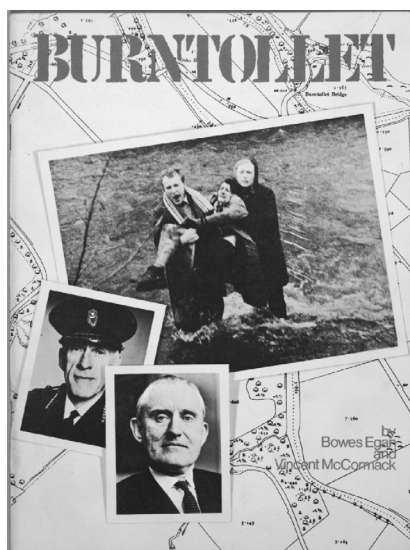


The Troubles: A Photographic Essay

THOMAS BARTLETT



1. Burntollet, January 1969. In January 1969 a student-led People's Democracy march was ambushed at Burntollet Bridge outside Derry. About 200 loyalists, many of whom were off-duty members of the RUC, attacked them. The incident led to rioting in Derry and was instrumental in forcing Terence O'Neill's resignation some months later.



2. 'What about Ireland, Major Healey?' British defence secretary Dennis Healey (1917–2015) on a walkabout in Belfast in 1969.



3. Bernadette Devlin and Eamonn McCann, both prominent members of People's Democracy entering Belfast Court House in 1970.



4. Nell McCafferty, acclaimed Derry-born journalist for the Irish Times during the early years of the 'Troubles'.



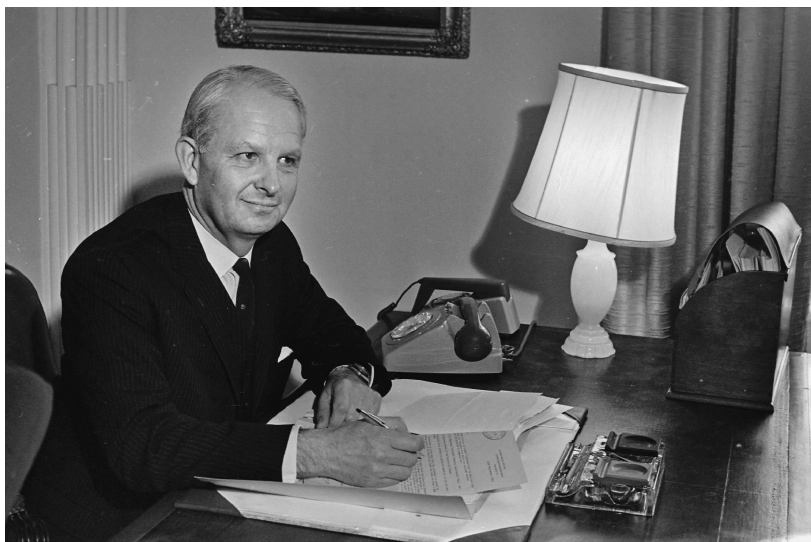
5. Gerry Fitt (1926–2005), nationalist MP for west Belfast (1966), founder and first leader of the SDLP. Famously beaten and drenched with water, along with some Westminster colleagues, by RUC officers in Derry in October 1968.



6. British soldiers on patrol in Belfast. Incurious children play on regardless (1970s).



7. Bombs were a daily occurrence in Belfast in the early 1970s. Here a man smoking a cigarette walks nonchalantly away from a bomb blast in central Belfast, early 1970s.



