

E. Coen's narrative of the visit of the Darling to Amboyna and Ceram. F. The fight at Patani and death of Jourdain. "Bibliography (by Basil H. Soulsby)": pages [] This is a new print-on-demand hardback edition of the volume first published in

The treaty has illegally robbed and disrespectfully humiliated the sovereignty of Malay states encompassing Kelantan, Kedah, Patani, Trengganu and Perak. This treaty was a blatant slap right in the face of Malay rulers then. This act of illegal signing of the treaty was the root cause of Patani problems and brought anguish and permanent scar to our peoples. Any future negotiation bound to fail without revoking this treaty first. The Patani case is not the case of dissatisfied minority Malays pleading for right of self-determination or socio-economic grievances. It is far more implication than that. It is the case of defending the motherland from victorious invaders. The war is still not over yet. We are fighting for our freedom. Immediately after the treaty was ratified the Siamese invaders never stopped plundering and massacring the Malays and indulgently enforcing a heavy-handed tactic of genocidal. Patani was Malay heartland and soul of Muslim in the Malay peninsula. It was the centre of Muslim propagation and education activities in peninsula. Before being ravaged it was a beautiful and lovely country. It was known as the corridor of Mecca. During the Japanese occupation in Malaya, Siam which collaborated with the Japs, should have been punished. But immediately after the occupation ended the Chinese in Malaya started to revolt under the cover of Malayan Communist Party. Resulted in British declaring emergency rule in Malaya. The communists were pushed to Patani area. British fearing the Siamese might support MCP, collaborated with them to suppress Patani independence fighters in Kelantan. Several leaders were given detention orders. They were restricted to district of Pasir Puteh and one in Perak. This was done under the urging of Siamese government. Gempar was banned and Tengku Mahmood Muhyiddin was poisoned. Haji Sulong was martyred. If not handled carefully the Siamese might incline towards communist block. Hence the strategy was to win the heart of Siamese by all means. Patani again was left out. The policy of neglecting the plight of Patani Malays never stopped. The Zionist-Western masterplan originated long time ago. They have been suppressing Muslim countries either by colonizing them or through neo-colonisation. They were very successful in using the local stooges to perpetuate their agendas in most of Islamic countries. They were successful in Turkey through Atatürk, Arabia through Wahabis, Pakistan through Jinnah and many other successes. Recently they have manipulated almost every event in Pakistan, and control every leader involved in the crisis. The reason is obvious. Pakistan is an Islamic nuclear power. So the game here is who ever could promise better allegiance to them will be favoured and defended. They must have made a mistake in killing Bhutto? No Muslim countries ever want to seriously take up Patani's plight very seriously. There are some minimal humanitarian aids given. But worst still are our Malay brethren in the archipelago. We are a very big and influential race. With the population of almost a million put together there are many things we could have done together. Unlike the Arabs where they regard the Palestine issue as an Arab's problem. Who says this region will maintain stability if internal sensitive problems are not tackled. Remember, Patani was a sovereign state just a hundred years ago! What the Siamese had done to us and their neighbours just kept quiet; is like as if we are not human beings and have no right to exist!!! Look at what they did in Krisek Mosque and at Takbai demonstration. More than a million Muslim Malays of Patani were missing at these incidents. If those were not massacres, what was it? After we retaliated and started fighting back many parties had pressured us to stop fighting and accept the negotiation and capitulate. We have learned many lessons since the day we lost the wars. This is the war of our survival. This time around there will be no stopping or slowing down until death determines our fate. This is our jihad. This jihad is a war to defend the very survival of the Malays which is facing extinction in their own land. Be it in Indonesia or Malaysia. No body wants to listen to us. In fact we were not only left in limbo when the Thais exterminated us. Worst still most of the incidences in Malaysia were carried out with the help of Malaysian police!!!. Many of our activists were arrested by Malaysian and Thai Police right in front of neighbourhood and were handed over to Thai police. They were killed immediately after crossing the borders. But some others were even finished before reaching the border, right

