

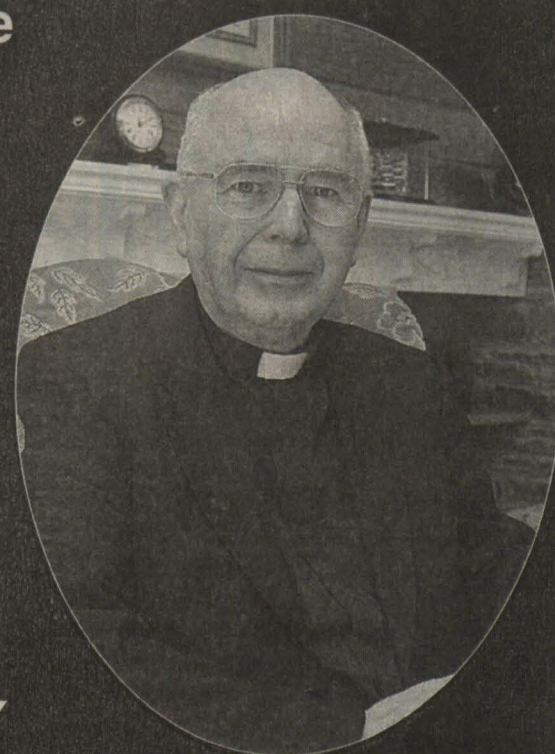
It is difficult to believe that 30 years have passed - 30 long years. Rossville Street brings back many memories. I spent many happy years here, before 1972. But that day changed everything. Rossville Street has never been the same. Derry has never been the same. The life of many families was changed and changed utterly.

Here we are, 30 years later, and

those terrible sights and sounds are still etched indelibly on our minds and souls. I am wearing the stole that I wore on this day 30 years ago. For the last 30 years, it has rested beside a picture in my study, a picture of Jackie Duddy. It is one of my most treasured possessions.

It is a time for quiet reflection and prayer.

- BISHOP EDWARD DALY



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FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1972

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The skies wept, too, as Derry laid its dead to rest

Two pictures that need no words to tell their story. Poignantly they illustrate the heartbreak that is Derry's.

IRELAND WAS UNITED in grief on Wednesday. St. Mary's Church in the Creggan estate was the centre of world attention for a poignant hour as Derry buried its murdered dead.

Church and State, priests and people, joined in a unique ceremony which expressed the emotion of a sorrowing nation.

From north and south, from east and west they came, the mourning thousands, to honour the dead, to comfort the bereaved, to pledge by their living presence a Christian response to horrific tragedy.

There were few dry eyes among the distinguished congregation. Outside the thronging thousands ignored the bitter cold, and even the driving rain seemed Heaven's tears.

There were the 200 priests from every corner of the land, most making their first visit to Derry on this sad pilgrimage.

There were the hundreds of stricken relatives, sustained however by the overwhelming manifestation of a national grief.

There were the thousands of people from all parts of the land, many of whom had made long and arduous journeys to be present.

There were the deeply affected thousands of local people from every area, every street, of the city, present in mourning accord to share in yet another tragic but historic occasion in the

serried story of their city, on ground hallowed centuries ago by the blood of martyrs.

There was the angelically-rendered music from the choir, which blended so wonderfully with the rich liturgy of Church ceremonial, performed beneath the blinding glare of twentieth century communication paraphernalia.

Heart-Rending Ceremony

There were the central figures of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Farren, Bishop of Derry, officiating at the most heart-rending ceremony of his long episcopate, and the

twelve black-robed priests, who concelebrated the Solemn Requiem Mass with him, which had drawn together such a vast and reverent multitude.

Seven of these priests had, seventy-two hours earlier, shared with their people in the Bogside the terror unleashed on the streets and risked injury and death to bring succour and the Last Rites of the Church to dead and dying.

And, before the high altar, thirteen coffins reposed, the stark reminders of the purpose of the sombre gathering, containing the remains of thirteen young men, struck down ere they could experience a normal

life span. There was His Eminence Cardinal Conway, an impressive figure in his traditional garb of a Prince of the Church, Most Rev. Dr. Anthony MacFeely, Bishop of Raphoe, come to underline the identity of feeling of his neighbouring diocese with the people of Derry, with whom he has so many personal ties; there were five Irish Government Ministers, symbols of the nation's homage to suffering Derry; nine brightly-robed Mayors from Twenty-six County cities and towns, representing their people present in spirit if unable to make the journey physically; there were the elected public representatives of all the people from the northernmost end to the southernmost tip of the country, illustrating the indivisibility of the land and the nation.

Many of the relatives, overcome by the immensity of the tragedy, broke down and wept. Doctors and Knights of Malta moved swiftly and noiselessly to give medical aid and comfort to those whose emotions became uncontrollable as the true significance of the size of the loss struck with stunning clarity.

Sorrow and Compassion

The crowded church was hushed as His Lordship put in words the thoughts of everyone, in slow and measured tones which illustrated his

own deep feeling for his bereaved flock. He spoke in sorrow and with compassion and appealed for Christian forbearance in the face of the terrible events that had made necessary the nation-wide act of homage in the Creggan church.

And then, as the ceremony ended, began the last sad journey. One by one the coffins were borne out of the church, down the aisle by relatives and friends, the congregation standing in final salutation to the dead.

First there was the funeral procession of Bernard McGulgan, then John Young, then Jackie Duddy, then Jim Wray, then Gerard Donaghy, then Michael McDaid, then

William McKinney, whose body was transferred to the chapel mortuary for burial yesterday.

Then together, to be buried side by side, came the remains of William Nash, Kevin McElhinney, Hugh Gilmore, Patrick Doherty and Michael Kelly.

The remains of Gerald McKinney were removed to Iskaheen for burial in Iskaheen graveyard.

Weeping Mourners

As the funerals moved down the short hill to the city cemetery many of the

Continued on Page 3



Bloody Sunday

January 30th, 1972

Want to know why unionists are angry?

IT'S NOW 30 years since the day they call "Bloody Sunday" happened. The inquiry is up and running and already it is the most expensive in British legal history and it may not even be past the halfway point yet. Some say it will cost £100 million; others say that amount won't even look at it. What price the truth, they say.

by Gregory Campbell, MP, MLA

The revisionists who want the world to believe their story present it like this: Catholics were marching for their civil rights; the British government was determined to teach them a lesson so it sent in the Paras.

The Paras did what Paras do best and 13 innocent young men lay dead after a peaceful march. The unionists feel guilty now, so they keep their heads down hoping it will all blow

over, and the nationalists will give over whinging and moaning, accept the new inquiry and get on with it.

Well, so much for wishful thinking. Now for the real world.

In the four weeks before that day in Londonderry, the following violence was carried out by the various factions of the IRA: nine separate bomb attacks on commercial and security force premises; its separate shooting incidents, including an 80-minute gun battle, gelignite and nail-bomb attacks.

A robbery occurred where 157 British army uniforms were stolen and several soldiers were wounded. Just three days before the march two RUC officers were callously murdered less than a mile from where the march was due to start.

This is not an exhaustive list but it does give some idea of what was going on when Martin McGuinness was second-in-command of the Provisional IRA in Londonderry, as he has recently confirmed.

Disorder

There was, of course, disorder and violence in many other parts of Northern Ireland and internment had been used as an unwelcome measure against republicans. It was in this context that the march occurred, with many soldiers fearing for their lives as they pre-

pared for what they believed was going to be (and turned out to be) a violent confrontation.

Thirty years on, there are going to be hundreds of witnesses called to give evidence regarding what they saw, heard and did on that day. Given the thousands on the march, and the hundreds of soldiers on duty, is there going to be anyone anywhere who has not only the razor-sharp memory going back to that time but who was exactly in the right position at just the right time to see enough to be certain, not only as to what happened, but to relate the motives of those soldiers who fired their rounds?

Of course, McGuinness has already said he will not be naming any other members of the IRA. Openness apparently is to be demanded of the Paras but not of the Provos.

