



HUMUN IV



STUDYGUIDE

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY



MAHAD AKBAR

SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings Delegates,

My name is Mahad Akbar, and I am honored to welcome you all as the Secretary-General of HUMUN IV. This conference has meant a lot to me, and to a lot of other people who have been involved with it. In the past three editions, I have gone from an ACD, to a USG to becoming Secretary-General and I have come to cherish every single one of those experiences. HUMUN is a place where having actually productive conversations is prioritized above all else. I hope that you spend your time here, actually trying to learn, grow and become better equipped to live in a world that needs critical thought. Our commitment to making this conference about more than just winning is not a gimmick, we take a lot of pride in ensuring that all of you gain something from your committees. The most valuable thing you can take away from this conference is not a trophy, it's the ability to look back on your time here and remember actually having learned something. The majority of our current EC have been where you are now, I think that fact alone speaks volumes to the kind of impact this conference has on people. My only request to you is to respect yourself and the people around you. Don't be afraid to ask for help, and don't make anyone feel worse if they need help.

Best,
Mahad Akbar
Secretary-General,
HUMUN IV.



ASHAHAD ABBAS JOKHIO

UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL

Welcome Delegates,

My name is Ashahad Abbas and I shall be serving as the Under Secretary General for the crisis committees at the 4th iteration of Habib University Model United Nations. I am a Sophomore, and currently pursuing a degree in Computer science, and a minor in Communication and Design. My Model United Nations plus debate experience covers a lot of stuff. I have rendered my services as the MUN captain of Nixor College back in 2019-20. I have attended renowned conferences such as LUMUN, ROTMUN, MUNTR, etc as a delegate and won accolades. The secretariat and the academic team at HUMUN this year has focused on maintaining the quality of the agendas shedding light on various facets of the political affairs. Our vision is to include those stakeholders in the discourse who are mostly neglected and given the least amount of limelight when it comes to discussions on the MUN platform.

The secretariat and the academic team at HUMUN this year has focused on maintaining the quality of the agendas shedding light on various facets of the political affairs. Our vision is to include those stakeholders in the discourse who are mostly neglected and given the least amount of limelight when it comes to discussions on the MUN platform.

Our aim, at this year's HUMUN edition, is to provide a safe space for the delegates to learn, unleash their hidden potential, and collaborate with people from different backgrounds in the committee. We hope that the delegates take the conference as an opportunity to break the ice and motivate themselves to speak if they are not confident enough to address a group of people. Discussing world affairs, identifying the challenges, and then working on the resolutions with the spirit to include everyone's opinion will make this conference a great experience for all the delegates.

Regards,
Ashahad Abbas Jokhio.



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



ASHAHAD ABBAS JOKHIO

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Dear delegates.

My name is Ashahad Abbas and I am a CS Sophomore at Habib. I am serving as the Under Secretary General and the Committee Director of the Irish Republican Army at this year's HUMUN edition. Apart from debates and CS tech thingy, my interests revolve around community service, binge-watching netflix, and bollywood movies. I am a huge fan of Bollywood. I was a foodie too but I completely lost my interest once I hit the gym. I love to procrastinate too, sometimes deliberately and sometimes because I occupy myself with a lot of stuff..

The committee, Irish Republican Army, will focus on the events that took place between 1969 and 1979 giving rise to tensions between the Provisional Irish Republican Army and the British Army. The committee will dive into its full essence keeping in mind the time period after the assassination of Lord Mountbatten. Though the committee will run on a historical narrative, however, in order to give a crisis flare, the delegates should expect new settings, the involvement of spies, and the trials being conducted.

To further augment, I am a very research oriented person so I expect the same from my delegates too. It is important to value the presence of others in the committee, lay down the foundations of respect, empathy, and equity in the room, and lastly, try to learn and take initiatives instead of being a silent observer. I will always be there for any help you need during the time of the conference. Do not hesitate at any point to approach me. I hope that we are able to provide an experience at HUMUN IV that is worth remembering for all of you.

Regards,
Ashahad Abbas Jokhio.



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



HUMZA NADEEM JAMI

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Greetings delegates!