on the Malaysian soil!!!. We even have the names of those police involved in these operations. We were even threatened with ISA. No body seem to be proud of being called Malay. They prefer to be called Indonesian or Malaysian. Unlike the Malays in last century. They really care about Patani. They were true-blue blood brothers who incessantly came to the called of SOS by Patani brothers. They even offer to fight together with patani brothers during the dusun nyior uprising. But now even with so many distinguish figures in the higher authority in Malaysia whom their forefathers from patani, dares not admitting it!!. Patani revolution is not what some people perceived as islamic terrorism as what al qaeda has been accused of. Their trigger happy armies has been authorised by superiors to shoot as they deem necessary. We are freedom fighters whom some may regards as revamped version of an old sort of malay nationalist struggle base upon resentment of thai imperialist. We would be happy if we survived. That will enable us to taste the sweetness of freed nation. Otherwise we would be dreaming of achieving the highest degree of surviving allah by jihad. These are the secrets of our strength. Right now the patani problem is still parochial and localized. But only times will show that in very near future it may aggravate to become global and regional issues.

Chapter 2 : Anglo-Bangkok treaty Root cause of the problems | Patanikini

F The Fight at Patani and Death of Jourdain. The journal of John Jourdain, , describing his experiences in Arabia, India, and the Malay archipelago.

Steven Scheicher, argued, Asst. Attorney, Minneapolis, MN, for appellee. Arlen Jourdain Jourdain was convicted by a jury of aiding and abetting an assault resulting in serious bodily injury. Finding no errors, we affirm. On that day, beginning around Maxwell drove the vehicle, Desjarlait sat in the front passenger seat, and Jourdain sat in the backseat. Jourdain, Desjarlait, and Maxwell were close friends and considered themselves like brothers. Rather, the trio had a hostile relationship with the victim. Desjarlait had engaged in one physical fight and over ten arguments with Cobenais. Maxwell threatened to kill Cobenais. Approximately four days before Cobenais was murdered, Cobenais threatened Jourdain and his friends with a rifle. Alan Matrious Matrious, a cousin of Jourdain, accompanied the trio for part of the day on July 1. During that time, Jourdain and the other men solicited Matrious to shoot another man. The remaining three men continued to cruise together. Upon seeing Cobenais, Maxwell made a u-turn and pulled his car onto the shoulder of the road alongside Cobenais. Jourdain and Desjarlait both jumped out of the car, confronted Cobenais, and "had words. Upon hearing yelling and gunshots, Albert started running toward the group. As the men fled the scene, Jourdain waved his arm out the car window and "war whoop[ed]. Miriam telephoned "" and noticed Cobenais was still "moving around. Although Anderson knew Jourdain, he did not mention Jourdain to Miriam. There, Maxwell confessed to killing Cobenais. On July 2, , Maxwell was arrested and released. He later committed suicide. When Jourdain was asked why he was there, Jourdain responded he was "turning [him]self in" because he was "involved. The jury acquitted Jourdain of Counts 1 and 2, but found him guilty with respect to aiding and abetting assault resulting in serious bodily injury. After determining the base offense level for aggravated assault, the court applied two Sentencing Guidelines enhancements for 1 discharge of a firearm, and 2 permanent and life-threatening injury. Sufficiency of the Evidence Jury verdicts are not overturned lightly. See *United States v. Rather*, "there must exist some affirmative participation which at least encourages the perpetrator. They unsuccessfully solicited Matrious to shoot another individual. Later, upon seeing Cobenais walking by himself, Maxwell pulled his car alongside Cobenais, allowing Jourdain and Desjarlait to exit the car and confront Cobenais. At trial, Desjarlait testified that, at the time he exited the car, he intended to assault Cobenais. Desjarlait testified before the grand jury, which testimony was read at trial, that Jourdain did not say anything regarding assaulting Cobenais because "it was probably like something on our minds to, you know, like click together. When the trio fled the scene, Jourdain waved his arm out the car window and "war whoop[ed]. See *Thomas, F. The facts of Thomas support our conclusion. The owner refused, and the unidentified man entered the truck, pulled a gun on the owner, and hit him with the gun. One of the defendants pulled the owner from the truck. The defendants immediately jumped into the truck, and the unidentified man attempted to back over the owner lying on the ground. The trio then drove the truck toward town and abandoned the truck. Later, one defendant bragged how he held up a truck at gunpoint. The other defendant returned to the abandoned truck and removed gas from it. In determining whether sufficient evidence existed to sustain the conviction for aiding and abetting robbery and assault with a dangerous weapon, the Thomas court held: The jury could also logically infer that the physical presence of the defendants was intimidating to the victim and thereby encouraged or stimulated the unidentified [man] to proceed in the assault and robbery. In support of his position, Jourdain cites *United States v. Grey Bear, F. The Grey Bear court found insufficient evidence supported a conviction for assault resulting in serious bodily injury for one of the defendants, Maynard Dunn Dunn. Contrary to Grey Bear, however, the facts of this case demonstrate more than mere presence at the crime scene or association with the other assailants. A reasonable jury also could find Jourdain participated and aided in stopping Cobenais and lining Cobenais up for the shooting. Jourdain further contends the government failed to prove Cobenais suffered "serious bodily injury" because Cobenais died from the gunshot wounds he sustained and there was no separate assault. Cobenais received four gunshot wounds: Further, Cobenais was breathing when Jourdain fled the scene and still was moving when "" was called.**

