

**Ireland Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 28 July 2019**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2129	FIANNA EIREANN		1899	0
T802	WE OURSELVES		1905	0
T224	PROVOS		1922	2011
T511	ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE (UVF)		1966	2012
T778	OFFICIAL IRA		1969	1979
T510	ULSTER DEFENSE ASSOCIATION		1971	2007
T702531	RED HAND COMMANDOS		1972	1995
T116	CATHOLIC REACTION FORCE (CRF)		1974	2001
T223	IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (INLA)		1974	1998
T732	IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY		1974	0
T786	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (NORTHERN IRELAND)		1974	1975
T140	CONTINUITY IRA		1986	2009
T1744	IRISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (IPLO)		1986	1992
T797	SINN F_IN POBLACHTACH		1986	0
T28	AL-QAEDA		1989	2012
T280	LOYALIST VOLUNTEER FORCE (LVF)		1996	2000
T396	REAL IRA		1997	2012
T574	32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY MOVEMENT		1997	0

## I. FIANNA EIREANN

Torg ID: 2129

Min. Group Date: 1899

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Na Fianna Eireann, Fianna Eireann, Ogra Shinn Fein, Ógra Shinn F\_in, Sinn Fein Oige Phoblachtach, Sinn F\_in Óige Phoblachtach, Sinn Fein Republican Youth, Sinn F\_in Republican Youth, Sinn Fein Republican Youth (Sfry), Sinn F\_in Republican Youth (Sfry)

### Part 1. Bibliography

- Unclear what this refers to. Either it refers to the youth wing of Sinn Fein and is not an independent organization or refers to a pre-IRA organization for which there is not much information available.
- “Fianna na hÉireann/Na Fianna Éireann.” History Ireland.  
<https://www.historyireland.com/20th-century-contemporary-history/fianna-na-heireanna-fianna-eireann/>
- Marnie Hay. “The foundation and development of Na Fianna Éireann, 1909–16.” Irish Historical Studies, xxxvi, no. 141 (May 2008).  
<http://www.tara.tcd.ie/bitstream/handle/2262/39176/The%20foundation%20and%20development%20of%20Na%20Fianna%20Eireann.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>
- “Northern Ireland.” Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. gDrive PDF.
- Sinéad Callanan. “NA FIANNA ÉIREANN: THE LOST BOYS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION.” The Irish Revolution.  
<http://theirishrevolution.ie/na-fianna-eireann-lost-boys-irish-revolution/#.XUB-A-hKg2y>
- “The Republic’s Dissident Youth: Ireland’s Young Warriors.” Vice News. July 23, 2015.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UZM9Z0NbQwM>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Irish National Boy Scouts, Fianna na hÉireann

Group Formation: 1909

Group End: active

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

In 1902, Bulmer Hobson formed a boys' hurling club called Na Fianna Éireann or Fianna na hÉireann in Belfast (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 54; The Irish Revolution n.d.). The organization was dedicated to the liberation of Ireland (Hay 2008, 54). However, the group was largely ineffective due to lack of funding, political pressure, etc. (Hay 2008, 54). Moreover, Hobson left Belfast and relocated to Dublin (The Irish Revolution n.d.). In 1909, Countess Constance Markievicz sought the assistance of Arthur Griffith to create a nationalist organization of boy scouts in Dublin (Hay 2008, 55; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Griffith declined to assist her likely because of her affiliations to Hobson, who was Griffith's chief rival for leadership in the Sinn Féin movement (Hay 2008, 55). For this reason, Markievicz sought young recruits herself (Hay 2008, 55). In the summer of 1909, she approached a school teacher named William O'Neill and recruited eight or nine boys from St. Andrew's National School, the school in Dublin at which O'Neill taught (Hay 2008, 55). Markievicz, along with Seán McGarry, who was an important member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, Helena Molony, and Patrick McCartan instructed the boys who she called the Red Branch Knights "in signalling, drill and scouting" to no avail (Hay 2008, 55). After a few meetings and chaotic camping trips, Markievicz realized that such a nationalist boy scouts group would be unsuccessful unless it was organized more officially (Hay 2008, 55). For this reason, she approached Bulmer Hobson, who had the money to fund a nationalist youth group (Hay 2008, 55). In August 1909, Bulmer Hobson along with Countess Constance Markievicz and Frank Molony formed Fianna Éireann in Dublin (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 54; The Irish Revolution n.d.).

This Fianna Éireann was a "militarized reincarnation" of the aforementioned boys' hurling club that Hobson formed in Belfast in 1902 (Hay 2008, 54). Fianna Éireann was a "pseudo-military youth group" (Hay 2008, 53). Hobson described the group as running on a semi-military basis (Hay 2008, 56). Fianna Éireann was a nationalist group (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 53; The Irish Revolution n.d.). One of the main initial goals of Fianna Éireann was to "counteract the influence in Ireland of the pro-British Boy Scouts' movement" (Hay 2008, 54, 56). Fianna Éireann functioned as the "[y]outh wing of the Provisional IRA, whose members assist PIRA in gathering intelligence, act as look outs and transport weapons" (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). The "teachers" would learn such skills including musketry, first-aid, scouting, and map-reading and subsequently teach these skills to the boys (Hay 2008, 58; The Irish Revolution n.d.). The boys were also taught the Irish language and Irish history especially pertaining to important battles (Hay 2008, 58; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Group members pledged to fight for the independence of Ireland and to be opposed to the military of the United Kingdom (Hay 2008, 60; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Fianna Éireann was a non-sectarian group (The Irish Revolution n.d.). Many members of Fianna Éireann played a role in the Easter Rising of 1916 as fighters and scouts (Hay 2008, 69; The Irish Revolution n.d.).

## **Geography**

Fianna Éireann primarily operated in Ireland, especially in Dublin and its suburbs. The group was founded in Dublin (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 54; The Irish Revolution n.d.). The group met at a hall on Camden Street in Dublin (Hay 2008, 56). The address of this meeting hall was 34 Lower Camden Street (Hay 2008, 55). Markievicz leased Belcamp Park in Raheny, a Dublin suburb, for training camps and shooting practice (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 67). Fianna Éireann operated throughout Ireland; the group had branches in at least 19 counties in Ireland (Hay 2008, 53). The group operated in the Irish provinces of Leinster and Munster (Hay 2008, 53). The group operated in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Dundalk, Newry, Listowel, Athlone, Moate, Maryborough/Portlaoise, Enniscorthy, and Rathkeale (Hay 2008, 59). Fianna Éireann operated in Northern Ireland in the province of Ulster (Hay 2008, 53). The group maintained a particularly large presence in Belfast (Hay 2008, 58). The group also operated in Derry and Newry (Hay 2008, 59). Fianna Éireann also operated in Scotland and England (Hay 2008, 53). The group operated in the Scottish city of Glasgow (Hay 2008, 53, 59). The group had a branch in the English city of Liverpool (Hay 2008, 53).

### **Organizational Structure**

Irish nationalists, Bulmer Hobson and Countess Constance Markievicz, were the founding members of Fianna Éireann (Hay 2008, 54). In 1909, Hobson was 26 years old, and Markievicz was in the early 40s (Hay 2008, 54). Hobson was rapidly rising in the ranks of Sinn Féin and the Irish Republican Brotherhood especially as a propagandist (Hay 2008, 54). He was an important Irish nationalist who grew up in a Quaker family in Belfast (Hay 2008, 54). Markievicz had an Anglo-Irish background (Hay 2008, 54). Hobson was elected president, Markievicz was elected vice-president, and Pádraig Ó Riain was elected secretary (History Ireland n.d.). Ó Riain was about 17 years old in 1909 (Hay 2008, 57; The Irish Revolution n.d.). He was a member of the Gaelic League (Hay 2008, 57). Ó Riain was reportedly “efficient,” “intellectual,” “studious,” “[h]ard-working,” and “a natural leader” as well as having a “perfect sense of justice” (Hay 2008, 57). Hobson, Markievicz, and Ó Riain formed the executive council of Fianna Éireann (Hay 2008, 56-57). Markievicz eventually became president in 1911 when Hobson temporarily moved back to Belfast (Hay 2008, 58). Other important members and “teachers” of the group were Con Colbert, Michael Lonergan, Eamon Martin, and Liam Mellows (The Irish Revolution n.d.). Con Colbert was the leader of Fianna Éireann in southern Dublin (History Ireland n.d.). Seán Heuston was the leader in northern Dublin (History Ireland n.d.).

