

Deadly Beat Inside The Royal Ulster Constabulary

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Deadly Beat is his raw and hard-hitting story, giving a unique insight into the grim reality of policing Ulster. Latham charts the dedication and restraint of officers who witnessed their colleagues die, yet were obliged to play within the rules of the law - rules so loaded in favour of the killers that comparatively few were brought to justice.

Deadly Beat: Inside the Royal Ulster Constabulary: Amazon ...

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Deadly Beat Inside The Royal Ulster Constabulary

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The Royal (TV Series 2003–2011) - IMDb

Deadly Beat is his raw and hard-hitting story, giving a unique insight into the grim reality of policing Ulster. Latham charts the dedication and restraint of officers who witnessed their colleagues die, yet were obliged to play within the rules of the law—rules so loaded in favor of the killers that comparatively few were brought to justice.

Amazon.com: Deadly Beat: Inside the Royal Ulster ...

Richard Latham has 20 books on Goodreads with 202 ratings. Richard Latham 's most popular book is Deadly Beat: Inside the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Books by Richard Latham (Author of Deadly Beat)

in the line of duty and thousands more injured many seriously deadly beat inside the royal ulster constabulary deadly beat is his raw and hard hitting story giving a unique insight into the grim reality of policing ulster latham charts the dedication and restraint of officers who witnessed their colleagues

Deadly Beat Inside The Royal Ulster Constabulary [PDF]

Deadly Beat is his raw and hard-hitting story, giving a unique insight into the grim reality of policing Ulster. Latham charts the dedication and restraint of officers who witnessed their colleagues die, yet were obliged to play within the rules of the law - rules so loaded in favour of the killers that comparatively few were brought to justice. This book exposes incidents of racism and religious bias experienced by the author himself.

Deadly Beat by Richard Latham - Penguin Books Australia

Inside the tragic death of Baby Royal. 20 Oct. 2020 04:00 AM 12 ... Mehrok was sentenced to seven years and nine months in prison after he was convicted of the manslaughter of Richard Royal ...

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Richard Latham is the author of Deadly Beat (4.02 avg rating, 85 ratings, 3 reviews, published 2001), Guided Meditations (4.27 avg rating, 11 ratings, 1 ...

Richard Latham (Author of Deadly Beat)

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SEPT. 1, 1813: Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Marshal of France, sat down wearily at his desk. He had a difficult letter to write. Soult had been ordered by Napoleon to drive the Anglo-Portuguese army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, and its Spanish allies back into Spain.

Deadly Beat Inside The Royal Ulster Constabulary

You go to work, and you might be shot dead. You imagine being horribly maimed in a bomb blast. You come home and wonder if you'll be shot at the front door. You go to bed with a revolver on the bedside cabinet. At times you wonder if this is really part of the UK.

You go to work and you might be shot dead. You imagine being horribly maimed in a bomb blast. You come home and wonder if you'll be shot at the door. You go to bed with a revolver on the bedside cabinet. At times you wonder if this is really part of the UK This was the world inhabited by Richard Latham during his service with the Royal Ulster Constabulary – a force that remains an institution of contradictions and intrigue to many outside observers. Considered by some to be one of the finest police forces in the world, its officers are looked upon by others as the evil storm-troopers of Unionism and the British Government. The RUC is now a force undergoing sweeping change in response to Republican demands, yet for 30 years it stood alongside the British Army in a war with Republicans that killed over 300 policemen and injured thousands more. For 14 years Latham, an Englishman, served as a police officer, both in England and in Ulster, transferring from the English Special Branch to the RUC in 1991. Deadly Beat is his raw and hard-hitting story, giving a unique insight into the grim reality of policing Ulster. Latham charts the dedication and restraint of officers who witnessed their colleagues die, yet were obliged to play within the rules of the law - rules so loaded in favour of the killers that comparatively few were brought to justice. This book exposes incidents of racism and religious bias experienced by the author himself. It looks behind the scenes to reveal the extremes of behaviour, alcohol abuse, womanising and petty corruption that the heady cocktail of stress, big pay packets and a sense of 'living for the day' bring to many of the men who don the RUC uniform. Deadly Beat is an open, warts-and-all view of the RUC by a man who makes intuitive comparisons between policing on the mainland and serving in Ulster.