Cobenais then bled to death, dying from "[e]xsanguination, or hemorrhage, due to multiple gunshot wounds. Two Eagle, F. Sentencing Guidelines Enhancements Jourdain next argues the district court erred when it applied two enhancements to his base offense level for 1 discharge of a firearm and 2 permanent or life-threatening bodily injury. In aggravated assault cases, a five-level enhancement is applied for the discharge of a firearm. Jourdain contends the firearm enhancement was applied erroneously because he was not involved in the shooting and the use of the firearm was not foreseeable to him. Jourdain and his close friends had a history of hostility toward Cobenais. The shooter, Maxwell, a few weeks before the shooting, threatened to kill Cobenais. When the trio encountered Cobenais walking alone, Jourdain jumped out of the vehicle with Desjarlait, confronted Cobenais, and after the shooting, "war whoop[ed]" as the three fled the scene. Because there is sufficient evidence the use of the firearm was reasonably foreseeable to Jourdain, we conclude the district court properly applied the five-level enhancement for the discharge of a firearm pursuant to U. For similar reasons as discussed previously, sufficient evidence exists to show the gunshot wounds Cobenais sustained caused him permanent or life-threatening bodily injury separate and apart from his subsequent death. Thus, we conclude the district court properly applied this enhancement as well. Rule b provides evidence of other crimes or wrongs is admissible to prove "intent,. It is a rule of inclusion, not exclusion. While Jourdain argues he was merely present when Cobenais was shot and killed, evidence that he and his companions solicited Matrious to shoot another man was relevant to establish 1 whether the men shared a joint criminal purpose, 2 whether Jourdain had knowledge of the violence potential of his buddies and a shooting was foreseeable to Jourdain, and 3 whether the shooting of Cobenais after Jourdain confronted Cobenais could have been a mistake or accident. United States, U. Finally, the probative value of this evidence outweighed its potential prejudicial effect. Accordingly, we find no error on this evidentiary issue. The Honorable James M. Crow Dog, F. However, cumulative adjustments from the application of U. Because the district court imposed a five-level enhancement for the discharge of a firearm, any enhancement for degree of bodily injury could not exceed five levels.

Chapter 3 : David Niven - IMDb

Get this from a library! The journal of John Jourdain, describing his experiences in Arabia, India, and the Malay archipelago. [John Jourdain; William Foster] -- Annotation An account of the East India Company's fourth voyage; with an appendix containing William Revett's account of the Seychelles, and reports on other places by merchants and seamen of.