The IRA was actively carrying out bomb and gun attacks right through January, and we are expected to believe that they suddenly took rest and recuperation on this particular day, even when some republicans have said that, at least, one civilian gunman was seen and photographed at an early stage in the day's proceedings.

There is unionist anger at the inquiry, its cost and its duration. There

is even more anger at the fact that it has continued for two years up to this point, and its proceedings have been summarised every day of its sittings on local radio and television.

Local newspapers carry extensive coverage of witness evidence each week. It goes on and on and on and on. This is happening while at the same time there is no inquiry into the events that occurred at that time and since that have allegedly involved the person who is at present the Minister in Northern Ireland with responsibility for the education of our children: Martin McGuinness.

Civil rights

The demand, they said, was for civil rights. One of their leaders said at around the time of Bloody Sunday: "When we get our civil rights there will be no revenge."

Thirty years later, what has been the result of that campaign? The west bank of Londonderry, where the march took place, is now 99 per cent Roman Catholic. 65,000 people with fewer than 1,000 of them Protestants.

Thousands of jobs have been created in recent years across the whole city, which is about 25 per cent Protestant, but only about 10 per cent of them for that community.



Sinn Féin MLA Mitchel McLaughlin.

"The Paras did what Paras do best and 13 innocent young men lay dead after a peaceful march."

The Bloody Sunday "Pilgrimage of pain"

The readings this evening express some aspects of God's message of comfort, peace, consolation, support, hope, truth, justice and healing on this special 30th anniversary remembrance of Bloody Sunday.

In the first reading from the prophet Jeremiah, God is telling his people that his ear is finely tuned to hear the mourning and weeping of those who suffer. God cares about innocent suffering and he will offer hope and healing to those who trust in him. The second reading from the letter of St. Paul to the Romans emphasises this theme. God's steadfast love and faithful presence promised in the Old Testament is fulfilled and realised in Christ the Messiah and saviour.

He shows in word and action by His death and resurrection that nothing can ever come between us and the love of God.

Even terrible things and fearful sufferings will not overcome God's Love, which is eternal. These promises and firmly held beliefs are a precious part of our faith, heritage. But I'm sure many of you on that awful day 30 years ago and many times since must have questioned where was this consolation, this healing, this peace? The journey of grief for you, as we said at the beginning, has been an intensely private, intimate pilgrimage of pain.

Emptiness

Any death leaves loss, pain, grief, emptiness. The men who died on Bloody Sunday were very strong and active and the violent way in which they died along with the untimeliness of their deaths must have added greatly to your grief, loss and pain. So, while the personal nature of your grief is very important,

this public dimension of how they died and what was said about them afterwards had compounded your loss, has added to your anguish and frustrated your efforts to grieve or begin to move towards coming to terms with your pain.

It is here that we must introduce the words of the Gospel read here this evening. The TRUTH - Jesus Christ himself - says that His truth will make us free. He offers us the profound freedom and peace and reconciliation of the children of God through truth and justice.

Since the 25th anniversary of Bloody Sunday important steps have been taken in establishing a new inquiry. Just as the original hurt was increased by distortion of the truth and by violation of the dead and injured, it is our hope that the path of reconciliation, healing and peace can be advanced by the telling of truth about the victims and how they died.

Innocence

Their innocence is crucially important and precious to you, their loved ones, and the restoration of their good name would contribute greatly to your search for the kind of healing promised in our readings and prayers and all that we hold dear as followers of Christ.

So let us pray for their truth to be told. Let us pray for forgiveness, reconciliation and peace. These ideals of our Christian life need the help and inspiration of prayer if they are to be realised. We need God's grace in our human weakness, just as we need His healing and loving touch in our pain and sorrow. Let us pray at this Mass for the peace that only He, the Saviour of the world can give.

FOR ACTRESS Eva Birthistle accepting a role in Jimmy McGovern's 'Sunday' would prove to be her biggest challenge to date. London-based Eva has appeared on stage in productions including *The Calpurnia*, *Bold Girls*, and *Steel Magnolias*. On television she has appeared in *In Deep*, *Ghost Squad*, *Making The Cut*, and *Glenroe*. Her film roles include parts in *Borstal Boy*, *Salvatore*, *The American*, *Miracle at Midnight*, *All Souls Day* and *Goodnight*.

Eva Birthistle and Ciaran McMenamin.

But tackling Bloody Sunday and the harrowing story of Maura Young stretched her emotions to the limit. This week following Monday's screening of 'Sunday' on Channel Four, Eva has received plaudits in the press for her powerful portrayal of a young Derry woman grappling with the unthinkable.

The actress had lived in Derry nine years, giving her an added insight into her role.

"When I came to Derry when I was 14 I didn't know much about Bloody Sunday but over the

years I learned more about the facts. I lived in Derry and went to school there. When preparing for 'Sunday' I did learn a lot more about Derry's history including internment and voting back in the 60s and 70s," she said.

"I learned even more through talking and spending time with Maura and Leo Young and visiting the Bloody Sunday Centre. I have a much better understanding of what happened on that day."

Eva explained that taking one of the lead roles in a film dealing with such an emotionally charged subject was very demanding, yet rewarding. 'Sunday' is not like anything I have taken part in before and it has undoubtedly been the best thing I have been involved with.

"I am proud to have been a part of that film because of its nature. This is a drama documentary based on fact, people's lives and memories."

"Therefore there is a higher level of importance attached to it and personally I approached

differently for this reason. I was much more nervous with Sunday; and I wanted to do it justice. It was nerve wrecking but the families were very supportive throughout," she said.

The first screening of 'Sunday' to the families of the dead and those wounded on Bloody Sunday proved an emotional experience for Eva.

"It was an extraordinary experience watching the film with 70 people, most of whom were connected in some way with Bloody Sunday or those people who were murdered on that day. It was a very emotional experience. I wanted the families to be happy with the film and their response was very encouraging."

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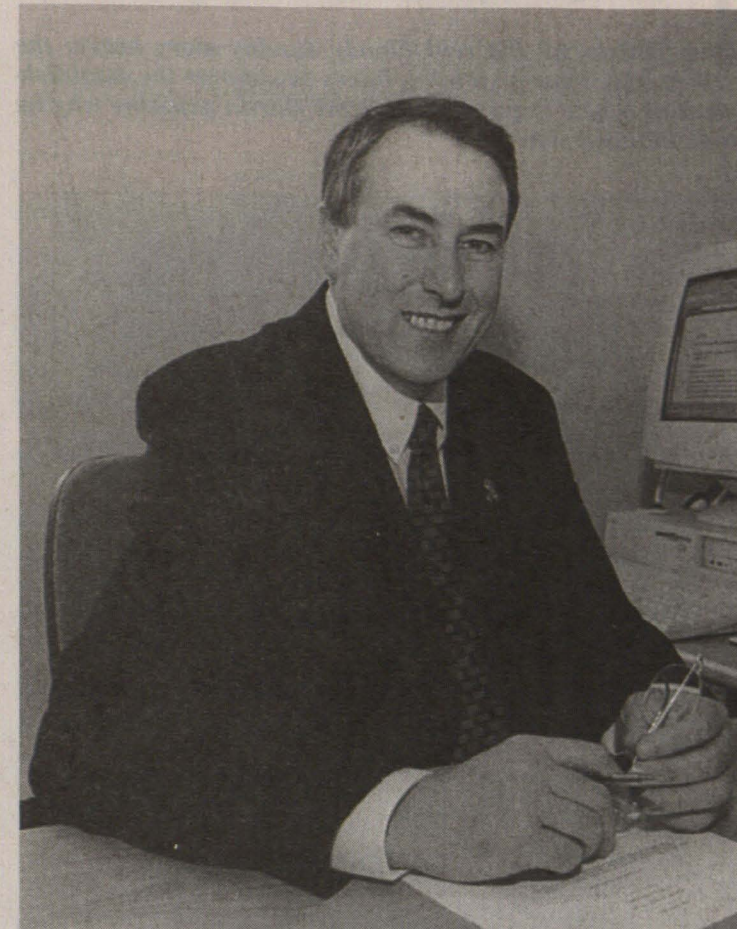
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Bloody Sunday

January 30th, 1972

A day that changed lives forever

- Mitchel McLaughlin



Sinn Féin MLA Mitchel McLaughlin.