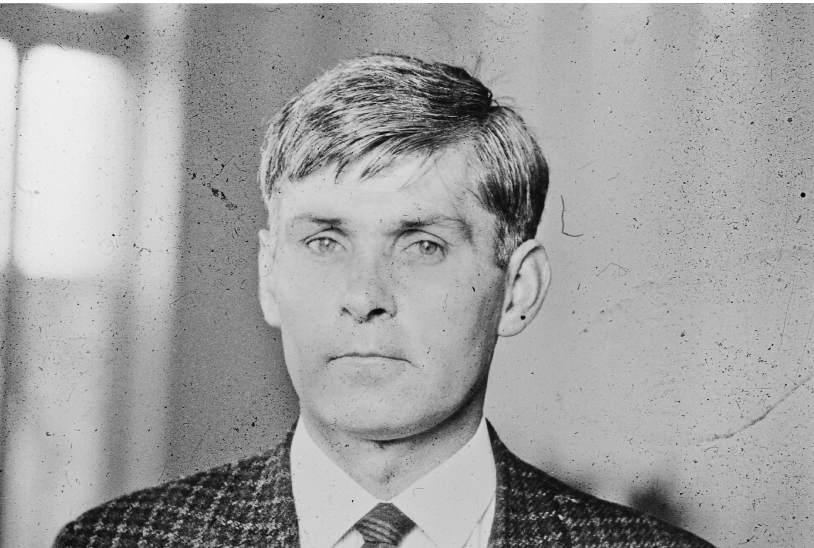
8. Brian Faulkner (1921–77), Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, 1971–2.



9. The newly formed loyalist Ulster Defence Association parade in Belfast in 1972.



10. Members of the UDA at a bonfire-barricade c. 1972. This organisation, under various titles, was responsible for over 400 deaths, mostly of Catholics during the Troubles.



11. John McKeague (1930–82), one-time associate of Ian Paisley, prominent loyalist paramilitary, alleged child molester and RUC informer. He was murdered in mysterious circumstances in 1982.



12. RUC Detective Inspector Jimmy Nesbitt, widely credited with apprehending the loyalist murder gang, the 'Shankill Butchers', here pictured in an 'entry' or back lane off Tennent Street in the Shankill area, where the gang's mutilated Catholic victims were usually dumped.



13. Demonstration against the Parachute regiment, Ballymurphy estate, Belfast, 1972.



14. Lt Col. Derek Wilford, commander of the Parachute Regiment in Derry on 'Bloody Sunday', January 1972.



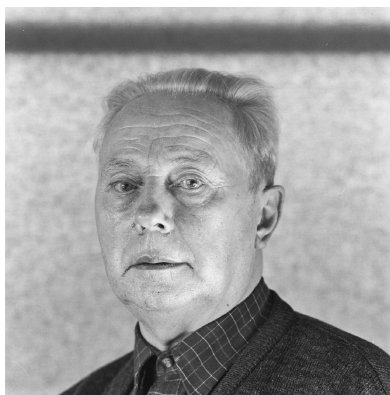
15. Anti-Internment marches in Belfast and Armagh, 1972.



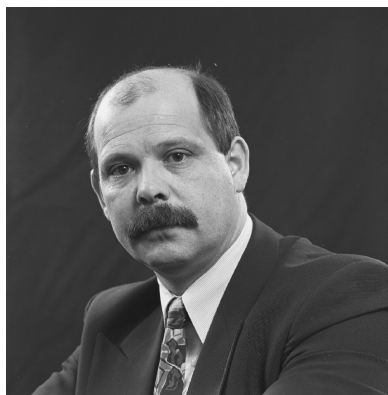
16. Glenn Barr (1942–2017), loyalist politician, a prominent leader in the UWC strike of 1974, later active in cross community initiatives in Derry.



17. John Hume (b. 1937) founding member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, architect of the peace process in the 1990s and (with David Trimble) a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998.



18. Sean MacStiofáin (1928–2001), Chief of Staff of the Provisional IRA 1969–72. Despite having no Irish connections at all, he was active in the IRA since the 1950s but was later discredited because of his failure to carry through on a hunger strike.



