

Murder of Mr James (Jimmy) McCurrie



Saturday 27th June 1970



**Recognition and Acknowledgment for
Victims and Survivors of Terrorism**

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Family Reports

The approach of Ulster Human Rights Watch (UHRW) has always been to respond with dignity and certainty to the human rights violations perpetrated by terrorists against innocent victims and their families. Human Rights has for long been associated with those who would use it as another strategy to follow on from violence to undermine the State and turn it to justify systematic abuse of the right to life. This we believe is grotesque and unacceptable.

As an organisation we are dedicated to supporting and assisting those who have not only been victimised by terrorists but have also been constantly failed by those who should have been behind them, particularly the justice system. Of course, the innocent victims were the first to be sold in favour of so-called political progress in the appeasement of terrorism in the Belfast agreement and subsequent deals.

It would be a fair analysis to state that most innocent terrorist victims have now been forgotten from popular memory. Of course, their families can never forget the loss, and the sacrifice made. As a part of the Advocacy Service provided to victims of terrorism by Ulster Human Rights Watch we are working alongside the families of terrorist victims to construct family reports. Given the legislative denial of justice and the failure of the system in favour of the perpetrators of violence and their representatives, the truth must be heard.

Furthermore, we now live in a context where trouble legacy and memory are characterised by hearsay. This false approach underpins much of what is proposed in future arrangements for dealing with the past, and in current legacy inquests. We believe that documented facts must speak for themselves, and that introduction of a constant speculative approach only serves to undermine the truth, for the sake of politically charged narratives.

Family reports are integral to the support UHRW provide to victims' families, providing them with vital acknowledgment and recognition. They are also a platform for the

world outside to engage with a story that must not be lost. This report presents not only the facts of the matter, but also the humanity of the innocent victim, and the fact that beyond the statistic a life was lost, and a family devastated.

It is essentially an effort to provide the family with a record of their bereavement, as a part of their journey of recovery, for a loved one who must never be forgotten.

The Context

The terrorist activities by the IRA for a politically united Ireland was one of the most sustained and prolonged campaign of terrorism in Northern Ireland, unparalleled in Western Europe since World War 2.

Under the pressure of sustained violence, the British Government engaged in a process that delivered new constitutional arrangements combined with major legislative reforms, giving terrorist-related politicians access to the government of Northern Ireland and control over its destiny¹.

Out of 3,365 people who were killed between 1966 and 2001, the IRA was responsible for 1,778 victims; the IRA caused the greatest number of victims and the most damage to property and businesses².

From 1970 through to 1972 an upsurge of political violence occurred in Northern Ireland. The violence peaked in 1972, when nearly 500 people, just over half of them civilians, lost their lives, the worst year in the entire terrorist campaign³.

The term the “Troubles” in Northern Ireland, has become a phrase used to describe the terrorist activity perpetrated upon innocent victims. In Northern Ireland most law-abiding citizens and those committed to upholding the rule of law, endeavoured to carry on with their everyday lives. Terrorism was used to create fear and anxiety on the innocent people of Northern Ireland.

The people of Northern Ireland have experienced and endured during the terrorist campaign murder, injury, fear, intimidation, loss, pain, hurt, and suffering caused by perpetrators willing and able to use the utmost violence against anyone who did not agree with them.

Innocent civilians and those men and women who joined the security forces to uphold the rule of law and defend the protection of all our civil rights are the only true victims of terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The “Troubles” have had a great impact on the people of Northern Ireland and beyond. Despite the signing of the Good Friday Agreement (GFA) in 1998 which led to the “peace process” the impact is still being felt today.

The “Troubles” began in the late 1960s and was usually deemed to have ended with the GFA of 1998⁴. Although the “Troubles” primarily took place in Northern Ireland, at times the violence spilled over into parts of the Republic of Ireland (ROI), England, and mainland Europe.

Of those murdered in the terrorist campaign 52% were civilians, 32% were members of the security forces, and 16% were members of paramilitary groups.

The main participants in the “Troubles” were Republican paramilitaries such as the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA); Loyalist paramilitaries such as the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) and the Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

Republican paramilitaries, mainly the IRA carried out a terrorist campaign against the British security forces, as well as a bombing campaign against infrastructure, commercial and political targets.

Loyalists terrorists targeted Republicans/Nationalists and attacked the wider Roman Catholic community in what they described as retaliation. At times there were bouts of sectarian tit-for-tat violence.

The Northern Ireland “Troubles” perpetrated by terrorists has caused and brought great loss, pain, heartache, and despair to many families for over 30 years. The Legacy of the Past continues to affect victims and survivors of terrorism across Northern Ireland and in other parts of the United Kingdom (UK).

The closure of the HET in December 2014 resulted in more than 1,000 outstanding cases. There are still over fifty open inquests into almost one hundred Troubles-related deaths. Many of these cases still require investigation but there is general

agreement that the current system in place to address outstanding cases is not delivering enough for victims, survivors, and wider society⁵.

Not only was evil visited on the McCurrie family over the weekend 27/28 June 1970 in east Belfast but also on the Neil family who lost a son and brother Robert "Ginger" Neill who was just one year younger than Jimmy when he was also brutally and cowardly murdered by IRA terrorists in east Belfast. In the same year that Jimmy was murdered, three Police/Army, five terrorists and thirteen civilians lost their lives.

On the day before Jimmy was murdered, Friday 26th June 1970 four people were killed, and one mortally wounded (died 8 July 1970), by a fire at a house in the Creggan estate, Londonderry. Three of those killed were IRA terrorists. It is believed that they were preparing incendiary devices (probably petrol bombs), in the house of one of the IRA terrorists, when a premature explosion in the kitchen caused an intense fire.

The events over the weekend of 27/28 June 1970 will live forever in the mindset of the Protestant, Unionist and Loyalist (PUL) community in east Belfast but particularly much longer for the McCurrie and Neil families.

In the aftermath of the violence in the Short Strand area over the weekend 27/28 June 1970 republicans and loyalists disagreed over who had started the violence and fired the first shots.

Republicans claim that the violence was started by a mob of loyalists returning from an Orange parade⁶. They said that loyalists tried to set the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel alight and invade Short Strand, with the intention of burning the residents out of their homes.

The east Belfast Unionist/Loyalist community then and today would strongly refute these allegations as Republican lies and propaganda. They would argue that republicans attacked Protestants to lure them into "a carefully prepared trap⁷."

Many Roman Catholics and Nationalists believed at the time that the IRA had been unable to defend them during the August 1969 riots. However, it is argued that the

IRA's so-called 'defence of the Short Strand' redeemed it in the eyes of many Catholics and nationalists⁸.