ON JANUARY 30th, 1972, Derry and the world awakened to a new day just like so many others but for many families in Derry that day would change their lives forever.

By teatime on that Sunday afternoon, 30 women would be widowed, 19 children would lose a father, 20 parents would lose a son, 99 siblings would lose a brother, a week later another child would be born, never to see his father and a few months later another woman would lose a husband and the tragic events of that day.

• By: Mitchel McLaughlin MLA

As Derry prepared to bury its loved ones - British Embassies around the world attempted to bury the truth by telling the world... 'the army fired only at identified targets - at attacking gunmen and bombers.'

Following the worldwide outcry and failure of the British Government's black propaganda machine to convince sceptical people and governments as to its version of events the then British Prime Minister, Ted Heath, appointed his government's Lord Chief Justice, Widgery, to carry out an inquiry with the instruction not to forget that, 'we are not just involved in a military war over there we are involved in a propaganda war too' and 'so the vilification of the innocent dead and wounded of Bloody Sunday continued and intensified.'

Due to the courage and determined campaigning of the families with the undiminished support of the people of Derry and growing support throughout Ireland and the world, 26 years later, on January 29th 1998, Tony Blair was forced to announce the establishment of a new independent inquiry into the Bloody Sunday Deaths.

The Saville Inquiry was eventually established. Sinn Féin pledge our continued full support and co-operation to the families' in their quest for the truth and hope that Saville and his fellow jurors will establish the truth about events of

30th January 1972.

Doubts

But the inquiry resumed on the 21st January 2002, and growing doubts, not about the integrity of Saville and his colleagues, but about whether or not the British military and political establishment will allow the truth of what was perpetrated on the people of Derry on that day to emerge.

It is for Tony Blair to follow through on the pledge that he made to the families and deliver the type of inquiry promised. One where all relevant documents and evidence in the possession of the British Government would be available to the inquiry.

He should now insist that the obstruction of the Tribunal's efforts, the destruction of evidence by the British Ministry of Defence and the refusal of military witnesses to give evidence in open session should cease immediately. This Tribunal was supposed to be a totally impartial and international inquiry therefore its decisions should and must have superiority over all British domestic courts.

Former and serving British soldiers involved in the Bloody Sunday killings, including those who fired the fatal shots, will not now be required to give their evidence in Derry where the Tribunal has been sitting for the past two years. Military witnesses will give their evidence from a venue in England following an English court's decision that concern for their safety was justified.

The Paras concern for their safety obviously doesn't extend to their Colonel in Chief, Charles, who has made a number of high profile visits to Derry over the years since Bloody Sunday. Nor did it prevent his mother, the British Queen, from visiting Derry just a few months ago and it has not prevented the insensitive decision of the British Ministry of Defence from deploying a fully armed battalion of that despised regiment just 13 miles from the scene of the murders during this, the 30th anniversary of Bloody Sunday.

Scared

But the Paras, the cream of the British Army,

are scared to come face to face with the unarmed relatives and friends of the people they shot down in cold blood 30 years ago this week. They argued that making them "run the risk" of testifying in Derry would violate their right to life under the European Convention on Human Rights. What about the rights of the families to have a fair and open investigation into state killings as required by the European Convention?

As a result of partisan decisions taken by English judges, in English courts, Irish people are once more denied natural justice. The citizens of Derry are denied the right to see the perpetrators of mass murder on their streets being cross-examined in the Tribunal that was specifically established in the words of the British Prime Minister himself, to "establish the truth of events in Derry on 30th January, 1972".

But the 14 citizens of Derry were not the only casualties of that day 30 years ago. The Civil Rights Association also died that day on the streets of Derry.

This was the result of a British and Stormont government mindset that seen a military, security response as the only option available to political agitation for an end to institutionalised sectarian discrimination in voting, housing and employment.

Military

This approach gave us the attacks on Civil Rights marches by the RUC and the 'B' Specials, to internment without trial, to Bloody Sunday - military responses to political problems.

It was the security response - and I have no doubt that it was a decision taken at the highest level of government - permeated by this mindset to send the Paras into the Bogside that precipitated the events of the next 25 years.

It created a whole generation that would no longer accept the role of subject, of second class citizen and the right of Britain to occupy any part of our country unopposed.

What is required is political solutions to political problems and Sinn Féin is endeavouring to create the climate where that is what happens.

personally I approached it differently for this reason. I was much more nervous with 'Sunday'; and I wanted to do it justice. It was nerve wrecking but the families were very supportive throughout."

Birthistle heaps praise on the powerful script penned by Jimmy McGovern.

"As an actress everything was there on the page in Jimmy McGovern's script. Such a powerful script makes our job easier."

In the lead role, Ema, Gillen-born actor, Ciaran McMenamin shares his feelings of his co-star. "This was, without doubt, the most difficult project I have been involved with in my acting career and to learn about, watch and read the story of what happened to Leo Young is something I have never experienced before."

'Sunday' is about what was organised to happen to the people of Derry on that day. It was very moving to see the end product after spending so much time with Leo and Maura Young."



Bernie Quigley (centre), sister of Jackie Duddy, pictured at Wednesday's memorial service.



Michael Bridge (right), who was wounded on Bloody Sunday, pictured at this week's service.

"Derry has never been the same"

- Bishop Edward Daly

THOUSANDS OF Derry people stood side by side in silence as the Retired Bishop of Derry, Most Rev. Dr. Edward Daly, led a minute's silence in the Bogside on Wednesday, 30 years after the first fatal shots were fired on Bloody Sunday.

• by Brendan McDaid

Following the silent memorial, Bishop Daly revealed how he was wearing the same stole he wore on Bloody Sunday - for the first time since that day.

He said, "It has been resting ever since in my study beside a picture of Jackie Duddy in his boxing gloves; the picture that everyone knows and which has become famous. It is my most treasured possession and it is my link to that day and to the victims."

He continued: "It's hard to believe 30 years have passed, 30 hard years. Rossville Street brings back many, many happy years here, before 1972. But that day changed everything."

"Rossville Street has never been the same. Derry has never been the

same. So many lives and families were changed on that day and changed utterly. Here we are in the precise time at mid afternoon and those same sights are still etched on the mind."

Rededicating the memorial to those who were shot dead in the Bogside, he added: "May their memory and this memorial be a reminder to us of the fruits of injustice which blighted this place for so long. We also remember other victims here, and in Afghanistan, the Middle East and New York or whatever race or nation is suffering."

"Peaceful future"

Bishop Daly asked for a "peaceful future" where every man woman and child will be treated with dignity, where human and civil rights will be respected; where human life is seen as sacred; where justice is done and seem to be done; where all citizens can conduct their lives in safety and in peace.

Martin McGuinness MP and Derry's Deputy Mayor, Col. Peter Anderson joined representatives from each of the bereaved families and those wounded on Bloody Sunday as they laid bouquets at the refurbished site which was rededicated in memory of the dead.

During the service a new plaque with a map of the Bogside and a picture of

the Civil Rights march of January 30th, 1972, was unveiled by Bishop Daly with assistance from Jackie Duddy's sister, Jackie.

Singer Caitriona O'Leary also sang an Irish lament.

An obviously moved Mickey McKinney, whose brother Willie was killed on Bloody Sunday, said after the service: "It was good to see Derry support this because this extends more than the families and the wounded. It goes out into the city itself. We have received great support from the people."

Mr. McGuinness commented afterwards that Bishop Daly had echoed the sentiments of the people of Derry.

The Deputy Mayor added: "The crowds that have come out here today are the best testament to how successful a memorial Derry has kept to the dead. It was a very poignant and very personal tribute."

