

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IRELAND



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Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
"Shoot-to-Kill"	21st June 1978	James Mulvenna Denis Brown Jackie Mealy Billy Hanna	<p>unmarked military patrol car. Civilian witnesses and Republican sources alleged that he was shot without warning although they later admitted he was 'on active service'.</p> <p>These four men were shot by an army undercover patrol lying in wait at an expected bombing target. Republican sources accepted that Mulvenna, Brown and Mealy were on a bombing mission but disputed the army claim that they died in a exchange of fire alleging that they were shot without warning. Hanna was an innocent passer-by.</p>	There were no prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	11th July 1978	John Boyle	<p>boyle, an innocent teenager, was shot by an undercover army patrol lying in wait at an arms dump. The army claimed he was shot in error when he acted suspiciously by looking to see if the gun he had found earlier and reported to the police had been removed.</p>	The soldiers responsible were charged with murder but acquitted by a non-jury court, on the grounds that they reasonably feared that Boyle was a terrorist who was about to lift the gun and fire at the concealed patrol.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	30th Sept. 1978	James Taylor	<p>Taylor, out wildfowling with his uncle near Coagh returned to his car to find the tyres had been let down. When he asked for an explanation from the plainclothes soldiers in cars which had followed then</p>	Despite the army's admission there were no prosecutions.

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"Shoot-to-Kill"	25th Nov. 1978	Patrick Duffy	<p>he was shot dead. The army later apologised for the error.</p> <p>The army claimed that Duffy, a Provisional IRA volunteer was shot after picking up a gun at an arms dump in Derry which an undercover army patrol was watching. Republican sources alleged he was shot without warning.</p>	There were no prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	23rd July 1980	Michael McCartan	<p>McCartan, a 16 year old youth was shot in the Ormeau Road area of Belfast by a member of an RUC patrol in an unmarked van. McCartan had been painting a slogan on a gable wall watched by friends. His companions hid when they saw the van which they knew to be a vehicle used by the police. The van parked behind a row of houses. A policeman rounded the corner and shot McCartan. The RUC claimed they had seen a group of youths, called upon them to halt but opened fire when they saw what they thought was a gun. It later transpired that this was a paintbrush. They also claimed that a crowd had attacked the van earlier in the evening. Civilian witnesses denied that this was the case.</p>	<p>i. The incident was condemned by local politicians who called for an inquiry.</p> <p>ii. A delegation of concerned residents met the Chief Constable.</p> <p>iii. There were no prosecutions.</p>

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
Miscellaneous shooting	9th August 1980	James McCarron	McCarron died from gunshot wounds received in the Shaw's Road area of Belfast. Locals claimed that soldiers in a passing saracen were responsible.	There were no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	10th August 1980	Michael Donnelly	Donnelly, a Belfast social worker associated with the Crescent Youth Centre and the Community Centre, Ballymurphy was returning home from work along Leeson Street in the early hours of the 10th August when he was hit by a plastic bullet. A riot was in progress at the time but witnesses claimed Donnelly was not involved.	<p>i. At the inquest the coroner warned people to stay off the streets if a riot was occurring.</p> <p>ii. The RUC reported to the inquest that the DPP had directed that there should be no prosecutions arising out of their investigations.</p>
Plastic Bullet Fatality	15th April 1981	Paul Whitters	Civilian witnesses all agreed that 15 year old Paul Whitters wearing a green mask was part of a group of about 10 youths stoning the RUC in Derry. The police patrol retreated into a bakery yard. It was alleged that when the stoning subsided to allow a car past, a policeman emerged from the yard and fired a plastic bullet at Whitters at a range of 15 to 16 feet. He was struck on the head. The police claimed that Whitters was hit in the course of heavy rioting.	There were no prosecutions.