Prior to the gun battle, the IRA had been waiting for an opportunity to portray themselves as the defenders of the Roman Catholic community. This was made possible by over-stretching the security forces who were dealing with rioting throughout Belfast and consequently they were unable to provide protection to the Short Strand⁹. Among republicans, the 'Battle of St. Matthews Roman Catholic chapel is seen as a key event in the growth of the IRA¹⁰.

As the trouble subsided and the army moved in to restore law and order to what had been a turbulent six hours or so for east Belfast, the general reaction amongst the local community was one of total shock¹¹.

Simmering beneath the shock was anger, particularly in the Protestant community because two of their loved ones had died and twenty-eight others were seriously injured.

Local people gathered at street corners, in the shops to discuss who had been shot dead or injured, what shops had been damaged or burnt, which pubs had been burnt and who had lost their house due to the ensuing violence¹².

The rumour mill was in overdrive, and hard facts were hard to establish. Stories were exchanged, personal experiences were recalled as slowly but surely the events of that dreadful evening began to emerge from the welter of information circulating, true or not¹³.

It soon became clear that two Protestants, Jimmy McCurrie, and Robert (Ginger) Neil had been shot dead and twenty-eight others were seriously injured by IRA gunfire some of it coming from the direction of St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel.

The blood-stained streets vouched for the murderous intent of people who only had sectarian murder of the innocent on their mind¹⁴. People were asking the questions

why? The why questions that the Protestant people of east Belfast were asking were as follows:

- Why did the Police not do more to protect us?
- Why did it take the Army so long to move into the area?
- Why, when the Army arrived did, they defend the aggressors?
- Why did the security forces not surround the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel and the surrounding area and return fire?
- Why did the Roman Catholic Church allow their buildings to be used by the IRA to commit sectarian murder?
- Was there a degree of collusion between the Roman Catholic Church locally and IRA?
- Why was the commander of the IRA Billy McKee in Short Strand that night?
- Why did five buses leave Short Strand with children on board the night before the shootings.

None of the above questions have ever been answered and are therefore still relevant nearly fifty years later. They are still very much relevant for the McCurrie family who are still waiting for answers as to exactly why a father and husband who had served his country with distinction in the second world war and had experienced the horrors of Belsen concentration camp had to come home to be murdered in his home city by IRA terrorists.

One important question that the McCurrie family still want an answer to is why was Billy McKee (who was at the time the overall Belfast commander of the IRA) in the Short Strand area when in west and north Belfast gun battles were raging and yet more innocent Protestant men were being murdered by IRA terrorists?

Billy McKee died on 11 June 2019 aged 97¹⁵. His funeral took place on 15 June 2019¹⁶. His coffin was carried on a gun carriage¹⁷. With the death of IRA man Billy McKee, the McCurrie family and the Unionist Community in east Belfast know now they will very likely never get an answer to this question.

Less than a week later, the British Army seized a large haul of Official IRA weapons during a three-day operation in west Belfast. Nationalists saw this as a confiscation of their defences¹⁸. It is suggested that one of the IRA terrorists involved in the McCurrie murder was Joseph Surgenor an IRA volunteer, later killed when a bomb he was placing exploded prematurely¹⁹.

The Victim

The victim was James (Jimmy) McCurrie. Jimmy was born on 23 March 1925; he was the second child of Robert and Mary McCurrie. His parents had five children, Robert, Jimmy, Ella, Hughie, and Mark. Jimmy was a Protestant and at the time of his death, he was 44 years old.

The family home was in Constance Street Belfast. Jimmy's father Robert McCurrie senior fought in the First World War. On his return from the war he worked at Kelly's Coal Quay Belfast. Jimmy's mother had a formidable task of bringing the children up in what were difficult times for all the people in the local community. Jimmy attended St. Clements school in Castlereagh Street followed by attendance at Euston Street School.

When the Second World War started, Jimmy and his brother Robert both joined the British Army. They joined the Royal Irish Rifles. Robert gave the wrong date of birth so that he could join. The Army found out about it, but, by this stage however Robert and Jimmy had served their country with honour and distinction, so the Army decided to take no action.

For Jimmy, who had followed in his father's footsteps, the war was to come to a harrowing conclusion. Jimmy was one of the soldiers who "liberated" Belsen concentration camp. This had a lasting impact on Jimmy and when watching television programmes in later years he always said that it was a lot worse than what the TV showed. He would never talk about his experiences.

Jimmy met his future wife Kathleen while he was still in the Army. By this time, he had changed regiments and was now in the Gordon Highlanders and was stationed in Germany.

Kathleen first contacted Jimmy as a pen pal, through his cousin, Annie who was engaged to Kathleen's brother Jim. Annie lived in Tamery Street off the Woodstock

Road. Annie knew Jimmy was single and asked Kathleen if she would like to write to him. Kathleen did and so the romance began.

Jimmy left the army in 1949 and again followed in his father's footsteps and started working at Kelly's coal quay in Belfast. Kathleen and Jimmy got married on the 4 January 1950 at the Registry Office, which was then located in Great Victoria Street, Belfast.



Above is a photograph of Jimmy and Kathleen attending a Ladies Night run by the Masonic in the Park Avenue Hotel, Belfast in 1968.

Jimmy and Kathleen spent their honeymoon in Dublin, and then returned home after three days to live with Jimmy's mother Mary. After two happy years there they moved to their first home, a bungalow in the Garnerville area of east Belfast.

They remained there until they arranged a swap and moved to 1 Ardilaun Street off the lower Newtownards Road. Kathleen McCurrie and her children left their home in Ardilaun Street and moved into a new house in East Belfast where Kathleen and Mary still live

Mary born 16 August 1950, was the first of 5 children, followed by Robert born 30 June 1951, William (Billy) born 19 April 1958 and Margaret born 14 May 1960. Exactly six months after Jimmy was murdered his wife Kathleen gave birth to another child Jimmy born 27 December 1970 and he was called after this late father.

By the summer of 1970 Jimmy's eldest daughter Mary was away working in England with a cosmetic firm and the remainder of the children were at home. Robert was working in the shipyard whilst Billy was at Orangefield Secondary School and the youngest Margaret was at Beechfield Primary school. On most Saturdays Jimmy called to see his mother and his younger brother Mark who was not well with a heart complaint. These visits on a Saturday were to help his mother and give her a break for a while. Jimmy's brutal murder by IRA terrorists left a wife without a husband and five children without a father.

All of them were victims of Jimmy's cowardly and untimely murder. Jimmy was well liked and respected in his local community and his murder had a devastating effect on all the people in the area. The testament to Jimmy's loss was evident by the huge turnout at his funeral.



Above is an image of Jimmy's funeral cortege coming up Fraser Street towards the Newtownards Road.