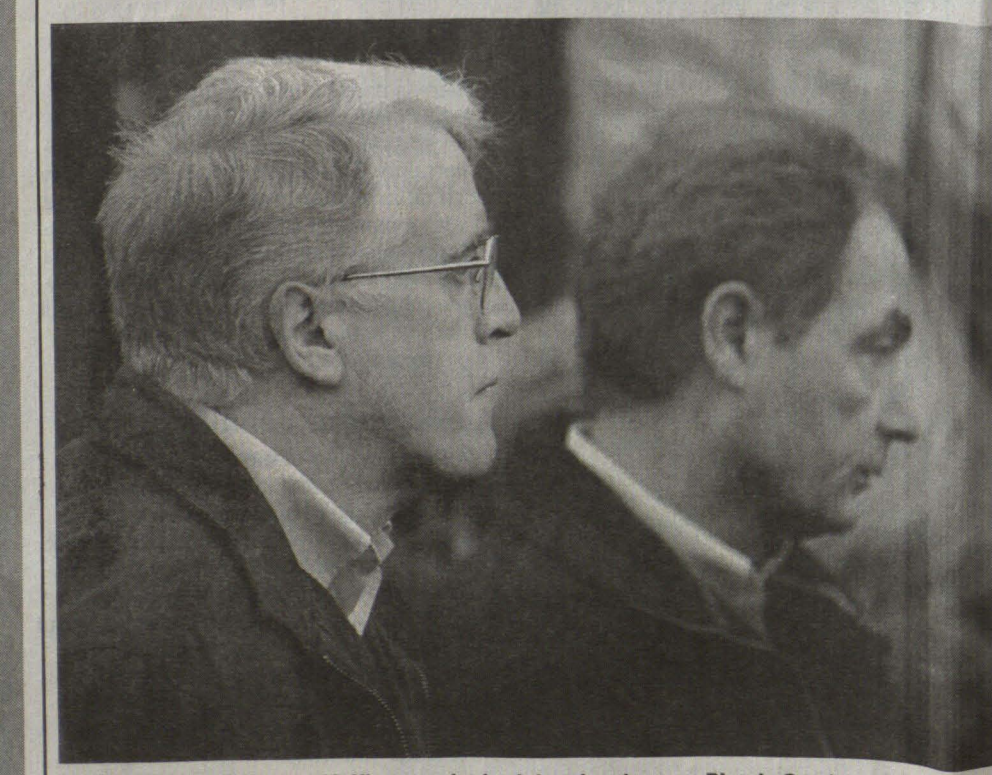
"Judging by the number of people here today I think that there will be peace. These ideals of our Christian life need the help and inspiration of prayer if they are to be realised. We need God's grace in our human weakness, just as we need His healing and loving touch in our pain and sorrow. Let us pray at this Mass for the peace that only He, the Saviour of the world can give."

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John Kelly and Michael McKinney, who both lost brothers on Bloody Sunday.



Eileen Doherty-Green (left), wife of Paddy Doherty, pictured during Wednesday's service at Rossville Street.

Bloody Sunday

January 30th, 1972

In 1997 Geoff Martin, editor of the *News Letter*, the Belfast daily with the unionist hue, made a very courageous decision when he decided to break ranks with the majority opinion in the unionist community and called on the British

Truth does not come with a 'Catholic' or 'Protestant' label

WAS not in the Bogside on January 30, 1972, though perhaps I should have been. Like many Protestant teenagers of that era, I liked to think of myself as being sufficiently broad-minded to contemplate the possibility that we actually did have a civil rights problem in Northern Ireland; that alleged discrimination was not merely the figment of fertile republican imaginations.

The idea that 'the civil rights people' might actually have a case was much more difficult for our parents to grapple with. God-fearing, dyed-in-the-wool Presbyterians that most of them were, they would rather have cut off a hand than deliberately treat another human being unfairly.

And so the idea that others practised willful discrimination on their behalf, and by implication for their benefit, was rejected and resented.

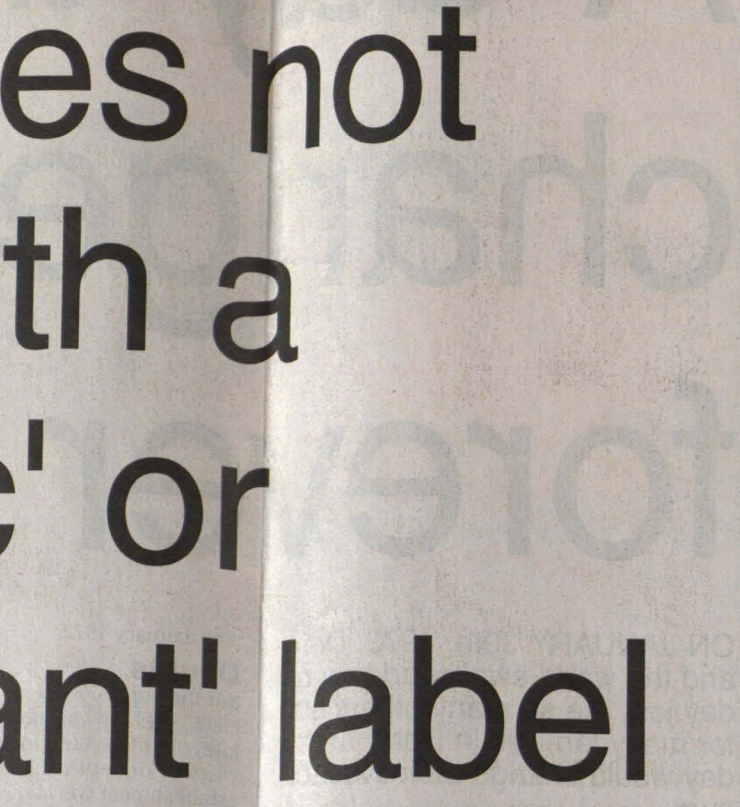
We young ones didn't mind being at odds with parental perceptions. Just emerged from the Sixties, we were still preaching how times really were a-changing, and how mothers and fathers throughout the land, should not criticise what they could not understand.

The sad truth is that our interest in the Civil Rights Movement was embarrassingly shallow and transient.

We knew things had turned nasty in places less tranquil than the rolling foothills of mid-Antrim. But there were girlfriends to court, football matches to play, records to buy, exams to prepare for, careers to plot. Derry was 70 miles away across the Sperrins but it might as well have been light years away.

And so I was not in, or near, the Bogside on what became known as Bloody Sunday.

government to apologise for Bloody Sunday. For his trouble he got three hundred angry phone calls, the largest ever response - before or since - to any article in the *News Letter*. Many regard Mr. Martin's move as a defining moment in the



long fight to get the real Bloody Sunday story heard: the 'voice of unionism' joining forces to support the establishment of a new inquiry. Here Geoff Martin explains why he took that decision...



• Geoff Martin, Editor, News Letter

same again. And of course, they never were. Thirty years on, and Bloody Sunday has not been forgotten. Certainly not by the people of the Bogside. Not by anyone who was there at the time, or might have been.

Many terrible atrocities followed, and unionists are quick to point out that most have been committed by republicans. But I suspect that most unionists also remember exactly where they were and what they were doing on Bloody Sunday, as tends to be the case when events occur which shock us to the core and challenge forever our understanding of human nature.

Eight bewildered Protestants

In those quiet moments after we heard the news on January 30, 1972, eight Protestants in a small country house in County Antrim could only contemplate the event with a mixture of horror, astonishment and bewilderment. A tragedy had occurred. There was no other way to describe it.

Today, it would be difficult to choose eight Protestants at random and find a majority prepared to concur with the Catholic view that the British Army did make terrible mistakes and that 13 innocent people died as a consequence.

Objectivity has been inhibited by the belief that for years on end the pain of Bloody Sunday has been cynically exploited by republicans for political gain, a grubby part of a concerted anti-British propaganda campaign.

