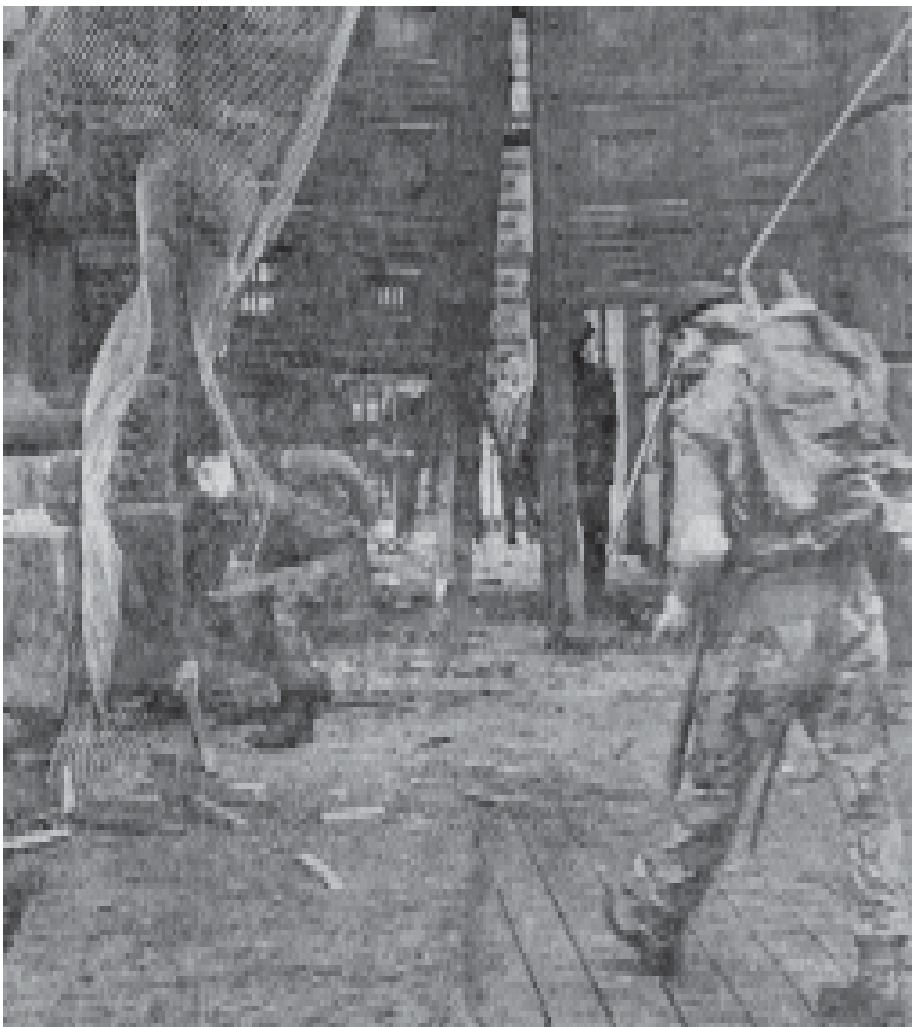
Old peoples flats at Springfield Road, Belfast were sprayed by machinegun fire and one woman narrowly escaped injury when a bullet was lodged in a wall beside her bed. The shooting was directed from Ballymurphy at an Army patrol of two open Land Rovers which had jest left their post at Taggart Memorial Hall but none of the soldiers was injured.

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Five explosions rock Belfast

Five explosions occurred in Belfast, and several shots were fired at the Army and the Ballygawley, County Tyrone telephone exchange blown up in overnight attacks. One of the Belfast Blasts, described by an Army spokesman as "medium size" wrecked the business premises of the Minister of Health, Mr. William Fitzsimmons, at Antrim Road. An earlier explosion severely damaged part of the main entrance of Guinness at Grosvenor Road, ripping off the front doors and leaving a four-foot crater. About 11 pm a bomb damaged the electricity transformer at Short Street, off Corporation Street. Minutes later, another explosion damaged a butcher's shop on Grosvenor Road.

At 1 am an Army scout car patrol detonated a booby-trap device lying in the road near the Raglan Street-Cyprus Street junction. The Army vehicle was not damaged and it is believe the device was intended for a foot patrol. Windows were shattered in nearby houses when the charge went off.

The Ardoyne area simmered after incidents in which stones were thrown at troops who retaliated with rubber bullets. A number of nail bombs were also thrown but there were no casualties. Seven shots were fired at an armoured patrol in the Oldpark Road-Gracehill Street area shortly before 10 pm. An Army vehicle received one hit. Later a search was made of the area but there was no trace of the gunmen. In an-



other shooting incident, a burst of automatic fire was directed at a Scots Guards patrol from the Divismore Crescent area. About 50 youths tried to build a barricade in the Divis Flats complex and soldiers fired baton rounds to disperse them.