After being blackmailed out of retirement for this conference by Mahad, I feel that the turns have truly tabled in coming to chair at Habib. On a less comical note, I work for the Central Bank during the day and truly enjoy sleeping at night (you thought a Batman pun was coming weren't you?) I am by all means a boomer of the Model UN circuit of Karachi, haven't been around since 2010.

If you are actually interested in what I've previously done in Model UN: I have won a Diplomacy Award at the Harvard World MUN Conference 2018 in Panama City, reinvented Crisis Cabinets and the UN Security Council at LUMUN, and served as the Secretary General for ROTMUN in the past.

I cannot wait to meet you in February!

Warm Regards,
Humza Nadeem Jami.



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR



SHAH ANAS AHMED

COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Greetings delegates!

I'm Shah Anas and I am very excited to make this conference worth your time, effort, and memory, when you look at it in hindsight, maybe a couple of days, weeks, months or years after you're done with it.

I've lost my fair share of competitions and I've won some but across all my experiences, I've learnt one thing which I'd like to share.

Debates can help you gain great control over language and rhetoric. It can also help you voice your opinions out in a very succinct and confident manner, which is great for personal development.

But debate isn't an activity about who speaks the most, or with the most confidence, or at the highest decibel. Speaking is important but so is listening. Ultimately, it's about finding the right balance between speaking and listening. It's about speaking to each other, rather than over each other. It's about allowing diverse voices to come forward, not about drowning the voices in commotion. I hope we can all find that sweet spot and exhibit exceptional speaking, moderating, and diplomacy.

It's also a bit of fun, a bit of nerves, and some competition, and I'll try my best to keep the pot stirring to make sure you get something to take back from the conference, both in terms of learning and in terms of memory.

Excited to see you all travel back in time with us!

Regards,
Shah Anas Ahmed.



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW & MANDATE

ASSISTANT COMMITTEE DIRECTORS

**FIDA HUSSAIN
MALIHA IRFAN**

The year is 1969. The political and territorial status of Northern Ireland is indecisive and remains largely contested. The region is terrorized by the ethnic-nationalist conflict that on the margins escalated when the Catholic and the nationalist minorities organized themselves against the tyrannical and brutal Protestant and unionist Government and law enforcement agencies of the region. While the Irish Catholics ran a vigorous movement for Northern Ireland to leave the United Kingdom, the Protestants chose the British hegemony. The Protestant Government moves to suppress the protests and feebly tries to curb the political and separatist violence that breaks. A critical decision is made, marked as the British Army's longest operation ever. Northern Ireland witnesses a terrorizing deployment of British soldiers in their towns- the curtains are lifted, and the reign of The Troubles begins. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) strengthened its militarized campaign against the British state in favor of united Ireland.

As the horrors continue to plague the Irish land, the fate of the Irish people is in your hands.



THE LETTER TO THE IRA MEMBERS

To the proud catholic members of the Irish Republican Army,

After the brutal events of August 1972, it has been made clear to the council that the protestant imperialists of the British Army do not care about the people of Ireland and are ready to reach any level of depravity. Civilians and fellow members were brutally murdered without any trial or justice.

Therefore it falls on us to avenge the death of these martyrs and ensure that Ireland achieves its safety by any means possible. It is advised to trust only those closest as we have received several political reports regarding potential spies. This is a battle that we must not lose, for people's souls lie in our hands.

Make us Proud.

Tiocfaidh ar la

Our day will come yet, believe me.

The Council, the Irish Republican Army.

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THE LETTER TO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE

To the Royal British intelligence,

With the situation in Ireland reaching a boiling point and the factions of the IRA inciting violence at the highest level, the British government has decided to intervene and actively protect its interests in Ireland. To fulfil this endeavour, we look upon the might of the British intelligence agencies. We have appointed you to be a part of this glorious operation to secure the region in the glory of Great Britain.

Your orders are simple.

Insert yourself into the ranks of the IRA and take control. Your goal is to undermine their operation in favour of Britain. Should your identity be revealed, take note that our hands will be tied. You will be alone in this matter, working towards your specific goal. We expect you to succeed in this mission and make your division proud.