Many unionists have developed what amounts to hostility towards that somehow, things really had changed and might never be the

same again. And of course, they never were. Thirty years on, and Bloody Sunday has not been forgotten. Certainly not by the people of the Bogside. Not by anyone who was there at the time, or might have been.

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In those quiet moments after we heard the news on January 30, 1972, eight Protestants in a small country house in County Antrim could only contemplate the event with a mixture of horror, astonishment and bewilderment. A tragedy had occurred. There was no other way to describe it.

Today, it would be difficult to choose eight Protestants at random and find a majority prepared to concur with the Catholic view that the British Army did make terrible mistakes and that 13 innocent people died as a consequence.

Objectivity has been inhibited by the belief that for years on end the pain of Bloody Sunday has been cynically exploited by republicans for political gain, a grubby part of a concerted anti-British propaganda campaign.

Many unionists have developed what amounts to hostility towards that somehow, things really had changed and might never be the

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mistakes which cost innocent people their lives, and suggested that in the light of all the evidence, an apology from the British Government should be forthcoming, the response from readers was unprecedented.

Nearly 300 took the trouble to write letters, the longest of which ran to nine hand-written pages.

On the day the editorial appeared, the switchboard was jammed with more calls than we could handle. Some callers and correspondents seemed incandescent with rage.

How could the *News Letter*, the voice of unionism, suggest such a thing.

The very notion of Britain apologising was unthinkable, if not actually treacherous.

There were, however, some, including a number of politicians, who articulated a sense of relief that what they had been silently thinking, had at last been said.

Their hope was that acknowledging the suffering of those whose lives had been damaged by Bloody Sunday could be part of a necessary healing process, a small but important step on the road to reconciliation.

Many added that a reciprocal gesture from the republican community would not go amiss.

It is understandable that the relatives of Bloody Sunday victims view the Saville inquiry as all-important.

From a wider angle, it represents only the beginnings of a rehabilitative process in Northern Ireland, one in which we all learn to recognise that pain, suffering and even injustice do not come with Catholic or Protestant labels attached.

Truth slowly emerges

In the end it will be down to every individual to devise his or her own personal method of coming to terms with what has happened in this country as the truth slowly emerges.

In her book, *Country of My Skull*, South African journalist Antjie Krog wrote: if you cut yourself off from discovering the truth about your own country, you will one day wake up in a foreign land - a country you no longer know, and will never understand.

Many thanks about Bloody Sunday and countless other tragedies and atrocities have become self-evident over the years, but that does not mean that it is any less important to establish the truth when and where it is possible to do so.

And in the grand scheme of things, learning to live with the truth, when at last we know it, is perhaps just as important. Truth, it turns out, is another of those things we cannot afford to put Catholic or Protestant labels on.

300 angry callers

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JOHN YOUNG (17)
"As I stood there, a small boy in front of me jumped and screamed as if he had been shot. My first impression was that he was play-acting. I had not heard a specific shot. He fell backwards."



MICHAEL MCDABD (20)
"Michael McDavid ran away from the Saracen towards Rossville Street. When he was about 20 yards from the Saracen, I heard a barefooted man fall to the ground. I am not sure exactly where he was when he fell, but I think he was on Rossville Street, close to the rubble barricade."



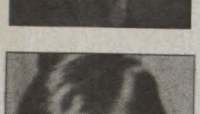
HUGH GILMOUR (17)
"I knew there was something I could do for him. I knew he was dying. I started praying. I couldn't believe what was happening. I was terrified."



KEVIN MCELHINNEY (17)
"My recollection is that I saw the guy actually as he was shot and that the bullet which had hit him also hit the door post causing it to splinter. I cannot recall there being many other people around as I saw the guy falling; people were making themselves scarce."



PATRICK DOHERTY (31)
"We shouted to him from the kitchen window to move. He was only about six to eight feet from Joseph Place. I could see the men already sheltering in the alleyway also shouting to him."



BARNEY MCGUIGAN (41)
"Just as I was being arrested, I noticed Barney McGuigan walking out from the gap between blocks one and two of the Rossville Flats. He was waving a hankie in his left hand."



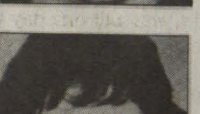
JIM WRAY (22)
"As I heard this single shot, I saw the pavement near the wounded man explode in sparks. At the same time I heard the wounded man groan and I saw his head (which was still lifted towards me) go down slowly towards the pavement. He did not move again and I knew he was dead."



WILLIAM MCKINNEY (27)
"We then attended the man his eyes were still flickering and his mouth was moving but he was still not making any sound. As I unbuttoned his coat or jacket and pulled it back, I could see a mass of blood from the middle of his chest down to his stomach."



GERALD DONAGHEY (17)
"As he lay on the ground, his feet were kicking out. It was obvious to me that he had been shot through the left side as he came into the line of vision of a soldier standing in the alleyway."



GERALD MCKINNEY (34)
"I do recall that when he saw the soldier he threw his hands up in the air and turned to his left to look at him."



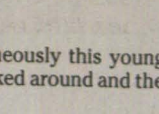
SEAN CARR
"He was remonstrating with the soldiers who had shot Damien Donaghey, pointing at them. I am sure he was not carrying or holding anything or doing anything which could have been perceived as strange."



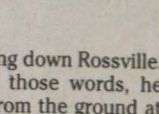
JOHN JOHNSTON (59)
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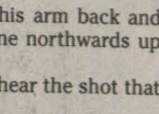
EDDIE DOHERTY
"Donaghey was only 16 or so and I know that Mr. Johnston wanted to let the soldiers know how he felt about them shooting a boy. I recall another shot ringing out and Johnston fell to the ground."



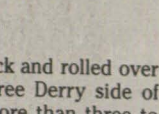
MARY DOHERTY
"I never found out about the photographs of Gerald with nailbombs until a long time after he was killed."



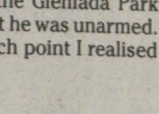
MARY DOHERTY
"It was a few months before we found out because we were in shock and didn't attend any of the meetings at the time."



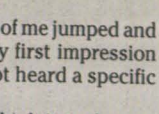
MARY DOHERTY
"I was very angry at the thought of them not letting him get to the hospital. Even the medical officer at the Army post should have sent him on and give him a chance to live."



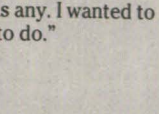
MARY DOHERTY
"They examined him twice at the army post and there were no nailbombs found on him until the police arrived at the scene."



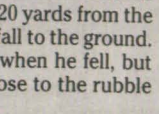
MARY DOHERTY
"Gerald Donaghey had been shot in the area of Abbey Park by a soldier firing from Glendara Park North. He was carried into the home of Raymond Rogan where he was searched for identification. All of the eyewitnesses present in Rogan's house at the time remain adamant that the teenager was not carrying nailbombs."



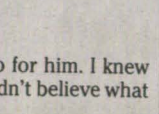
MARY DOHERTY
"A doctor in the house told Rogan and Leo Young that Donaghey had a chance of survival if he was ferried to hospital quickly. They scrambled Donaghey, blood oozing from a gunshot wound to his abdomen, into the back of Rogan's car where a young cradled the semi-conscious teenager's head."



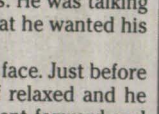
MARY DOHERTY
"But Donaghey did not make it to Altnagelvin until he was dead. His last moments are thought to have been spent in the company of the British military after Rogan and Young were arrested and the car commandeered."



