

# **Ireland's Violent Frontier The Border And Anglo Irish Relations During The**

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# Troubles Hardcover

## March 1 2013

The Routledge Handbook  
of the History of  
Settler Colonialism

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examines the global history of settler colonialism as a distinct mode of domination from ancient times to the present day. It explores the

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ways in which new  
polities were  
established in freshly  
discovered 'New Worlds',  
and covers the history  
of many countries,  
including Australia, New

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Zealand, Israel, Japan,  
South Africa, Liberia,  
Algeria, Canada, and the  
USA. Chronologically as  
well as geographically  
wide-reaching, this  
volume focuses on an

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extensive array of  
topics and regions  
ranging from settler  
colonialism in the Neo-  
Assyrian and Roman  
empires, to  
relationships between

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indigenes and newcomers  
in New Spain and the  
early Mexican republic,  
to the settler-dominated  
polities of Africa  
during the twentieth  
century. Its twenty-nine

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inter-disciplinary  
chapters focus on single  
colonies or on regional  
developments that  
straddle the borders of  
present-day states, on  
successful settlements

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that would go on to  
become powerful settler  
nations, on failed  
settler colonies, and on  
the historiographies of  
these experiences.

Taking a fundamentally

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international approach  
to the topic, this book  
analyses the varied  
experiences of settler  
colonialism in countries  
around the world. With a  
synthesizing yet

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original introduction,  
this is a landmark  
contribution to the  
emerging field of  
settler colonial studies  
and will be a valuable  
resource for anyone

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interested in the global history of imperialism and colonialism.

Challenging traditional narrow views, this unique work proposes to rethink and reinterpret

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Ulster loyalism from the  
beginning of the  
"Troubles" to the  
present day, by tracing  
its religious,  
paramilitary, political,  
and community

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influences. The work examines the core values of loyalist communities, the roots of violence, and the shift toward peaceful coexistence with former enemies.

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Also discussed are the DUP's claims that it represents loyalism's "true voice" along with the complex and varying degrees of commitment to the Crown, the

Protestant Faith, and  
the British governance  
of Northern Ireland.  
Lastly, it looks at how  
cultural expressions of  
loyalist identity, such  
as poetry or cartoons,

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are being used in the  
(re)construction of a  
loyalist memory. Written  
by a leading expert on  
Ulster loyalism, the  
work is based on  
extensive interviews

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with loyalists and  
loyalist literature to  
provide an inside  
account of the processes  
of loyalist identity  
formation and  
transformation. Drawing

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on political science,  
sociology and cultural  
studies, it will appeal  
to anyone interested in  
Irish politics as well  
as conflict and peace  
processes.

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The first woman elected to lead a major Western power and the longest serving British prime minister for 150 years, Margaret Thatcher is arguably one the most

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dominant and divisive forces in 20th-century British politics. Yet there has been no overarching exploration of the development of Thatcher's views towards

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Northern Ireland from  
her appointment as  
Conservative Party  
leader in 1975 until her  
forced retirement in  
1990. In this original  
and much-needed study,

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Stephen Kelly rectifies this. From Thatcher's 'no surrender' attitude to the Republican hunger strikes to her nurturing role in the early stages of the Northern Ireland

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peace process, Kelly traces the evolutionary and sometimes contradictory nature of Thatcher's approach to Northern Ireland. In doing so, this book

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reflects afresh on the political relationship between Britain and Ireland in the late-20th century. An engaging and nuanced analysis of previously neglected

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archival and reported  
sources, Margaret  
Thatcher, the  
Conservative Party and  
the Northern Ireland  
Conflict, 1975-1990 is a  
vital resource for those

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interested in  
Thatcherism, Anglo-Irish  
relations, and 20th-  
century British  
political history more  
broadly.

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The Northern Ireland  
Conflict

The Intelligence War  
against the IRA

The First Northern  
Ireland Peace Process

The New Frontier

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Very British Rebels?  
Violence, Crime, and  
Governance at the Edges  
of Colombia's War  
Consociation and  
Confederation

The first book to examine in

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detail the impact of the Northern Irish Troubles on southern Irish society. This study vividly illustrates how life in the Irish Republic was affected by the conflict north of the border and how people

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responded to the events there. It documents popular mobilization in support of northern nationalists, the reaction to Bloody Sunday, the experience of refugees and the popular cultural

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debates the conflict provoked. For the first time the human cost of violence is outlined, as are the battles waged by successive governments against the IRA. Focusing on debates at popular level

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rather than among elites, the book illustrates how the Troubles divided southern opinion and produced long-lasting fissures.