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Plastic Bullet Fatality	12th May 1981	Julie Livingstone	According to civilian witnesses 14 year old Julie Livingstone was hit by a plastic bullet fired from a passing army Armoured Personnel Carrier as she walked along a street in West Belfast returning home after having visited a friend. It was claimed that two APC's had approached a peaceful women's anti-H Block protest at speed in order to clear the road.	i. There were no prosecutions. ii. There was widespread condemnation of the shooting from local politicians, but no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	19th May 1981	Carol Kelly	According to civilian witnesses this 12 year old child was returning home after having brought a carton of milk for her mother. It was claimed that there had been no disturbances at all in the locality that day until this incident occurred to provoke it. It was said that some of the soldiers in the mobile patrol from which the baton round was fired talked about revenge for their "5 mates killed in S. Armagh."	There were no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	22nd May 1981	Henry Duffy	Serious rioting erupted in Derry on the news of the death of the INLA hunger striker Patsy O'Hara. Duffy, a middle-aged man, was returning home from the city centre when he encountered the disturbance. He was hit	There were no prosecutions.

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Plastic Bullet Fatality	8th July 1981	Nora McCabe	on the chest and temple by plastic bullets. Civilian witnesses denied that he was involved in the violence. There was trouble in West Belfast in the early hours of 8th July on the news that Joe McDonnell, an IRA hunger striker, had died. At 7.30 a.m. two RUC jeeps moved up the Falls Road slowly discharging plastic baton rounds back down the road. According to civilian witnesses Nora McCabe and a friend who had stayed the night had gone out to get cigarettes when Mrs. McCabe was hit by a plastic bullet fired at a range of about 6 feet.	Local politicians called for an inquiry but none took place. Nor were there any prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	9th July 1981	Danny Barrett	Barrett, a 15 year old, was shot while sitting on the low wall outside his house in the Ardoyne area of Belfast. A single round was fired. It has been suggested that the shot came from Flax Street Army Observation Post which overlooked the street in which the Barretts lived.	There were no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	24th July 1981	Peter Doherty	Doherty was hit by a plastic bullet while standing in the kitchen of his home in Belfast with 2 friends. The army	i. At the inquest the coroner discharged the jury after they had twice failed to agree on whether

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			alleged that they had been attacked with stones and petrol bombs from the flats and that missiles were being thrown from the Doherty's kitchen window. Civilian witnesses denied that anything was being thrown from the flats at the time. No member of the Doherty family was charged or questioned by the police about throwing missiles.	Doherty had been firing missiles or not. ii. The DPP declared that there would be no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	9th August 1981	Peter McGuinness	McGuinness, an unemployed middle aged man, who helped out at a Community Centre in North Belfast was struck by a plastic bullet fired by police when, according to civilian witnesses, he intervened in a riot to try to stop it.	i. Detectives took statements from witnesses. ii. In November the DPP declared that there would be no prosecutions.
Plastic Bullet Fatality	16th April 1982	Stephen McConomy	A mobile army patrol in the Butcher Gate area of Derry was attacked by a crowd of youths. This crowd was eventually chased off by an RUC landrover but a group of 5 or 6 children, according to civilian witnesses, remained sporadically stoning the Armoured Personnel Carrier. It was also alleged that Stephen McConomy was an innocent by-stander who had just turned to leave when he was struck by a plastic bullet.	At the inquest the police disclosed that the DPP had directed that there would be no prosecution.

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found and no shots were fired from the car. Journalists examining the car afterwards found about 20 or 30 bullet holes in the driver's door which put the accuracy of the police version of events in doubt.

iii. The inquests have been delayed.

"Shoot-to-Kill"

24th Nov. 1982

Michael Tighe

The police alleged that a routine patrol in the Oxford Island area of Lurgan, Co. Armagh had been confronted by 2 men holding rifles and had opened fire. Tighe was killed, and his companion Martin McCauley seriously injured. Three rifles were recovered by police but no ammunition was found. McCauley was charged with possession of a firearm and conspiracy to murder.

i. Catholic church leaders and politicians have demanded full inquiries but none has yet taken place.

ii. There have been no prosecutions.

iii. The inquests have been delayed.

"Shoot-to-Kill"

12th Dec. 1982

Seamus Grew
Roderick Carroll

The police claimed that the car in which the deceased, members of the INLA, were travelling refused to stop at a checkpoint after being signalled to do so. Identifying the car as belonging to a known terrorist, another police car in the area was radioed and gave chase and forced the fugitives' vehicle to stop. The driver jumped out and the police thinking they were

i. Catholic church leaders and politicians have demanded full inquiries but none have yet taken place.

ii. A police constable was charged with Grew's murder.

iii. The inquests have been delayed.