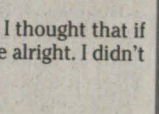
MARY DOHERTY
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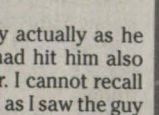
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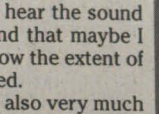
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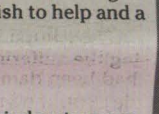
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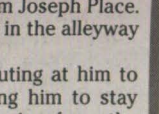
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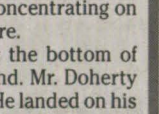
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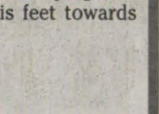
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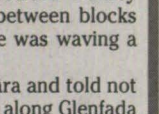
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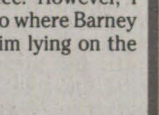
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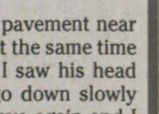
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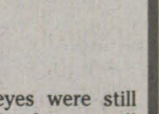
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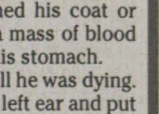
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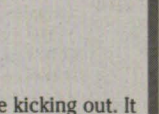
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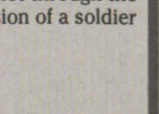
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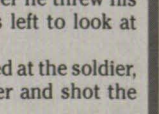
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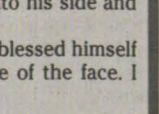
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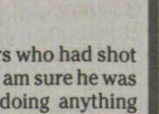
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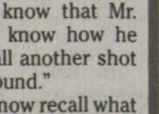
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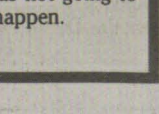
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"As I stood there, a small boy in front of me jumped and screamed as if he had been shot. My first impression was that he was play-acting. I had not heard a specific shot. He fell backwards."



"For the young fellows it was all innocent fun. At the end of Bloody Sunday every youth in Derry went over to hatred, a hatred that was imposed on them. Jack Duddy had his boxing, the other lads had their girls and their dances and the older men were shot down along with them.

"I don't have a memory of Bloody Sunday, it's a living nightmare, a

continuous nightmare. There has always been the 'if' factor - if I had done this or that would it have been different?

"Finding Joseph Friel, Gerald Donaghy and losing my brother on Bloody Sunday was the sorest point of my life. I blamed myself for not finding John - that has been the biggest haunt of my life."

- LEO YOUNG



MOST PEOPLE PREFER
MUNDIES
FULL STRENGTH
SOUTH AFRICAN WINE
Distinct in Quality and Flavour.
Obtainable at all good BARS,
LOUNGES & OFF-LICENCES.

The Derry Journal

3905

FOYLE RADIO TAXIS
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TEN PAGES

TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1972

PRICE - 4p. (BRITAIN & OVERSEAS - 6p.)

Three Funerals Tomorrow

Post-mortems were carried out in Derry yesterday on the thirteen victims of the shootings on Sunday.

Maidstone Men Will Hold Vigils and Token Fast

In a statement issued last night the internees on the "Maidstone" said that they had heard about the tragic events in Derry with stunned disbelief.

"We are lost for words to express our revulsion at the barbaric tactics employed by the British army against a peaceful demonstration," they said.

The internees said that they had considered how best they could express their abhorrence at what happened in Derry and had decided to hold vigils on the Maidstone from last night at 8 p.m. to the same time on tomorrow night. As well as that the internees on the ship will hold a three minutes silence each morning at 10 o'clock until all the funerals are over.

In addition, 13 Derry detainees and two Belfast detainees will hold a token fast from 6 p.m. today to 6 p.m. tomorrow.

The statement is signed on behalf of the detainees by two Derry detainees, Jim McKenagie and Jim McGowan.

"Soldiers shot indiscriminately into fleeing crowd" IT WAS WILFUL MURDER, SAY PRIESTS

British Paratroopers' Commander Accused

SEVEN DERRY PRIESTS who were in the Bogside on Sunday when 13 Derry people were gunned down by British troops yesterday accused the Colonel of the Parachute Regiment of "wilful murder" and the Commander of the Land Forces of being an accessory before the fact.

The priests, from three Derry parishes, also said that they had no doubt that the British army fired the first shots on Sunday and that, though they attended several of the people killed, some within seconds of their being shot, in no case had any of the deceased any sort of weapon.

And the 32 prominent Derry Catholics who withdrew from public life over three months ago issued a statement completely endorsing the priests' views.

The priests - Rev. St. Mary's, and Rev. Thomas Anthony Mulvey, Priest-in-Charge, St. Patrick's, Pennyburn, Rev. Edward Daly, C.C., St. Eugene's Cathedral, Rev. G. McLaughlin, C.C., St. Mary's, Rev. J. Carolan, C.C., St. Mary's, Rev. Denis Bradley, C.C., Long Tower, Rev. Michael McIvor, C.C.,

accuse the Colonel of the Parachute Regiment of wilful murder. We accuse the commander of Land Forces of being an accessory before the fact. We accuse the soldiers of shooting indiscriminately into a fleeing crowd, of gloating over casualties, of preventing medical and spiritual aid reaching some of the dying.

"It is untrue that shots were fired at the troops in Rossville Street before they attacked. It is untrue that any of the dead or wounded were armed."

"We make this statement in view of the distorted and indeed conflicting reports put out by army officers. We deplore the action of the army and Government in employing a unit such as the Paratroopers who were in Derry yesterday. These men are trained criminals. They differ from terrorists only in the veneer of respectability that a uniform gives them."

"Mass Murder"

The statement from the 32 Catholics who withdrew from public life said: - "At an emergency meeting held this morning of

FUND FOR DEPENDANTS

A special fund has been set up for the dependants of the people who died.

It will be administered by the same committee as is administering the Internees' Dependents' Fund, but it is stressed that it is an entirely separate fund. Details about how the fund will operate and how donations can be made will be issued within the next few days.

members of the group who recently withdrew from public life to protest against the reign of oppression in this city, the following statement was issued and addressed to the British Prime Minister, the British Government representative in Northern Ireland, the President of the United States of America, the Head of the Irish Government, the general secretary of the United Nations Organisation and the Secretary of the Council of International Jurists.

"We completely endorse the statement issued by our priests who were in the Bogside of yesterday's horror in Derry and corroborated by members of this group who were also witnesses of what happened."

"No words could express our abhorrence of the military action against defenceless people which we can only stigmatise as mass murder. We also refute the army version of what happened."

"While we deeply deplore all the violent deaths which have occurred in this city, killing on such a ruthless scale and at the hands of those who claim to represent a rule of law is especially outrageous."

"We plead for the utmost urgency in finding a political initiative to avert further bloodshed."

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Photo taken at the Press conference held by Derry priests who were in the Bogside on Sunday. From left: Rev. George McLaughlin, C.C., St. Mary's Rev. Martin Rooney, priest-in-charge, St. Mary's, Mr. Stephen McDonagh, Rev. Edward Daly, C.C., St. Eugene's, Rev. Anthony Mulvey, priest-in-charge, St. Patrick's, Rev. Joseph Carolan, C.C., St. Mary's, Rev. Denis Bradley, C.C., Long Tower.

SHUT-DOWN AS DERRY MOURNS ITS DEAD

A SILENT, SHUTTERED DERRY yesterday mourned its dead. Factories, shops, stores, banks and offices all closed down in mute but eloquent protest.

Thinner than usual traffic moved down streets peopled only at occasional corners by heavily-armed, jumpily alert British soldiers. It seemed that almost the whole population had voluntarily vacated the open air to grieve in private yet community sorrow.

But underneath the calm exterior, resentment, anger, indignation and shock still blended in a population stunned by the enormity of the city's disaster. And beneath and behind it all there was a determination that the British army had long outstayed its welcome and that 46,000 Catholics were determined to work for the speedy removal of the troops from the streets of at least the west side of the Foyle.

From the huge congregation at the special Mass in St. Eugene's Cathedral, celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop, to the massive walk-out from work of thousands of Derry people, the solidarity of the people in the horror at the bloodshed and unlimited sympathy for the bereaved was demonstrated.

All the Derry shirt factories closed down. At the Maydown estate workers left the Du Pont, British Oxygen Company and Molins factories, and said they would not return until the funerals of all the victims were over.

Derry teachers met and decided to close all Derry Catholic schools until Thursday. The teachers will meet again today and in view of the fact that most of the funerals will be taking place on Thursday the schools may not open until Friday.