God Save the Queen.

The British Parliament.



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THE TROUBLES AND THE AFTERMATH OF BLOODY SUNDAY (1972)

The Irish Republican Army

A. Brief Overview

As the paramilitary wing of the Irish republican and democratic socialist party, the Sinn Fein, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), took charge of the protection of Irish Catholic values and the elimination of British rule throughout Ireland and Northern Ireland. The IRA was known for its violent tendencies proclaiming the need for armed revolution and classified as a terrorist organization by British and Irish authorities. While this committee shall focus on the actions of the provisional IRA post-Bloody Sunday, it is important to understand the history of the IRA.

B. History of IRA

Creation and Irish War of Independence

The original IRA was created in 1917 under the shadow of World War I as Irish citizens refused to join the British army and protested against British control over Ireland. The subsequent addition of personnel from the Irish military returning from the War led to more violent opposition from the newly formed IRA. In the December 1918 elections, the political wing of the IRA known as the Sinn Fein party won a dominant victory in Ireland. Unsatisfied with the limited power of the government under indirect British rule, the Sinn Fein created a breakaway government in 1919 known as Dail Eireann and declared independence from the British Empire. As a result, the 'old IRA', as it is commonly known, and Irish citizens were in direct conflict with British forces for the next two years until a ceasefire was declared on 11th July 1921.

Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921 and Irish Civil War 1922-1923

The ceasefire between the British Government and Irish forces led to the Anglo-Irish treaty signed on 6th December 1921. The treaty called for the creation of 'the Irish free state' and the removal of all royal forces and 'Northern Ireland', which remained as part of Great Britain. This decision proved to be divisive and created significant divisions between the Irish people, specifically the pro-treaty provisional government and the anti-treaty Irish Republican army. The division reached a boiling point in June 1922, recognized as the start of the Irish Civil War. The year-long struggle proved to be a losing position for the IRA as members became disillusioned at the prospect of a long war. Frank Aitken, the chief of army staff for the IRA, called for a halt to war proceedings and ultimately paved the way for a ceasefire agreement.



Split from the 'old IRA' and the creation of the Provisional IRA

The split between different factions of the IRA became evident as the original wing began to decay in terms of activism and tolerance towards the current status. This division can be identified in two important ways. The first cause of major division was the proposed integration of the IRA with more radical groups, which would have harmed the greater cause of the IRA. Secondly, the 'old IRA' practised a policy of abstentionism, i.e. not taking up seats won through elections. This issue was translated through Sinn Fein and ultimately led to the division of both institutes; 1969 and 1970, respectively. As such, the Provisional IRA (PIRA) adopted the symbol of a phoenix and created a path for more direct and violent actions while recruiting younger radicalized individuals.