After Jimmy's murder which completely devastated his family, his wife Kathleen was understandably very bitter towards Roman Catholics. Kathleen recounts how Jimmy had helped a Roman Catholic workmate get a Union Card to enable him to work at Kelly's coal quay.

When the Roman Catholic workmate asked if he could come and pay his respects to Jimmy at the time of the funeral - Kathleen refused. Likewise, when the Roman Catholic hairdresser who Kathleen used to get her hair permed wanted to pay her respects - again Kathleen refused. Such was the devastation and heartbreak that the IRA had caused in what had been a mixed community.

At the time Kathleen said that “the Catholics say they are peace loving people. Well it is these peace-loving people who bring terror to our streets with stones and bricks, petrol bombs and potatoes with razor blades in them. It is these peace-loving people who took my life and plunged it into darkness and despair and hatred and bitterness. We are the ones who are really peace loving. We never bothered with anybody. I will never forgive any Catholic as long as I live.”

Billy McCurrie was only twelve years old when his father was killed by the IRA. He was very close to his father and loved him very much. Consumed with anger by the cowardly sectarian murder of his beloved father, Billy joined the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) at sixteen, and a year later was ordered to kill.

Sentenced to life at seventeen, Billy spent ten years in the Maze Prison, and it was there that on Christmas Eve 1980, whilst reading the crucifixion story his life was changed. Feeling guilt for his crime for the first time, Billy repented and rediscovered God, becoming one of the first prisoners to renounce violence before eventually being released²⁰.

Today, Billy works as a Baptist Minister in Ormskirk, near Liverpool, and shares his story to prevent other young people from going down the same path as he did.

Kathleen’s family would acknowledge that she held the family together in their darkest hours and is a truly inspirational person. Kathleen in 1981 gave her life to the Lord Jesus Christ and says that when she became a Christian “the bitterness lifted from her shoulders. God has been good to me and he has been with me since then.”

Kathleen and her family still seek justice and want answers to questions but believe that the evil men who were involved in the murder of her beloved husband Jimmy will one day receive retribution from a Greater Power.

Kathleen's daughter, Mary, has been the driving force in trying to seek justice for her father. She would now say that the likelihood of the family getting justice for the murder of her beloved father with the passage of time is unlikely, but she is still focussed on the truth of her father's murder being told.

Mary is also very involved with the East Belfast Historical and Cultural Society. It is actively involved in ensuring that the truth is told of how Protestants suffered at the hands of the IRA.

In particular they want to highlight the untold story of how Protestants suffered during the events of 27/28 June 1970 weekend in and around the grounds of St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel where an IRA sectarian murder gang shot in cold blood two innocent Protestants which included Mary's father Jimmy in cold blood and injured twenty-eight others.

The Facts of the Incident

Mr James (Jimmy) McCurrie was murdered by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) on the night of Saturday 27 June 1970. At the time, Jimmy, a Protestant was 44 years old, married with four children and his wife Kathleen was pregnant. Kathleen gave birth to a boy, born exactly six months after Jimmy was murdered who she named Jimmy, in memory of his father.

Jimmy was murdered by IRA gunmen shooting from the corner of Kilmoody street in the Short Strand area of East Belfast. However, the IRA, to this day, have never claimed responsibility for Jimmy's murder.

In the book 'Lost Lives²¹' it states that Jimmy was shot by the IRA during clashes that broke out around St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Chapel on one of the boundary lines between the Short Strand and the Newtownards Road in east Belfast.

On Saturday 27 June 1970, the day that Jimmy was murdered, he suggested to Kathleen that the family go on one of their regular day trips to Bangor. However, they decided not to go.

Jimmy for the first time in many weeks decided to go for a drink. He went to the Scotch Row Public House where he was a member of the Rangers Supporters Club. Jimmy won the ballot that day which was a chicken.

Jimmy took the chicken home to Kathleen and got something to eat before returning to the Scotch Row Pub. Jimmy met up with his usual friends. They stayed in the Pub until just after 9 pm and then left to go to the Buffs Club on the Albertbridge Road where their Masonic lodge met. They paid their dues and had another drink.

The plan was that once the Buffs Club closed, they would go back to Jimmy's house where Kathleen had prepared soup and sandwiches. Unfortunately, on his way back with his friends to his beloved wife Kathleen and family, Jimmy was brutally murdered by IRA terrorists.

As reported in the Historical Enquires Team (HET) Review Summary Report²² at about 11.45 pm on the 27 June 1970 Jimmy left Albertbridge Road with his four friends to return home, having been out for a few drinks.

They walked along Templemore Avenue into Beechfield Street along to the junction of Bryson Street. It was a route they had taken on many occasions and there was never any trouble.

Jimmy was walking in front and as he turned right into Bryson Street there was a burst of automatic gunfire from the direction of Kilmood Street, which was to the front and left-hand side of them all

Two of Jimmy's friends dived behind a small wall at the side of Beechfield Primary School and then they started to crawl back along Beechfield Street towards Thistle Street. One of Jimmy's friends kept calling out for him but never got an answer. Below is a map of the Newtownards Road/Short Strand area as at the time of Jimmy's murder.



During the time they were crawling back towards Thistle Street there were further bursts of gunfire. Jimmy's friends stood at the corner of Thistle Street and Beechfield Street for a few minutes.

Jimmy did not appear and two of his friends decided to go back to the corner of Bryson Street to try and find him. The both crawled back to the corner and one was waving a white handkerchief. They again came under gunfire and could not get near or see Jimmy. Both retreated to Thistle Street.

As Jimmy's friends made their way back along Thistle Street towards the Newtownards Road, they met up with one of their friends. He contacted the Police in Susan Street and asked them for assistance. The Police were unable to get into Beechfield Street and Bryson Street, and this information was passed onto Jimmy's two friends. There were no Army patrols nearby.

Jimmy's friends continued down the Newtownards Road where they stopped an ambulance and asked the driver if he could go to Bryson Street. The ambulance driver refused to go because of the gunfire coming from St Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel. All of Jimmy's friends stood around hoping to see him appear from a side street.

At about 11.15 pm the same night, two Police officers were walking up Beechfield Street when they saw several women who were standing in a doorway of a house. Two of the women informed the Police officers that they had heard a shot or two being fired. The Police officers advised the women to go into their home and close the doors.

The Police officers then heard the men shouting, "God save the Pope", and "Up the Pope". The men came out of Bryson Street and turned right into Beechfield Street. The Police officers decided to follow the men and just as they got near to the junction of Bryson Street, they heard shots being fired. They both took cover, one in a house in Bryson Street and one across the road behind a parked car.

The Police officer who took cover in the house observed that all the lights were extinguished, and that the Newtownards Road end of the street was in complete darkness. The Bryson Street/Beechfield junction was lit up.