All the Catholic employees in the Crown Buildings at Strand Road, Derry, left their work at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

A spokesman for the workers said that they will not return until after the funerals of the victims of Sunday's killings on Thursday.

About 70 workers were involved in the walk-out.

The spokesman said they apologised to the public for any inconvenience which would be caused. They were prepared to work all the overtime required, on a voluntary basis, so that any inconvenience would be reduced to the minimum.

Many telephonists at Derry exchange also joined the strike protest.

Hotels served only cold meals because some kitchen staff were not on duty. Restaurants and cafes also

closed, so getting a meal in Derry yesterday was a difficult task for the visitor.

The workers of Molins who walked out of work yesterday sent two telegrams yesterday to Mr. Edward Heath, British Premier, and Sir Harry Tuzo, G.D.C., Northern Ireland. In the telegram to Mr. Heath the workers said: "All the water gone under the bows of Morning Cloud can't wash away your guilt and complicity in the deaths of a n i l i n t e r n e m e n t demonstrators. We demand the immediate withdrawal of your troops from the streets of Derry."

To General Tuzo they said: "In the interests of peace and prosperity we demand a full-scale public inquiry into the slaughter which occurred on the streets of our city at the hands of Black and Tan type troops."

TEACHERS STRIKE "AGAINST BUTCHERY OF INNOCENT"

"Collapse in Teachers' and Pupils' Morale"

Teachers in Derry's Catholic schools went on strike yesterday and will continue it today and tomorrow.

A statement issued after a mass meeting of the teachers yesterday morning said: "A firm decision was taken to strike for three days (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday). This action was taken as a protest against the butchery of peaceful demonstrators by the British army in Rossville St. yesterday."

"Eye-witness accounts from teachers present refute utterly the blatant lies of the British army."

"The meeting expressed its deepest sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the massacre."

Another meeting of teachers will be held this morning in St. Joseph's Secondary School, Creggan, at 10.30.

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Young boys kneel in prayer at the spot where one of the shooting victims died.

Counsels Charity and Tolerance

BISHOP CELEBRATES MASS FOR DEAD

CARDINAL CALLS FOR PUBLIC INQUIRY

St. Eugene's Cathedral was crowded yesterday morning, when Most Rev. Dr. Farren, Bishop of Derry, celebrated a special mass for the people killed by the British army on Sunday.

His Lordship told the huge congregation that as they prayed for the dead they sympathised with those who had lost relatives or friends.

"May God give mercy to those who are dead and give comfort and peace to those who mourn the departed," he said.

Appealing to the people for restraint, His Lordship said: "By the very fact that you do exercise restraint, don't do things you would be urged to do by yourselves or others, for that very fact will give consolation to the relatives and bring mercy to the dead."

"In your name I have appealed to higher authority in the civil life to make inquiries into what has happened. You will leave things like that, and try to exercise Christian charity and Christian tolerance, and by so doing increase your

prayers for the happy repose of the souls of those who are gone and the consolation of those mourning people who suffered in the disastrous events of yesterday."

His Lordship also asked for prayers for the recovery and welfare of all the injured.

His Lordship was assisted at Mass by Rev. H. B. O'Neill, Adm., St. Eugene's, and Rev. E. Daly, C.C., St. Eugene's. Also present were Rev. M. Rooney, Priest-in-Charge, St. Mary's, Rev. A. Mulvey, Priest-in-Charge, St. Patrick's, Rev. K. Doherty, C.C., St. Eugene's, and Rev. D. Bradley, C.C., Long Tower.

On Sunday night Dr. Farren sent a telegram to the British Premier, Mr. Heath, saying he was "shocked and deeply saddened by the terrible events this afternoon in Derry."

He added: "I protest in the strongest possible manner against the action of the army resulting in so many deaths and injuries. I demand an immediate and public inquiry."

Cardinal Conway also telegraphed Mr. Heath calling for an impartial and independent public inquiry into the Derry slaughter.

"I am deeply shocked at the news of the awful slaughter in Derry this afternoon," he said. "I have received a first hand account from a priest who was present at the scene and what I have heard is really shocking."

"An impartial and independent public inquiry is immediately called for and I have telegraphed the British Prime Minister to this effect."

"Meanwhile, I call upon the whole Catholic community to preserve calm and dignity in the face of this terrible news."

"If an impartial and independent public inquiry is held the world will be able to judge what has happened."

BLOODY SUNDAY



• The horrific image of Barney McGuigan after he was gunned down by a Para.

Cousin watched as Barney McGuigan died



A witness told the Saville Inquiry on Tuesday that, just hours after drinking a cup of tea with his cousin, Barney McGuigan, he saw him gunned down outside Rossville Flats.

Thomas McDaid, who was 30 at the time of Bloody Sunday and lived at 11 Joseph Place, told the inquiry before the march Barney McGuigan had called to visit him.

"He stayed for about 30 or 40 minutes. He was always smartly

dressed and wore a suit with a shirt and tie that day.

"I am not sure what we talked about. His brother, Charlie, was a musician and it is possible that we talked about different bands. I was into guitars. We may have talked about his decision to stop smoking. He was not smoking at the time," Mr. McDaid said. Although the witness did not go on the march himself, he recalled hearing "sharp successive cracks" as the paras moved into the Bogside. He said upon hearing the commotion he looked out of a small window in the bedroom of his house, where he had been playing guitar with his friend George Devlin, towards Block

Two of the Rossville Flats and saw a group of around 10 people.

"My attention was immediately drawn to Barney McGuigan who was standing among the crowd. He was a very tall man and stood out. "I think his hand was raised; he seemed to be holding something white in his hand and trying to get attention. He was the only one in the group moving forward," Mr. McDaid said.

He added: "He didn't get very far before he suddenly fell forward, face down. People started to scream. I assumed Barney had been shot because I had realised by that time that the crackling sound was gunfire."

Too frightened to go and tend to his cousin, Mr. McDaid continued to watch proceedings from his bedroom window.

He watched three soldiers run down Rossville Street, with one leading the group in the direction of Joseph Place.

"The soldier who ran towards Joseph Place was carrying his rifle across his chest and was looking around. He looked up and saw George and I looking out of the window. He lifted his rifle up to his shoulder and pointed it at us. We got down out of sight."

Gunman was going to "take on the army"

A man armed with a rifle appeared in the Bogside after the Army shooting had stopped and said he was going to take on the British Army, a witness told the Saville Inquiry on Tuesday.

Tony Quigley, who was 26 at the time of Bloody Sunday, said he had crawled towards the Bogside Inn to escape the shooting. He said: "When I reached the Bogside Inn, I saw about 300 people standing around. These people were talking about what had just happened and were fearful that the army were going to come further into the Bogside. "I also remember seeing a man walking south down Westland Street towards the Bogside Inn. This man was carrying a rifle. I gained the impression that that man had just driven down Westland Street and parked his car a few yards to the north of the Bogside Inn although I don't remember him getting out of the car."

"The man said he was going to take on the British army. The man was tall, fairly muscular with fair hair. He was aged about 25 to 30 and dressed in ordinary clothes, although I cannot remember any details about what he was wearing," Mr. Quigley continued. "The people standing near the Bogside Inn protested and told him to go. I remember them telling the man with the rifle that he would make matters worse if he fired at the army and this was exactly what the army wanted him to do."

"Eventually the man melted away into the crowd and I did not see him again."

Questioning Mr. Quigley, counsel to the inquiry Mr. Bilal Rawat asked the witness did he recognise the man with the rifle, or discover his identity later. Mr. Quigley replied that he has never known who the man was. Mr. Rawat then questioned the witness about a conviction he had for possession of explosives in 1977.

While admitting he was convicted of the offence, Mr. Quigley said he would not discuss the matter as it happened five years after Bloody Sunday and was irrelevant to his evidence.