Langkasuka was a Hindu - Buddhist kingdom, founded in the region as early as the 2nd century CE, which appeared in many accounts by Chinese travellers, the most famous of whom was the Buddhist pilgrim I-Ching. The kingdom drew trade from Chinese, Indian, and local traders as a stopping place for ships bound for, or just arrived from, the Gulf of Thailand. Langkasuka reached its greatest economic success in the 6th and 7th centuries and afterward declined as a major trade center. Political circumstances suggest that by the 11th century Chola invasion, Langkasuka was no longer a major port visited by merchants. However, much of the decline may be due to the silting up of its harbour, shown most poignantly today because the most substantial Langkasukan ruins lie approximately 15 kilometres from the sea. Patani became part of the Hindu - Buddhist Empire of Srivijaya, a maritime confederation based in Palembang. Srivijaya dominated trade in the South China Sea and exacted tolls on all traffic through the Straits of Malacca. Malay culture had substantial influence on the Khmer Empire, and the ancient city of Nakhon Pathom. The founding of the Islamic kingdom of Patani is thought to have been around the mid 14th century CE, with folklore suggesting it was named after an exclamation made by Sultan Ismail Shah, "Pantai ini! An alternative theory is that the Patani kingdom was founded in the 14th century. Local stories tell of a fisherman named Pak Tani Father of Tani, who was sent by a king from the interior to survey the coast, to find a place for an appropriate settlement. After he established a successful fishing outpost, other people moved to join him. The town soon grew into a prosperous trading center that continued to bear his name. The authors of the 17th-18th century Hikayat Patani chronicle claim this story is untrue, and support the claim that the kingdom was founded by the Sultan. Ayutthaya[edit] Patani The Thai Ayutthaya kingdom conquered the isthmus during the 14th century CE, bringing it into a single unified state, with Ayutthaya as a capital, and many smaller vassal states under its control. This consisted of a self-governing system in which the vassal states and tributary provinces owed allegiance to the king of Ayutthaya, but otherwise ran their own affairs. However, there is fragmentary evidence that some local people had begun to convert to Islam prior to this. The existence of a diasporic Pasai community near Patani shows the locals had regular contact with Muslims. There are also travel reports, such as that of Ibn Battuta, and early Portuguese accounts that claimed Patani had an established Muslim community even before Melaka which officially converted in 1511, which would suggest that merchants who had contact with other emerging Muslim centres were the first to convert to the region. Ayutthaya helped develop and stabilise the region, opening the way for lucrative trade on the isthmus. This attracted Chinese merchants seeking speciality goods for the Chinese market. First Siamese-Burmese wars[edit] The 16th century witnessed the rise of Burma, which under an aggressive dynasty had overrun Chiang Mai and Laos and made war on Ayutthaya. King Dhammaraja reigned 1584-1600 was a Siamese noble of the Sukhothai dynasty, and was formerly the King of Phitsanulok - an important city of the Ayutthaya Kingdom. Dhammaraja became the King of Ayutthaya by aiding the Burmese King in the siege of Ayutthaya in 1584. After, taking over Ayutthaya, Bayinnaung installed Dhammara as a vassal king. The Thai fought off repeated Burmese invasions 1606-1608 Thai independence was later restored by Dhammaraja son, King Naresuan the Great reigned 1590-1605, who rebelled against the Burmese and by 1600 had driven them from the kingdom. Naresuan even invaded mainland Burma as far as Taungoo in 1593, but was driven back. The royal princes were confined to the capital city. They were joined by others including the Portuguese in 1606, Japanese in 1609, Dutch in 1613, English in 1613, and Malay and Siamese merchants who traded throughout the area. Many Chinese also moved to Patani, perhaps due to the activity of Lin Daoqian. After 1613, the Dutch and English both closed their warehouses, but a prosperous trade was continued by the Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese for most of the 17th century. Reassertion of Thai power[edit] Following an invasion by Ayutthaya in 1688, political disorder continued for five decades, during which the local rulers were helpless to end the

lawlessness in the region. Most foreign merchants abandoned trade with Patani. She is believed to be the last of four successive female rulers of Patani, which then went through decades of political chaos and conflict, experiencing a gradual decline. This culminated in the capture and destruction of the city of Ayutthaya in , as well as the death of the king. Siam was shattered, and as rivals fought for the vacant throne, Patani declared its complete independence. King Taksin finally defeated the Burmese and reunified the country, opening the way for the establishment of the Chakri dynasty by his successor, King Rama I. Patani in the Bangkok Period[edit] Bunga mas , the tribute sent every three years to the Siamese ruler in Bangkok as symbol of friendship by the ruler of Patani. The sending of the Bunga mas began in the 14th century. Patani was easily defeated by Siam in and resumed its tributary status. However, a series of attempted rebellions prompted Bangkok to divide Patani into seven smaller puppet kingdoms in the early s during the reign of King Rama II. Britain recognised the Thai ownership of Patani by the Burney Treaty. In fact, other rulers must have preceded him. It is also likely that during his reign the Portuguese first visited the port to trade, arriving in He was called King Phaya Tu Nakpa before his conversion. Sultan Mudhaffar Shah c. Sultan Bahdur “ , son of Sultan Manzur Shah, who was considered a tyrant in most accounts. Ratu Hijau the Green Queen “ , sister of Sultan Bahdur, during whose reign Patani attained its greatest economic success as a middle-sized port, frequented by Chinese , Dutch , English , Japanese , Malays , Portuguese , Siamese , and other merchants. Ratu Ungu the Purple Queen “ , sister of Ratu Biru, who was particularly opposed to Siamese interference in local affairs. Controversy surrounds the exact date of the end of her reign. Raja Emas Chayam “ or “ and “ , daughter of the two preceding rulers, according to al-Fatani. Raja Dewi “; Fatani gives no dates. Raja Bendang Badan “ or? Raja Laksamana Dajang “; Fatani gives no dates. Raja Alung Yunus “ or “