He then heard a machine gun being fired and thought that it was positioned at the Kilmoor Street/Bryson Street junction. He also heard rifle fire, pistol fire and revolver fire, all of it coming from the Kilmoor Street/Seaford Street area.

Whilst the Police officer was standing in the doorway of the house, he glanced down Bryson Street looking towards Newtownards Road and saw two people on the footpath on his side of the street. He moved back into the house, as there was another burst of machine gunfire. He glanced back down the road again and saw two people carrying a man between them and shouting for help. They were at the corner of Beechfield School.

At about 11.50 pm on the same evening a lady went out to look for her husband. She went to the bottom of Thistle Street and then over to the school at the corner of Beechfield Street and Bryson Street.

She walked up Bryson Street and as she approached Kilmoor Street, which was on her left she saw about six men approach the junction of Kilmoor Street and Bryson Street.

She continued to walk past Kilmoor Street when a man stepped out from the group, in front of her and said, "keep down, there is shooting". She said that "the man was carrying a gun, which was strapped over his shoulder, and it was short in length. The other men had guns and theirs appeared to be long one's like rifles."

The lady told the man that she was looking for her husband. He then pointed to the gateway of Beechfield School and said, "there is a man lying over there." She went over and looked at the man and asked another man who was walking away out of Bryson Street to give her a hand. Between them they moved James McCurrie from the school gateway in Bryson Street round to Beechfield Street.

As they got Jimmy into Beechfield Street the Police officer that was taking cover at a house in Bryson Street, ran down to them to give assistance. The Police officer looked at Jimmy who had been placed on the footpath. He checked for a pulse in Jimmy's wrist but there was not one. He saw that Jimmy's eyes were open and fixed. The

Police officer ran down to the nearest telephone box and called for an ambulance; the time was 12.20 am on the 28 June 1970.

The Police officer returned to where Jimmy was lying and as it was starting to rain, they moved him into a house on the corner of Beechfield Street and Thistle Street. Whilst there, waiting for the ambulance to arrive, the Police officer looked in Jimmy's pockets in order to identify him.

He found the name J. McCurrie, 1 Ardilaun Street, Belfast in Jimmy's coat pocket. He also noticed that below Jimmy's left armpit there were what appeared to be six bullet holes.

About 2 am on 28 June 1970 Jimmy's friends went back up Thistle Street and on into Beechfield Street. They were approached by a lady who asked them if they were looking for a man who had been shot. They said they were, and the lady said, "he is in here". They went into the house and one of Jimmy's friends saw Jimmy lying on the floor and he had a mark on his right eye and marks on the left side of his body.

At 2.45 am on 28 June 1970, the ambulance attended at the corner of Beechfield and Thistle Street and on arrival was directed to the house where Jimmy was lying. The ambulance driver carried out an examination of the body and could find no signs of life. They then took Jimmy to Belfast City Hospital. At 3.10am on the 28 June 1970 Jimmy was examined by Dr Boyle, Belfast City Hospital. At 3.30 am Robert McCurrie the son of Jimmy McCurrie went to Belfast City Mortuary and identified his father.

Jimmy's funeral service took place on the 1 July 1970 at his house at 1 Ardilaun Street, Belfast. He was later interred at Roselawn Cemetery, Belfast. Thousands of people attended Jimmy's funeral. In the book 'Lost Lives²³' it states that 'several Unionist politicians, including the then east Belfast Westminster Member of Parliament (MP) Stanley McMaster, presented a petition with 6,000 signatures to Stormont demanding an inquiry into the McCurrie killing'.

Jimmy's wife Kathleen fought a long battle to have an enquiry into her husband's murder. Countless interviews were arranged both in the papers and the television. For

the murder of her husband, Kathleen received an out-of-court compensation settlement of £4,000.

The Investigation

At 11.15 am on 28 June 1970, Dr Derek J. L. Carson, Deputy State Pathologist, conducted a Post-mortem examination on Jimmy, at the Mortuary at Laganbank Road, Belfast. Dr Carson stated that death was due to a gunshot wound of the abdomen.

The missile, which could have been either a complete bullet or a large bullet fragment, had entered the left loin from behind and left the body through the front of the right thigh below the groin. Another bullet fragment entered the top of the left foot and was found lodged in the tissues above the sole.

Many smaller fragments were stuck to Jimmy's shirt and some were embedded in the skin of his face and on his chest. A bullet striking the ground in front of him and rebounding towards him caused these.

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An autopsy was carried out on Jimmy's body on 29 June 1970 at 11.15 am. The cause of death was 'Intra-Abdominal Haemorrhage due to Laceration of the Left Common Iliac vessels due to Gunshot Wound of the Abdomen'. The time and place of death was 12.05 am on 28 June 1970 at Bryson Street Belfast.

These details are shown on a copy of the 'Verdict on Inquest' document on the next page. The Autopsy findings were that Jimmy was healthy and of good build. There was no disease to cause or accelerate death or to cause collapse.

Death was due to a gunshot wound of the abdomen. In the Autopsy report it states that some of the superficial injuries could have been sustained when Jimmy collapsed to the ground after being struck.

On Wednesday 16 September 1970, an inquest²⁴ into the death of Jimmy was held at the County Courthouse, Belfast presided over by Dr H. P. Lowe, Coroner for the City of Belfast. The jury returned an "Open Verdict".

After the inquest, several depositions were put through the McCurrie front door, these had been altered and there were two versions of some depositions. Two depositions had the words NOT TO BE USED written across them. The family wanted to know why this was. The HET told the family that they were unable to find out, who put the depositions through the door or why this had happened without any explanation.

The terminology "Open Verdict" is that used by Coroners Courts in Northern Ireland, even to this day, and it is routinely given when a case involving a death that has not been through the criminal court process.

CORONERS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1959

VERDICT ON INQUEST

On an inquest taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at County Courthouse, Crumlin Rd.
in the County [Borough] of Belfast on Wednesday the 16th
day of September, 1970, [and by adjournment on the
19] before me Dr. H. P. Lowe,
for the district of City of Belfast [and the underme
jurors] touching the death of James M'CURRIE,
how, when and where the said James M'CURRIE
to his death, the following matters were found:

1. Name of deceased James M'CURRIE
2. Cause of death Intra-Abdominal Haemorrhage due to Laceration of Left Common Iliac Vessels due to Gunshot Wound of Abdomen.
3. Date, time and place of death 28th June, 1970. 12.5 a.m.
Bryson Street, Belfast.
4. Verdict of the jury/~~of the coroner~~ Open as to the death

In witness whereof, the Coroner [and the Jurors] ~~has~~/have hereunto set and subscribed ~~his~~/their hands
16th day of September, 19 70.