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"Shoot-to-Kill"	27th Dec. 1982	Patrick Elliott	<p>about to be shot opened fire. No weapons or ammunition were found in the car. Six priests in the area issued a statement claiming that they were aware that death threats had been made against Grew and Carroll by the RUC and UDR.</p> <p>Elliott and a companion were shot by an army patrol as they emerged from a chip shop in West Belfast which they had robbed. The accomplice escaped. Elliott had a criminal record and there was a warrant out for his arrest. There was no suggestion that he was involved with any paramilitary organisation. No arms were found in his possession.</p>	There have been no prosecutions to date.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	19th Jan. 1983	Francis McColgan	<p>Francis McColgan was shot dead during a car chase at Black's Road, Belfast following a robbery at a filling station on the Lisburn Road. A replica pistol was found at the scene.</p>	There have been no prosecutions as yet.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	3rd Feb. 1983	Eugene McMonagle	<p>The army claimed that a member of their plainclothes patrol was accosted by McMonagle and a companion Liam Duffy. During the struggle which followed both</p>	There have been no prosecutions to date.

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"Shoot-to-Kill"	16th March 1983	William Millar	<p>men were shot. The army claimed that McMonagle was armed but the RUC admitted that no weapons were found at the scene. Local inhabitants claimed that plainclothes men had lured Duffy and McMonagle from a house where they were baby sitting. Some said they had seen McMonagle being lined up against the wall and shot in the head.</p>	There have been no prosecutions as yet.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	26th July 1983	John O'Hare	<p>William Millar was shot dead when police opened fire on a stolen car in the University area of Belfast. A home-made sub-machine gun and hand-gun were found in the car.</p> <p>O'Hare and an accomplice were seen by a police patrol emerging from a Post Office in Lurgan clutching a bag and carrying a shotgun. The police gave chase and claimed they called upon the two men to halt but instead the fugitives opened fire. The police said they killed O'Hare as they returned fire. The other man was arrested. Residents in the area complained about the indiscriminacy of police shooting alleging that many civilians were exposed to injury at the time. Others claimed that the police opened fire first.</p>	There have been no prosecutions as yet.

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"Shoot-to-Kill"	30th July 1983	Martin Malone	<p>Malone was amongst a group of youths questioned by a UDR patrol in Armagh. Civilian witnesses claimed an argument broke out during the course of which Malone was shot dead. It was also alleged that other members of the patrol prevented one of the deceased's friends from sending for an ambulance. The RUC did not arrive on the scene for</p> <p>4 hours. The UDR man responsible was not formally suspended from duty pending police inquiries.</p>	<p>i. At Malone's funeral Cardinal O'Fiaich described his death as murder.</p> <p>ii. There was widespread condemnation and calls for an inquiry from local politicians.</p> <p>iii. As yet no charges have been preferred by the prosecuting authorities.</p>
"Shoot-to-Kill"	9th August 1983	Thomas O'Reilly	<p>According to the army this young man was shot while running off from a questioning session conducted on the street by an army patrol. Civilian witnesses claimed he was merely walking away after being told he could go. There were also allegations that police and soldiers had fired plastic bullets at those who came to the assistance of the deceased.</p>	<p>Within a matter of hours a soldier was charged with O'Reilly's murder and the next day was granted bail on the condition that he remained in military custody and within the jurisdiction of the court until his trial.</p>

"Short - 7 - 11"

28th November 1983

Engel Foster

The 80 year-old Mrs. Foster was ~~shot~~^{attacked} while ~~for~~^{she} collecting her pension in De Post Office, Pimlico, Co. Tyrone where it was raided by an armed gang, who ~~killed~~^{injured} her husband & took her away for ransom. As ~~the robbers made their escape~~^{they escaped}, a mobile RUC patrol was sent and gunfire broke out. The ~~&~~ Mrs. Foster was killed by what the police later admitted was ~~the~~ of the ~~villagers~~ a bullet from one of their guns. Subsequently, the question of who opened fire first, local politicians accused the police of firing recklessly. Others alleged that there had been an unusually heavy police presence in the village for some time before the shooting robbery.