Fianna Éireann functioned as the youth wing of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). Fianna Éireann was comprised of the Árd-Fheis, the overall governing and legislative body of Fianna Éireann (Hay 2008, 57; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Fianna Éireann also had an ard-choisde, or central council, which was responsible for the group’s “general direction” (Hay 2008, 57-58). “The boys were organi[z]ed into squads, which led to sections, which led to sluaghs [or sluaighte]” (The

Irish Revolution n.d.). Sluaighte were governed by district councils (The Irish Revolution n.d.). Sluaighte were similar to troops in other boy scout organizations (Hay 2008, 57-58). An Céad Sluagh, the group's first troop, was formed in the first meeting of Fianna Éireann in 1909 (Hay 2008, 58; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Fianna Éireann had branches throughout Ireland, Northern Ireland, and even Scotland and England (Hay 2008, 53, 58-59). In July 1912, Fianna Éireann had 22 branches (Hay 2008, 59).

Fianna Éireann's membership consisted of boys between 8 and 18 years of age (Hay 2008, 59; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Fianna Éireann's initial membership size was approximately 100 boys or perhaps less (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 56; The Irish Revolution n.d.). The group's size quickly expanded as Fianna Éireann spread from Dublin to many cities in Ireland and Northern Ireland. For example, in January 1911, there were more than 150 members in Belfast and 250 in Limerick alone (Hay 2008, 59). After the Easter Rising of 1916, Fianna Éireann's membership size peaked at more than 30,000 members (Hay 2008, 69). In 2015, Fianna Éireann reportedly had approximately 30 members (Vice News 2015).

Hobson and Markievicz initially financed Fianna Éireann (Hay 2008, 57). They may have continued funding the group throughout its years of operations. Fianna Éireann was also funded by membership fees of youth members, fundraising events, and donations (Hay 2008, 57).

### **External Ties**

Fianna Éireann had ties to the Provisional Irish Republican Army, or PIRA. Fianna Éireann functioned as the "[y]outh wing of the Provisional IRA, whose members assist PIRA in gathering intelligence, act as look outs and transport weapons" (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632).

Fianna Éireann had ties to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, or IRB. Fianna Éireann was significantly influenced by the IRB, whose Supreme Council played a role in controlling the group's decisions and pursuing group members as future recruits (History Ireland n.d.). The IRB reportedly enlisted Bulmer Hobson to become a founding leader of Fianna Éireann in order for the IRB to maintain control over the group (History Ireland n.d.). One of Hobson's main goals with Fianna Éireann was "to recruit suitable members ... into the I.R.B." (Hay 2008, 56). Many Fianna Éireann boys later joined the IRB (Hay 2008, 56). Hobson was a member of the IRB and was rapidly rising in the ranks, especially as a propagandist (Hay 2008, 54). According to Hobson, however, he did not consult the IRB when he formed Fianna Éireann in Dublin (Hay 2008, 56).

Fianna Éireann had ties to Óglaigh na hÉireann, or the Irish Volunteers. Hobson was involved in the formation of the Volunteers (Hay 2008, 62). The provisional committee of the Volunteers included five members of Fianna Éireann (Hay 2008, 62; The Irish

Revolution n.d.). Fianna Éireann and the Irish Volunteers conducted joint activities and training sessions (The Irish Revolution n.d.). “[The Fianna’s] members were among the few men, other than ex-British soldiers, to possess the military training necessary to become officers when the Irish Volunteers was formed in 1913” (Hay 2008, 56). Moreover, “[t]he Fianna introduced a new rule in which members who had reached the age of eighteen but had not achieved the rank of lieutenant were automatically transferred to the Volunteers” (Hay 2008, 62-63). Fianna Éireann trained and armed the Volunteers (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 62-63). The Irish Volunteers would likely not have existed or been effective without their ties to Fianna Éireann (History Ireland n.d.; Hay 2008, 63; The Irish Revolution n.d.).

Fianna Éireann had ties to Cumann na mBan (Hay 2008, 63; The Irish Revolution n.d.). Cumann na mBan was a women’s organization similar to the Irish Volunteers (Hay 2008, 63). The Betsy Gray sluagh of Fianna Éireann in Belfast was used to recruit members for a branch of Cumann na mBan (Hay 2008, 63). Séamus Pouch trained a branch of Cumann na mBan in Dublin, and Margaret Skinnider trained the branch of Fianna Éireann in Glasgow (Hay 2008, 63).

### **Group Outcome**

Fianna Éireann remains active. The government of the United Kingdom and British authorities largely dismissed the group’s potency as Fianna Éireann consisted almost entirely of children (The Irish Revolution n.d.). Two members of Fianna Éireann, Seán Heuston and Con Colbert, were executed for their involvement in the Easter Rising of 1916 (Hay 2008, 69). Nothing else is known about the state’s response to the group.

Notes for Iris:

- there’s an evolution in the independence of this group. It started off as an independent organization and then later came under the leadership of the PIRA
- the group really came to prominence as a violent organization during the Easter Uprising and then later got more involved in the Irish nationalist movement from there

## II. WE OURSELVES

Torg ID: 802

Min. Group Date: 1905

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Sinn Fein ("Ourselves Alone"), Sinn Fein, We Ourselves, Sinn Fein ("Ourselves Alone")

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Northern Ireland.” Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. gDrive PDF.
- Gordon Gillespie. “Republican Sinn Fein.” Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive
- Francis Jones. “History of the Sinn Fein Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1916.” PJ Kennedy. 1920.  
<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=1ZpnAAAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=history+of+sinn+fein&ots=2SkiuCYpEC&sig=J1hxftQNUe6ASO4ZakI5ONLJJC#v=onepage&q=history%20of%20sinn%20fein&f=false>
- “The rise of Sinn Fein.” 1916 Easter Uprising. BBC. 2014.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/easterrising/aftermath/af03.shtml>
- “Sinn Fein.” 1916 Easter Uprising. BBC. 2014.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/easterrising/profiles/po18.shtml>
- Richard Cavendish. “The Foundation of Sinn Fein.” History Today. Vol. 55, Issue 11. 2005. <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/foundation-sinn-fein>
- “Timeline of Ireland’s 1916 Rising as it happened.” Irish Central. 2019.  
<https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/timeline-irelands-1916-easter-rising>
- “What was the Easter Rising?” RTE. Boston College.  
<https://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/what-was-the-easter-rising>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: SF, Ourselves, Us

Group Formation: 1905

Group End: 1970 (splinter), active as a political party

Note: I have decided to classify the end of the group as being marked by the 1970 splinter into Official Sinn Fein (OSF) [aliases: Official Irish Republican Army (OIRA), Workers’ Party (WP)] and Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF) [alias: Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)] because it was at this point that Sinn Fein seemed to cease being an armed group although it still maintained a large presence in Irish politics. For the armed activities of OIRA and PIRA, see the profiles for those groups.

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Sinn Fein was formed in 1905 by Arthur Griffith (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Gillespie 2017, 229; BBC 2014). The group’s main objective was to achieve Irish independence from Britain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Gillespie 2017, 229; BBC 2014). The group not only wanted political independence, but also economic and cultural

independence (BBC 2014). Sinn Fein supported the unification of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). The group supported the establishment of a “democratic socialist republic” in the unified Irish state (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). Sinn Fein initially sought a more militarized approach to combat British rule of Ireland (BBC 2014). Though Sinn Fein probably did not participate in the Easter Rising of 1916, it received increased support and more seats in the British parliament and Irish legislature due to it (BBC 2014; History Today 2005; Irish Central 2019). In part as a result of the Easter Rising of 1916, the group primarily immersed itself in politics and acted as the political wing of the Official Irish Republican Army and the Provisional Irish Republican Army (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; Gillespie 2017, 229). After the 1918 elections, Sinn Fein became the largest political party in Ireland (Gillespie 2017, 229). In the 1960s, the group may have gradually adopted Marxism as one of its ideological positions (Gillespie 2017, 229). Sinn Fein can be considered a nationalist and separatist group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632-633; Gillespie 2017, 229; BBC 2014; BBC 2014; History Today 2005; Irish Central 2019).

## **Geography**

Sinn Fein operated in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Sinn Fein maintains a political presence in Ireland, Northern Ireland, and England. The group had seats in the legislative bodies in Dublin, Belfast, and London (Gillespie 2017, 229).

## **Organizational Structure**

Sinn Fein acted as the political wing of the Official Irish Republican Army, or OIRA, and the Provisional Irish Republican Army, or PIRA, after the two aforementioned groups splintered from Sinn Fein due to internal disagreements about whether or not Sinn Fein should have reversed its abstentionist policy and sought to win seats in the legislative bodies of Dublin, Belfast, and London (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; Gillespie 2017, 229).

Arthur Griffith was the founder and first leader of Sinn Fein (BBC 2014). Griffith believed that the best way for Sinn Fein to achieve its goals was not in a violent manner, but through a form of “passive resistance” in which Irish people would refuse British control in Ireland by doing things like not paying taxes and boycotting British products and a separate government, judicial, and law enforcement system would be established in Ireland (BBC 2014; History Today 2005). Griffith was a journalist who was born in Dublin (History Today 2005). He published a journal also called Sinn Fein from 1906 until 1914 when it was banned for promoting nationalist ideas (History Today 2005). In 1917, Griffith transferred leadership to Eamon de Valera, the only officer who had survived the Easter Rising of 1916 (BBC 2014). Ruairi O’Bradaigh was the main leader of Sinn Fein in the south in the 1980s (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). Gerry Adams was the leader in the north (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633).