Coroner: [Signature] [Signature]

Jurors:

1. [Redacted]
2. [Redacted]
3. [Redacted]
4. [Redacted]
5. [Redacted]
6. [Redacted]
7. [Redacted]
8. [Redacted]
9. [Redacted]
10. [Redacted]
11. [Redacted]

Above is a copy of the 'Verdict on Inquest' documentation into the death of Jimmy.

At the Coroners Court several witnesses gave statements²⁵. One of the witness statements was from one of Jimmy's friends who was with him when he was shot. In his witness statement he said that there were about ten shots in the first burst of gunfire.

He said that during the time he was in the Bryson Street area there was about thirty to forty shots fired at him and his friends and they were mostly automatic gunfire. He stated that if he and his friends had known there was trouble in the area they would have gone home by a different route.

A statement from a woman called Annie of Thistle Street who had gone out looking for her husband said that she and a man walked up Bryson Street with a man from Upper Frank Street. She said that as they approached Kilmoor Street she saw six men come to the junction of Kilmoor Street and Bryson and that a man stepped out from the rest and said, "keep down, there is shooting," and mentioned the Chapel.

A Senior House Officer at the Belfast City Hospital made a written statement. He stated that at approximately 3.25 am on 28 June 1970 he was called upon to examine a body in an ambulance outside the hospital. That body was James McCurrie.

A Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Detective Sergeant from Mountpottinger station said that on Monday 29 June 1970 he carried out an examination of the area in the vicinity of Beechfield School.

He told the court that he saw a number of what appeared to be bullet marks on the gate posts at the entrance to the school in Bryson Street and on the footpath nearby he found a number of pieces of lead and brass which appeared to be fragments of bullets. He also stated that he saw several bullet marks on the walls of houses in Beechfield Street and found what appeared to be fragments of bullets in the street.

From the bullet marks the Detective Sergeant said that he concluded that they had been fired from the junction of Kilmoor Street and Bryson Street. He said that he then went to the mouth of Kilmoor Street and about three yards into the street from Bryson Street he saw several brass bullet cases in a street grating.

He recovered twenty spent bullet cases and one live 9mm round of ammunition and sent them to the Department of Forensic Science. He concluded his statement by stating that along with other Police officers they carried out extensive enquiries regarding the death of James McCurrie but as at the date of his statement no one has

ever been made amenable for the murder. This fact still holds true today some nearly fifty years after the terrorist murder of Jimmy McCurrie.

The ambulance driver who attended the incident made a statement for the Coroners Court. He said that at 2.45 am on Sunday 28 June 1970 he received a call to go to the corner of Thistle Street and Beechfield Street. As he arrived at the scene a Police officer pointed to a house on the corner of Beechfield Street and Thistle Street.

The Police officer took him into the hallway of a house and pointed out a man lying on the floor. After examination for signs for life he stated that he formed the opinion that the man was dead. He took Jimmy's body to Belfast City Hospital and a Doctor examined him and certified that he was dead. He stated that he knew from personal papers found in his coat pocket that his name was James McCurrie.

A witness who was not called to give evidence made a statement that he and his wife had been out on Saturday night 27 June 1970 and that he was standing with some friends at the bottom of Seaforde Street chatting, when about or shortly after 11.30 pm shots were fired from the Seaforde Street area towards the Newtownards Road. Following this, he and his wife went home.

At around midnight he went out of his house to the corner of Thistle Street and spoke to a few lads who were standing there and was told that there was a man lying wounded in Bryson Street. Along with another person they went up to the corner of the school at Beechfield and Bryson Street.

As they reached the corner there was machine gunfire and they lay down at the side of the school railings and then they retreated back again along Beechfield Street and out of the line of gunfire. He returned home and later went out towards the corner of Beechfield and saw a man and woman pulling a body of a man from Bryson Street into Beechfield Street. He helped the man and woman to bring the body back towards the corner of Thistle Street and then a Police officer went to ring for an ambulance.

Jimmy's son Robert made a statement indicating that at about 2 am on Sunday 28 June 1970 he was informed that his father had been shot. At 3.30 am he went to

Belfast City Mortuary where he identified a body as that of his father. He told the Coroners Court that the last time he saw his father was at about 7 pm on Saturday 27 June 1970 and he was in good health.

The HET carried out a review of the original investigation. In the HET report it states that the original papers consisting of RUC file and copy files contained fifteen witness statements (depositions), a deposition from the Forensic Scientist, a copy of the Coroner's Inquest File, the Post Mortem Report, a Royal Military Information Summary, and a street map showing areas of the incident were made available to the HET Review Team.

In a letter to Mrs McCurrie dated 18 September 2009 Mr David Cox, Director of the HET informed her that they had carried out a review of the murder of her husband and had provided a copy of their findings to the family in July 2008. In the HET report a review was carried out of exhibits. Four were received from Dr Carson at the time of the post-mortem. These were a lead fragment from Jimmy's upper body, and a lead fragment from his foot.

The lead fragments from Jimmy body were consistent with fragments of the core of a disintegrated metal jacketed bullet. There was nothing to indicate the possible type or calibre of the bullet or type of weapon used. The twenty-five empty shells were .380 calibre revolver cartridge cases.

The markings indicate that these were all fired from the same weapon. Pieces of copper jackets bear traces of rifling marks indicating that they were 9mm bullets possibly fired from a pistol or light machine gun. During the HET Review, no exhibits were located, and regrettably no new lines of enquiry could be pursued.

The HET reviewed the fingerprint evidence. They found that there was no reference in the case papers to indicate any fingerprint examination having been carried out. Whilst exhibits were recovered during the initial investigation, there is no evidence to show if they were ever fingerprinted, however the HET report states that there is no reason to believe that this line of enquiry was not considered thoroughly as part of the investigation.

The source of the actual shot that killed Jimmy has never been confirmed and accordingly no fingerprint or forensic examination was conducted at the firing point.

The HET carried out a review of any Intelligence records. It concluded that there was no intelligence to suggest that Jimmy's death could have been prevented or any indication as to who shot and murdered Jimmy.

The lady that went out looking for her husband, and saw the gunmen was seen by RUC investigators and efforts to have an identikit picture produced from her description were made, but due to her inability to remember enough details this was not possible.

In the RUC file is a report by a Detective Chief Inspector that states a Detective Inspector, two Detective Sergeants and a Detective Constable were involved in the investigation into the murder of Jimmy.

The Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) in charge of the case was a Detective Inspector in the RUC, now retired. Regrettably, despite efforts by the HET, he has not engaged with them with regards to the murder of Jimmy.