A substantial ammunition find was made by soldiers at a disused warehouse in Tomb Street after a member of the patrol noticed a broken window in the building. Over 300 rounds of ammunition were found, as well as a high velocity elephant gun cartridge. Also found in the building were two safes, one still locked and radio equipment.

The blast which destroyed the Ballygawley telephone exchange came shortly after 11 pm while a civil rights meeting was in progress at a hall in the village. As a result, over 200 phones were put out of action.

Meanwhile in Omagh three explosive devices were made dismantled before they exploded. Two charges were placed at the Masonic Hall and the Constitution Club in Campsie Road and another device was discovered in the toilets at the town hall. They were dismantled by Army experts.

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Masked men in border mail van hold-up

For the second time in a week a Newry Post Office driver was held up by gunmen near the border and the mail van set on fire. The postman was delivering mail to sub post offices in South Armagh when five men jumped from behind a ditch as he was slowing down at the Flurry Bridge junction in Jonesboro. The men were on foot and wee disguised with masks or scarves. One of them jumped on the bonnet while a second man rushed to the passenger side of the of the mail van and stuck a gun through the window. This man got in beside the driver and ordered him to drive towards Jonesboro church where there were trees conceal them. The driver was ordered up the hill and told not to look back. The raiders then set the mail van on fire after going through its contents. The van driver is the same man who was held up in the earlier incident.

Tuesday 31st August 1971
Woman run over by Army jeep dies

A 67-year-old Belfast woman has died after being knocked down by an Army Land Rover at the junction of Cupar Street and Springfield road. Mrs Mary Hodgkinson of Springfield Road was knocked down near her home at around 9.30 pm. She was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital where she died shortly afterwards.





FACING PAGE - The shattered gates of Belfast Prison after a bomb attack

TOP - Michael Canavan of the Derry Citizen's Central Council is arrested at an anti internment rally.

BOTTOM - Protesters at an anti internment rally in Derry being soaked by a military water cannon

THOSE WHO DIED

HARRY THORNTON
AGED 28
7th August 1971
Mr Thornton was driving a van past Springfield Road Barracks when the vehicle backfired. A soldier rushed from the barracks and opened fire on the van killing Mr Thornton.



Harry Thornton

MALCOLM HATTON
AGED 19
9th August 1971
A soldier with the Green Howards Private Hatton was shot dead during a heavy gun battle with the IRA in the Ardoyne area of North Belfast. He was one of a large number of troops which had swooped nationalist areas during the introduction of internment.



Malcolm Hatton

PATRICK McADOREY
AGED 24
9th August 1971
Mr McAdorey, a member of the IRA, was shot dead in a gun battle with troops in the Ardoyne area of North Belfast.



A religious vigil on the spot where Harry Thornton was shot dead by troops

LEO McGUIGAN
AGED 16
9th August 1971
Shot dead by troops in the Ardoyne area of North Belfast. Two other youths were badly injured in the same shooting incident.

SARAH WORTHINGTON
AGED 50
9th August 1971
Shot dead by a soldier as she stood inside her home in Velsheda Park in the Ardoyne area.

HUGH MULLAN
AGED 40
9th August 1971
A Roman Catholic priest, he was shot dead by army snipers positioned on the roof of flats in the Loyalist Springmartin area.

JOAN CONNOLLY
AGED 50
9th August 1971
Shot dead by soldiers on the Springfield Road as she was looking for her children.



Funeral of Sarah Worthington from the Immanuel Church of Ireland, Ardoyne Road

NOEL PHILIPS
AGED 20
9th August 1971
Found shot dead between the Springhill and Ballymurphy areas. A three way gun battle had been going on between British troops, Loyalists and the IRA and it is believed that the troops had killed him.

DANIEL TEGGART
AGED 44
9th August 1971
Shot dead by British soldiers shooting from the Henry Taggart Memorial Hall in the Springfield area of West Belfast. he had been hit by over a dozen high velocity bullets.

WILLIAM ATWELL
AGED 40
9th August 1971
Mr Atwell was killed when a nail bomb was thrown into his workplace by republicans. The attack occurred on the Mackies Factory on the Springfield Road.

FRANCIS McGUINNESS
AGED 17
9th August 1971
Francis was at a barricade at Ladybrook Park when soldiers opened fire with rubber bullets. These were followed by two shots, one of which killed the youth.

DESMOND HEALEY
AGED 14
9th August 1971
Desmond was shot dead by British troops during disturbances in the Stewartstown Road.



Desmond Healey

HUGH HERRON
AGED 31
9th August 1971
Shot dead by troops in Derry's Long Tower Street.