"Sweet - it - Kill"

4 December 1985

~~Calvin~~
Calvin McGinn
Thomas Campbell

The two deceased and a third man who was wounded in the incident but escaped were shot dead by uniformed soldiers, believed to be SHTS, near Coal Island, Co. Tyrone. According to the RUC the patrol confronted two armed men at 3.00 pm on a country road, challenged them and opened ~~fire~~ fire when they failed to respond. Although the car driven by the third man was stopped, the bullets as it drove off it was not claimed that the two deceased had retained fire but a loaded Armalite and shotgun were recovered from the scene of the incident. The IRA alleged that ^{three} of their members had gone to examine an arms dump and had been shot without warning by an army ~~border~~ soldier patrol "staging out" the vicinity.

ADDENDUM

A SAMPLE OF PERSONS INJURED BY THE SECURITY FORCES IN DISPUTED CIRCUMSTANCES

Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
13th August 1969	Gerald McDavid	McDavid was shot when the RUC opened fire on a crowd of rioters. He admitted having been swept into the conflict, although not originally intending to be, and having thrown stones and "hurdled" a petrol bomb. He successfully sued the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland for compensation.	Delivering judgement in McDavid's claim for compensation McGonigal J. held that "... the shooting was undoubtedly unlawful and criminal." Despite this there were no prosecutions.
19th April 1969	Samuel Deveney	A squad of police chasing a group of rioters burst into the Deveney home in the Bogside, Derry. Sam Deveney sustained serious injuries from baton blows. He died on 17th July 1969 but his death was never conclusively connected with the injuries he received in this incident.	The Scotland Yard inquiry established by the Chief Constable, Sir Arthur Young, complained of a "conspiracy of silence" from the RUC. There were no prosecutions.
4th July 1971	McCarthy	McCarthy, a blind man, alleged being beaten and battered by the army while under arrest during the Falls 'Curfew'. He sued the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.	The judge at the trial dismissed his case on the grounds that although "in normal circumstances the plaintiff received what would constitute a technical assault ..." in the circumstances it was reasonable for the army to treat him as they did.
15th April 1972	John Conway Gerald Conway	The occupants of a civilian car opened fire on the brothers as they walked along a road in West Belfast. The army later alleged that they fired at a military mobile "surveillance unit". Yet neither brother was prosecuted, forensic	There were no prosecutions.

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22nd June 1972	Hugh Kenney Joseph Smith James Murry	<p>tests carried out to detect whether or not they had possessed firearms proved negative and no weapons were produced. The journalists Martin Dillon and Denis Lehane argued in their book <u>Political Murder in Northern Ireland</u>, that it was likely that the Conways were mistaken for two top Provisionals who had recently escaped from the prison ship 'Maidstone'.</p> <p>These three taxi-drivers were standing by their vehicles in West Belfast when they were raked by machine gun fire from a passing civilian car. The army issued a series of conflicting statements eventually admitting that a plainclothes unit had "returned fire". No charges were brought against any of the victims, nor were any weapons found.</p>	<p>Seven months later two soldiers were charged, one with unlawful possession of a machine gun and ammunition, the other with attempted murder and various offences against the person. The possession charges were dropped by the Crown and the jury acquitted the other defendant on all counts.</p>
7th April 1973	John M. Walsh	<p>Walsh was arrested by an army patrol in the vicinity of a bomb explosion in S. Armagh. The patrol alleged that he attempted to escape and was shot. Walsh claimed he was ordered to climb a gate and was shot in the leg as he did so.</p>	<p>The soldier responsible was charged with attempted murder and causing grievous bodily harm with intent. The Diplock court judge decided that the shooting was reasonable in the circumstances so the defendant was acquitted.</p>
22nd Sept. 1976	Sandy Lynch	<p>Lynch took a car from outside the owner's house without permission. According to the army he was flagged down by one of their patrols but attempted to run them down so they riddled the car with bullets. Lynch said,</p>	<p>Lynch's father made a series of complaints to the RUC but there were no prosecutions</p>

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the first he knew of an army patrol was when he came under fire. No weapons were found in the car. Civilian eyewitnesses confirmed Lynch's account.