The HET review initiated certain lines of enquiry regarding possible witnesses. They attempted to contact Annie Blackmore who went out looking for her husband and saw men with guns, but unfortunately, she was deceased. They also tried to contact the householder where Jimmy's body was taken as Annie had stated that when the Police officer went to get an ambulance a crowd came pouring out the house shouting abuse towards the Catholics.

Whilst the HET believe that they have traced and identified the correct person, for reasons known only to herself she denied that it was her, the HET believe that she just wants to put the past behind her.

The HET traced and interviewed two brothers as a result of information passed by the McCurrie family. These witnesses were spoken to and written statements obtained by

the HET Review team and a summary of their statements were included in one of the questions posed by the McCurrie family.

The RUC Officer, who followed the men shouting abuse and was shot at, was identified. He is now retired, a letter was sent to him, but he chose not to engage with the HET.

The HET conducted intelligence enquiries reference the McCurrie family question about Denis Donaldson a senior member of Sinn Fein who was outed as an IRA informer and later murdered. Mary McCurrie believes that Denis Donaldson knew information about the "Battle of St Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel". Mary asked the HET if they could approach Donaldson's informant handler to see what information they may have in relation to the murder of her father.

The HET replied to the McCurrie family stating that 'unfortunately due to force policy they were not able to confirm or deny if Mr Donaldson had been an informant. They stated that they had checked the available investigation file and there was nothing in the reports or intelligence held that would suggest the death of James McCurrie could have been prevented or any indication who shot him.

On 11 May 2006 HET Family Contact officers spoke to Mrs Kathleen McCurrie, Mary McCurrie and Jimmy McCurrie. At this meeting, several issues were raised by the family as follows²⁶:

The HET Family officers said that depositions are the statements made by witnesses in the witness box at Court. They stated that the usual method of recording was for the witness to go through their evidence line by line with a typist in Court, typing what they said.

They said that at the end of the evidence the deposition would be read back, and it was a very common occurrence for the witness to correct, alter or add whatever they wished to, having been asked to do so by the Coroner. They said that many depositions seen by the HET are annotated.

Mary McCurrie told the Family Contact officers that a Neil Blaney had appeared in a "This Week" news programme and in that programme it was reported that in the early 1970's, the Irish Government had paid Republicans £100 per week to man barricades and cause civil disturbances in and around the area where her father had been murdered.

Mary said that the Irish government had never been made to answer for any of their actions and that her family wish to know if this information regarding payment is true. The Family Contact officers told the McCurrie family members that it has not be possible for the HET to find out if there is any substance to this information.

The family told the Family Contact officers that they have had no contact from the Police, they have never had a Police officer visit their home and they have not spoken with anyone on the telephone that could assist.

A Family Contact officer told the McCurrie family members that it regretted that they were not kept updated. They said that they had identified this as a re-occurring theme that families were not updated by the RUC at the time. They said that hopefully the HET Review Summary Report will go some way in righting that wrong.

Mary McCurrie stated that the authors of a book 'The Battle of St Matthews' have information, which could assist in the enquiry. The Family Contact officers stated that one of the authors had been seen by the HET and he informed them that he was not actually born at the time of the incident but researched the book 'Murder at Ballymacarret: The Untold Story'.

The Family Contact Officers stated that there were four books that were used as material in the research for the book 'The Battle of St Matthews'. These books have been checked, but they could offer no further information or lines of enquiry that the HET review team could progress into Jimmy's murder.

Mrs Kathleen McCurrie told the HET Family Contact officers that she did not wish for any prosecution against the men responsible for the murder of her husband. Mary McCurrie the daughter of Jimmy stated that she would request a prosecution be

brought against the perpetrators of her father's murder. The Family Contact officers said that individuals can only be charged and taken to court if there is evidence to implicate them in an offence.

The Family Contact officers told the McCurrie family that the HET had failed to uncover any new evidence, but should the evidential position ever change they and the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) would undoubtedly consider the family views in the decision-making process.

Mary said that she wanted to see what material that the HET had recovered and what is available to view. The Family Contact officers told Mary that if the HET Summary Report does not satisfy the needs of the family, they would let them have sight of the Inquest file in redacted form where depositions exist that were used in court.

Mary said that in the article in 'Lost Lives' regarding her father's murder, the facts were wrong. Mary said that she had written to the publisher to express her disgust at the incorrect facts.

The Family Contact Officers told Mary that when errors are found in 'Lost Lives' publication the HET will endeavour to inform the author, of correction required by the families so that future editions can be addressed. They said that the HET could inform the publishers of the family concerns and pass on the address of the family if they so wished.

Mary sent a letter to Mr Ian Paisley Junior dated 13 January 2000 enclosing a letter to be passed on to the authors of the book 'Lost Lives.' In the letter Mary expressed that the incorrect facts in the book regarding her father murder had caused great hurt to her family.

Mary asked about the mention of Joseph Surgenor the IRA man who was killed whilst planting a bomb and was allegedly responsible for the murder of her father, where did they get this information from. Mary and her family never got an answer to this question but in the 2001 3rd edition of the book 'Lost Lives' the facts have been

addressed. However, the McCurrie family still feel very hurt and angry that Joseph Surgenor is still included in her father's insertion in 'Lost Lives'.

Mary told the Family Officers that there were two Police officers involved in her fathers' case, both of whom were moved after the incident. She said there was an Inspector John Hammon and a local Police Constable.

Mary said that it is believed that they both were moved because they had witnessed the IRA men with firearms in the area on the night of the attack.

The Family officers told the family that the HET Review Summary Report shows that an Inspector Hammon was on duty at 11.15 pm at Seaforde Street. He informed the Duty Superintendent that the situation in the area was deteriorating.

The McCurrie family were told that there was no mention of a Police Constable White or similar name. They said that the HET had been unable to trace Inspector Hammond and with so little details to go on with regards to the Police Constable they have not been able to locate or trace him.

The HET met with the family again in May 2009 and received some further questions from them which they felt had not been answered in the supplementary report. At this meeting, the family requested written confirmation that James McCurrie was an innocent victim and had not engaged in any illegal activity on the night of his death.

In his subsequent letter to Mrs Kathleen McCurrie dated 18 September 2009, Mr David Cox Director of HET states in the 4th paragraph that 'the HET Review of the case has been completed and it is very clear, based on the available information and from the extensive enquiries conducted by the HET, that your husband was indeed an innocent victim'.

Mr Cox also states in the same paragraph that 'he (Mr McCurrie) became the victim of gunfire emanating from the disturbances which occurred at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Chapel and surrounding area that night'.

Mr Cox also stated in the 5th paragraph of his letter that ‘Further to that, I can confirm that there is no intelligence or evidence to show that James had ever been involved in any illegal activity or had an association with any paramilitary organisation.