This is a wide-ranging analysis of the internal

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dynamics of Irish  
republicanism between the  
outbreak of 'the Troubles' in  
1969 and the Good Friday  
Agreement of 1998. Engaging  
a vast array of hitherto  
unused primary sources

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alongside original and re-used oral history interviews, 'The Age-Old Struggle' draws upon the words and writings of more than 250 Irish republicans. This book scrutinises the movement's

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historical and contemporary complexity, the variety of influences within Irish republicanism, and divergent republican responses at pivotal moments in the conflict. Yet it also assesses

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the centripetal forces which connected republican organisations through decades of struggle. Across five thematic chapters, 'The Age-Old Struggle' offers new insights into republicanism's

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multi-layered interactions  
with the global '68, tactical  
and strategic change,  
revolutionary socialism,  
feminism, and religion.  
Drawing on political  
periodicals, ephemera, and

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interviews with activists throughout the ranks of several republican groups, the book roots its analysis in republicanism's temporal and spatial complexity. It contends that the cultural

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significance of place,  
interactions with class and  
revolutionary politics, and  
shifting intra-movement  
networks are essential to  
understanding the  
movement's dynamics since

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1969.

This book explores the challenges of combating terrorism from a policing perspective using the example of the Royal Ulster Constabulary GC (RUC) in

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Northern Ireland. The RUC was in the frontline of counter-terrorism work for thirty years of conflict during which time it also provided a normal policing service to the public. However, combating a

protracted and vicious  
terrorist campaign exacted a  
heaving price on the force.  
Importantly, the book  
addresses a seriously under-  
researched theme in  
terrorism studies, namely, the

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impact of terrorism on members of the security forces. Accordingly, the book examines how officers have been affected by the conflict as terrorists adopted a strategy which targeted them

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both on and off duty. This resulted in a high percentage of officers being killed whilst off duty - sometimes in the company of their wives and children. The experience of officers' wives is also

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documented thus highlighting the familial impact of terrorism. Generally speaking, the victims of terrorist attacks have received scant scholarly attention which has resulted

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in victims' experiences being little understood. This piece of work casts a specific and unique light on the nature of victimhood as it has been experienced by members of this branch of the security

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forces in Northern Ireland.  
The First Northern Ireland  
Peace Process covers the  
various attempts to end the  
'Troubles' from 1972-76.  
These attempts included  
secret talks with the

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Provisional IRA and a parallel process to build a political consensus between the British and Irish Governments and the main constitutional parties in Northern Ireland.  
1969-1972

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Margaret Thatcher ' s Battle  
with the IRA, 1980-1981  
Reflections from the Irish  
Border  
Handbook of European  
Intelligence Cultures  
From Partition to Brexit

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# Margaret Thatcher: At Her Zenith

The Border and Anglo-Irish Relations During the Troubles  
Routledge International Handbook of Irish Studies begins with the reversal in Irish fortunes after the

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2008 global economic crash. The chapters included address not only changes in post-Celtic Tiger Ireland but also changes in disciplinary approaches to Irish Studies that the last decade of political, economic, and cultural unrest have stimulated.

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Since 2008, Irish Studies has been directly and indirectly influenced by the crash and its reverberations through the economy, political landscape, and social framework of Ireland and beyond. Approaching Irish pasts, presents, and futures

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through interdisciplinary and theoretically capacious lenses, the chapters in this volume reflect the myriad ways Irish Studies has responded to the economic precarity in the Republic, renewed instability in the North, the complex European

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politics of Brexit, global climate and pandemic crises, and the intense social change in Ireland catalyzed by all of these. Just as Irish society has had to dramatically reconceive its economic and global identity after the crash, Irish Studies has had to

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shift its theoretical modes and its objects of analysis in order to keep pace with these changes and upheavals. This book captures the dynamic ways the discipline has evolved since 2008, exploring how the age of austerity and renewal has

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transformed both Ireland and scholarly approaches to understanding Ireland. It will appeal to students and scholars of Irish studies, sociology, cultural studies, history, literature, economics, and political science.

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Charles Haughey maintained one of the most controversial and brilliant careers in the history of Irish politics, but for every stage in his mounting success there was one issue that complicated, and almost devastated, his ambitions to lead Irish politics:

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Northern Ireland. In ' A Failed Political Entity ' Stephen Kelly uncovers the complex motives that underlie Haughey ' s fervent attitude towards the political and sectarian violence that was raging across the border. Early in

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Haughey ' s governmental career he took a hard line against the IRA, leading many to think he was antipathetic towards the situation in Northern Ireland. Then, in one of the most defining scandals in the history of modern Ireland – The

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Arms Crisis of 1970 – he was accused of attempting to supply northern nationalists with guns and ammunitions. Whilst his role in this murky affair almost ended his political career, the question of Northern Ireland was ever-binding

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and would deftly serve to bring Haughey back to power as taoiseach in 1979. Through recent access to an astonishing array of classified documents and extensive interviews, Stephen Kelly confronts every controversy, examining the genesis