Not much else is known about the group's membership or source of funding.

### **External Ties**

Sinn Fein acted as the political wing of the Official Irish Republican Army, or OIRA, and the Provisional Irish Republican Army, or PIRA, after the two aforementioned groups splintered from Sinn Fein due to internal disagreements about whether or not Sinn Fein should have reversed its abstentionist policy and sought to win seats in the legislative bodies of Dublin, Belfast, and London (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; Gillespie 2017, 229).

Fianna Fail formed in 1926 when it broke off Sinn Fein (Gillespie 2017, 229). It was led by Eamon de Valera (BBC 2014).

Sinn Fein Poblachtach formed in 1986 when it broke away from Sinn Fein due to Sinn Fein's new policy to end abstention from the Dáil (Gillespie 2017, 230).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1970, Sinn Fein splintered into the following two groups: Official Sinn Fein (OSF) [aliases: Official Irish Republican Army (OIRA), Workers' Party (WP)] and Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF) [alias: Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)] (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; Gillespie 2017, 229). At this point, Sinn Fein ceased being an entity that could be classified as an armed group. Nevertheless, Sinn Fein retained a large presence in Irish and British politics as a political party (Gillespie 2017, 229-232).

Notes for Iris:

- the official date of the splinter is really minor (either December 1969 or January 1970)
- the reason for the splinter was primarily ideological and engagement with government institutions. There had been a policy of abstention, but the two splinters disagreed on whether to maintain this policy. It didn't seem to really matter anyway because both become major violent players in the Irish conflict

- III. PROVOS  
Torg ID: 224  
Min. Group Date: 1922  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish Republican Army (Ira), Provisional Irish Republican Army (Pira), Provos

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "United Kingdom vs. Irish Republican Army." Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives. P. 409-411. PDF (NSAEX)
- GTD Perpetrator 417, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=417>
- Kathryn Gregory. "Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) (aka PIRA "the provos")." Council on Foreign Relations. 2010. <https://www.cfr.org/background/provisional-irish-republican-army-ira-aka-pira-provos-o-glaigh-na-heireann-uk>
- "Provisional Irish Republican Army." Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/provisional-irish-republican-army-pira/>
- "Key Facts about the Irish Republican Army." Reuters. 2008. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-irish-ira-profile/factbox-key-facts-about-the-irish-republican-army-idUSL359775820080903>
- "Irish Republican Army." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/ira.htm>
- "Irish Republican Army." Intelligence Resource Program. Federation of American Scientists. 2005. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ira.htm>
- "History of the Troubles, 1968-1998." BBC. n.d. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/troubles>
- Peter Taylor. "Paramilitaries in the troubles." BBC. 2013. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/troubles\\_paramilitaries](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/troubles_paramilitaries)
- Tom Rowley. "Timeline of Northern Ireland Troubles: from conflict to peace process." Telegraph. 2015. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/11610345/Timeline-of-Northern-Ireland-Troubles-from-conflict-to-peace-process.html>
- "PIRA." Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.
- Gordon Gillespie. "Irish Republican Army." Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiigh na hEireann, Direct Action Against Drugs (DADD)

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 2005 (official end), 2011 (last recognized attack) (disarmament)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Provisional Irish Republican Army, PIRA, was a splinter group, which formed out of the old IRA in December 1969 or January 1970 and acted as an armed wing of Sinn Fein (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was a nationalist group as it fought for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and Northern Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its political aim was to unify Ireland and to use violence to force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Their first documented attack occurred on June 26, 1970 (CFR 2010; GTD 2017).

## **Geography**

The PIRA conducted its attacks in places that are typically considered part of the United Kingdom (GTD 2018). The group conducted frequent attacks especially in Northern Ireland (GTD 2018). The PIRA occasionally conducted attacks in Ireland (GTD 2017). PIRA was mainly based in Northern Ireland, but did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The PIRA was a transnational group.

## **Organizational Structure**

PIRA was the armed wing of the politically driven group, Sinn Fein (FAS 2005). The group had a youth wing known as Fianna Eireann (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Nothing is known about the group's membership. The group was organized under an established Army Council made up of 12 members, which reportedly met semi-annually (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Notably, the group organized like a conventional army (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The leader of Sinn Fein's political party was Gerry Adams (Global Security n.d). Other leaders included John Stephenson, Rory O'brady, Leo Martin, Billy McKee, Seamus Twomey, and Francis Card (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group had 300 fighters in 1989 and 250 in 1991 (Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives 2013). The IRA consisted of volunteers who supported the elimination of British influence from Northern Ireland and the unification of Northern Ireland and Ireland (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013, 409). It has also been more generally reported to have several hundred members at an unknown date (FAS 2005; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group received some funding from the Irish diaspora in the United States (Gleditsch et al 2013). Most group members were Catholic.

## **External Ties**

The PIRA had many explicit splinters in their group, some that can be identified as the RIRA, Continuity IRA (CIRA), and the ONH (FAS 2005). The group received explicit weapons support from Libya as well an endorsement from Ireland (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 410; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group provided weapons specifically for training to the FARC (FAS 2004). These divisions shared the same motives as PIRA, but differed in a few beliefs, usually in attack. These groups helped further PIRA as a threat to

English army troops based in Northern Ireland, and to even continue to pose as potential threats today (BBC 2013).

### **Group Outcome**

A formal political agreement known as the Belfast Agreement or Good Friday Agreement helped resolve the conflict in 1998 (BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). As part of this agreement, the IRA disarmed in July 2005 (CFR 2010). On July 28, 2005, the IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign and began disarmament (CFR 2010). In 2006, the governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland stated the group had ceased conducting meaningful criminal or paramilitary operations (CFR 2010). The group grew when British troops shot peaceful protesters in January of 1972 as part of an event that came to be known as Bloody Sunday (Reuters 2008; BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). Despite this confirmation, the IRA's last attack has been recorded to have occurred in May of 2011 in Londonderry, United Kingdom (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- between 1922 and 1969, their initial aim is to remove British forces from Northern Ireland who have been occupying the area since the first Irish revolt. After 1960, the Irish forces are debating over the best strategy to get rid of the British.
- all these different groups are continuously attacking the British forces so they suspend the Irish political rights which becomes the catalyst for the start of the PIRA → goes through 2005 (fighting)
- the PIRA and CIRA/RIRA are divided over different ideologies and resistance to peace talks (ideological)

#### IV. ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE (UVF)

Torg ID: 511

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ulster Volunteer Force (Uvf), Ulster Volunteer Force

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Ulster Volunteer Force." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 124, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 629, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=629>

- “Ulster Volunteer Force.” Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/uorgan.htm>
- “Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF).” Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.
- “Who are the UVF?” BBC. 2011. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-11313364>
- “Northern Ireland Loyalist Paramilitaries.” Council on Foreign Relations. 2005. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/northern-ireland-loyalist-paramilitaries-uk-extremists>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Shankill Butchers

Group Formation: 1966

Group End: June 27, 2009 (disarm?) or 2015 (last attack?)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Ulster Volunteer Force formed in 1966, as a Protestant Loyalist parliamentary group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; MIPT 2008). Their purpose was to oppose the IRA, because of their willingness to support the abandonment of Northern Ireland from the UK (Council of Foreign Relations 2005). They did not oppose the British government, but sought to defend it. Their ideology was pro-British and unification (MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2005; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635).

Their first public announcement of violence took place on May 21, 1966, announcing a war on the Irish Republican Army, following their first attack recorded later in 1966 of four Catholics outside a pub, signifying a violent outbreak of sectarianism after the divide of Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635; CAIN N.d.; Council of Foreign Relations 2005).

### **Geography**

The group’s base of operations and attacks are centered in Belfast, Northern Ireland, but are also active in East Antrim, Portadown, and County Armagh (GTD 2017; CAIN n.d). Notably, the group conducts attacks in urban areas. The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The majority of members that made up the UVF, were local, Protestant men that lived in oppressed communities in Ulster, Northern Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635; Council of Foreign Relations 2005). One violent faction of the group is known as the

Shankill Butchers(MIPT 2008). The approximate size of the group members was around 1,500 in the 1970s and over hundreds of members during the 1990s(CAIN n.d). The group allegedly funded itself through drug trafficking and crime (MIPT 2008).