This book examines memoir-writing by many of the key political actors in the Northern Irish Troubles (1969-1998), and argues that memoir has been a neglected dimension of the study of the legacies of the violent conflict. It investigates these sources in the context of ongoing disputes overhow to interpret Northern Irelands recent past. A careful reading of these memoirs can provide insights into the lived experience and retrospective judgments of some of the main protagonists of the conflict. The period of relative peace rests upon an uneasy calm in Northern Ireland. Many people continue to inhabit contested ideological territories, and in their strategies for shaping the narrative telling of the conflict, key individuals within the Protestant Unionist and Catholic Irish Nationalistcommunities can appear locked into exclusive and self-justifying discourses. In such circumstances, while some memoirists have been genuinely self-critical, many others have utilised a post-conflict language of societal reconciliation in order to mask a strategy that actually seeks to scorerhetorical victories and to discomfort traditional enemies. Memoir-writing is only one dimension of the current ad hoc approach to "dealing with the past" in Northern Ireland, but in the absence of any consensus regarding an overarching "truth and reconciliation" process, this is likely to be thepattern for the foreseeable future. This study provides the first comprehensive analysis of a major resource for understanding the conflict.

Volume 2 does what it says on the can - it continues from where the first volume left off. It looks at the bloody years of 1978 and 1979. It covers eyewitness accounts from soldiers on the ground and there is the occasional comment from civilians who were living in the troubled province at the time. There are accounts from the IRA atrocity at the la Mon Restaurant when the terrorists used a napalm-like device to incinerate 12 innocent civilians; it includes the murder of Lord Mountbatten, hero of Burma, and some of his family and staff on his yacht in Co Sligo. It also covers the worst tragedy for the Army in Ulster, the murder of 18 soldiers at Warrenpoint. Every single troubles-related death and every major incident is covered and includes those soldiers who died in 'non-battle' incidents, the ones who are not included in the 'official' figures. The book pulls no punches and the author is outspoken in his criticism of the Irish-American community and their incredibly na ve support of the Republican terrorists who almost destroyed an entire country. The author condemns in equal measure the paramilitaries of both sides and considers the evil activities of Lenny Murphy and the 'Shankill Butchers' as bad as anything which the Provisional IRA or INLA did. The book looks at individual incidents and tries to examine the terrorist mindset and their motives for the atrocities which they carried out in the name of their communities. It supports the security forces unequivocally but renders criticism where appropriate. The book examines the role of the young soldiers from Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, indeed from every part of the UK from which these young men came. It looks at foot patrols, riot control and the daily fear and threat under which they operated for their four month or two year tours. Read carefully the words of an Irish-American who clearly is contemptuous of the way her fellow Americans almost sleepwalked into supporting the IRA from afar with the dollars which they placed so willingly into the NORAID collection jars. The level of detail and research the author goes into is phenomenal and demonstrates his commitment to continue telling the story of one of Britain's forgotten wars.

Over the past several years, Ken Wharton, himself a former soldier, has been prolific in his coverage of the Troubles, which spread their tentacles far from the streets, and fields of Northern Ireland. Over 4,000 people died in or as a consequence of them and it cost the lives of over 1,300 British soldiers - a fact which is unacknowledged by the MOD - and the lives of over 300 policemen and women. This is Ken's sixth book about the period and he draws on meticulous and detailed research, first-hand testimony of the soldiers who trod the same streets as himself, and an almost encyclopedic knowledge of the near 30-year period of murder, violence and civil war. The first-hand accounts help us to understand and examine the fears of the young soldiers who patrolled the dangerous streets of the Ardoyne and New Lodge, of Andersonstown, Turf Lodge and Ballymurphy and of the Creggan in Londonderry and the Derrybeg in Newry. He looks at the Loyalist paramilitaries and treats their sectarianism and mindless murder with the same contempt with which he treats the Republicans. He does not mince words about the Irish-Americans and their political stooges in the US Government, judicial system and the ordinary 7th generation Irishmen of the American East Coast. This is a book not just for soldiers, but for anyone who wishes to look back and try to understand the madness inflicted upon several generations of innocent Irish and British people. In years to come, historians - both social and military - will reflect on this period of insanity with a greater knowledge than hitherto. If you wish to know how it felt to be an innocent sectarian victim, or an off-duty soldier or policeman or a young lad from Leeds, Liverpool or London hard targeting through the Lower Falls, then this book is a must read.