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of Haughey ' s attitude to Northern Ireland; allegations that Haughey played a key part in the formation of the Provisional IRA; the Haughey – Thatcher relationship; and Haughey ' s leading hand in the early stages of the fledgling

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Northern Ireland peace process.  
The Palgrave Handbook of Global Counterterrorism Policy examines a comprehensive range of counterterrorism policies, strategies, and practices across dozens of states and actors around the world. It

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covers the topics of terrorism and counterterrorism both thematically and by region, allowing for discussions about the underpinning dynamics of these fields, consideration of how terrorism and counterterrorism are evolving in the

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modern period, and in-depth analyses of individual states and non-state actors, and their approaches to countering terrorism and terrorist threats. It draws upon a multidisciplinary range of established scholars and upcoming

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new researchers from across multiple fields including political science and international relations, sociology, and history, examining both theory and practice in their respective chapters. This volume is an essential resource for scholars

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and practitioners alike.

Ireland and Partition: Contexts and Consequences brings together multiple perspectives on this key and timely theme in Irish history, from the international dimension to its impact on social and economic

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questions, alongside fresh perspectives on the changing political positions adopted by Irish nationalists, Ulster Unionists, and British Conservatives. It examines the gestation of partition through to its implementation in 1921 as well as

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the many consequences that followed. The chapters, written by experts based in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Great Britain and the United States, include new scholars alongside contributions from authorities in their fields. Together,

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they consider partition from a variety of often overlooked angles, from its local impact on the ground through to its place in the post-1918 international order and diplomatic relations, its implications for political violence and security policy, and its

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consequences for sport and economics, through to its capacity to divide both nationalism and unionism from within. This book places the current questions about the future of partition, resulting from ' Brexit ' and the centenary

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of partition 2021, in a fuller perspective. It is relevant to those with an interest in Irish History and Irish Studies, as well as British History, European History and Peace Studies.

From Protest to Pragmatism

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Anglo-Irish Relations in the Early  
Troubles

The Rule of the Land

The Culture and Politics of Ulster

Loyalism

The Cambridge History of Ireland:  
Volume 4, 1880 to the Present

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# Who Was Responsible for the Troubles?

Histories of the Irish Border,  
1922-1972

Thomas Leahy investigates whether informers, Special Forces and other British intelligence operations forced

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the IRA into peace in the 1990s. The historian A. T. Q. Stewart once remarked that in Ireland all history is applied history—that is, the study of the past prosecutes political conflict by other means. Indeed, nearly twenty years after the 1998 Belfast

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Agreement, "dealing with the past" remains near the top of the political agenda in Northern Ireland. The essays in this volume, by leading experts in the fields of Irish and British history, politics, and international studies, explore the ways in which

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competing "social" or "collective memories" of the Northern Ireland "Troubles" continue to shape the post-conflict political landscape. The contributors to this volume embrace a diversity of perspectives: the Provisional Republican version of

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events, as well as that of its Official  
Republican rival; Loyalist  
understandings of the recent past as  
well as the British Army's authorized  
for-the-record account; the  
importance of commemoration and  
memorialization to Irish Republican

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culture; and the individual memory of one of the noncombatants swept up in the conflict. Tightly specific, sharply focused, and rich in local detail, these essays make a significant contribution to the burgeoning literature of history and memory. The

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book will interest students and scholars of Irish studies, contemporary British history, memory studies, conflict resolution, and political science. Contributors: Jim Smyth, Ian McBride, Ruan O ' Donnell, Aaron Edwards, James

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W. McAuley, Margaret  
O ' Callaghan, John Mulqueen, and  
Cathal Goan.

When the 1998 Good Friday  
Agreement brought an end to decades  
of conflict, which was mainly focused  
on the existence of the Irish border,

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most breathed a sigh of relief. Then came Brexit. *Border Ireland: From Partition to Brexit* introduces readers to the Irish border. It considers the process of bordering after the partition of Ireland, to the Good Friday Agreement and attendant

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debordering to the post-Brexit landscape. The UK's departure from the EU meant rebordering in some form. That departure also reinvigorated the push for a ' united Ireland ' and borderlessness on the Island. As well as providing a nuanced

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assessment that will be of interest to followers of UK/Irish relations and European studies, this book 's analysis of processes of bordering/debordering/rebordering helps inform our understanding of borders more generally. Students and

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scholars of European studies, border studies, politics, and international relations, as well as anyone else with a general interest in the Irish border will find this book an insightful and historically-grounded aid to contemporary events.