The leader of the original UVF, was Edward Carson in the early 1910s and 1920s, which reached further organized development in 1966 (MIPT 2008). No information on Carson's experience could be found. There was no political wing (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

They allied with the Ulster Defence Association(UDA) until a dispute in 2001 (Council of Foreign Relations 2005; CAIN n.d.). Three major splinters from the UVF, were the Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) in 1966, the Orange Volunteers and the Red Hand Defenders formed in 1998. The main reason for the formation of these splinters was the opposition of the declaration of a ceasefire after the IRA announced an end to their violent conduct (Council on Foreign Relations 2005; CAIN n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1983, UK police arrested several UVF members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635). In 1991, the group joined the Combined Loyalist Military Command and declared a ceasefire in 1994 (CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008). Despite the ceasefire, the UVF continued to use violence (GTD 2017; CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2005). In 2005, the British government said they did not recognize the ceasefire due to these violations (MIPT 2008). In 2007, the group declared they would stop fighting due to a drop in IRA attacks (MIPT 2008). In 2009, the group announced a unilateral disarmament (CAIN n.d.). The group is still attributed to attacks. The UVF's last recorded attack, was on August 26, 2015 in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- forms to combat the IRA
- government forces are insufficient? Trying to mimic the IRA's responses and use counter-guerrilla tactics to combat the group
- splinters also form because UVF originally agreed to disarm when the ceasefire happened. IRA didn't actually disarm which led to splinter forces continuing to fight
- context: the combined loyalist military command was an umbrella organization for all the paramilitary forces
- unclear stop date: it sounds like they're still active despite ceasefire pledge

- V. OFFICIAL IRA  
Torg ID: 778  
Min. Group Date: 1969  
Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Official Irish Republican Army (Oira), Official Ira, Official Irish Republican Army

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Official IRA.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3748, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 5169, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5169>
- “Official Irish Republican Army.” Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/oorgan.htm>
- Martha Crenshaw. “Official Irish Republican Army.” Mapping Militant Organizations. N.d. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/317>
- “Key Facts about the Irish Republican Army.” Reuters. 2008. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-irish-ira-profile/factbox-key-facts-about-the-irish-republican-army-idUSL359775820080903>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Officials, Stickies

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 1979 (disarm)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Official IRA is a militant group, which formed in 1969 when it splintered from the IRA (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s ideology can be identified as nationalist because it fights for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and North Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2012). They also ascribed to a Marxist ideology (MIPT 2008). Its political aim was to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). In contrast to the PIRA, however, the OIRA hoped their efforts would initiate a larger class struggle and Marxist revolution (MIPT 2008). It is unknown precisely when the group conducted their first attack.

## **Geography**

The Official IRA focused the majority of its attacks in the boundaries of the United Kingdom, but did attack in Ireland and specific cities such as Belfast and Londonderry (GTD 2017). Their bases were mainly stationed in Northern Ireland, but did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The OIRA was a transnational group.

## **Organizational Structure**

They had a political wing known as the Worker's Party (MIPT 2008). The OIRA was initially much larger in size than the PIRA, but many members of the OIRA left to join the PIRA. At that time, the chief of the IRA was Cathal Goulding, whose main goal for the group was to organize it into a political organization (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012). No information could be found about the background. It is unknown how many members in the OIRA, but members were known to be Catholic (Crenshaw 2012).

## **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support from state or non-state actors. The group had ideological disagreements with the PIRA and was also less violent than the PIRA (MIPT 2008; CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012). The group opposed and fought against the INLA, which was a splinter of the group (MIPT 2008; INLA profile).

## **Group Outcome**

In 1972, the group declared a unilateral ceasefire potentially as a stopgap measure due to its perceived ineffectiveness (CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2012). The political wing splintered from the OIRA in 1992 (CAIN n.d.). The OIRA's last attack was on September 8, 1979 in Belfast (GTD 2017), but the group finished disarming and demobilization in 2010 (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012).

Notes for Iris:

- PIRA and OIRA are splinter-cousins.
- OIRA and PIRA both wanted to expel British forces
- PIRA was more militaristic than OIRA
- they also had different beliefs; OIRA has a ceasefire in 1979 but doesn't disarm until 2005. They were involved in the Good Friday agreement and trying to reach a peaceful resolution to the conflict

## VI. ULSTER DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

Torg ID: 510

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA



Aliases: Ulster Freedom Fighters (Uff), Ulster Defence Association (Uda), Ulster Defence Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Defense Association, Ulster Defense Association / Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Defense Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Freedom Fighters

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Ulster Freedom Fighters." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 122, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 628, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=628>
- "Ulster Defense Association." Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/uorgan.htm#uda>
- "Ulster Defense Association." Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.
- Derek Brown. "Who are the Ulster Freedom Fighters?" The Guardian. 2001. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2001/jul/10/northernireland.derekbrown>
- "A history of the UDA." BBC. 2011. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/northern\\_ireland/8442746.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/8442746.stm)
- Martha Crenshaw. "Ulster Defense Association." Mapping Militant Organizations. 2014. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/345?highlight=Mahdi+Army-title%3DMahdi>
- "Ulster Defense Association." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/uda.htm>
- Derek Brown. "Ulster Freedom Fighters - the thug in hoods." The Guardian. 2000. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2000/jun/20/northernireland.uksecurity>
- Gerry Moriarty. "UDA still in existence and won't be leaving the stage." Irish Times. 2015. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/uda-still-in-existence-and-won-t-be-leaving-stage-1.2380811>
- "UDA re-emerges amid North Ireland's power-sharing crisis." The Guardian. 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/oct/06/ulster-defence-association-re-emerges-amid-northern-irelands-power-sharing-crisis>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Ulster Defence Association, UDA, Red Hand Defenders, RHD, Ulster Defense Association

Group Formation: September 1971

Group End: 2015

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) formed in September 1971 (Crenshaw 2014; CAIN n.d.; BBC 2011). The Ulster Defence Association used UFF as a cover name to uphold the responsibility of killing the Catholics, so the members of the UFF wouldn't get caught (Guardian 2001; Crenshaw 2014).

The focus/main goal of the group was to defend Ulster Protestant areas and to oppose any affiliations of Irish Republicanism such as the PIRA (BBC 2011; CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008). Their first attack took place in 1972 (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

Majority of the attacks made by the UFF took place in Belfast, Northern Ireland, with the exceptions of Belfast's suburbs like Newtownabbey (GTD 2017). Their militant troops were based in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). They are a transnational group and had attacks in both the UK and Ireland (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the UFF was Charles Smith or Andy Tyrrie (Crenshaw 2014; CAIN n.d.). They had many political wings that came about during the 1970s, that most famously include the Ulster Democratic Party (Crenshaw 2014). The members of the UFF were primarily Loyalist, Protestants (CAIN n.d.). It also recruited working class members (CAIN n.d.). They had thousands of members later on, with an estimate of 40,000 at their peak (CAIN n.d.). Group membership declined to several hundreds by 2007 (CAIN n.d.). Most of their financial and source of weaponry support came from the occurrences of counterfeiting activities, drug trafficking, and extortion (MIPT 2008).

#### **External Ties**

The UFF was a criminal alias for the UDA (Crenshaw 2014; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008). The group opposed the IRA (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2014). The group clashed with the UVF around 2000 (CAIN n.d.).

#### **Group Outcome**

After 1995, the amount of violent attacks that took place went significantly down, but still took place sporadically, till 2015 (GTD 2017). The group clashed with British troops in

1972-1974 (CAIN n.d.) In 2007, the group announced a ceasefire and decommissioned its weapons on January 6, 2010, shortly after the UVF's ceasefire (BBC 2011; CAIN n.d.; Irish Times 2015).

The UK government banned the group in 1992 (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2011). In 2015, the group claimed it was still active (Irish Times 2015). The last estimated incident took place on September 10, 2015 (GTD 2017). No concessions or reforms were granted.

Notes for Iris:

- the UDA commit a lot of violent attacks against the Catholics so they formed the UFF as an alias. They disguised themselves during the attacks and tried to deny culpability.
- the UDA was legal, but the UFF was banned in 1992 even though they're the same group
- they're not your traditional paramilitary group because they don't support the government - they and the government just have a common enemy
- the 2010 agreement was for all the other groups to disarm - since the UFF/UDA no longer had an enemy to fight, they decided to disarm as well

## VII. RED HAND COMMANDOS

Torg ID: 702531

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1808, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1808>
- "Red Hand Commandos." Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/rorgan.htm#rhc>
- "Red Hand Commandos." Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.
- "Sinn Fein brands idea of Red Hand Commando as a community group ludicrous." Belfast Telegraph. 2017. <http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/northern-ireland/sinn-fein-brands-idea-of-red-hand-commando-as-a-community-group-ludicrous-36123935.html>
- "Loyalist Red Hand Commando appeals to be legalized." BBC. 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-41238502>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Combined Loyalist Military Command (CLMC)

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 2007 (disarm)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Red Hand Commandos formed in 1972 with close ties and shared members with the UVF (CAIN n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). The group's first attack was on February 8, 1972, in Belfast, United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Their political aim is to fight Irish republicanism and oppose groups like the IRA (CAIN n.d). Their ideology was loyalist and they opposed Irish republicanism (Belfast Telegraph 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633).