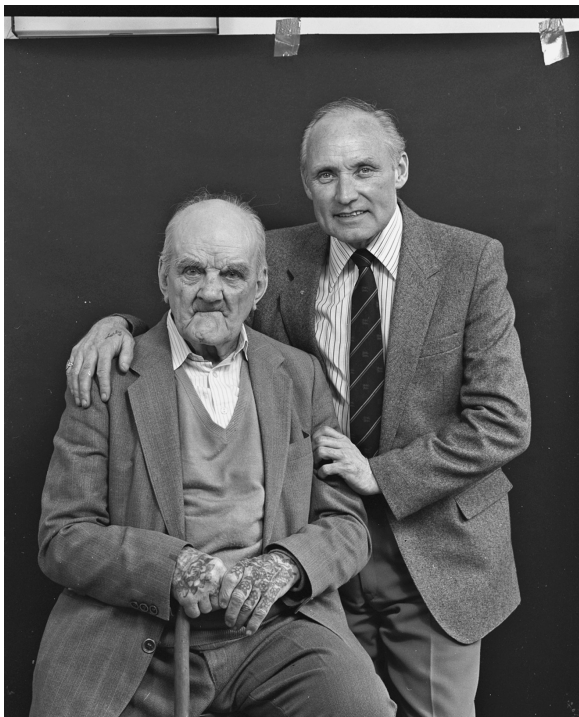
19. David Irvine (1953–2007) joined the UVF in his youth and was sentenced to eleven years imprisonment for possession of explosives. In prison in the 1970s, he came under the influence of Augustus 'Gusty' Spence and on his release he became a strong advocate for loyalism to pursue a political path. He was widely regarded as being instrumental in bringing about the loyalist ceasefire in 1994.



20. Joe Cahill (1920–2004), IRA member since the 1930s, sentenced to death in 1941 for the murder of an RUC officer in Belfast, very prominent in the Provisional IRA in the 1970s and 1980s, and a convicted gun-runner on its behalf.



21. Reverend Ian Paisley (1926–2014), at a loyalist protest in front of Belfast City Hall in 1973. Reverend Martin Smyth (b.1931), Grand Master of the Orange Order is seated below him.



22. A heavily tattooed Alexander 'Buck Alec' Robinson (c1901–1995), loyalist gunman from the 1920s and 1930s, posing for a studio portrait with Augustus 'Gusty' Spence (1933–2011). Spence was a founding member of the reconstituted Ulster Volunteer Force in the early 1960s and was convicted with others of the murder of a Catholic barman, Peter Ward, in Malvern Street, off the Shankill Road in 1966. He later renounced violence while remaining influential in loyalist circles.



23. A television screen 'grab' of Seamus Twomey (1919–89), veteran member of the IRA and Officer Commanding the Belfast Brigade of the IRA in 1972.



24. Leading members of the 'Official IRA' c. 1980: Cathal Goulding (1923–98), Sean Garland, Dessie O'Hagan (1934–2015) and Tomás MacGiolla (1924–2010).



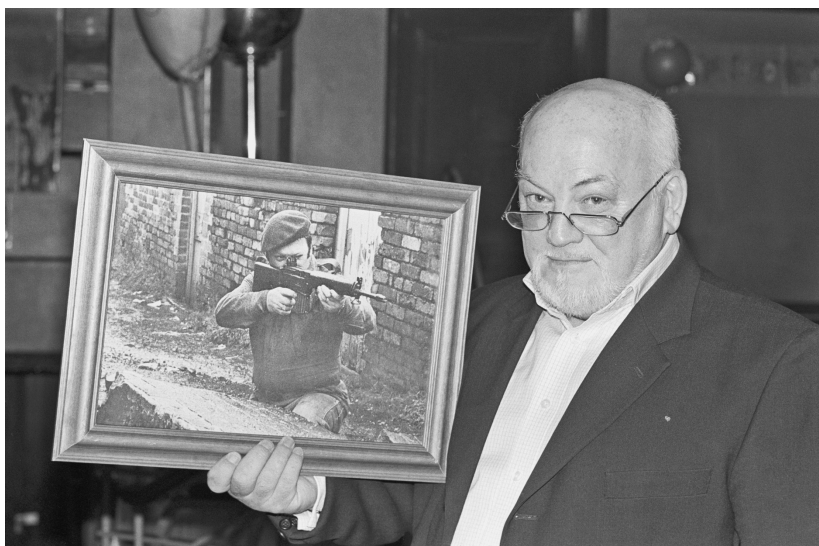
25. Man and child at Divis Flats, off the Falls Road, Belfast. The dismal flats complex was a stronghold of republican paramilitaries.