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At Easter of 1916 an armed insurrection, launched by paramilitary republicans, took place in Ireland. When the General Post Office in Dublin was seized on Easter Monday, the rebels declared a free Irish Republic, independent from

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Great Britain. In the century that has passed since the Easter Rising, each generation of Irish republicans has mounted their own paramilitary campaign to bring about an independent united Ireland, from the War of Independence, to The

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Troubles, and right up to the modern-day dissident republican violence. By bringing together a range of researchers, from across a variety of academic disciplines, this edited volume analyses the one hundred years of Irish republican violence

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from 1916 to 2016. The assembled authors assess the evolution of paramilitary violence through a variety of themes, including the IRA from 1919-21, the case of ' the Disappeared ' , the relationship between counterterrorism killings and

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Provisional IRA bombings, and the analysis of modern-day violent dissident republican statements. Bringing the volume to a close are two long-form interviews with two key actors within the Troubles, Danny Morrison and Billy Hutchinson. In

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these interviews they discuss their own perspective on one hundred years of Irish republican paramilitary violence. This book was originally published as a special issue of Terrorism and Political Violence.

100 Years of Irish Republican

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Violence: 1916-2016  
Soggy Sovereignty on the Irish Border  
A Failed Political Entity'  
Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative  
Party and the Northern Ireland  
Conflict, 1975-1990  
The Oxford Handbook of Modern

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Irish Fiction

'the Age-Old Struggle'

The Labour government and the  
Northern Ireland conflict, 1974 – 79

In 1969 the once peaceful Catholic  
civil rights movement in Northern  
Ireland degenerated into widespread

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violence between the nationalist and unionist communities. The conflict, known as the Troubles, would last for thirty years. The early years of the Troubles helped to define the nature of the conflict for years to come. This was the period in which unionism divided

into moderate and extreme wings; the Provisional IRA emerged amidst the resurgence of violent republicanism; and British military and governmental responsibility for Northern Ireland culminated in direct rule. Based on extensive research in British, Irish and



American archives, Anglo-Irish Relations in the Early Troubles examines the diplomatic relationship between the key players in the formative years of the Northern Ireland conflict. It analyses how the Irish government attempted to influence

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British policy regarding Northern Ireland and how Britain sought to affect Dublin's response to the crisis. It was from this strained relationship of opposition and co-operation that the long-term shape of the Troubles emerged.

This final volume in the Cambridge History of Ireland covers the period from the 1880s to the present. Based on the most recent and innovative scholarship and research, the many contributions from experts in their field offer detailed and fresh perspectives on

key areas of Irish social, economic, religious, political, demographic, institutional and cultural history. By situating the Irish story, or stories - as for much of these decades two Irelands are in play - in a variety of contexts, Irish and Anglo-Irish, but also

European, Atlantic and, latterly, global. The result is an insightful interpretation on the emergence and development of Ireland during these often turbulent decades. Copiously illustrated, with special features on images of the 'Troubles' and on Irish art and sculpture

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in the twentieth century, this volume will undoubtedly be hailed as a landmark publication by the most recent generation of historians of Ireland.

Truth, Denial and Transition: Northern Ireland and the Contested Past makes a

unique and timely contribution to the transitional justice field. In contrast to the focus on truth and those societies where truth recovery has been central to dealing with the aftermath of human rights violations, comparatively little scholarly attention has been paid to

those jurisdictions whose transition from violent conflict has been marked by the absence or rejection of a formal truth process. This book draws upon the case study of Northern Ireland, where, despite a lengthy debate, the question of establishing a formal truth



recovery process remains hotly contested. The strongest and most vocal opposition has been from unionist political elites, loyalist ex-combatants and members of the security forces. Based on empirical research, their opposition is unpicked

and interrogated at length throughout this book. Critically exploring notions of national imagination and blamelessness, the politics of victimhood and the tension between traditions of sacrifice and the fear of betrayal, this book is the first

substantive effort to concentrate on the opponents of truth recovery rather than its advocates. This book will interest those studying truth processes and transitional justice in the fields of Law, Politics, and Criminology.

The 'Sunningdale experiment' of

1973-4 witnessed the first attempt to establish peace in Northern Ireland through power-sharing. However, its provisions, particularly the cross-border 'Council of Ireland', proved to be a step too far. The experiment floundered amid ongoing paramilitary-

led violence, finally collapsing in May 1974 as a result of the Ulster Workers' Council strike. Drawing on new scholarship from some of the top political historians working on the period, this book presents a series of reflections on how key protagonists

struggled with notions of power-sharing and the 'Irish dimension', and how those struggles inhibited a deepening of democracy and the ending of violence for so long. Sunningdale, the Ulster Workers' Council strike and the struggle for

democracy in Northern Ireland  
Power-Sharing, Sunningdale and the  
IRA Ceasefires 1972-76  
The Unionist government and North-  
South relations from 1959-72  
Bombs, Bullets and the Border  
Irish Republicanism from the Battle of

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the Bogside to the Belfast Agreement,  
1969-1998

Contexts and Consequences

The impact of the Troubles on the  
Republic of Ireland, 1968–79

The Troubles claimed the lives of almost  
four thousand people in Northern Ireland,