1.
22/3

Civilians Shot by the Security Forces in Disputed Circumstances

Steven Greer

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
Street disturbances Summer 1969	13th July 1969	Francis McCloskey	The deceased died from injuries received to the back of the head when the police baton charged a riotous crowd in Dungiven. Some civilians alleged he was struck by a baton. The police said he was knocked to the ground by the retreating crowd.	The Scarman Inquiry found that he was an innocent bystander but that evidence was inconclusive as to whether or not his injuries were caused by a blow from a baton or a fall. There was no further official attempt to settle the matter.
Street disturbances Summer 1969	14th August 1969	John Gallagher	Gallagher was killed when B Specials opened fire upon a civil rights rally in Armagh which was dispersing peacefully under police instructions.	Scarman was satisfied that there was "no justification" for firearms being discharged into the crowd. Despite this finding there were no prosecutions.
Street disturbances Summer 1969	15th August 1969	Michael Lynch	Lynch was shot by the RUC while attempting to avoid a riot in the Butler Street area of Belfast.	Scarman found that he was an innocent bystander caught in crossfire between the police and gunmen.
Street disturbances Summer 1969	15th August 1969	Samuel McLarnon	The deceased was hit by a police bullet while sitting in his sitting room during an exchange of fire between the RUC and gunmen in the Falls area of Belfast.	Scarman concluded that the police were fired on first and that McLarnon was an innocent victim.

Classification of incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
Street disturbances Summer 1969	15th August 1969	Patrick Rooney	This 9 year old boy was killed whilst sheltering in his bedroom as the police sprayed Divis Flats, Belfast, with bullets from a Browning machine gun mounted in a shorland armoured car.	According to Scarman "... the firing which killed him was not justified." There were no prosecutions arising out of this incident
Street disturbances Summer 1969	15th August 1969	Hugh McCabe	MCCabe was a soldier in the British Army home on leave. He was shot by an RUC marksman whilst lying on a balcony in Divis Flats, Belfast.	Although conceding that he was an innocent victim Scarman found that the police shooting had been justified.
The 'Falls Curfew', (Belfast)	3rd July 1970	Patrick Elliman	According to civilian sources in the early hours of 3 July when rioting in the area had died down the elderly Elliman took a stroll in his slippers to the street corner. He was shot by an army sniper and died a week later. The army said they opened fire on a gunman. That night soldiers quartered themselves in Elliman's house.	
The 'Falls Curfew', (Belfast)	3rd July 1970	William Burns	Civilians alleged that Burns was standing in his doorway during a lull in rioting when he was struck by an army bullet. This was 2 hours before the 'curfew' was declared. The army said they shot at a gunman.	The army established a complaints caravan once the 'curfew' was lifted. The complaints which were made did not lead to any prosecutions with respect to these deaths.
The 'Falls Curfew', (Belfast)	3rd July 1970	Charles O'Neill	O'Neill, an ex-RAF invalid, was run down and killed while attempting to prevent an army	

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The 'Falls Curfew', (Belfast)	4th July 1970	Zbigniew Uglik	<p>saracen from entering Omar Street. The army claimed this was an accident.</p> <p>This victim was a Londoner of Polish extraction in Belfast on holiday. He was in the Raglan Street area at the time the trouble erupted and was taken in by a local resident for safety. At 1 a.m. he climbed over the back wall to fetch his camera from his hotel and was shot dead by an army sniper. The army said they thought he was a gunman.</p>	
Fatal shooting in a riot	8th July 1971	Seamus Cusack Desmond Beattie	<p>The Army alleged that Cusack was carrying a rifle and Beattie a nail bomb when they were shot during a street disturbance in Derry. Civilian witness disputed that this was the case.</p>	<p>i. The SDLP left Stormont in protest that a public inquiry had been refused.</p> <p>ii. Lord Glifford, an English barrister conducted an unofficial inquiry.</p>
Covert military activity	23rd Oct. 1971	James McLaughlin and two others	<p>Army marksmen on the roof of a building in Newry at night shot these three bank robbers. The soldiers said they had just planted a bomb at the bank and opened fire after ordering them to 'Halt' three times.</p>	<p>i. A claim for damages against the Ministry of Defence by the administratrix of one of the deceased was rejected by the House of Lords in 1979 on the grounds that shooting was reasonable in the circumstances.</p> <p>ii. The European Commission of Human</p>