26. Jim Craig (1941?-1988), 'fund-raiser' for the UDA, with Andy Tyrie, Supreme Commander of the UDA. Craig was murdered by the UDA on suspicion of helping the IRA assassinate John McMichael, a rival UDA leader.



27. Alex Maskey (b.1952), first Sinn Féin lord mayor of Belfast, in a significant symbolic act, laying a wreath at the Centotaph in the grounds of Belfast City Hall commemorating the Irish dead at the battle of the Somme (2002).



28. Martin Meehan (1945–2007). Provisional IRA commander in the Ardoyne area of Belfast. Here posing with a photograph of himself on active service with PIRA.



29. Martin McGuinness (1950–2017). IRA commander in Derry in the 1970s and Deputy First Minister in Northern Ireland, 2007 to 2017.



30. Gerry Adams (b.1948), IRA activist and President of Sinn Féin (1983–2018) argues with Mairead Corrigan (b.1944) (Nobel peace prize recipient, along with Betty Williams, in 1976) about the justification for the IRA campaign (late-1970s).



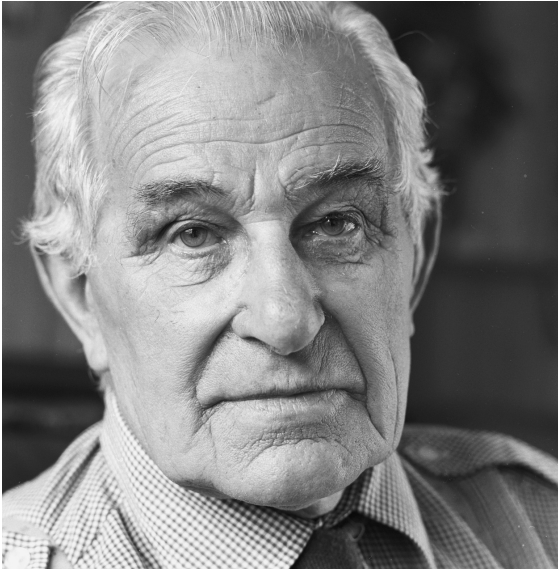
31. Billy Hutchinson (b. 1955). Member of the Ulster Volunteer Force, convicted murderer, and later supporter of the 'Peace process'.



32. Hugh Smyth (1941–2014). Loyalist politician from the Shankill area of Belfast, and spokesman for the UVF.



33. Low intensity propaganda. A young loyalist on Belfast's Newtownards Road, 1980s.



34. Harry Murray, shipyard worker in Belfast and leader of the Ulster Workers' Council strike in 1974 that brought down the power-sharing executive set up under the Sunningdale Agreement.



35. RUC officer with machine gun ND 1970s.



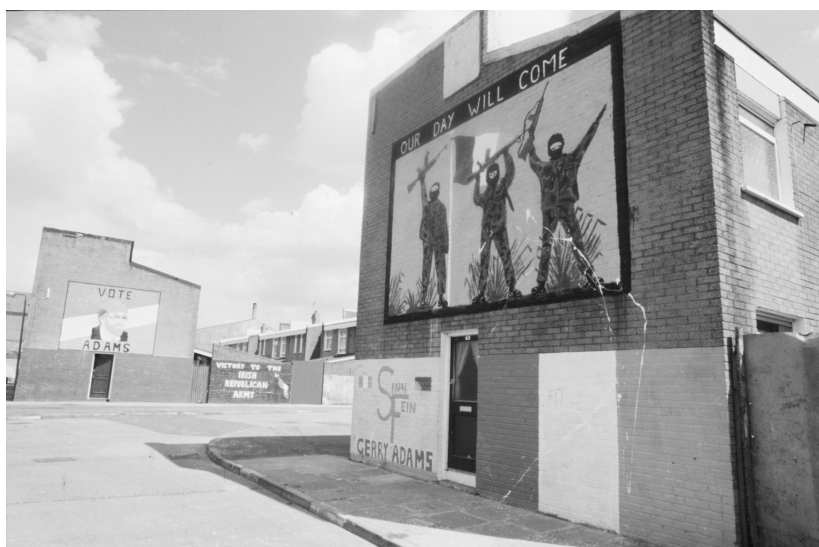
36. RUC officers offer protection to an elderly country woman ND 1970s.