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most of them civilians; forty-five thousand were injured in bombings and shootings. Relative to population size this was the most intense conflict experienced in Western Europe since the end of the Second World War. The central question posed in this book is fundamental, yet it is one that has rarely been asked: Who was

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primarily responsible for the prosecution of the Troubles and their attendant toll of the dead, the injured, and the emotionally traumatized? Liam Kennedy, who lived in Belfast throughout most of the conflict, was long afraid to raise the question and its implications. After years of reflection and research on the matter he has brought

together elements of history, politics, sociology, and social psychology to identify the collective actors who drove the conflict onwards for more than three decades, from the days of the civil rights movement in the late 1960s to the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998. The Troubles in Northern Ireland are a

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world-class problem in miniature. The combustible mix of national, ethnic, and sectarian passions that went into the making of the conflict has its parallels today in other parts of the world. *Who Was Responsible for the Troubles?* is an original and controversial work that captures the terror and the pain but also

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the hope of life and the pursuit of happiness in a deeply divided society. The delineation and emergence of the Irish border radically reshaped political and social realities across the entire island of Ireland. For those who lived in close quarters with the border, partition was also an intimate and personal occurrence,

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profoundly implicated in everyday lives. Otherwise mundane activities such as shopping, visiting family, or travelling to church were often complicated by customs restrictions, security policies, and even questions of nationhood and identity. The border became an interface, not just of two jurisdictions, but also between the public,

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political space of state territory, and the private, familiar spaces of daily life. The effects of political disunity were combined and intertwined with a degree of unity of everyday social life that persisted and in some ways even flourished across, if not always within, the boundaries of both states. On the border, the state was visible

to an uncommon degree — as uniformed agents, road blocks, and built environment — at precisely the same point as its limitations were uniquely exposed. For those whose worlds continued to transcend the border, the power and hegemony of either of those states, and the social structures they conditioned, could only



ever be incomplete. As a consequence, border residents lived in circumstances that were burdened by inconvenience and imposition, but also endowed with certain choices. Influenced by microhistorical approaches, *Unapproved Routes* uses a series of discrete 'histories' — of the Irish Boundary Commission, the Foyle

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Fisheries dispute, cockfighting tournaments regularly held on the border, smuggling, and local conflicts over cross-border roads — to explore how the border was experienced and incorporated into people's lives; emerging, at times, as a powerfully revealing site of popular agency and action.

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Terrorism is one of the most significant security threats that we face in the twenty-first century. Not surprisingly, there is now a plethora of books on the subject, offering definitions of what terrorism is and proffering advice on what causes it and how states should react to it. But one of the most important questions about

terrorism has, until now, been left remarkably under-scrutinized: does it work? Richard English now brings thirty years of professional expertise studying terrorism to the task of answering this complex - and controversial - question. Focussing principally on four of the most significant terrorist organizations of the

last fifty years (al-Qaida, the Provisional IRA, Hamas, and ETA), and using a wealth of interview material with former terrorists as well as those involved in counter-terrorism, he argues that we need a far more honest understanding of the degree to which terrorism actually works - as well as a more nuanced insight into the

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precise ways in which it does so. Only then can we begin to grapple more effectively with what has become one of the most challenging and eye-catching issues of our time.

In the wake of the EU referendum, the United Kingdom's border with Ireland has gained greater significance: it is set to

become the frontier with the European Union. Over the past year, Garrett Carr has travelled this border, on foot and by canoe, to uncover a landscape with a troubled past and an uncertain future. Across this thinly populated line, travelling down hidden pathways and among ancient monuments, Carr

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encounters a variety of characters who have made this liminal space their home. He reveals the turbulent history of this landscape and changes the way we look at nationhood, land and power. The book incorporates Carr's own maps and photographs.

A Treatise on Northern Ireland, Volume

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### III

Contesting the Recent Past in Northern  
Ireland

In London, Washington and Moscow

No solution

Borderland Battles

Unapproved Routes

Ireland's Violent Frontier

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Utilising a wide range of archival correspondence and diaries, this monograph reconstructs the 1974-79 Labour government's policies in Northern Ireland. It covers the collapse of power-sharing in May 1974, the secret dialogue with the

Provisional IRA during the 1975  
ceasefire, the acquiescence of  
Labour ministers in continuing  
indefinite direct rule from  
Westminster, efforts to mitigate  
conflict through industrial  
investment, a major shift in security

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policy emphasizing the police over the army, the adaptation of republicans to the threat of these new measures and their own adoption of a 'Long War' strategy. In so doing, it sheds light on the challenges faced by British

ministers, civil servants, soldiers and policemen and the reasons why the conflict lasted so long. It will be a key text for researchers and students of both British and Northern Irish politics.