Chapter 4 : Duals with the Dutch - The Honourable East India Company in Siam

Full text of "The journal of John Jourdain, , describing his experiences in Arabia, India, and the Malay archipelago:" The journal of John Jourdain.

It covered approximately the area of the modern Thai provinces of Pattani , Yala , Narathiwat and much of the northern part of modern Malaysia. The 6th century Hindu state of Pan Pan may or may not have been related. Early history The Hikayat Patani. Langkasuka was a Hindu - Buddhist kingdom, founded in the region as early as the 2nd century CE, which appeared in many accounts by Chinese travellers, the most famous of whom was the Buddhist pilgrim I-Ching. The kingdom drew trade from Chinese, Indian , and local traders as a stopping place for ships bound for, or just arrived from, the Gulf of Thailand. Langkasuka reached its greatest economic success in the 6th and 7th centuries and afterward declined as a major trade center. Political circumstances suggest that by the 11th century Chola invasion, Langkasuka was no longer a major port visited by merchants. However, much of the decline may be due to the silting up of its harbour, shown most poignantly today because the most substantial Langkasukan ruins lie approximately 15 kilometres from the sea. Patani became part of the Hindu - Buddhist Empire of Srivijaya , a maritime confederation based in Palembang. Srivijaya dominated trade in the South China Sea and exacted tolls on all traffic through the Straits of Malacca. Malay culture had substantial influence on the Khmer Empire, and the ancient city of Nakhon Pathom. An alternative theory is that the Patani kingdom was founded in the 14th century. Local stories tell of a fisherman named Pak Tani Father of Tani , who was sent by a king from the interior to survey the coast, to find a place for an appropriate settlement. After he established a successful fishing outpost, other people moved to join him. The town soon grew into a prosperous trading center that continued to bear his name. The authors of the Hikayat Patani chronicle claim this story is untrue, and support the claim that the kingdom was founded by the Sultan. Ayutthaya Patani The Thai Ayutthaya kingdom conquered the isthmus during the 14th century CE, bringing it into a single unified state, with Ayutthaya as a capital, and many smaller vassal states under its control. This consisted of a self-governing system in which the vassal states and tributary provinces owed allegiance to the king of Ayutthaya , but otherwise ran their own affairs. However, there is fragmentary evidence that some local people had begun to convert to Islam prior to this. The existence of a diasporic Pasai community near Patani shows the locals had regular contact with Muslims. There are also travel reports, such as that of Ibn Battuta , and early Portuguese accounts that claimed Patani had an established Muslim community even before Melaka which officially converted in , which would suggest that merchants who had contact with other emerging Muslims centres were the first to convert to the region. Ayutthaya helped develop and stabilise the region, opening the way for lucrative trade on the isthmus. This attracted Chinese merchants seeking speciality goods for the Chinese market. Fall of Ayutthaya The 16th century witnessed the rise of Burma , which under an aggressive dynasty had overrun Chiang Mai and Laos and made war on Ayutthaya. In Burmese forces, joined by Siamese rebels, captured and looted the city of Ayutthaya, carrying the royal family into captivity in Burma. With the fall of Ayutthaya in , Patani became virtually independent. Dhammaraja reigned 1590 , a Siamese provincial governor who had aided the Burmese invaders, was installed as a vassal king in Ayutthaya. Thai independence was later restored by his son, King Naresuan the Great reigned 1590-1605 , who rebelled against the Burmese and by had driven them from the kingdom. The royal princes were confined to the capital city. Growth as a trade entrepot Patani Chinese merchants, beginning with Zheng He in the period 1405 CE, played a major role in the rise of Patani as a regional trade center. They were joined by others including the Portuguese in 1511 , Japanese in 1542 , Dutch in 1602 , English in 1609 , and Malay and Siamese merchants who traded throughout the area. After 1609 , the Dutch and English both closed their warehouses, but a prosperous trade was continued by the Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese for most of the 17th century. Reassertion of Thai power Following a invasion by Ayutthaya , political disorder continued for five decades, during which the local rulers were helpless to end the lawlessness in the region. Most foreign merchants abandoned trade with Patani. She is believed to be the last of four successive female rulers of Patani, which then went through decades of political chaos and conflict, experiencing a gradual decline. This