WINSTON DONNELL
AGED 22
9th August 1971
Shot dead by republicans near Clady. He was the first serving member of the UDR to be killed.

NORMAN WATSON
AGED 53
10th August 1971
Shot dead in Armagh in crossfire between the British army and the IRA.

JOHN BEATTIE
AGED 17
10th August 1971
Shot dead by an army sniper in his fathers van in Cranmore Street, West Belfast.

EDWARD DOHERTY
AGED 28
10th August 1971
Shot dead by troops during disturbances in the Whiterock area of West Belfast.

JOHN LAVERTY
AGED 20
10th August 1971
He was found shot dead in a derelict yard in the Whiterock area of West Belfast. He was shot dead by the army and his body showed signs of being beaten before being shot.

PAUL CHALLENOR
AGED 22
10th August 1971
A soldier in the Royal Horse Artillery, he was shot dead by an IRA sniper in an observation post in Derry's Bligh's Lane.

WILLIAM STRONGE
AGED 46
10th August 1971
Shot dead by a republican gunman during disturbances in the Oldpark area of North Belfast.

WILLIAM McKAVANAGH
AGED 21
11th August 1971
Shot dead by the army in McAuley Street in the Markets area of South Belfast.

SEAMUS SIMPSON
AGED 21
11th August 1971
A member of the IRA, he was shot dead by the British army during disturbances in the Andersonstown area of West Belfast.

PADDY McCARTHY
AGED 44
11th August 1971
Mr McCarthy, a community worker in Ballymurphy, collapsed and died of a heart attack during a confrontation with British soldiers.

ALPHONSUS CUNNINGHAM
AGED 13
11th August 1971
Knocked down and killed after a car, which a number of youths had attempted to hijack, sped off on the Falls Road.

WILLIAM FERRIS
AGED 38
12th August 1971
Shot dead by British troops at a checkpoint on the Crumlin Road a few days previously. He had been in a car returning from work.

EAMON LAFFERTY
AGED 19
18th August 1971
A member of the IRA in Derry, Mr Lafferty was shot dead by British troops.

EAMON McDAVITT
AGED 28
18th August 1971
A deaf mute, Eamon was shot dead by troops during disturbances in Strabane.

JAMES O'HAGAN
AGED 16
19th August 1971
A member of the IRA in Derry, who was accidentally shot during weapons training.

JOHN McKERR
AGED 49
20th August 1971
Mr McKerr died as a result of a gun shot injury he received when troops opened fire into Westrock Drive in West Belfast.

JOSEPH MURPHY
AGED 41
23rd August 1971
Died as a result of a gun shot injury he received on August 9th. Troops had opened fire from a base on the Springfield Road and those injured were later taken into it. Mr Murphy was one of those and here he was beaten and shot at point blank range with rubber bullets.

JOHN ROBINSON
AGED 21
23rd August 1971
Mr Robinson was a soldier in the Green Howards. He was shot dead on the Crumlin Road by an IRA sniper.

GEORGE CROZIER
AGED 23
23rd August 1971
A soldie r in the Green Howards, Private Crozier was shot dead by an IRA sniper in an observation post on Flax Street Mill in North Belfast.



George Crozier

HARRY BEGGS
AGED 23
25th August 1971
Died as a result of an IRA bomb attack on the offices of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board on the Malone Road, South Belfast. 35 people were injured.

JOSEPH CORR
AGED 43
27th August 1971
Died as a result of gun shot wounds received when the army opened fire into Ballymurphy on the 9th of August.

IAN ARMSTRONG
AGED 32
29th August 1971
A soldier in the 14th/20th Hussars he was killed by the IRA after a ferret car he was travelling in accidentally crossed the border into the Irish Republic near Crossmaglen.



Ian Armstrong

CLIFFORD LORING
AGED 18
31st August 1971
A soldier in the Royal Artillery he was wounded by an IRA sniper at a checkpoint in the Andersonstown area of West Belfast two days previously. He died as a result of the wounds.

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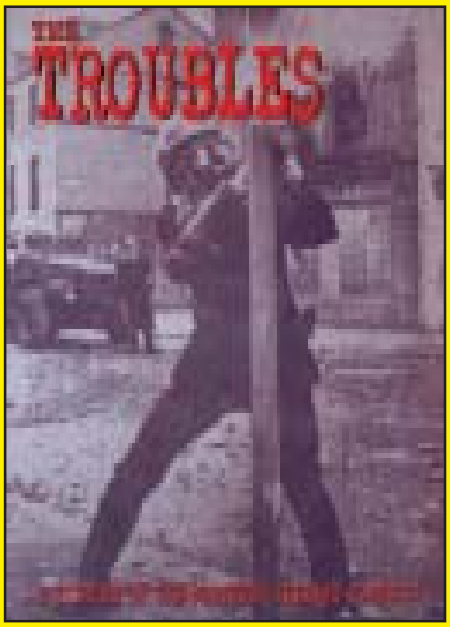