#### **Geography**

The majority of the attacks made by the RHC take place in the United Kingdom specifically in Belfast, with a few exceptions in Bangor and Comber. There have also been a couple of incidents that take place in Dundalk, Ireland in 1975 and 1976(GTD 2017). The group is transnational.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The RHC was set up by John McKeague, and set up in mid-1972 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633).The RHC received their support, primarily from Sandy Down, and east Belfast (CAIN n.d.) It had ties with the UVF, along with The Loyalist Retaliation and Defence Group. It was also part of the Combined Loyalist Military Command (CAIN n.d. ; BBC 2017). Members were likely Protestant. No size estimates could be found.

#### **External Ties**

It had unspecified ties with the UVF, along with The Loyalist Retaliation and Defence Group (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2017). It was also part of the Combined Loyalist Military Command (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2017). It opposed Sinn Fein and the IRA (Belfast Telegraph 2017; CAIN n.d.).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group was banned in 1973 (CAIN n.d.). John McKeague was killed in 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). Their last attack took place on September 28, 1995 in Bangor, United Kingdom (GTD 2017). The group formally disarmed in 2007 after pledging to do so in accordance with the October 1994, Combined Loyalist Military Command ceasefire agreement (BBC 2017). In 2017, the group had applied to have its proscription lifted and be recognized as a legal organization (BBC 2017; Belfast Telegraph 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- is this an independent group? A lot of members joined this group from separate areas than the UVF, but probably started an alliance of convenience later on
- they follow whatever the UVF is doing; much smaller than the UVF

#### VIII. CATHOLIC REACTION FORCE (CRF)

Torg ID: 116

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force, Catholic Reaction Force (Crf)

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 5174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5174>

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the INLA.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the INLA.

Group End: This is an alias for the INLA.

#### **Part 3. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the INLA.

## Geography

This is an alias for the INLA.

## Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the INLA.

## External Ties

This is an alias for the INLA.

## Group Outcome

This is an alias for the INLA.

### IX. IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (INLA)

Torg ID: 223

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish National Liberation Army (Inla), Arm Saoirse Naisiunta Na Heireann, Arm Saoirse N\_isi\_nta Na H\_ireann, People's Republican Army (Pra)

### Part 1. Bibliography

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 416. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=416>
- "Who are the INLA?" BBC. 2010. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-11090412>
- "Irish National Liberation Army." FAS. 2004. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/inla.htm>
- "Irish National Liberation Army." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/inla.htm>
- "Irish National Liberation Army." Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/iorgan.htm#inla>
- Henry McDonald. "INLA to disband and give up weapons." Guardian. 2009. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2009/oct/11/northern-ireland-republican-group-disband>

- Holly Fletcher. "IRA Splinter Groups." Council on Foreign Relations. 2008. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ira-splinter-groups-uk-separatists>
- GTD Perpetrator 5174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5174>
- Gordon Gillespie. "INLA." Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive
- Gus Martin. "Irish National Liberation Army." SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism. 2011. PDF.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force (CRF), People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Republican Army (PRA)

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1998 (disarmament)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

When Arm Saoirse, also referred to as the Irish National Liberation Army, or INLA, formed is disputed. Some sources state that the group formed in 1974 (MIPT 2008; McDonald 2009). Some sources state that it formed in 1975 (FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.). INLA formed when it splintered from the Official Irish Republican Army, or OIRA, after OIRA's self-imposed 1972 ceasefire (CAIN n.d.; FAS 2004). INLA's first attack took place on February 25, 1975 (GTD 2017). The group's main political aims are to reunify Ireland and remove British forces from Northern Ireland (CFR 2008; Global Security n.d.). It was not large, but responsible for some of the most notorious incidents during the Troubles (FAS 2004; MIPT 2008; CAIN n.d.; CFR 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group's ideology is republican and Irish nationalist (BBC 2010; FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.).

### **Geography**

INLA conducted attacks in Ireland and the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). The group was primarily based in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). Member support came from Belfast and County Derry (CAIN n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the group was Seamus Costello (MIPT 2008; McDonald 2009). The political wing of the INLA was known as the Irish Republican Socialist Party (FAS 2004; McDonald 2009). The INLA was the military wing (FAS 2004). The group was small and had less than 50 activists at an unknown date, but likely had hundreds of supporters that did not fight (FAS 2004; BBC 2010). Member support primarily came from Belfast and County Derry (CAIN n.d.) The group funded itself through criminal and drug activities around 2008 (Fletcher 2008; BBC 2010). Most of its original members were ex-militants from the OIRA (CAIN n.d.).

### **External Ties**

INLA allegedly received weapons and funding from external supporters in the United States of America (FAS 2004; Global Security n.d). The group allegedly received weapons and military training from Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization (FAS 2004; Global Security n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The IRA assassinated Costello in 1977 (McDonald 2009). The group declared a ceasefire after the Good Friday Agreement and disarmed. Its last formal attack was in 1998 (GTD 2017). It still perpetrated several violent attacks afterwards operating as a criminal organization in 2008 (MIPT 2008; BBC 2010).

Notes for Iris:

- they're a splinter of the OIRA
  - the main difference between them and the OIRA is (1) their criminal activities and (2) their political organization
  - a lot of members already had fighting experience from being in the OIRA originally
- compared to the PIRA, they had similar ideological goals/aims.

#### **X. IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY**

Torg ID: 732

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish Republican Socialist Party, Irish Republican Socialist Party (Irsp), Pairti Poblachtach Soisialach Na H-Eireann, Pairtê Poblachtach S\_isialach Na H\_ireann

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Northern Ireland." Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. gDrive PDF.



- Gordon Gillespie. "Irish Republican Socialist Party." Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive
- "Irish Republican Socialist Party." Conflict Archive of Northern Ireland. N.d. <https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/othelem/glossary.htm#!>
- "Irish Republican Socialists call on Real IRA to end 'armed struggle.'" The Guardian. 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/may/04/irish-republican-socialists-paper-real-ira-groups-end-armed-struggle>
- Vincent Kearney. "Five arrests in significant anti-INLA operation." BBC. 2018. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-43751783>
- Connla Young. "IRSP committed to political means." Irish News. 2019. <https://www.irishnews.com/news/northernirelandnews/2019/04/22/news/irsp-committed-to-political-means--1603214/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: active (despite ongoing repression, internal conflict)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Irish Republican Socialist Party was formed in December 1974 after a split in the Official Irish Republican Army, or OIRA (Gillespie 2017, 140-141). The group's main objective is to unify Ireland and Northern Ireland and to establish a socialist state in the resulting country (Gillespie 2017, 141; Conflict Archive of Northern Ireland n.d.). IRSP functions as the political wing of the Irish National Liberation Army, or INLA (Gillespie 2017, 141; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Conflict Archive of Northern Ireland n.d.). IRSP may be a Marxist group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). The group stated that it is committed to using exclusively "political and peaceful means" to achieve its goal of uniting Ireland (Irish News 2019). Nevertheless, IRSP allegedly participated in extortion, human trafficking, and paramilitary operations (BBC 2018). These allegations have been denied by IRSP (Irish News 2019). An IRSP secretary stated that "[t]he British state remains [the group's] enemy" (Irish News 2019).

### **Geography**

IRSP operates in Northern Ireland and Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). The group is headquartered in Belfast on Falls Road (BBC 2018). The group may have

operated in other cities in Northern Ireland including Londonderry and Lisburn (BBC 2018). The group may have operated in Dublin and its suburbs including Crumlin and Newtownabbey (BBC 2018). IRSP may have also operated on Great Britain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632).

### **Organizational Structure**

IRSP functioned as the political wing of the Irish National Liberation Army, or INLA (Gillespie 2017, 141; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Conflict Archive of Northern Ireland n.d.). IRSP's founder was Seamus Costello (Gillespie 2017, 141). Costello led the group until his assassination in 1977 by OIRA (Gillespie 2017, 141; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure, membership, or source of funding.

### **External Ties**

IRSP had ties to the Irish National Liberation Army, or INLA. IRSP functions as the political wing of the INLA (Gillespie 2017, 141; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Conflict Archive of Northern Ireland n.d.). IRSP may have had ties to Sinn Fein (Gillespie 2017, 141). Nothing is known about a potential connection between IRSP and Sinn Fein.

### **Group Outcome**

Authorities in Northern Ireland, Ireland, and Great Britain have cracked down on the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632). For example, in 2018, law enforcement in Northern Ireland and Ireland searched the group's headquarters and arrested five people suspected of participating in criminal activities and being affiliated to INLA and IRSP (BBC 2018). Repression has had an effect on controlling the group; nevertheless, IRSP remains active.