The IRA's ability to exploit the

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border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland was central to the organisation's capacity to wage its 'Long War' over a quarter of a century. This book is the first to look at the role of the border in sustaining the Provisionals and its

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central role in Anglo-Irish relations throughout the Troubles.

External powers commonly play a major role in efforts to break patterns of conflict and to install stable and durable peace settlements. They do this not just by

underwriting security arrangements, but also by being available to intervene at critical moments. This book considers the special (but by no means unique) case where the conflict is located in a region of one state over which a neighbouring



state has had a territorial claim, itself part of the legacy of a quasi-colonial relationship: Northern Ireland. This book focuses on the changes in the British state, whose writ of course extends over Northern Ireland, but also the Irish state,

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which surrendered a strong formal but ineffective claim to jurisdiction over Northern Ireland for the reality of a significant voice in its political future. These were ultimately to facilitate the process of settlement leading to the 1998 Good Friday

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Agreement, and the later transformation of institutions and political relations in Northern Ireland and in these islands more generally. It innovates by using a new oral archive built up over the past decade. The book explores the

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interrelations of different levels of state and institutional change. These interrelations range from the broadest concepts of sovereignty and ideology to the actual impact of large changes on particular institutions and laws. They also

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extend over elite political assumptions and strategies, and interstate coordination practices. This book was published as a special issue of Irish Political Studies.

This study explores the idea voiced by journalist Henry McDonald that

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the Protestant, Unionist and Loyalist tribes of Ulster are '...the least fashionable community in Western Europe'. A cast of contributors including prominent politicians, academics, journalists and artists explore the reasons informing public

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perceptions attached to this  
community.

Remembering the Troubles  
Ireland's Frontier: Irish Security  
Policy, 1969–1978  
A History  
Hunger Strike

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The Royal Ulster Constabulary GC  
Ireland and Partition

Charles Haughey and the Northern  
Ireland Question, 1945-1992

Presents essays by thirty-five leading  
scholars of Irish fiction that provide  
authoritative assessments of the breadth

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and achievement of Irish novelists and short story writers.

The post-cold war era has seen an unmistakable trend toward the proliferation of violent non-state groups- variously labeled terrorists, rebels, paramilitaries, gangs, and criminals- near borders in unstable regions especially. In

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Borderland Battles, Annette Idler  
examines the micro-dynamics among  
violent non-state groups and finds striking  
patterns: borderland spaces consistently  
intensify the security impacts of how these  
groups compete for territorial control,  
cooperate in illicit cross-border activities,  
and replace the state in exerting

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governance functions. Drawing on extensive fieldwork with more than 600 interviews in and on the shared borderlands of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, where conflict is ripe and crime thriving, Idler reveals how dynamic interactions among violent non-state groups produce a complex security

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landscape with ramifications for order and governance, both locally and beyond. A deep examination of how violent non-state groups actually operate with and against one another on the ground, *Borderland Battles* will be essential reading for anyone involved in reducing organized crime and armed conflict-some of our era's

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most pressing and seemingly intractable problems.

The twentieth century was a time of rapid social change in Ireland: from colonial rule to independence, civil war and later the Troubles; from poverty to globalisation and the Celtic Tiger; and from the rise to the fall of the Catholic

Church. Policing in Ireland has been shaped by all of these changes. This book critically evaluates the creation of the new police force, an Garda Síochána, in the 1920s and analyses how this institution was influenced by and responded to these substantial changes. Beginning with an overview of policing in pre-independence

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Ireland, this book chronologically charts the history of policing in Ireland. It presents data from oral history interviews with retired gardaí who served between the 1950s and 1990s, giving unique insight into the experience of policing Ireland, the first study of its kind in Ireland. Particular attention is paid to the difficulties of

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transition, the early encounters with the IRA, the policing of the Blueshirts, the world wars, gangs in Dublin and the growth of drugs and crime. Particularly noteworthy is the analysis of policing the Troubles and the immense difficulties that generated. This book is essential reading for those interested in policing or Irish

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history, but is equally important for those concerned with the legacy of colonialism and transition.

National intelligence cultures are shaped by their country's history and environment. Featuring 32 countries (such as Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Norway, Latvia, Montenegro), the work provides

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insight into a number of rarely discussed national intelligence agencies to allow for comparative study, offering hard to find information into one volume. In their chapters, the contributors, who are all experts from the countries discussed, address the intelligence community rather than focus on a single agency. They

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examine the environment in which an organization operates, its actors, and cultural and ideological climate, to cover both the external and internal factors that influence a nation's intelligence community. The result is an exhaustive, unique survey of European intelligence communities rarely discussed.