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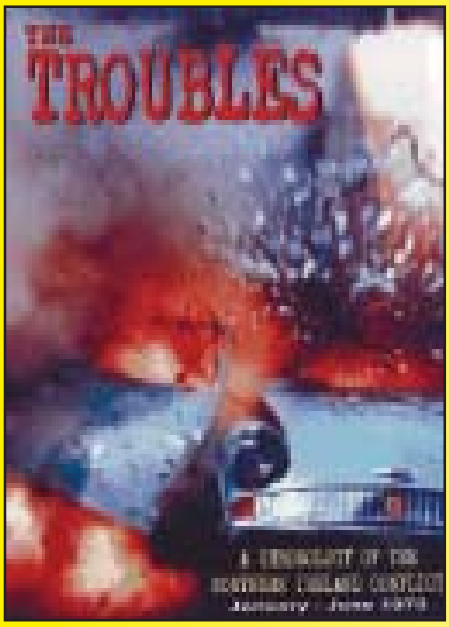

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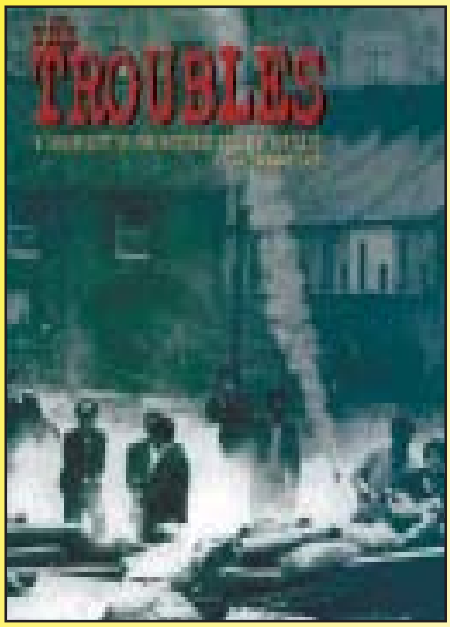

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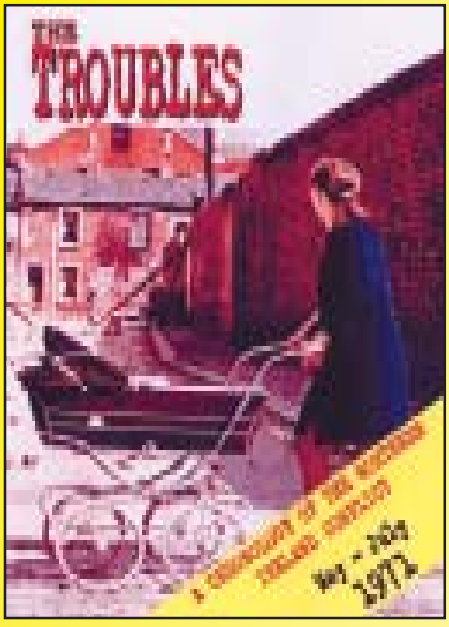

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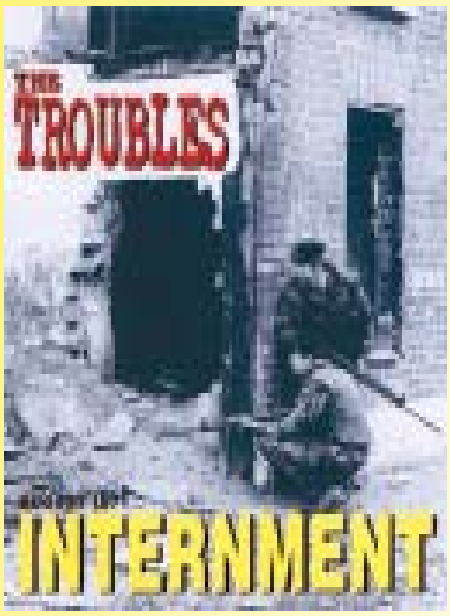

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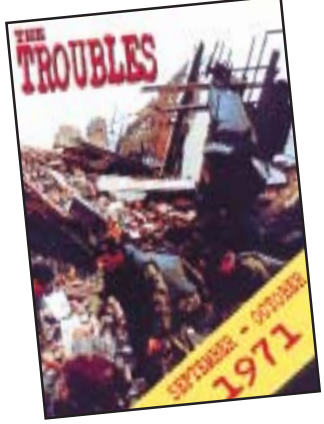

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