C. Ideology of PIRA

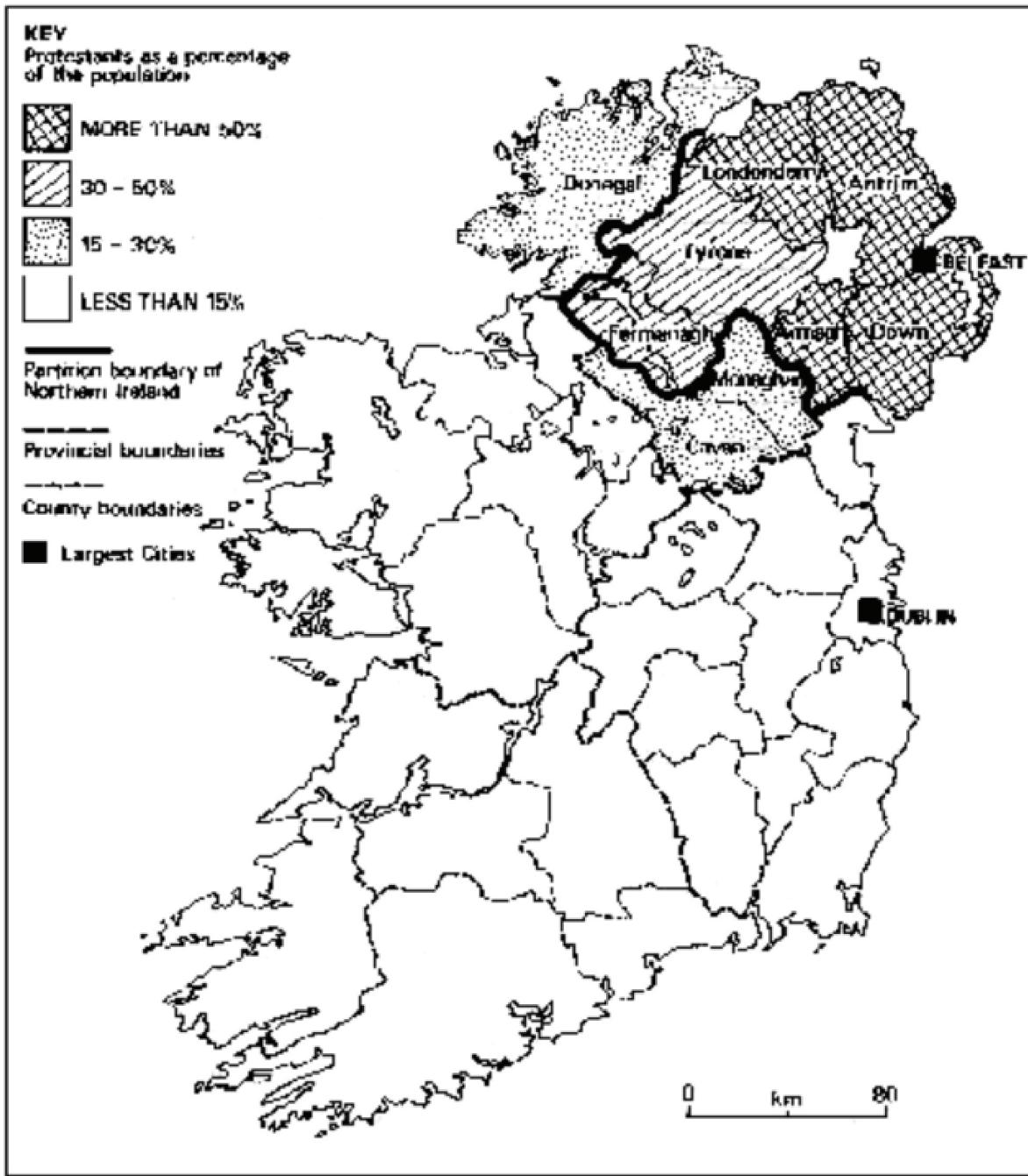
In quite simple terms, the goal of the PIRA was to establish a unified Ireland as a democratic socialist republic. The ideology was based on a history of exploitation under British rule and reduced wages to the people, specifically, Catholic Irish, whom protestant Britain and parts of Ireland discriminated against. With the backing of the communist Soviet Union, the IRA wanted to maintain the democratic process that had initially brought them to power but maintain control of industries and resources under the government as a way of securing the people.

D. Religious Inclination and Importance

Historically the IRA had prominent inclinations towards Catholicism and the church's structure as the ideal way to lead Ireland. On the general public level and through their propaganda, the PIRA claimed to be neutral and criticized the church and the specific hierarchy that exists in Rome. As a show of solidarity, the IRA also acknowledged Protestant Irish and their position in Ireland. However, this was a public figure used by the IRA and was not a true representation of the paramilitary force or Sinn Fein. In reality, the IRA was heavily against Protestantism and believed that it was "in practice necessary to support the bishops, oppose the Protestants, and oppose integrated schools." The situation is worsened by Protestant support of the current division and the Ulster forces' radical nature, which played a significant role in increasing the tensions between religious figures. It is important to note that the larger areas of Northern Ireland were largely populated by Protestants, which played a significant role in British intervention and subsequent division. The map below (on page 12) shows the population percentage of Protestant Irish throughout Ireland and Northern Ireland:



Ireland at the time of partition



NOTE: for clarity this map omits the names of non-Ulster counties (all of which were less than fifteen per cent Protestant at time of partition)

(Rowthorn and Wayne 1988, 25)





■ Important Events Leading Up to Bloody Sunday (1972)

A. Brief Overview

The city of Derry, located in Northern Ireland, was a highly contentious area for the IRA and had been fully in control of the Ulster volunteer force since the Anglo-Irish treaty 1921. As a largely protestant area, the city was an important political and military battle-ground as various forces became increasingly involved. With increasing violence between Catholic IRA and Protestant Ulster, including the "Battle of Bogside" between the Derry Citizen Defense Association (DCDA) and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), the city called upon the help of British forces.