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An Introduction to the Geopolitics of  
Conflict, Nationalism, and Reconciliation  
in Ireland

Policing Ireland's Frontier: Irish Security  
Policy, 1969-78

The Contested Identities of Ulster  
Protestants

A History of An Garda Síochána

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Routledge International Handbook of Irish  
Studies

Britain, Ireland and the Northern Ireland  
Question

The Routledge Handbook of the History of  
Settler Colonialism

Bombs, Bullets and the Border examines  
Irish Government Security Policy and the

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role played by the Gardaí and Irish Army along the Northern Irish border during some of the worst years of the Troubles. Mulroe knits together an impressive range of sources to delve into the murky world occupied by paramilitaries and those policing the border. The ways in which security forces under Fianna Fáil and Fine

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Gael governments secretly cooperated with the British Army and the RUC, exacerbating tensions with republican groups in the border counties, are meticulously examined. Mulroe also reveals the devastating consequences of this approach, which left a loyalist threat unheeded and the 26 counties open to

attack. The findings of the Smithwick Tribunal and the upheaval of Brexit have kept the issue of Irish border security within the public eye, but without a complete awareness of its consequences. Bombs, Bullets and the Border is vital reading in understanding what a secure border entails, and how it affects the lives

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of those living within its hinterland. How do two ideologically opposed governments co-operate? The Unionist government struggled to answer this question during the sixties and seventies. This book charts the development of this government's policy towards its neighbor in Southern Ireland and explains how it

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ended up in a total stalemate with the emergence of the Troubles.

The Good Friday Agreement deserved the attention the world gave it, even if it was not always accurately understood. After its ratification in two referendums, for the first time in history political institutions throughout the island of Ireland rested

upon the freely given assent of majorities of all the peoples on the island. It marked, it was hoped, the full political decolonization of Ireland. Whether Ireland would reunify, or whether Northern Ireland remain in union with Great Britain now rested on the will of the people of Ireland, North and South respectively: a

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complex mode of power-sharing addressed the self-determination dispute. The concluding volume of Brendan O'Leary's *A Treatise on Northern Ireland* explains the making of this settlement, and the many failed initiatives that preceded it under British direct rule. Long-term structural and institutional changes and

short-term political maneuvers are given their due in this lively but comprehensive assessment. The Anglo-Irish Agreement is identified as the political tipping point, itself partially the outcome of the hunger strikes of 1980-81 that had prevented the criminalization of republicanism. Until 2016 the prudent judgment seemed to be

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that the Good Friday Agreement had broadly worked, eventually enabling Sinn Féin and the DUP to share power, with intermittent attention from the sovereign governments. Cultural Catholics appeared content if not in love with the Union with Great Britain. But the decision to hold a referendum on the UK's membership of

the European Union has collaterally damaged and destabilized the Good Friday Agreement. That, in turn, has shaped the UK's tortured exit negotiations with the European Union. In appraising these recent events and assessing possible futures, readers will find O'Leary's distinctive angle of vision clear, sharp,

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unsentimental, and unsparing of reputations, in keeping with the mastery of the historical panoramas displayed throughout this treatise.

The New Frontier is a landmark publication of writing from the Irish Border, a chorus of voices from some of the island's greatest writers, that conveys

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in its multiplicity the true meaning of our border, and of borders in general.

Border Ireland

Northern Ireland and the Contested Past

Policing and Combating Terrorism in

Northern Ireland

The Palgrave Handbook of Global

Counterterrorism Policy

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Does Terrorism Work?  
Truth, Denial and Transition  
Policing Twentieth Century Ireland  
This book examines ethnoterritorial  
conflict and reconciliation in Ireland  
from the 1916 Rising to Brexit  
(2021), including the production and

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consequences of the island's two distinct political units. Highlighting key geographic themes of bordering, unity, division, and national narratives, it explores how geopolitical space has been employed over time to (re)define

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divided national allegiances throughout Ireland and within Irish–British relations. The analysis draws from in-depth interviews and archival research, and spans supranational, state, municipal, neighborhood, and individual scales.

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The book pays particular attention to uneven power structures, statecraft, perceived truths, lived experiences, reconciliation efforts, and renegotiations of national narratives in the production of symbolic landscapes, divided cities, and

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"shared" space. An Introduction to the Geopolitics of Conflict, Nationalism, and Reconciliation in Ireland provides readers with an analysis of geopolitical power relations and different spatial productions of conflict and

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peacebuilding in Ireland. Offering deeper understanding of these historic and contemporary geopolitical intersections, this book makes a valuable contribution to the fields of Political Geography, Border Studies, Irish Studies,

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European Studies, International Relations, Cultural Geography, and Regional Studies.