## **XI. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (NORTHERN IRELAND)**

Torg ID: 786

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Liberation Army (Northern Ireland), People's Liberation Army (Pla) (Northern Ireland)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 416. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=416>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

Group End: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Geography**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

- XII. CONTINUITY IRA  
Torg ID: 140  
Min. Group Date: 1986  
Max. Group Date: 2009  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Continuity Irish Republican Army (Cira), Continuity Army Council, Continuity Ira, Irish Continuity Army Council (Icac)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Continuity IRA.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 37, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 769. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=769>
- Holly Fletcher. “Continuity Irish Republican Army.” Background on IRA Splinter Groups. Council on Foreign Relations. 2008. <https://www.cfr.org/background/ira-splinter-groups-uk-separatists>
- “Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA).” Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/corgan.htm>
- “Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA).” Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. 2004. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/cira.htm>
- “Continuity Irish Republican Army.” Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/cira.htm>
- Josh Lowe. “Continuity IRA: Four Things You Need to Know About Group Claiming Responsibility for Dublin Weigh-In Murder.” Newsweek. 2016. <http://www.newsweek.com/dublin-shooting-continuity-ira-424166>
- Gerry Moriarty. “Continuity IRA to end armed campaign, statement claims.” Irish Times. 2017. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/continuity-ira-to-end-armed-campaign-statement-claims-1.3112954>
- Duncan Gardham. “Northern Ireland Shootings: A profile of the continuity IRA.” Telegraph. 2009. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/4968775/Northern-Ireland-shootings-A-profile-of-the-Continuity-IRA.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA), 19 July 2017, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e3e26.html>
- Connla Young. “Police dismiss Continuity IRA claims it left command-wire bomb in Lurgan.” Irish News. 2019. <https://www.irishnews.com/news/northernirelandnews/2019/04/18/news/continuity-ira-claims-it-has-left-ied-in-lurgan-1600475/>
- Human Rights Watch, Human Rights Watch World Report 1998 - United Kingdom, 1 January 1998, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a8b730.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 1986 (FAS 2004; Council on Foreign Relations 2008; Global Security n.d.)

Group End: 2017 (Irish Times 2017)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group Sinn Féin Poblachtach, or Republican Sinn Fein, originally splintered from the IRA's Sinn Fein in 1986 (FAS 2004). ICAC formed in 1994 as the "clandestine armed wing of Republican Sinn Fein" (FAS 2004; Council on Foreign Relations 2008). The Republican Sinn Fein that included the ICAC broke off when the IRA decided to accept seats in the Parliamentary elections which dissidents believed were an act of conceding the divide of Ireland (MIPT 2008). The group aim is to carry out the original IRA's goal of ridding British control in the entirety of Ireland (FAS 2004). Though not explicitly stated, it can be inferred that the ideology of the ICAC would be the same as the IRA which is Irish Republicanism (FAS 2004).

#### **Geography**

The location of the majority of the group's attacks occurred in the United Kingdom especially in Northern Ireland. The group can be considered transnational as it attacked a boxing site in Dublin, Ireland in 2016 (Newsweek 2016; GTD 2017). The group primarily operates in Northern Ireland (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Nothing is known about the group's leadership. The group allegedly is the military wing of Sinn Féin Poblachtach, but this claim has been denied by Sinn Féin Poblachtach (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). This group only had about 50 core activists at an unknown date (Global Security N.d; FAS 2004). Members came from the Real IRA and original Sinn Fein organization (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). The group is allegedly financed by individual supporters in the United States (Council on Foreign Relations 2008). It has also allegedly acquired arms and materials from the Balkans (FAS 2004).

#### **External Ties**

CIRA is alleged to be the military wing of Sinn Féin Poblachtach, but this claim has been denied by Sinn Féin Poblachtach (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). The group is allegedly financed by individual supporters in the United States (Council on Foreign

Relations 2008). It has also allegedly acquired arms and materials from the Balkans (FAS 2004). The group also allegedly cooperates on attacks with the Real IRA (FAS 2004). The group also claims to have a large arsenal of weapons taken from IRA dumps (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d).

### **Group Outcome**

The state has taken a number of methods which have been effective in the effort to combat the group. In 1997, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, members of the Continuity Army Council IRA, if captured, would face up to 10 years of imprisonment (Global Security N.d). The group was also affected by the Executive Order 13224 in December 2001 that impeded American terrorist funding (FAS 2004). The group's most recent violent attack was in 2016 when group members attacked a boxing weigh-in and killed one person (Newsweek 2016). The group also made headlines in 2017 when the group's leadership claimed to end its armed campaign (Irish Times 2017). As of 2012 the group was active and violent but seems to have become nonviolent in 2017.

Notes for Iris:

- Sinn Fein denied this group's existence? Might have been ideological?
- compared to IPLO, this group persisted for a long time
- didn't officially disarm until 2017
- received external support from US sympathizers (potentially a diaspora)
- they've transitioned to be a nonviolent campaign

### XIII. IRISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (IPLO)

Torg ID: 1744

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1806. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1806>
- Albert Jongman and Alex Schmid. "Northern Ireland." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data. Routledge. 1988. p. 632. gDrive.
- "Irish People's Liberation Organization (IPLO)." Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. N.d. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/iorgan.htm>
- Gordon Gillespie. "IPLO." Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive

- David McKittrick. "Terrorists' split could erupt into bloody feud: violence in northern Ireland." Independent (UK). 1992.  
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/terrorists-split-could-erupt-into-bloody-feud-violence-in-northern-ireland-1541791.html>
- "The boys are back in town and the whole world knows." Telegraph (UK). 2001.  
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1325954/The-boys-are-back-in-town-and-the-whole-world-knows.html>
- Rachel Monaghan. 'AN IMPERFECT PEACE': PARAMILITARY 'PUNISHMENTS' IN NORTHERN IRELAND, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 2004. 16:3, 439-461, DOI: 10.1080/09546550490509775. gDrive.
- "An Irishman's Dictionary." Irish Times. 2004.  
<https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/an-irishman-s-diary-1.1170854>
- Jim Cusack. "Power struggle convulses the INLA." Irish Times. 1996.  
<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/power-struggle-convulses-the-inla-1.33677>
- Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Catholics in Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, 2004, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f38ee14.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1992 (splinter and attacks by the IRA)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group precisely formed but the group splintered off from INLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632) and was a faction of the Irish Republican Socialist Party (Gillespie 2017, 159). The group's first violent attack was in 1986 when it killed 12 people in an internal feud (GTD 2017). This feud began from the IRSP and Irish National Liberation Army campaign from 1986 to 1987 (Gillespie 2017, 159). The group is known for drug trafficking and sexual violence (Monaghan 2004, 442). The group's goal is to forcefully disband the IRSP and Irish National Liberation Army and thus it can also be inferred that their ideology is Irish Republicanism (Gillespie 2017, 159).

### **Geography**

Majority of the group's attacks occurred within the United Kingdom but is transnational since its first attack was in Ireland (Gillespie 2017, 159). It is unknown where its base is located but it is most likely located within the UK.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group was founded and led by Jimmy Brown who already had an extensive background. Brown was already accused of multiple murders and became a leader of the Irish People's Liberation Army before splintering off (Irish Times 2004). He was gunned down during the internal feud of the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" factions within the group in 1992 (Gillespie 2017, 160). There are no known wings of the group. The group allegedly funded itself through drug trafficking (Gillespie 2017, 159). There is no reliably accurate estimate of the group size. Many group members were originally members of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) (Ulster University. N.d; Gillespie 2017). IRSP is political wing.

Note for Iris: Republican Socialist Collective was claimed to be the political wing but I could find no credible sources on this

## **External Ties**

The group formerly splintered from the INLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Gillespie 2017, 159). The two internal splinters within the group were the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" (Gillespie 2017, 160). There are no known external support or state support.

## **Group Outcome**

The group suffered large problems from in-fighting between the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" (Gillespie 2017, 160) and the death of their leader Jimmy Brown (Gillespie 2017, 159). Furthermore, in 1992, the IRA conducted a mass operation against the group killing one person and wounding several more (Gillespie 2017, 160). This resulted in the group splintering and disbanding (Gillespie 2017, 160). There have been no actions by the state and it seems it was dealt entirely by the IRA. The last violent attack was the internal feud in 1992 that led to the death of Jimmy Brown (Independent UK 1992). As of 2012 the group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- splinter from INLA, but then targeted them with attacks
- IPLA also suffered from internal divisions and splintered in 1992
- state took very little action against the group
- their actions were designed to take out the competition in order to consolidate resources  
→ spying ("mole shakeup")
- maybe little politicized opposition

XIV. SINN F\_IN POBLACHTACH



Torg ID: 797

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Republican Sinn Fein, Republican Sinn F\_in, Republican Sinn Fein (Rsf), Republican Sinn F\_in (Rsf), Sinn F\_in Poblachtach, Sinn F\_in Poblachtach (Rsf)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Gordon Gillespie. "Republican Sinn Fein." Historical Dictionary of the Northern Ireland Conflict. Rowman and Littlefield. 2017. PDF. gDrive
- "Republican Sinn Fein." Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland. N.d.  
<https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/othelem/glossary.htm#l>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Republican Sinn Féin Poblachtach

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: active/unknown

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Sinn Féin Poblachtach formed in 1986 when it broke away from Sinn Féin due to Sinn Féin's "new policy of ending abstention from the Dáil" (Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland n.d.; Gillespie 2017, 220). Sinn Féin Poblachtach's goals included using violence to eliminate British presence in Northern Ireland (Gillespie 2017, 220). The group supported the formation of a socialist state comprising of both Ireland and Northern Ireland (Gillespie 2017, 220). Sinn Féin Poblachtach opposed the peace process and the Irish Republican Army ceasefires (Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland n.d.; Gillespie 2017, 220). The group opposed the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement of 1998 (Gillespie 2017, 220).