B. Operation Demetrius

Operation Demetrius was an outright show of power by the British military to take control of Northern Ireland. Armed British forces arrested and detained civilians suspected of involvement with the IRA and took them to three detainment centres. At these centres, civilians were rigorously questioned until their identity was confirmed. The operation led to protests against the hostile British forces and violent opposition, leading to the Ballymurphy Massacre. The riots against operation Demetrius would also be a huge factor in the suspension of the Northern Ireland Government and direct rule from Westminster.

■ Funding

Terrorist organizations require significant funding, both for the actual undertaking of terrorist acts, but also to other issues: to maintain the functioning of the organization, to provide for its basic technical necessities, as well as to cover costs related to spreading related ideologies.

Much like any political party terrorist organization, the IRA was dependent on funding from various sources to continue their activities. As a political wing based on sympathetic religious and nationalistic values, the IRA gathered funding from various sources to help achieve its goal. "The Provisional IRA alone requires between £3 and £4 million a year to finance their campaign of terrorism in Northern Ireland, Britain and elsewhere in Europe, to foster their links with revolutionary terrorist groups, to procure arms and explosives, and to sustain their propaganda campaign."

LOCAL AVENUES:

A. Organized Crimes

Between 1971 and 1982 over £7 million was stolen in armed robberies in Northern Ireland, the largest proportion being taken by the Provisionals. This is an important aspect to the local funding for the PIRA as the money gained from practices like protection, gambling, and racketeering would be a source of large income.

B. Sympathetic Donations

Garnering sympathy towards Irish Catholicism has been a major part for the funding of the IRA. Using propaganda in Ireland and Northern Ireland had two major effects. Firstly, setting up charity spots or discreet donation drives in pubs became an easy way to gather money for the organization. This form of donation was often portrayed as a charity organization to avoid the eyes of the law. The second effect of sympathetic donations was a rise in popularity for PIRA as individuals became more involved in the conflict.

An Cumann CaBhrach

An Cumann CaBhrach was an aid committee set up by the IRA for individuals detained by British forces. While its intention were to help the families of the prisoners, this type of funding was used as either a propaganda boost or the committee's money was siphoned to the cause.

Falls Taxi Association (FTA)

Formed in Belfast by IRA supporting taxi drivers, the FTA took a large share of the transport system as city buses became an unsafe and unreliable option. It is rumored that every driver working under the FTA donated 3 pounds a week to the PIRA.

c. Sinn Fein Funding

As the political front to the IRA, Sinn Fein became an avenue for legitimate businesses and donations. While most of the money gathered by selling material or donations was used by Sinn Fein, it is reported that a portion of the money gathered went to the IRA. This was important to maintain a relation between the two entities and continue the power structure. In return for the funding, the IRA carried out the dirty work required by Sinn Fein.

INTERNATIONAL AVENUES:

The Irish Northern Aid committee (NORAID)

Founded during the start of the Troubles, NORAID was established for sympathetic gains from USA and Irish Americans who had immigrated. The purpose of NORAID was to generate money for the PIRA and Sinn Fein as a way to implicitly support the unification of Ireland. It is estimated that NORAID generated and sent an average of \$200,000 each year to the IRA.

Libyan Funding under Ghaddafi

While Libya was crucial in arming the IRA, monetary donations were also prevalent during Ghaddafi's regime. In an effort to destabilize Britain, it is reported that Libya donated \$12.5 million to the IRA.