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Miscellaneous shooting	9th Nov. 1971	Kathleen Thompson	The circumstances of this shooting are confused. Press coverage at the time concentrated on the first tarring and feathering incident. Local residents claimed that Mrs. Thompson was shot by an army marksman while standing in her back garden.	Rights has admitted an application and is expected to give its opinion on the matter soon. There seems to have been little official or unofficial action if any.
"Bloody Sunday"	30th Jan. 1972	Jack Duddy Patrick Doherty Hugh Gilmore Bernard McGuigan John Young Michael McDaid William Nash Michael Kelly Kevin McElhinney James Wray Gerald McKinney Gerald Donaghy William KcKinney	The deceased were killed when paratroopers opened fire on a largely peaceful anti-internment rally in Derry. The military witnesses alleged that every one of the dead and wounded was a gunman or nail or petrol bomber. All the civilian witnesses testified that none of the dead or injured was in possession of a gun or bomb. The civilian witnesses included many British, Irish and foreign journalists.	i. The Widgery Tribunal concluded that the army was fired upon first but that it could not be said with certainty whether any of the deceased or wounded had been shot whilst holding a gun or bomb. The shooting by the soldiers in the Glenfada Park area was described as "reckless". ii. An unofficial inquiry held under the auspices of the International League for the Rights of Man concluded that the evidence supported the view that the soldiers fired first and that the Widgery report had certain other significant procedural and substantive flaws.

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"Shoot-to-Kill"	1st March 1972	John Maughan Michael Connors	<p>These two youths, members of the travelling people (or "gipsies"), were shot by the RUC while in a car with two others in Belfast. According to Michael McDonagh, one of the survivors, they had gone out for a drink, had parked the car in a carpark and when the police arrived and approached the vehicle McDonagh tried to get out but was prevented by one of the other occupants and then the car sped off. Three times the police called on them to 'Stop' then opened fire. The police said they went to investigate a suspicious vehicle and as they approached it one of the occupants appeared to go for a gun. They dived for cover then gave chase. They claimed that 4 shots were then fired from the car and they replied with 6. The vehicle with the deceased inside was later found abandoned at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. No weapons were recovered.</p>	<p>iii. There were no prosecutions.</p> <p>i. An inquest held on 4th January 1973 returned an open verdict.</p> <p>ii. There were no prosecutions.</p>
"Shoot-to-Kill"	4th March 1972	Albert Kavanagh	<p>Sean Fox and Albert Kavanagh, IRA volunteers, were planting a bomb at a factory in Belfast when they saw the police</p>	<p>Fox was eventually convicted on a variety of</p>

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			<p>approach some 300-400 yards away. They ran off but encountered a fence. According to Fox, Kavanagh decided to give himself up and stood with his hands up. Fox himself attempted to scale the fence. When the police arrived they shot both men. Kavanagh was killed and Fox was seriously injured. The army arrived and ordered an ambulance for Fox. The RUC claimed that Fox and Kavanagh had opened fire first as they ran off and that they were hit as police returned fire.</p>	charges.
Rubber Bullet Fatality	20th April 1972	Francis Rowntree	<p>Civilian sources claimed that Francis, a boy of 11½, was hit on the head by a rubber bullet fired at point blank range by a soldier in a passing saracen as he and his friend emerged from Divis Flats, Belfast. A disturbance was in progress at the time. A surgeon confirmed that the injuries sustained were consistent with this evidence.</p>	There were no prosecutions.
Covert Military Operation	12th May 1972	Patrick McVeigh	<p>McVeigh was killed by a hail of bullets from a civilian car which passed him as he talked to a vigilante patrol of Catholic Ex-Service Men in West Belfast. Four others were wounded. The army issued a</p>	<p>i. The Ministry of Defence was sued by McVeigh's dependants.</p> <p>ii. There were no</p>