BREXIT caused an existential crisis in Northern Ireland, by March 2019 the Irish border, between Northern Ireland (part of the UK) and the

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Republic of Ireland will become the EU's only land frontier with another union. Considering more than double the number of land crossings (275) exist on the Irish border than the entire eastern block of the EU, coupled with Northern Ireland's

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conflicted history, how this new border should function has caused a political deadlock, and stalled UK/EU negotiations on their formal divorce. Following the 2015 migrant crisis in Europe, the BREXIT slogan "take back our borders" promoted

the xenophobic vilification of a particular kind of outsider. This is particularly significant given 2016 saw a record number of visitors to Ireland in the island's history. At same moment that the idea of national sovereignty is intensifying,

so too is the need for open borders.  
BREXIT revives the Irish border,  
which had all but disappeared,  
threatening the recovery of the  
region's towns, which suffered  
decades of militarized violence,  
customs checks and the general

friction of the geopolitical abstraction of a border. Given this history of conflict, the UK has vowed for a "frictionless" and "invisible" border, while no proposals have been made for how this could be avoided. The only

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consensus between Belfast, Dublin, London and Brussels is that no "hard infrastructure" should be proposed, a non-solution based on the violent image of the Irish border's past, and wishful thinking given the administrative imperative

of border management. This thesis instead argues that if construction is going to happen, it should be an architecture that takes the border town as its subject, and serves local life while attracting visitors. Indeed the majority of the border is made

up of waterways that already act as anchors for an array of local and visitor activities. Having historically bore the brunt of the border's imposition; border towns have developed numerous cross community initiatives to attract EU

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and Tourism investment. The thesis proposes to leverage these sources of funding for grassroots community initiatives, to propose locally tuned architectural interventions along the waterways of border towns. In a context anything but stable this

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thesis aims to produce a space for architectural stability, bringing people together at a point of division; to float, drink and otherwise not care about the border. Soggy Sovereignty offers a space to soak in the jurisdictional ambiguity,

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and ultimately, challenge the Irish Border.

In June 1983 Margaret Thatcher won the biggest increase in a government's parliamentary majority in British electoral history. Over the next four years, as Charles

Moore relates in this central volume of his uniquely authoritative biography, Britain's first woman prime minister changed the course of her country's history and that of the world, often by sheer force of will. The book reveals as never

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before how Mrs. Thatcher transformed relations with Europe, privatized the commanding heights of British industry and continued the reinvigoration of the British economy. It describes her role on the world stage with dramatic

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immediacy, identifying Mikhail Gorbachev as “a man to do business with” before he became leader of the Soviet Union, and then persistently pushing him and Ronald Reagan, her great ideological soul mate, to order world affairs

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according to her vision. For the only time since Churchill, she ensured that Britain had a central place in dealings between the superpowers. But even at her zenith she was beset by difficulties. Reagan would deceive her during the U.S. invasion

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of Grenada. She lost the minister to whom she was personally closest to scandal and faced calls for her resignation. She found herself isolated within her own government. She was at odds with the Queen over the Commonwealth and South



Africa. She bullied senior colleagues and she set in motion the poll tax. Both these last would later return to wound her, fatally. Charles Moore has had unprecedented access to all of Mrs. Thatcher's private and government papers. The participants

in the events described have been so frank in interviews that we feel we are eavesdropping on their conversations as they pass. We look over Mrs. Thatcher's shoulder as she vigorously annotates documents and as she articulates her views in

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detail, and we understand for the first time how closely she relied on a handful of trusted advisers to carry out her will. We see her as a public performer, an often anxious mother, a workaholic and the first woman in Western democratic history who

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truly came to dominate her country in her time. In the early hours of October 12, 1984, during the Conservative party conference in Brighton, the IRA attempted to assassinate her. She carried on within hours to give her leader's

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speech at the conference. One of her many left-wing critics, watching her that day, said, “I don’t approve of her as Prime Minister, but by God she’s a great tank commander.”

This titanic figure, with all her capabilities and her flaws, storms

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from these pages as from no other book.

'Bombs, Bullets and the Border' examines Irish Government Security Policy and the role played by the Gardai and Irish Army along the border during some of the worst

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years of the Troubles. Drawing heavily on previously unseen British archives, this book provides fresh insights into relations between the Irish security forces and their counterparts in Northern Ireland. Key findings include that, contrary

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to popular belief, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael led governments were equally tough on republican violence in the 1970s, and their security forces secretly cooperated with the British Army and the RUC leading to considerable animosity

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with republican groups and their supporters in the border counties. The popular view of the south as a 'safe haven' for the IRA is also challenged. The devastating consequence of this almost exclusive focus by the Irish

Government on republican activities was that loyalist attacks south of the border in the 1970s - notably in Monaghan and Dublin by the UVF - did not receive the necessary and expected priority. The findings of the Smithwick Tribunal and the

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upheaval of Brexit have kept the issue of Irish border security within the public conscience, but the true consequences of Irish border security policies have yet to be fully explored, until now. 'Bombs, Bullets and the Border' is essential reading

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in understanding what a secure border entails, and how it affects the lives of those living within its hinterland.

## Walking Ireland's Border Breaking Patterns of Conflict