He then said he was not a member of the Provisional IRA either at the time of his conviction or at the time of Bloody Sunday and he did not know the senior commanders of the IRA at that time. Earlier in his evidence, Mr. Quigley said that even as the march left Bishop's Field in Creggan he had a feeling something sinister would happen as he heard there was a stronger army presence in the city centre than normal. The witness later recalled being caught up in the crowd of

marchers as they ran for cover from the army down Rossville Street.

"I didn't look back to see where the shooting was coming from or in what direction it was being fired. I was singularly concerned with where I was going to run for safety."

"I intended to run along the waste ground to the Rossville Flats. Whilst I was running I became fearful for my safety but somehow I got the sense that I was not going to be shot."

Mr. Quigley came across his local parish priest Father Daly and grabbed his arm to lead him to safety at the Rossville Flats, but was told to go on on his own. He took shelter behind a low wall running parallel to Block Two of the Rossville Flats and from that position he saw a group of people sheltering at the phone box at the end of Block One. Having worked with Barney McGuigan for four or five years prior to Bloody Sunday, Mr. Quigley said he immediately recognised him.

"Barney walked towards the Rubble Barricade with his arms raised. He took three steps in the direction of the Barricade before he was shot."

"I panicked the instant I saw Barney fall," he said.

Soldier took aim and shot Barney McGuigan

A witness has told the Saville Inquiry that he saw a soldier take aim and fire at Barney McGuigan as he waved a white handkerchief over his head.

John Hutton was sheltering in the end house at Joseph Place, and was looking out of the kitchen window when he saw a soldier move out from the corner of Glenfada Park North and fire a shot towards the gap between Block 2 of the Rossville Flats and the end of Joseph Place.

He said: "I remember crying out to the people in the living room that he was shooting."

"I continued looking through the window. A minute or two later I saw Barney McGuigan move out from cover by the telephone box at the southern end of

Block One.

"He was hunching over, keeping his head down, and waving a white hankie with his right hand."

The witness told the inquiry that he saw Mr. McGuigan take only "two or three steps" before he saw the same soldier look out again, go down on his right knee and shoot his rifle.

"Barney McGuigan seemed to be hit in the right side of his head and the force of the bullet spun him so that he was facing towards me and he then fell down onto his back," Mr. Hutton said.

"I don't know where Barney McGuigan was going or what he had intended to do. He was just showing himself and gesturing with a white hankie."

Counsel to the inquiry Alan Roxburgh QC asked Mr. Hutton: "Had Mr. McGuigan been doing anything before he was shot that could have led that soldier to believe that Mr. McGuigan posed a threat to him?"

The witness replied: "No, no."

Mr. Michael Mansfield QC, who represents the McGuigan family, put it to Mr. Hutton that while his recollection was of Mr. McGuigan being shot in the right side of his head, he had in fact been shot through the left side of his head.

Mr. Hutton replied that he could not be sure of where Mr. McGuigan had been shot, only that he had looked at the soldier who shot him moments before the fatal shot was fired.

Earlier in his evidence Mr. Hutton told the inquiry how he had earlier gone to the aid of Michael Bradley who was shot and injured on the day. The witness had been lying on a grass verge when he heard Mr. Bradley call for help.

"He was calling for people to get a priest because he was dying. Along with several others I helped to lift him into one of the houses in Joseph Place."

RUC to take the stand

Screens to protect the identity of a witness are to be used at the Saville Inquiry on Monday when the first RUC witness takes the stand.

For the next few weeks the inquiry will hear evidence from members of the RUC who served in Derry on January 30, 1972.

The Chairman of the Inquiry, Lord Saville of Newdigate, outlined the procedure for screening witnesses at Tuesday's hearings.

Qualified barristers and solicitors representing all sides must be present in the Guildhall Chamber 15 minutes before the usual starting time of the hearings on Monday morning. Only then will the witness to be screened, known to the inquiry as JH 13, take the stand. Families of dead and injured and the general public will then be allowed to enter the chamber, but will be asked to leave again when the witness is finished.

IRA co-operation questioned

The co-operation of both the Provisional and Official IRA into uncovering the truth about what happened in Derry on Bloody Sunday was questioned at the Saville Inquiry on Tuesday.

Gerard Elias QC, who is representing some of the soldiers present on Bloody Sunday, asked the Tribunal's legal counsel about the level of co-operation from members of the IRA who have been identified to the inquiry by witnesses or who have come forward of their own accord.

Mr. Elias said it would be difficult to paint a full picture of the events of the day without full co-operation from the IRA.

Counsel to the inquiry Christopher Clarke QC answered that, to date, the inquiry has only received evidence from nine members of the IRA, seven from the Official IRA and two from the provisionals, including Education Minister Martin McGuinness. Three members have already given statements to the inquiry, while five members of the Official IRA, who were granted anonymity, will shortly give their statements to Eversheds.

However, he said difficulties arose when assessing the number of other people known or suspected to be members of either wing that have been passed to the inquiry during the course of the hearings as those names are currently under investigation by the Tribunal team.

The question over the number of IRA witnesses still to be called was asked as the inquiry prepares to move on from civilian witnesses to members of the security forces.

Mr. Elias added that, according to information previously supplied to him by the inquiry, around 100 civilian witnesses who were listed for hearing have not yet taken the stand at the Guildhall.

He said: "The importance of the witnesses yet to be called is demonstrated by the fact that they include on the one hand seven witnesses who apparently have relevant evidence about fire from civilian gunmen. On the other hand at least one outstanding witness who was himself shot and wounded on Bloody Sunday."

Mr. Clarke responded: "Many of those who have yet been called are witnesses who have been converted from witnesses to be called into witnesses to be read."

"A substantial number, including the one wounded person who has not yet been called, are ill and certified to be such. In a limited number of cases the inquiry has lost touch with the witnesses."

"Some, not that many, are persons in relation to whom files are being examined. There are only seven not falling within the previous categories, who have simply refused to come."

"Bloody Sunday started at Magilligan"- witness

A woman who attended the civil rights march at Magilligan the week before Bloody Sunday told the inquiry on Tuesday that the brutality shown to the marchers on that day marked the real start of the Derry massacre.

Margaret Patterson, who was 29 in January 1972, said in her statement to the inquiry: "For me, Bloody Sunday really started the week before on the anti-internment protest at Magilligan."

"The people in Derry were not going to accept internment and so we went on the march to protest about it. Six people who lived in my street had been arrested and interned by then."

"It was common knowledge that the Paratroopers were going to be at Magilligan but to us the Paras were just another regiment."

"We were not really prepared for what happened, in those days Derry had the best rioters in Northern Ireland."

Mrs. Patterson continued: "What I saw at Magilligan was horrific. I remember in particular seeing Paras beating a young girl in the sea."

"What I saw in Magilligan affected the way I felt before I went to join the march on Bloody Sunday."

Mrs. Patterson said that many people on the march had no idea who the Paras were or that they would be on duty that day, but those who had been at Magilligan were more apprehensive.

Though she made her way to the front of the crowd at Barrier 14 in William Street, the witness said she left when CS gas was fired as she had given birth just three weeks earlier and was still not fully recovered.

The witness recalled making her way down Rossville Street and past the Rubble Barricade but ran for cover towards

Block One of the Rossville Flats when shooting started. "I thought it would be safer in the Rossville Flats. My husband ran after me and he caught up with me. My husband grabbed me and was pulling me so that I would run faster. He was saying the bullets which were being fired were live bullets."

"I remember feeling terrified at that stage because I then realised the bullets were live bullets," Mrs. Patterson said. As she was running along Block One, Mrs. Patterson said

a young man, who she now knew to be Hugh Gilmore, running near by.

"I then saw him spin round and start to fall to the ground, but I did not actually see him hit the ground. I think he fell forwards. I cannot remember very much about what he looked like, but I remember that he was young and was not particularly tall. I felt terror then, because I knew for certain that live bullets were being fired. I know I was screaming my brains out," she said.



• Civil Rights marchers at Magilligan Strand on the weekend before Bloody Sunday.