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Rubber Bullet Fatality	16th July 1972	Tobias Molloy	<p>series of conflicting statements but eventually claimed that shots were fired at one of their plainclothes units and fire was returned. Forensic tests carried out to establish whether McVeigh had been carrying a gun proved negative.</p> <p>Molloy, a volunteer in the Official IRA, was part of a crowd returning from Lifford, Co. Donegal, to Strabane, which became involved in a riot with the army at the border. Friends claimed he took no part in the disturbance but was returning from the same dance as many of those who were involved. It was also alleged that he was shot at point blank range.</p>	<p>prosecutions.</p> <p>There were no prosecutions arising from this incident.</p>
Covert Military Operation	27th Sept. 1972	David Rooney	<p>Rooney and his friend Brendan Brennan were shot from a passing car in St. James Cres., West Belfast. Brennan survived. The army issued a statement claiming that Rooney and Brennan had opened fire on one of their plainclothes "surveillance" patrols. Civilian witnesses denied that there had been any shooting prior to the shots from the car.</p>	<p>i. A statement was read in Catholic churches the following Sunday condemning Rooney's murder.</p> <p>ii. There were no prosecutions.</p>
Miscellaneous Shooting	1st Oct. 1972	Michael Hayes	<p>According to civilian witnesses, Michael Hayes, was</p>	<p>There were no prosecutions.</p>

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returning with friends from a social at a school in West Belfast when he was shot by the army. He had gone on ahead of his companions reputedly to let the baby-sitter go home. Some minutes after leaving their company his friends said they heard a solitary shot but did not discover who the victim was until next day. The army issued a series of conflicting reports in which they claimed to have opened fire at a group of 2 or 3 men who were acting suspiciously and one of whom had produced a gun. No weapons were found near the body of the deceased.

Miscellaneous
Shooting

23rd Feb. 1973

Kevin Heatley

Heatley, aged 12, was shot by an army night patrol in Newry. The army alleged he was a gunman and had discharged a low velocity shot from a handgun at the patrol and that they had returned fire in self defence. At the trial the Crown argued that the deceased was not guilty of any crime and that it was unreasonable for the army to have shot him.

The soldier responsible for Kevin Heatley's death was convicted of manslaughter. The verdict was overturned however, by the Northern Ireland Court of Criminal Appeal on the grounds that several procedural irregularities had occurred, the most material being that a statement made by the accused which was not proved in evidence as part of the Crown case was put to him in cross examination.

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
Rubber Bullet Fatality	17th May 1973	Thomas Friel	<p>Seamus, the brother of the deceased, alleged that he and Thomas had been returning home to Creggan Heights, Derry, around midnight and that a group of soldiers had jumped out from behind a hedge and fired a rubber bullet hitting the deceased on the head. Seamus claimed there was no disturbance at the time although he learned that there had been one earlier. An army statement claimed that a "leading rioter" was hit by a rubber bullet fired at a range of between 25 and 30 yards.</p>	<p>i. The RUC conducted an investigation into the incident, but there were no prosecutions.</p>
"Shoot-to-Kill"	7th August 1974	Patrick McElhone	<p>An army platoon on a surveillance mission in Co. Tyrone encountered McElhone working on his father's farm, questioned him then moved off. Later the patrol reached McElhone's house and called him out for questioning. His parents said the soldiers shook him. Annoyed with this treatment he walked off. He was pursued by Lance Corporal Jones and shot dead in a field out of sight of his parents and the other members of the patrol. It was an uncontested fact at the trial that the McElhones were not involved with politics nor connected with any paramilitary organisation.</p>	<p>Lance Corporal Jones was charged with murder but acquitted on the grounds that it was reasonable in the circumstances for him to shoot and that a soldiers training precluded shooting to incapacitate rather than shooting to kill. The case eventually went to the House of Lords by way of case stated by the Attorney-General. Their Lordships declined to specify the legal rules governing the use of firearms by security force personnel in Northern Ireland.</p>

Classification
of Incident

Date of Incident

Names of victims

Summary of Evidence

Official and Unofficial
Action Taken

Lance Corporal Jones told the court that he feared the deceased was going to warn a terrorist unit of the patrol's presence and that he ordered him to halt and warned that he would shoot if he failed to do so.