37. A heavily fortified and paint-splattered RUC barracks during the Troubles. RUC stations were frequently attacked by the Provisional IRA.



38. Hoarding erected on the border between the Republic and Northern Ireland in 2006 commemorating the republican hunger strikers of 1981.



39. IRA graffiti in Belfast, 1980s.



40. Revd. Ian Paisley lifted into position for a pose modelled on that of the statue of Sir Edward Carson at the entrance to Stormont, ND early 1980s.



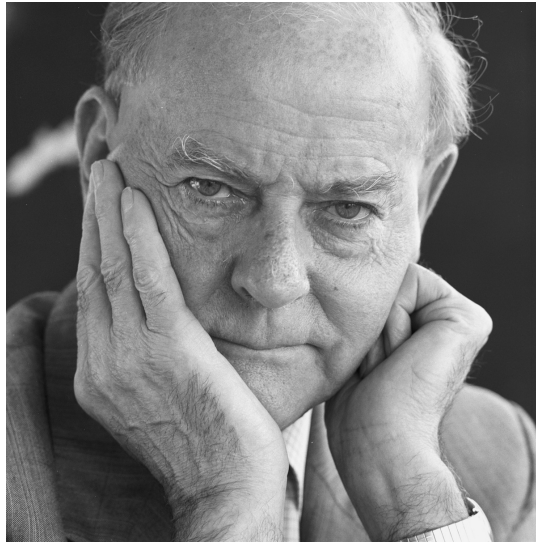
41. Robust policing: an RUC officer deals with a protester complaining about a march by Rev Ian Paisley in Downpatrick, County Down, 1981.



42. The signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement in 1985 by Garret Fitzgerald, Irish Taoiseach and Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister, witnessed by the world's media.



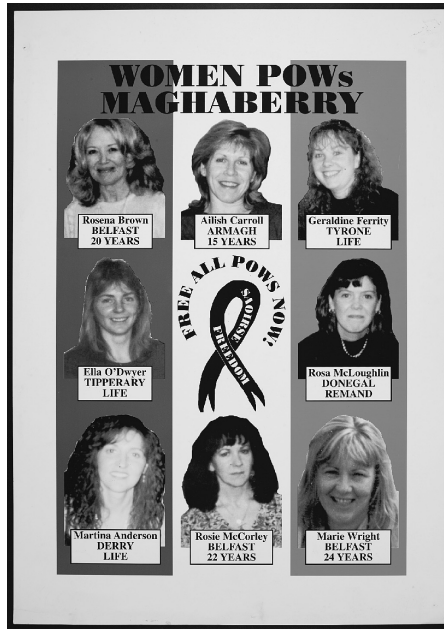
43. 'Belfast says No': The banner signalled the beginning of what was to be a long-standing protest against the Anglo-Irish agreement, c. 1985.



44. James Molyneux (1920–2015), the largely ineffective leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, 1979–2005.



45. David Trimble, leader of the Ulster Unionist party (1995–2005), Nobel prize-winner (jointly with John Hume) in 1998, and First Minister in the Northern Ireland Assembly, 1998–2002. Here posing beneath a portrait of Sir James Craig, leader of Ulster's opposition to Home Rule in 1912 and later Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.



46. Republican poster calling attention to the plight of women in prison for IRA activities.



47. Scarcely a town in Northern Ireland escaped at least one IRA bombing during the Troubles. This is the aftermath of a bombing in Ballynahinch, County Down.



48. The aftermath of an SAS ambush that resulted in the death of eight members of the East Tyrone Brigade of the Provisional IRA, at Loughgall, County Tyrone, 1987. The wooden rods through the side of the IRA vehicle reveal the trajectory of the bullets fired.



49. The aftermath of the 1988 Ballygawley, County Tyrone, bus bomb in which eight soldiers were killed by the Provisional IRA.



50. The aftermath of the explosion of a 1000 lb culvert bomb by the Provisional IRA that killed four members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, near Downpatrick, County Down, in 1990.