The exposure of two senior republicans as informers for British intelligence in 2005 led to a popular perception that the IRA had 'lost' the intelligence war and was pressurised into peace. In this first in-depth study across the entire conflict, Thomas Leahy re-evaluates the successes and failures of Britain's intelligence activities against the IRA, from the use of agents and informers to special-forces, surveillance and electronic intelligence. Using new interview material alongside memoirs and Irish and UK archival materials, he suggests that the IRA was not forced into peace by British intelligence. His work sheds new light on key questions in intelligence and security studies. How does British intelligence operate against paramilitaries? Is it effective? When should governments 'talk to terrorists'? And does regional variation explain the outcome of intelligence conflicts? This is a major contribution to the history of the conflict and of why peace emerged in Northern Ireland.

Formed out of the Royal Irish Constabulary at the time of Partition, the RUC's history is predictably a turbulent one right through to its replacement in 2001 by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Few police forces in the world have suffered so grievously as the RUC and this book is a fitting memorial to the sacrifices made in the interests of the civil population it was determined to protect. Throughout its history, it has not only had to perform normal police duties but contain the ever present IRA threat. In 1969, the climate changed and ushered in a new and even more violent era of sectarian strife. The emergence of extreme nationalist organizations posed grave problems and, with the RUC in a prime role, the position of the Chief Constable was hugely important. This book tells the story of a remarkable police force without fear or favor. Ironically its reward for containing a hugely challenging internal security situation and at the same time policing the community traditionally was its disbandment.

In contemporary missions, soldiers often face unconventional opponents rather than enemy armies. How do Western soldiers deal with war criminals, rioters, or insurgents? What explains differences in behavior across military organizations in multinational missions? How does military conduct impact local populations? Comparing troops from the United States, Britain, Germany, and Italy at three sites of intervention (Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan), this book shows that militaries in the field apply idiosyncratic organizational routines. Friesendorf uses the concept of routines to explain, for example, why US soldiers are trigger-happy, why British soldiers patrol on foot, and why German soldiers avoid risk. Despite convergence in military structures and practices, militaries continue to fight differently, often with much autonomy. This bottom-up perspective focuses on different routines at the level of operations and tactics, thus contributing to a better understanding of the implementation of military missions, and highlighting failures of Western militaries to protect civilians.

This book provides an account and analysis of policing in Northern Ireland, providing an account and analysis of the RUC (Royal Ulster Constabulary) from the start of 'the troubles' in the 1960s to the early 1990s, through the uneasy peace that followed the 1994 paramilitary ceasefires (1994-1998), and then its transformation into the Police Service of Northern Ireland following the 1999 Patten Report. A major concern is with the reform process, and the way that the RUC has faced and sought to remedy a situation where it faced a chronic legitimacy deficit. Policing Northern Ireland focuses on three key aspects of the police legitimization process: reform measures which are implemented to redress a legitimacy crisis; representational strategies which are invoked to offer positive images of policing; and public responses to these various strategies. Several key questions are asked about the ways in which the RUC has sought to improve its standing amongst nationalists: first, what strategies of reform has the RUC implemented? second, what forms of representation has the RUC employed to promote and portray itself in the positive terms that might secure public support? third, how have nationalists responded to these initiatives? The theoretical framework and analysis developed in the book also highlights general issues relating to the implications of police legitimacy and illegitimacy for social conflict and divisions, and their management and/or resolution, in relation to transitional societies in particular. In doing so it makes a powerful contribution to wider current debates about police legitimacy, police-community relations, community resistance, and conflict resolution.

Intervening states apply different approaches to the use force in war-torn countries. Calibrating the use of force according to the situation on the ground requires a convergence of military and police roles: soldiers have to be able to scale down, and police officers to scale up their use of force. In practice, intervening states display widely differing abilities to demonstrate such versatility. This paper argues that these differences are shaped by how the domestic institutions of sending states mediate between demands for versatile force and their own intervention practices. It considers the use of force by Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States in three contexts of international intervention: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan. The paper highlights quite different responses to security problems as varied as insurgency, terrorism, organised crime and riots. This analysis offers important lessons. Those planning and implementing international interventions should take into account differences in the use of force. At the same time, moving towards versatile force profoundly changes the characteristics of security forces and may increase their short-term risks. This difficulty points to a key message emerging from this paper: effective, sustainable support to states emerging from conflict will only be feasible if intervening states reform their own security policies and practices.

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