

## The Day the Music Died -The Miami Showband Massacre

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The story of the Miami Showband is one of the most poignant narratives in Irish history. Often called “The Irish Beatles,” they represented the pinnacle of the “Showband Era”—a time when music functioned as a rare bridge across deep sectarian divides. However, their legacy is forever shadowed by the 1975 massacre, an event that became a haunting symbol of the Troubles and a turning point for Irish society.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, Ireland was transformed by the showband phenomenon. These were large, high-energy ensembles (usually 7-10 members) that performed a mix of contemporary pop, rock and roll, country, and soul.

Established in Dublin in 1962 by Tom Doherty, the Miami Showband took its name from the Palm Beach Ballroom in Portmarnock. Because Palm Beach, Florida, is near Miami, the band adopted the name to evoke a sense of glamour. Led by charismatic frontman Dickie Rock, the group achieved massive success, securing seven number-one hits on the Irish charts, including “There’s Always Me” and “Every Step of the Way.”

At a time when Northern Ireland was fracturing along religious and political lines, the Miami Showband was a ‘mixed’ band, featuring members who were both Catholic and Protestant from both sides of the border. Politics was never on their agenda; their mission was to bring joy and excitement to their audiences. As one band member famously noted, “There was no sectarianism at these dances; people left their religion at the door.”

On July 31, 1975, the band played a successful gig at the Castle Ballroom in Banbridge, County Down. At approximately 2:30 a.m., their minivan was flagged down at what appeared to be a routine Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) checkpoint near the townland of Buskill, outside Newry. While the UDR was a legitimate regiment of the British Army, the men at this checkpoint were also members of the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)—an illegal Loyalist paramilitary group.

The gunmen ordered the band members to line up by the roadside while two of the attackers attempted to hide a time bomb under the driver’s seat. Their goal was for the bomb to explode later, framing the band as IRA smugglers. However, the device detonated prematurely, killing two of the gunmen instantly. In the chaos following the explosion, the remaining gunmen opened fire on the musicians.

Three band members were murdered: lead singer **Fran O’Toole** (shot twenty-two times, mostly in the face), guitarist **Tony Geraghty** (shot several times in the back and head), and trumpeter **Brian McCoy** (shot nine times; he was the first to die). Two members survived: bassist **Stephen Travers** was severely wounded by a “dum-dum” bullet, and saxophonist **Des McAlea** was blown clear by the initial blast and managed to escape.

The aftermath of the massacre exposed a dark web of “state-sponsored terrorism.” Investigations eventually confirmed significant collusion between Loyalist paramilitaries and British security forces; at least four of the gunmen were active serving soldiers in the

UDR. This overlap fueled decades of allegations regarding the planning and subsequent cover-up of the attack by elements within the British state.

The massacre sent shockwaves through Ireland, straining Anglo-Irish relations, and devastating the music scene. It effectively ended the “golden age” of showbands, as musicians became too terrified to travel across the border at night.

In the decades since, survivor Stephen Travers has campaigned tirelessly for the truth. In 2011, the Historical Enquiries Team (HET) confirmed “collusion” between the killers and security forces. Fingerprints were found on a silencer used by Robin “The Jackal” Jackson, the notorious UVF leader linked to the attack, yet he was never convicted for the massacre. **That same year, the UK government paid £1.5 million in damages to the survivors and victims' families,** though they did so without an admission of liability.

The 2019 Netflix documentary, *The Miami Showband Massacre*, brought this story to a global audience, highlighting the band’s role as a unifying force. The Miami Showband’s enduring legacy is best summarized by Stephen Travers: for two hours every night, their music achieved what politics could not—it made people forget they were supposed to be enemies.