Opposing Parties

A. Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)

The Ulster Volunteer Force was largely a retaliatory force to the IRA and Irish republicanism. The UVF targeted Irish Catholics who were suspected of being a part of IRA or at the bare minimum were helping the IRA. The UVF was also considered a terrorist organization by both the Republic of Ireland and Great Britain. The UVF also functioned under the cover name of Protestant Action Force (PAF). The PAF was a loyalist paramilitary group for the UVF who were accused of carrying out retaliatory attacks against Irish citizens without justification.

B. Royal Ulster Constabulary

As a heavily militarized force with a large reserve capacity, the RUC was a major protestant force for Northern Ireland. The policing force was rumored to be linked with the British as a way to quell PIRA influence in the region.

C. British Government

As an imperialist protestant country, the role of the British cannot be overstated in the Irish conflict. As the power of the British came into question post-World war II and the world moved towards decolonization, the British wanted to maintain control of Ireland in some capacity. However, due to rising pressure from free Ireland, the British found resistance against the division of the country. Growing resentment from Catholic Irish and the popular IRA meant that the paramilitary group grew bolder and began actions on British soil. The threat on Britain meant that the British were looking to end the conflict by any means possible.



Starting Point of the Committee



Out of Character:

This committee is set in 1972, and specifically after the events of Bloody Sunday. The events that transpired since are listed in the timeline attached below. These events, as of right now, have not occurred and need not occur. This committee will function as a Crisis Cabinet, and the timeline is to give you a sense of things the chairs might use, and of the kind of atmosphere that the committee is likely to have. The IRA, Sinn Fein members, and important personnel who have a perceived connection to the IRA are coming together to deal with the targeting they are facing at the hands of the British Government.

There are some important things to note within the functioning of this cabinet. You will be using two kinds of Directives, the first is public directives where the committee comes together to put a plan of action in place. You write them as correctly formatted plans of action, and their passing is contingent on quorum being reached, and a vote being passed in favor of one. The chairs will then update you as to the effects that your directives have had, as well as any other conflicts that may have arisen. The second format is private directives. These directives will take the shape of plans of action, with appropriate formatting as well as a letter that stays within character to explain who you are reaching out to in an effort to accomplish what you are trying to do. This directive being passed or rejected will be up to the Dias who will take into account how well this interacts with your characters strengths and limitations, as well as how it impacts the committee as a whole. There are expected to be time skips in this committee, and how well you handle the changing situation is the key element of a Crisis Committee. Importantly, the Dias are playing characters but if you are passing a private directive through someone other than the Dias characters it has to be addressed to them and not the Dias characters. Their roles as chair and as characters are distinct.

In addition to the standard Crisis protocol, there is an additional important piece of information. This committee has spies, as well as characters who are not spies but have received some information they need to hide from the committee. It is in your best interest to keep any information you have been given outside of this guide to yourself unless necessary. Using the information we send you as proof of your innocence only damages the functioning of the committee and will not reflect well on you. You will be found out, and you will be punished for it. To the spies, your job is to damage the functioning of the IRA, to leak information and to cause conflict through your use of private directives. To the rest of the committee, the Crisis updates will be reflective of what kind of damage was involved. This information will give you input on which characters could have pulled this off. Use this to attempt to locate the spies. If you have located them, how you choose to proceed is up to you.

An important side note, there are a lot of characters in this committee who were manufactured. This is to avoid the potential of spies being discovered during research, and as a result of the inaccessibility to IRA personnel from this time period. This committee is one built on a foundation of mistrust, and for you to make any significant progress you will have to cooperate with people.

Good luck.



Timeline

Event	Dates	Significance
Bloody Sunday	30th January 1972	Created sympathy for the catholic Irish free state cause and led to popularity increase for the Provisional IRA.
Direct Rule of Northern Ireland	30th March 1972	The direct intervention and rule of British parliament over North Ireland antagonized the IRA and set up a violent conflict.
Bloody Friday	21st July 1972	In a time span of 75 minutes, 22 bombs exploded which killed 9 and injured over a 100. The IRA claimed responsibility.
Operation Motorman	31st July 1972	As a direct reaction to Bloody Friday, the British military launched an operation to reclaim “No-Go zones” created by the IRA in Northern Ireland.
Sunningdale Agreement	December 1973	Presented by the British government as an exit option via a political compromise and mutual cooperation between free Ireland and Northern Ireland.
Ulster Worker’s Council Strike	May 1974	Direct opposition to the Sunningdale agreement and led to the Dublin and Monaghan bombings.
White Tower, Tower of London Bombing	17th July 1974	Suspected IRA attack on mainland British soil at an important heritage site.
IRA Truce	10th February 1976 - 22nd September 1976	While the ceasefire didn’t last, it was an important sign of engagement by the IRA and opened doors for political actions.