Plastic Bullet
Fatality

28th August 1975

Stephen Geddis

About 30 boys aged between 7 and 13 had set fire to cushions in the roadway near Divis Flats and then threw stones at soldiers who tried to remove them. After firing one plastic bullet which hit a child on the ankle without causing serious injury, the soldiers rushed the youngsters and fired another baton round. This hit Stephen Geddis on the head. He died 2 days later. By all accounts Stephen was a quiet and inoffensive child and was an onlooker at the disturbance.

There were no
prosecutions.

"Shoot-to-Kill"

13th Sept. 1975

Leo Norney

According to civilian witnesses, Leo Norney, aged 17, was a passenger in a taxi in West Belfast just before he was killed. He got out to take a short cut across waste ground and was shot by a member of an army patrol. The army alleged that they had been fired upon by 2 gunmen and had returned fire killing one. They also claimed to have "positive evidence" that Norney was a gunman but this evidence was

There were no
prosecutions.

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
			never produced. After the incident the army searched Norney's house without telling his parents of his death.	
"Shoot-to-Kill"	13th Sept. 1975	Joseph Cleary	Cleary was taken from his girlfriend's house near Forkhill, S. Armagh for questioning by an SAS unit. He was in the company of a number of people at the time and they testified that he was kicked and beaten as he was dragged off. According to the army he was shot while trying to escape.	i. Local politicians called for an inquiry. iii. There were no prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	12th June 1976	Liam Prince	Prince was shot dead as he approached an army checkpoint in Co. Armagh.	
Miscellaneous Shooting	14th August 1976	Majella O'Hare	Majella O'Hare, aged 12, was one of a party of several children walking to Sunday morning confession down a country road near Whitecross, S. Armagh. A unit of about 15 soldiers was deployed around the area. Civilian witnesses claimed there was only one short retort from an army machine gun. The army initially alleged that the child was killed by a gunman. Later they admitted to firing	There was an RUC investigation but no prosecutions.

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
Plastic Bullet Fatality	4th Oct. 1976	Brian Stewart	<p>and said that Majella was killed in cross-fire. The RUC established that the bullet which killed her was fired from an army weapon.</p> <p>The army claimed that one of their patrols was attacked by a mob of about 400 youths in West Belfast and that a plastic baton round was fired at an identified ringleader. Having hit this target it was alleged that a soldier attempted to render first aid but was attacked. Civilian witnesses claimed that there was no riot at all at the time. TV camera crews failed to find any evidence that one had taken place when they arrived on the scene. Eyewitnesses also testified that Brian had left home only a few minutes before being fatally injured and had no time to become involved even if a riot had been in progress, much less to assume the role of ringleader. Some of the civilian witnesses said the soldiers tried to drag the injured boy by his heels.</p>	<p>i. The case was admitted by the European Commission of Human Rights.</p> <p>ii. There were no prosecutions.</p>
"Shoot-to-Kill"	4th August 1977	Jack McCartan	<p>The deceased was shot in the back as he left the Andersonstown Social Club of which he was the manager.</p>	<p>There were no prosecutions.</p>

Classification of Incident	Date of Incident	Names of Victims	Summary of Evidence	Official and Unofficial Action Taken
			<p>The army claimed that one shot was fired at them in the vicinity and they replied with a single round. The RUC claimed to have recovered this slug and declared that forensic tests had established that McCartan was not killed by an army bullet. Later Fr. Faul and others found another slug and gave it to the police for examination. Civilian witnesses denied hearing any shooting before McCartan was killed.</p>	
"Shoot-to-Kill"	12th Dec. 1977	Colm McNutt	<p>The army claimed that McNutt was involved in a hi-jack attempt on an unmarked military patrol car. Civilian sources alleged he was shot on the street without warning.</p>	There were no prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	26th Feb. 1978	Paul Duffy	<p>The army claimed that Duffy, a volunteer in the Provisional IRA was shot by an undercover unit lying in wait at an arms dump. It was said that he was challenged but refused to halt and was shot while trying to escape. Republican sources alleged that he was shot without warning.</p>	There were no prosecutions.
"Shoot-to-Kill"	10th June 1978	Denis Heaney	<p>The army claimed that Heaney, a volunteer in the Provisional IRA, was shot while trying to hi-jack an</p>	There were no prosecutions.