#### **Geography**

Sinn Féin Poblachtach operated in Ireland and Northern Ireland (Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland n.d.; Gillespie 2017, 220).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Two of the key leaders of Sinn Féin Poblachtach were Ruairi O Bradaigh and Daithi O Conaill, who were veteran Southern activists (Gillespie 2017, 220). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure, membership, or source of funding. Sinn Féin Poblachtach allegedly had ties to the Continuity Irish Republican Army, or CIRA, which may have acted as the group's de facto paramilitary wing (Gillespie 2017, 220; Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland n.d.).

### **External Ties**

Sinn Féin Poblachtach allegedly had ties to the Continuity Irish Republican Army, or CIRA, which may have acted as the group's de facto paramilitary wing (Gillespie 2017, 220; Conflict Archive on Northern Ireland n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown when the group stopped using violence. Sinn Féin Poblachtach probably remains active. Nothing is known about the state's response to the group, if any.

Notes for Iris:

- this group splinters from Sinn Fein in 1986; considered political wing of CIRA
- Sinn Fein stops using violence in 1970 but it still organized as a non-violent political organization
- the reason for the splinter here is slightly different from the 1970 policy. The original decision was over the British Parliament's policy and here it seems related to the Dail (Lower House of the Irish Parliament)
- there's barely any evidence of violent attacks by the group both starting and ending. The group probably exists today but operates only in a nonviolent manner.

## XV. AL-QAEDA

Torg ID: 28

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Al-Qaida (The Core)." Terrorism Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2015.  
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-qaida-2/>
- "Al Qaeda: Inside the Terror Network." Frontline. PBS.  
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/network/alqaeda/indictment.html>

- Jayshree Bajoria, and Greg Bruno. "al-Qaeda Backgrounder." Council on Foreign Relations. 2012.  
<http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-k-al-qaida-al-qaida/p9126>
- Martha Crenshaw. "Al Qaeda" Mapping Militant Organizations. 2015.  
<https://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/21>
- "Al-Qaida." US State Department FTO Profiles. 2005.  
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65479.pdf>
- Ken Katzman. "Al Qaeda: Profile and Threat Assessment." Congressional Research Services. FAS. 2005. <https://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/terror/RL33038.pdf>
- Ty McCormick. "Al Qaeda: A Short History." Foreign Policy. 2014.  
<http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/03/17/al-qaeda-core-a-short-history/>
- "Al-Qaida / Al-Qaeda (The Base)." Global Security.  
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-qaida.htm>
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End* RAND. 2008.  
[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)
- "Al-Qa'ida." BAAD Database. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaida>
- "Evidence of Financial Links between Saudi Royal Family and Al Qaeda." New York Times. N.d.  
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/documents/evidence-of-financial-links-between-saudi-royal-family-and-al-qaeda>
- Andrew Wander. "A history of terror: Al Qaeda 1988-2008." Guardian (UK). 2008.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jul/13/history.alqaida>
- "Timeline of al Qaida." The Guardian. N.d.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/alqaida/page/0,12643,852377>
- Jason Burke. "Rags to riches story of the bin Laden family is woven with tragedy." Guardian. 2015.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/01/rags-to-riches-story-of-the-bin-laden-family-is-woven-with-tragedy>
- "A biography of Osama bin Laden." from "Hunting bin Laden." 2001. Frontline Investigations. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/binladen/who/bio.html>
- "The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are aiding terrorists in Yemen." Washington Post. 2018.  
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/global-opinions/wp/2018/08/29/the-united-arab-emirates-and-saudi-arabia-are-aiding-terrorists-in-yemen/?utm\\_term=.ebf9b28f987c](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/global-opinions/wp/2018/08/29/the-united-arab-emirates-and-saudi-arabia-are-aiding-terrorists-in-yemen/?utm_term=.ebf9b28f987c)
- Mary Habeck. "What does Al Qaeda want?" Foreign Policy. 2012.  
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2012/03/06/what-does-al-qaeda-want/>
- Christopher M. Blanchard. "Al Qaeda: Statements and Evolving Ideology." Congressional Research Service. 2007. <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a470199.pdf>
- Julie Marks. "How SEAL Team Six Took Out Osama bin Laden." History. 2018.
- Jim Sciutto and Laura Koran. "New allegations of Saudi involvement in 9/11." CNN Politics. 2015.

<https://www.cnn.com/2015/02/03/politics/9-11-attacks-saudi-arabia-involvement/index.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Al-Qaida was founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's initial goals were to completely remove Western influence and ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida attempts to achieve a state governed by sharia law and a conservative interpretation of Islam (FP 2012). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical Sunni Muslim ideology and ascribes to Salafi jihadist ideas (CFR 2012; Global Security n.d.; Blanchard 2007, 6).

### **Geography**

Al-Qaida operated mainly within Peshawar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (CFR 2012; PBS N.D). The group hid within cities and hills with particularly mountainous terrain in the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan (as shepherd or farmers) (FAS 2005). The group's leader Osama bin Laden had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991 to 1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

### **Organizational Structure**

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was the group's sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (CFR 2012). He was originally from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in Afghanistan (Crenshaw 2015). His father, Mohammed bin Laden, moved from southern Yemen to Saudi Arabia, where he worked his way up from being a menial laborer to gaining favor with the royal family and constructing palaces and mosques for King Faisal (The Guardian 2015; PBS 2001). Osama bin Laden was born in Saudi Arabia as one of fifty children (The Guardian 2015). After returning from a trip to Peshawar, Pakistan, he vocally advocated for support for the mujahideen (PBS 2001).

After collecting monetary donations for the mujahideen in Afghanistan, bin Laden first went to Afghanistan in 1982 and eventually fought in battles and established camps, which eventually

attracted more Saudis to the country (PBS 2001). Eventually, bin Laden established Al-Qa'edah, or "The Base" as the center of his mujahideen operations. After the Soviets had withdrawn from Afghanistan, bin Laden again went to Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He was unable to leave the country as he had been banned from travel for trying to spread jihad to Yemen (PBS 2001). In response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1991, bin Laden argued that all Arab mujahideen should be brought to defend the country (PBS 2001). Then, bin Laden learned that the United States would enter the conflict in Kuwait (PBS 2001). This was a turning point for bin Laden. He gathered religious support and led 4000 people to receive jihadist training in Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He spent a short while in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but eventually escaped from Saudi and Pakistani authorities to Sudan where he received temporary refuge (PBS 2001). In 1996, he left Sudan and returned to Afghanistan, where he conducted attacks against civilians and American forces on the Arabian Peninsula (PBS 2001). After the Taliban took over the Afghan city of Jalalabad, bin Laden joined the group (PBS 2001). The Saudis and the U.S. tried unsuccessfully many times to kidnap bin Laden (PBS 2001). He was finally defeated when American Navy SEALs raided his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan (History 2018).

Following his death, he was replaced as leader by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011 (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex decentralized, or cell-based, organizational structure in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head (RAND 2008). Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS 2001). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security n.d.). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). As of 2015, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary wildly by source (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

## **External Ties**

Both the government of Saudi Arabia and the US Central Intelligence Agency allegedly provided money and supplies to the mujahideen during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan before al-Qaida formally organized (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports claim that the CIA itself sent more than \$600 million to mujahideen associated with bin Laden (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports allege that Saudi Arabia funded Al-Qaida through drug trafficking and diamonds, though these claims are now considered to have been falsified and invalid (Crenshaw 2015). Bin Laden maintained ties with key members of the Saudi royal family; some, including Prince Faisal, allegedly provided Al-Qaida with large monetary donations (Crenshaw 2015; CNN 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaida to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, The

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS 2001).

### **Group Outcome**

The US launched Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 to find and destroy the Taliban and Al-Qaeda elements operating in Afghanistan (BAAD 2015). The group's first leader Osama bin Laden was killed during a U.S. raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today.