Kingsmill Massacre	5th January 1976	Armed IRA members stopped bus and killed 11 protestant workers.
Guildford Four and Maguire Seven Wrongly Convicted	22nd October 1975 - 3rd March 1976	The lack of evidence in the trial was evident, but the British need to quell the Irish conflict was prominent.
Police Primacy (Ulsterization)	25th March 1976	The British actively used Ulster members to replace non Ulster members and maintain civil law in Northern Ireland using Ulster forces.
British Ambassador to Ireland killed	21st July 1976	The death of a standing ambassador showed the decline in relations between Ireland and Northern Ireland. It also signified the failure of the incumbent Northern Ireland government.
Blanket Protest Begin	14th September 1976	Protests by the PIRA held in Maze prison against the removal of 'Special Category Status'.
Gerry Adams cleared of IRA Membership	6th September 1978	As the President of Sinn Fein, it was an important victory for the IRA to note to be associated with Gerry Adams based on a lack of evidence.
Assassination of Lord Mountbatten	27th August 1979	As a close relative of the Queen, the assassination of such a high figure caused outrage in Great Britain and led to heavy opposition under Thatcher.
John Paul II Visit to Ireland	1st October 1979	The Pope's visit was a sign of support for Catholicism but the Pope's speech against violence and the IRA caused issue.



Committee Members

A. Authorities

1. Gerry Adams

As the President of the Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams is perhaps the most important member of this cabinet. Though not associated with the IRA, Mr Adams sees the importance of coming together to discuss the best approach to dealing with the British persecution of the IRA and its perceived co-conspirators.

2. Hugh Twomey

Mr.Twomey plays an important role in the committee, as he will be the liaison for any actions taken on British soil. Anything that needs to be done in Free Ireland must go through him first.

3. Noah Thomas

Noah Thomas might seem as your average member of the IRA, but be careful of his presence in the cabinet. Noah is known for his displacement of information for the sake of the greater good. As your liaison for Free Ireland, he holds authority over the decisions made in that region.

4. Morgan O'Malley

Morgan is the head of communications between the two chapters of the IRA. Any and all communication between the two cabinets goes through her and she has eyes and ears everywhere.

B. Cabinet Members

1. Jack O' Donell

Intelligence Head for Ulster Operations in Ireland

Jack is a charming man, and he uses that charm to gather intelligence and to monitor suspicious activity in the Free State. Always a boy scout, Jack carries out an ideal version of the war and wishes to see the IRA succeed in a righteous manner. Contrary to his counterpart, Marian Farrell, Jack works with Free State information networks to prevent immediate threats, a duty which he takes very seriously.

2. Liam Jaime

Prominent member of Sinn Fein and council to Gerry Adams

Liam is a politician primarily. Well liked among his constituents, Liam is committed to representing their views and not just espousing his own. As council to Gerry Adams, he attempts to keep him on track with the wishes of the Irish people. Liam frequently does grassroots work to get a sense of what the Irish people want, and that is what he aims to represent. As a result of his popularity, he has the ability to swing voters and members of Sinn Fein to his side at the time of crisis.



3. Marian Farrell

Intelligence Head for Ulster Operations in Northern Ireland

Marian has been an integral part of the PIRA for the better half of the last two decades. Marian grew up around Ulster forces. Her early exposure to Ulster discrimination has led to a harsh demeanor, in sharp contrast to her Free State counterpart.

No one understands the politics of Northern Ireland better than Marian. This is pointed out by her ability to gather intelligence on British movement. It is believed that Farrell has a contact in the British military who supplies small bits of information to the IRA.