In an article published in the ‘Belfast Telegraph²⁷’ Mary is quoted as saying that ‘the HET report into her father’s murder, explodes the myth that the IRA terrorists were defending the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel and grounds’. Mary is also quoted as saying “Bloody Sunday was investigated for 11 years; I want my father’s murder fully investigated too.”

A request, under the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2000, was made by Ms Mary McCurrie on 20 August 2018 seeking access to a series of information relating to the murder of her father.

A letter was received dated 8 October 2018 from the PSNI FOI Unit informing Mary that the PSNI did not hold the information which she had requested and setting out the reasons for this.

On 3 September, an Ulster Human Rights (UHRW) Advocacy Support Worker, on the McCurrie family’s behalf, sent a letter to Public Record Office Northern Ireland (PRONI) requesting access to the following information:

- Reports and Enquires concerning the death of James McCurrie on 27 June 1970.

The UHRW Advocacy Support Worker received a reply from PRONI confirming that they could disclose an open copy of the inquest file of James McCurrie with some information blanked out.

On 3 September 2018 an email was sent to the Policy Legacy FOI Team, Headquarters 38 (Irish) Brigade requesting under the FOI Act 2000 any relevant Army records on the period (26/27 June 1970) during which James McCurrie was murdered by the PIRA operating out of the Short Strand area of Belfast.

A reply was received from 38 (Irish) Brigade dated 12 September 2018 stating that an expected date of response to the FOI request would be April 2020. To date there has been no response from 38 (Irish) Brigade. UHRW will be following this up on return to the office.

Also, representations have being made with the Assistant Chief Constable PSNI Legacy and Legal Department.

Other Legal Developments

Since the Advocacy Service activities started on 12 June 2018 there have been no other legal developments in the McCurrie case.

A reply with information on army records from 38 (Irish) Brigade for the period 26/27 June 1970 for the St. Matthews Chapel incident and murder of James McCurrie is not now expected from 38 (Irish) Brigade until April 2020. To date no reply has been received. This will be followed up on return to the office on 6th August 2020.

The Army logs for the period 26/27 June 1970 in the Short Strand area of Belfast may be useful when they are released to the UHRW in April 2020. Other than the outstanding Army logs already requested there are no security policies relevant to this case.

Outstanding Issue Issues

The family would like to have someone in Authority declare that their father was a 'victim of terrorism'. Jimmy's daughter has tried several times to get this declaration from the PSNI but so far has failed in her efforts. As far as the McCurrie family is concerned this is an unresolved issue which needs much further clarification.

Another outstanding issue is the receipt of the Army logs for the period 26/27 June 1970 in the Short Strand area of Belfast. This information is not now due to be released until April 2020. A FOI request has already been lodged with 38 (Irish) Brigade by UHRW.

The family feel that the full truthful story of what happened over the weekend 26/27 June 1970 regarding what has become known in Republican circles as the 'Battle of St. Matthews Roman Catholic has been hidden.

Like the PUL community in east Belfast, the McCurrie's know that for nearly 50 years the IRA have advanced the myth that the IRA hastily gathered up guns to defend St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel from a rampaging loyalist mob.

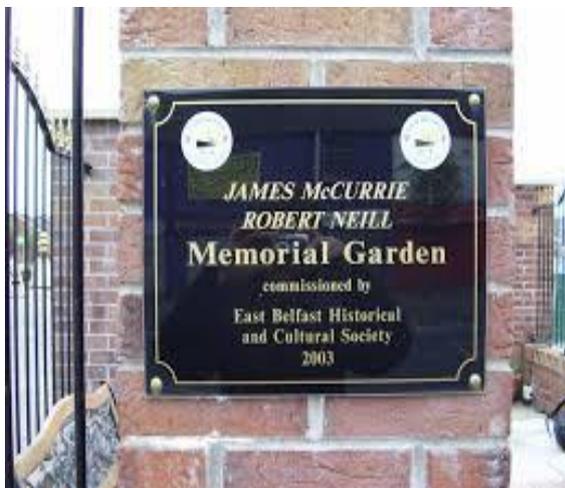
They are also aware that the late IRA informer Denis Donaldson was in the Short Strand over the weekend 26/27 June 1970 and was involved in this gun battle. They have concerns that there is a possibility that information was hidden at the time by the authorities to protect him as a British informer.

The McCurrie family still hope that the truth will be told about the so called 'Battle of St. Matthews Roman Catholic Chapel, the brutal and the untimely murder of their beloved father and husband.

Acknowledgement

The East Belfast Historical & Cultural Society, along with donations from the local community, built a Memorial Garden to remember the two innocent Protestant men (James McCurrie and Robert (Ginger) Neil) who were murdered over weekend 27/28 June 1970. The first McCurrie/Neill memorial

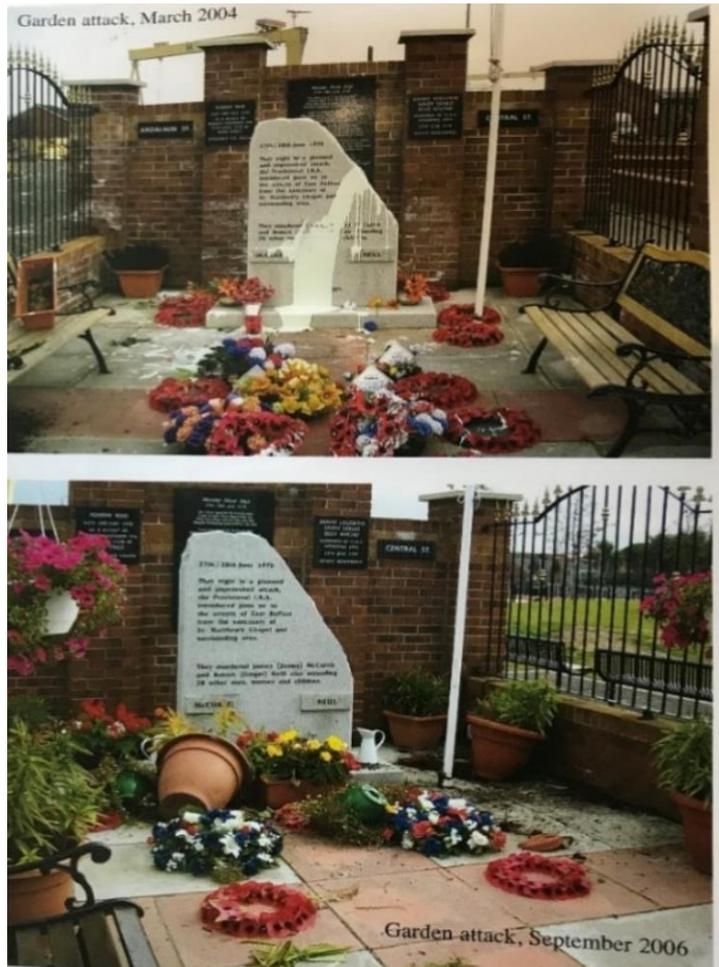
parade took place in June 2003 and has become a yearly event. The weekend of the 27/28 June 1970 is remembered as a time when the PUL community of east Belfast was effectively ambushed by the PIRA, an ambush which resulted in two innocent people being murdered and 28 others being seriously wounded.