culminated in the capture and destruction of the city of Ayutthaya in , as well as the death of the king. Siam was shattered, and as rivals fought for the vacant throne, Patani declared its complete independence. King Taksin finally defeated the Burmese and reunified the country, opening the way for the establishment of the Chakri dynasty by his successor, King Rama I. Patani in the Bangkok Period Bunga mas , the tribute sent every three years to the Siamese ruler in Bangkok as symbol of friendship by the ruler of Patani. The sending of the Bunga mas began in the 14th century. Patani was easily defeated by Siam in and resumed its tributary status. However, a series of attempted rebellions prompted Bangkok to divide Patani into seven smaller Puppet kingdoms in the early s during the reign of King Rama II. Britain recognised the Thai ownership of Patani by treaty in Yala and Narathiwat remain separate provinces to this day. In fact, other rulers must have preceded him. It is also likely that during his reign the Portuguese first visited the port to trade, arriving in He was called King Phaya Tu Nakpa before his conversion. Sultan Mudhaffar Shah c. Sultan Bahdur " , son of Sultan Manzur Shah, who was considered a tyrant in most accounts. Ratu Hijau the Green Queen " , sister of Sultan Bahdur, during whose reign Patani attained its greatest economic success as a middle-sized port, frequented by Chinese , Dutch , English , Japanese , Malays , Portuguese , Siamese , and other merchants. Ratu Ungu the Purple Queen " , sister of Ratu Biru, who was particularly opposed to Siamese interference in local affairs. Controversy surrounds the exact date of the end of her reign. Raja Emas Chayam " or " and " , daughter of the two preceding rulers, according to al-Fatani. Raja Dewi " ; Fatani gives no dates. Raja Bendang Badan " or? Raja Laksamana Dajang " ; Fatani gives no dates. Raja Alung Yunus " or "

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E. Coen's narrative of the visit of the Darling to Amboyna and Ceram. F. The fight at Patani and death of Jourdain. "Bibliography (by Basil H. Soulsby)": p. [] This is a new print-on-demand hardback edition of the volume first published in

Chapter 6 : Thailand: The Evolving Conflict in the South | Crisis Group

An account of the East India Company's fourth voyage; with an appendix containing William Revett's account of the Seychelles, and reports on other places by merchants and seamen of the same period. Appendices: A. William Revett's account of the Seychelles. B. William Revett's narrative of.

Chapter 7 : Latest Titles With Sanjoy Chowdhury - IMDb

Full text of "The journal of John Jourdain, , describing his experiences in Arabia, India, and the Malay archipelago:" See other formats.

Chapter 8 : Narendra Patni, pioneer of India's IT revolution, is dead | Business Standard News

JOURDAIN, JOHN (d.), captain in the service of the East India Company, and president of the council of India, was appointed by the court to go out to India as one of their factora, 7 Dec. , and sailed in the Ascension on 25 March After touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and visiting Aden, Moche, and the island of Socotra, the Ascension sailed, towards the end of August , for Surat, and on 3 Sept. was lost on a shoal in the gulf of Cambay.

Chapter 9 : User:Rich Farmbrough/DNB/J/o/John Jourdain - Wikisource, the free online library

John Jourdain (? - 17 July), was a captain in the service of the English East India Company (EIC), and the first president of the EIC Council of India Life and career [edit] He was the sixth child and fourth son of John Jourdain, a Lyme Regis based merchant and mayor of the town. [1].