#### XVI. LOYALIST VOLUNTEER FORCE (LVF)

Torg ID: 280

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Loyalist Volunteer Forces (Lvf), Loyalist Volunteer Force (Lvf)

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Loyalist Volunteer Forces." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 68, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3fXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 4948. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4948>
- "Loyalist Volunteer Force." Glossary. Conflict Archive on the Internet. Last updated 2017. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/lorgan.htm>
- "Who are the Loyalist Volunteer Force?" BBC. 2010. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-11164817>
- "Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)." Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. Last updated 2003. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/lvf.htm>
- Jim Cusack. "LVF among most deadly loyalist groups." Irish Times. 1997. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/lvf-among-most-deadly-loyalist-groups-1.87486>
- "Loyalist Volunteer Force." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/lvf.htm>
- Angelique Chrisafis. "LVF disbands after loyalists declare truce." The Guardian. 2005. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2005/oct/31/northernireland.angeliquechrisafis>

- Martha Crenshaw. "Loyalist Volunteer Force." Mapping Militant Organizations. Last updated 2012. <http://stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/335>
- Greg Hanna. "Loyalist Volunteer Force." Encyclopedia of Terrorism Vol. 1. Ed Peter Chalk. ABC-CLIO. 2013. [https://books.google.com.mx/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&pg=PA437&lpg=PA437&dq=LOYALIST+VOLUNTEER+FORCES+\(LVF\)&source=bl&ots=rrMCQM3gfT&sig=S3XxJ-PRiQi\\_BQkQYHdWQ-7PNU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjekdqekrPYAhVqzFQKHwewDP44FBDoAQhFMAY#v=onepage&q=LOYALIST%20VOLUNTEER%20FORCES%20\(LVF\)&f=false](https://books.google.com.mx/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&pg=PA437&lpg=PA437&dq=LOYALIST+VOLUNTEER+FORCES+(LVF)&source=bl&ots=rrMCQM3gfT&sig=S3XxJ-PRiQi_BQkQYHdWQ-7PNU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjekdqekrPYAhVqzFQKHwewDP44FBDoAQhFMAY#v=onepage&q=LOYALIST%20VOLUNTEER%20FORCES%20(LVF)&f=false)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Red Hand Defenders, Loyalist Freedom Fighters, Orange Volunteers (Crenshaw 2012)

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 2005 (disarm), February 24, 2013 (suspected)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Loyalist Volunteer Force is a Protestant parliamentary group that formed in 1996 when it splintered from the UVF (CAIN n.d.; FAS 2003; BBC 2010). Their aim was to oppose the terms of the Good Friday Agreement (Chalk 2013; MIPT 2008; FAS 2003; CAIN 2017; Crenshaw 2012). The group's first attack took place on May 13, 1997 in Randalstown, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). The group's ideology is loyalist and Protestant (MIPT 2008; BBC 2010).

### **Geography**

The majority of attacks conducted by the LVF take place in Northern Ireland, with a few exceptions in Ireland (GTD 2017). Their bases were located in Northern Ireland (BBC 2010; Chalk 2013). The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The founder of the LVF was Billy Wright, better known as "King Rat". He was a former member of the UVF till 1996 when he was expelled from the terrorist group for the unauthorized assassinating a Roman Catholic taxi driver (Chalk 2013; Guardian 2005). Members came from the Ulster Volunteer Force (Crenshaw 2012). The LVF was supported by political wings such as the UDA (CAIN 2017; Irish Times 1997). The group had no formal political wing (BBC 2010). The group was estimated to be made up of around 300 former UVF Protestant members (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013).

### **External Ties**

The group claimed explicit responsibility for its attacks. The group partially disarmed in 1998 and gave its weapons to the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning in December 1998 (CAIN 2017). The group clashed with the UVF starting in 1999 (BBC 2010). The group coordinated attacks with Johnny Adair's C Company Battalion (Crenshaw 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The LVF's last attack took place on February 24, 2013 (GTD 2017). The group partially disarmed in 1998 and gave its weapons to the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning in December 1998. The British government banned the group in 1997 (CAIN 2017). In 2005, the LVF announced it would again disarm (MIPT 2008; CAIN 2017). The group's last confirmed attack was in 2000 (GTD 2017). The group is suspected of participating in an attack in 2013 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- a lot of the groups in this period form in reaction to the Good Friday Agreement. The UVF obeyed the peace agreement, but several of these splinters did not
- this group is very violent - the UVF primarily targeted the PIRA/IRA
- they were most violent around when they formed, but then eventually dissipated

XVII. REAL IRA  
Torg ID: 396  
Min. Group Date: 1997  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Real Irish Republican Army (Rira), Real Ira, Real Ira (Rira), Real Irish Republican Army, True Ira, Volunteers Of Ireland

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "True IRA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 91, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20377. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20377>
- "Real IRA." Glossary. Conflict Archive on the Internet. Last updated 2017. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/rorgan.htm#rira>



- “Real Irish Republican Army.” Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. Last updated 2004.  
<https://fas.org/irp/world/para/nira.htm>
- Anthony Cordesman. “Real IRA.” Terrorism, Asymmetric Warfare, and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Greenwood 2002.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=FxVOtJqmVbsC&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=true+ira&source=bl&ots=gdAiiREhLa&sig=c0NYWRT7snjrip7sG98CgQxdMmU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi5\\_KfzbfYAhUE3SYKHhOCn84HhDoAQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=true%20ira&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=FxVOtJqmVbsC&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=true+ira&source=bl&ots=gdAiiREhLa&sig=c0NYWRT7snjrip7sG98CgQxdMmU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi5_KfzbfYAhUE3SYKHhOCn84HhDoAQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=true%20ira&f=false)
- “Real IRA.” Global Security. N.d.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/nira.htm>
- “Factbox: The Real IRA.” Reuters. 2009.  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-irish-army-group-facts/factbox-the-real-ira-idUSTRE5271XD20090308>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Real IRA (RIRA), 19 July 2017, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e3c43.html>
- David McKittrick. “The Big Question: How active is the real IRA and what can the security forces do about it?” Independent (UK). 2009.  
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/the-big-question-how-active-is-the-real-ira-and-what-can-the-security-forces-do-about-it-1774003.html>
- John Nugent. “Lurking, not acting: Real IRA remains a threat.” Forbes. 2013.  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/riskmap/2013/08/14/lurking-not-acting-real-ira-remains-a-threat/#28bb00576f88>
- Amanda Ferguson. “Real IRA is ninth richest terror group in the world.” Belfast Telegraph. 2014.  
<https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/northern-ireland/real-ira-is-ninth-richest-terror-group-in-the-world-30748913.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: New Irish Republican Army (NIRA), 32 County Sovereignty Committee; 32 County Sovereignty Movement; Irish Republican Prisoners Welfare Association; Real Oglagh Na hEireann

Group Formation: 1997 (US State Department 2016; Reuters 2009; CAIN n.d.) or 1998 (FAS 2004; MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2015 (Active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The RIRA was a militant group, which formed in 1997 when it splintered from the Provisional Irish Republican Army (US State Department 2017; Reuters 2009; CAIN n.d.; FAS 2004; MIPT 2008). The group splintered because it opposed the Good Friday Agreement and a ceasefire negotiation (MIPT 2008). It is often times referred to as a “political pressure group” (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d; RefWorld 2017). The group’s ideology can be identified as nationalist and separatist because it fights for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and North Ireland (FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.; Cordesman 2002). Their political aim was to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland. Their first attack was allegedly in 1997 (CAIN n.d.).

## **Geography**

The majority of the attacks conducted by the RIRA took place in or near London, England. They had attacks located in Ireland and the United Kingdom so are transnational (FAS 2004; Forbes 2013; GTD 2017). There is no evidence of an external base.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader was Michael McKevitt, who was jailed for 20 years for encouraging terrorist activity, but despite his imprisonment the RIRA continued their violent attacking (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004; Independent CO. 2009). The RIRA had a political wing known as the 32 County Sovereignty Movement (Global Security n.d.; FAS 2004; Independent CO 2009). Their membership consisted of former members of the PIRA (Cordesman 2002; MIPT 2008; CAIN 2017). Estimates of membership size vary. The popular count reports 100-200 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004; US State Department 2017). They also received funds from American “sympathizers” and training arms from Libya (Global Security n.d; FAS 2004; MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

The RIRA claimed responsibility for their attacks. They received public support from Dundalk and the Newry area. It has been suspected that the RIRA received some kind of ambiguous support from their close links to the 32-County Sovereignty Committee as well as the CIRA (CAIN n.d.). They also received funds from American “sympathizers” and training arms from Libya (Global Security n.d; FAS 2004; MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The group’s last suspected attack took place in 2016 (US State Department 2017). Police arrested six individuals in 2015 (US State Department 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- "political pressure group" general reference to continued activities and unwillingness to disband
- political wing latched on and was not a direct creation of the real IRA
- the group had unspecified political links with the 32 County Sovereignty, but it's unclear what this entails
- the support from the U.S. came from individuals and the support came from the Libyan government
- in contrast to the CIRA or the OIRA, this group is pretty independent and does not have as many ties to other groups

## XVIII. 32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 574

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: 32 County Sovereignty Movement, 32csm

### Part 1. Bibliography

- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Real IRA (RIRA), 19 July 2017, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e3c43.html>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

Group End: This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

#### Geography

This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

#### Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

**External Ties**

This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).

**Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Real IRA, or RIRA (US State Department 2017).