4. Emma Jones

Head of Security in Northern Ireland

As the commander of the northern IRA forces, Emma Jones has two simple tasks; protect Catholic Irish from any Ulster or British attacks and to create havoc in Belfast when necessary. Emma may sporadically get intelligence from Marian.

5. Aiden Kane

Head of the Logistics Division

Aiden Kane is the head of the logistics division, and is in charge of acquiring the supplies needed for the IRA's terrorist activities. His job includes not only weapon acquisition but the provisions for troops, as well as equipment, uniforms and any other operational needs.

6. Sean O'Hare

Prominent Member of the Sinn Fein and Official Liaison to the IRA

His alignment is oriented towards political solutions rather than military ones. Although he still believes in the fight for the Free State, he feels that solution will come through politics rather than through targeted military activity.

7. Oliver Finn

Military Leader of the Armed Forces

Oliver Finn has lived a life of immense turmoil and it reflects in his political alignment. A believer in the Free State as much as he is a believer in the use of violence to acquire it. Finn lost family to the Orange Army, and in his fight to avenge them he lost the family he found along that path. Oliver Finn has control over the IRA's armed forces, and is an excellent tactician as well as being a commanding presence in the barracks.

8. Seamus Dove

General Secretary for the IRA

Seamus Dove is the man in charge of organizing meetings and managing personnel files. Seamus handles a lot of sensitive information, and is a famously well-organized and punctual person.



9. Tyrus Grady

Head of Security for Free Ireland

Given the nature of his job, Tyrus works closely with Jack in the security of Ireland. Tyrus maintains control over the Irish Police Force (IRP) as well as some regiments of the IRA military wing.

10. William Lynch

Head of International Finances for the IRA

William Lynch is in charge of international Finances, he acquires funding for the IRA from Libya, and other supportive groups. He is also in charge of the division of funds between the Free State and Northern Ireland Chapters of the IRA.

11. Pat McCormac

Brigade Officer in the IRP

Pat is among the highest-ranking members in the IRP, a Brigade officer of 15 years. Pat commands a large platoon of officers, and has a network of local informants that help him yield valuable information. In addition to his own command he has influence over several other brigade commanders due to his experience and reputation.

12. Eva Collins

IRA Head of Propaganda and Lead Writer of An Phoblacht

Eva Collins holds a lot of sway with the public as head of An Phoblacht, one of the most prominent Irish publications. Eva Collins is a believer in the workers movement as well as the Irish right to self-determination. She is willing to obtain these goals by any means necessary.

13. Gale Rooney

Relief Worker

Gale Rooney is a community leader and relief worker, who wants to minimize the civilian casualties of the crisis. She cooperates with the IRA and has their respect and trust, but is not a member and does not aid in their activities. Her input is valued regardless as she has helped countless Irish people, including friends and family of members. She strives to minimize conflict.

14. Alex Dar

Finance Division Leader within the Free State

He is responsible for the Management of Finances and the acquisition of funds within Ireland. He has control over the finances for both military activities of the IRA and campaign fund acquisition for politicians in Sinn Fein.



15. Mia Adam

Head of the Women's Division

Mia is an extremely popular leader, and has an extremely loyal following. Mia is seen as a very pragmatic and solution oriented person, and has won the trust of her following through that reputation. Mia can start riots, support or withdraw support from protests or projects requiring volunteers.

16. Colin Torin

Prominent Union Leader

Colin Torin is the leader of the Irish Workers Party wing of the Sinn Fein. He is a communist who believes in the acquisition of freedom through a revolution from the workers, not from top down political decisions. A popular figure, Colin represents the further left portion of the struggle for freedom, and has influence over a small but extremely dedicated group of followers.

17. Father Roy Darren

Representative of the Catholic Church

Father Roy Darren is a holy man who works with the IRA reluctantly. His objective is to protect the rights of Catholics, and is a proponent of non-violent politics. Father Darren is a beacon of hope within the Free State and Northern Ireland as his religious missions require him to travel between the two frequently.

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humun@habib.edu.pk