Above are images of the Memorial Garden with a plaque showing the names of James McCurrie and Robert Neil who were murdered by terrorists on the weekend of the 27/28 June 1970.

The Memorial Garden was commissioned by the East Belfast Historical and Cultural Society in 2003. Since its erection, the Memorial Garden was attacked in March 2004 and again in September 2006.

Below are images showing the aftermath of these sectarian attacks. The marble stone has the names of James (Jimmy) McCurrie and Robert (Ginger) Neill on it.



There is a poem entitled 'Murder Most Foul' composed by W.J. Magee printed on a marble stone in the Memorial Garden with Jimmy's name inscribed in the second last verse.

This means such a lot to Kathleen and her family. It is a lasting tribute to James McCurrie and will let future generations know the truth of what really happened that awful weekend in June 1970 on the lower Newtownards Road, Belfast. The poem can be found on the last page. On Saturday 6th April 2019, an event was held in east Belfast when the No Surrender Loyal Orange Lodge (LOL) 513 from No 4 District in Clifton Street unfurled and dedicated a new Banner.

Former members of the Gertude Star Flute band decided to form an Orange Lodge and in 2016 the new lodge was issued with a warrant and were called Gertude Street

Defenders LOL 525. Initially the lodge had no banner of their own and the Surrender LOL 513 No 4 District in Clifton Street donated a banner to the newly formed lodge. By 2018 Gertude Street Defenders LOL 525 were in a position to get their own banner and at a meeting to discuss what should be shown on the banner a suggestion was made to use the Memorial Garden dedicated to the innocent unarmed men murdered on the 27/28 June 1870.

It was an unanimous decision by the lodge and on Saturday evening 6 April 2019 a very special event was held in East Belfast when the lodge unfurled and dedicated a new Banner with the Grand Secretary Wor. Bro Mervyn conducting the proceedings. The unfurling was carried out by Mrs Kathleen McCurrie and Mr Bobby Foster, a nephew of Bobby Neil. After the unfurling ceremony, the Banner was flown for the first time when it was paraded from Balymacarrrett No 6 Orange hall to the McCurrie/Neill memorial garden, close to where the two innocent men were shot. Gertude Street Defenders LOL 525 also presented the McCurrie/Neill families with a beautiful commemorative mirror of the Banner. This mirror hangs proudly in the McCurrie house. Both families are very thankful to the lodge for producing such a beautiful banner.



The above image shows Mrs Kathleen McCurrie reaching out to touch the image of her late husband on the Gertrude Street Defenders banner. Kathleen is accompanied by her daughter Mary who has her arm around her mother.

In the Newsletter article Kathleen now 91 years old is quoted as saying “the banner means a lot to the whole family. I was amazed and so touched when I was told he was being remembered like this. As a family we are honoured, and we can’t thank the lodge enough.” Mary said her “mum was very emotional on the night. The dedication service was lovely, and we have been moved by the gesture.”

Mary appealed for anyone involved in the shooting to “search their conscience” and go to the PSNI with information. Mary said “that everybody in the area know who was there that night, but the general attitude of the police is that they can’t do anything unless there is new evidence.

Mary said that “the IRA commander that night boasted in various Irish Republican publications about what they call the ‘battle of St. Matthew’s.’ They have also told a lot of lies about it to try to justify what they did. Mary told the Newsletter²⁸ reporter that “the IRA opened up on innocent, unarmed Protestants. This was a pre-planned attack by the Provo’s to get themselves on the map.”

The new Banner, on one side, has the photograph of Jimmy and his friend Robert (Ginger) Neil on it along with a painting of the memorial stone from the Memorial Garden.

On the reverse side of the banner is a beautiful painting of a scene from the First World War. After the unfurling ceremony it was flown for the first time when it was paraded from the Ballymacarret Orange Hall to the McCurrie and Neil memorial close to where the two innocent men were murdered.

Conclusion

The McCurrie family are rightly bitter with what Jimmy's daughter Mary describes "as IRA lies and propaganda" who have for more than 49 years portrayed her beloved father and Bobby (Ginger) Neil and more than twenty-eight other Protestants shot by the PIRA over the weekend of 26th and 27th June 1970 as part of a Loyalist mob who were trying to attack St. Matthews Chapel. Mary's father Jimmy was a totally innocent man making his way home to his wife and family.

The family still feel the loss after nearly fifty years without a husband and father. They have sought to get answers without much success to date. They realise, unfortunately, that they may never get justice for the cowardly murder of James by IRA terrorists, but they still strive for the truth.

Jimmy's wife, Kathleen is quoted as saying that following her husband's murder she could never describe the hatred and bitterness that engulfed her. She was so much wrapped up in her grief and loss that she could not see that her children were bearing a double burden, the death of their beloved father and the agony of watching their mother fall to pieces.

At the time of the murder Kathleen said she blamed God, asking him why? Why did you let this terrible thing happen to me? Twelve years later when she received the Lord as her Personal Saviour, she realised it was not God who did this terrible thing, but the evilness of man and his evil ways.

Finally, the Banner is a very fitting tribute to Jimmy and his Friend Bobby (Ginger) Neil, and it is intended that will be paraded past the scene of the memorial garden every Twelfth of July.

Murder Most Foul

27th/28th June 1970

As I look back in my mind's eye
I see a night that makes me cry
That Saturday started like any day
People shopping and children at play

Later that night as darkness fell
PIRA opened up like something from hell
Man, woman and child had to dive
It's a wonder so many escaped

A woman was shot at Wolf Street
Blood on the ground, all around her feet
As the ambulance arrived to take her away
A wounded man inside was heard to pray

From St. Matthew's Chapel with murderous intent
PIRA kept firing till every bullet was spent
From the tower where the bells kept their silent peel
It's from here PIRA shot dead Bobby Neill

Making his way home in a hurry
PIRA shot dead Jimmy McCurrie
As he lay at the Beechfield School gate
The wounded kept rising till it reached twenty-eight

When I look back in the light of day
There can be no compromise with the IRA
This date should be burned in our brain
East Belfast cannot let this happen again

W. J Magee 2003

Endnotes

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