

Chapter 1 : Khmer Rouge Killing Fields - Wikipedia

Choi arranges a comprehensive account of critical correspondences and documents that reveal the thoughts and meanings of actions of the important players in the lead up to the Korean War.

Share Shares 11K Everyone knows of the infamous IEDs and roadside bombs of the Middle East, but many have forgotten that the history of booby trapping is long and rich. Although all booby traps are dangerous, some certainly rise above the rest. Perhaps the best example of this is the Zippo lighter bomb of the Viet Cong. Packed with just enough explosives to blow off a hand or two, they instilled fear into a normally relaxing activity for soldiers. The scariest part was that it was nearly impossible to distinguish sabotaged lighters from normal ones. People started to wonder if their next smoke could be their last with that hand, or at all. Their time-tested tactics of guerilla warfare have begun failing, so terrorist groups have been forced to develop new methods and devices with which to kill. One of these ingenious strategies is hiding bombs in animal carcasses. Although such attacks are rare, there have been some documented incidents, mostly with dead dogs in the Iraqi city of Basra. In addition to being an easy and free way to hide a bomb, carcass explosives also have other benefits. Unlike a large tire or oil drum on the side of the road, they are less likely to be noticed and reported. Even if they were, all the fine mechanisms involved in such traps would have rotted away after a few thousand years. Apparently not, considering the tomb of Qin Shi Huang , first discovered in the mids. It has become famous due to the terra-cotta warriors buried next to the complex. According to numerous writings of the time, the area is filled with liquid mercury traps and hidden crossbows. Although such stories have little credibility by themselves, there is some scientific proof, too. When scientists tested the air and soil of the tomb, they found levels of mercury times greater than would be expected. In addition, a special preserving agent called chromate, which protects metal from corrosion, was found on the weapons of the nearby terra-cotta soldiers. As long as the crossbows were also plated in chromate, they could very easily still be operational. As proponents of the theory reason, it would be stupid not to ensure the protection of his tomb. Even stranger, once the Chinese government found out about the traps, they imposed limits on how far the scientists could explore. Eventually, they completely banned further exploration of the area. The ban has since been overturned, but many are still reluctant to be the first to enter the tomb. With further exploration of the area on indefinite standby, it seems that we may never fully understand this famous mausoleum or whatever traps may be lurking inside. First thought up in the mids, it was proposed as a method of exterminating the invasive screw-worm fly. Rather than stabbing or blowing up insects, though, this booby trap used a dieldrin-kerosene mixture as poison. When the females went out to mate and were approached by males, the males were exposed to the poison. In other words, female flies became living booby traps. For every female poisoned, up to or so males were expected to die. Unlike those traps, explosively formed penetrators EFPs have only been used as missiles against enemy armor. EFPs were first developed during World War II and are incredibly still used today , albeit mostly by terrorist groups. At their simplest, they require little more than a metal plate, some kind of container, and some heavy-duty explosives. Because of this, they require few tools to make and are fairly easy to set up. With such power, the operator can destroy almost any vehicle he might deem unfit for survival. Since they were made by guerilla soldiers with limited resources, they were infamous for their simplicity. Although the types of traps varied greatly, they all used Punji stakesâ€”a kind of sharpened stick made from bamboo and similar materialsâ€”to inflict pain and death. Hundreds of different Punji trap prototypes were conceived and used by the Viet Cong. Two infamous examples of such traps were known as bamboo whips and side-closing trapdoor traps. Bamboo whips were especially renowned for the speed in which they struck, though they were little more than pieces of bamboo with Punji stakes that were bent back and released with a tripwire. On the other end of the size spectrum were the side-closing trapdoor traps. These consisted of a small pair of trapdoors laced with Punji stakes that would be placed above a pit. When an unfortunate victim stepped down on the trapdoor, their foot would fall into the pit as the spikes plunged into the their ankle. One common example is human excrement. Such methods were almost guaranteed to cause horrible infections in the wound and severely increase the damage done to the victim.

Although these traps might not seem like much, they played a substantial role in the eventual Viet Cong victory. The grenades would then be connected to a trip wire suspended slightly lower. Because the trip wire was set so high, only tanks or similarly sized vehicles could trip it. A gap of 3â€”4. Thus, when a moving vehicle hit the trip wire, there would be enough of a delay for the tank troops to be positioned right under the explosion. The sabotage process started when enemy ammunition was retrieved and transported back to base. Once there, one or two rounds in every few cartridges were removed and replaced with a substitute bullet. The fake rounds were filled with a powdered explosive that was virtually indistinguishable from gunpowder. The sabotaged ammo was then discreetly placed throughout enemy territory, usually during Special Forces patrols. When an enemy ammo depot was discovered, soldiers would also mix in a few clips of the explosive ammunition. Special Forces also sabotaged enemy mortar rounds. Rather than completely replacing the inside of the round, however, only the mortar round fuses were changed. The new sabotaged rounds had broken fuses, which would detonate the round in the chamber of the mortar. The resulting explosion was usually strong enough to destroy the mortar and surrounding ammunition, along with mostâ€”if not allâ€”of the mortar crew. Driven by desperation, they developed a multitude of traps and ruses that were especially accurate and unstable. One of the most infamous examples of these are the anti-officer crooked picture bombs. Although many details of the ruse have been lost to time, we know the basics. Supposedly, the idea stemmed from German engineers in northwest Europe. With dwindling supplies and constant losses, the Germans had become desperate. Thinking that it would be easiest to cut off the head of the snake, they started to go after Allied officers. To do this, they booby trapped the largest and least-damaged building in every town they planned to retreat, reasoning that advancing Allied forces would probably set up headquarters for high-ranking personnel in these buildings. The Germans still ran into problems, however, as conventional traps would only explode during the initial exploration of a building. To plant one, a space would be hollowed out in the wall behind a picture or painting and filled with explosives. The picture would then be skewed to the side and rigged to explode when it was straightened, killing everyone nearby. After six months of heavy fighting, Germany had lost Italy. To take advantage of this mutual feeling of hatred, Viet Cong soldiers actually trapped their own belongings with explosives. Most commonly, they used flags, but similar items of Viet Cong patriotism have also been used. Any self-respecting soldier would probably try to tear the item down before destroying it. Naturally, such an easily predicted outcome was used against them. With just a few grenades, a Viet Cong soldier could practically ensure enemy casualties. In addition to the obvious benefits of amassing casualties, this tactic also helped the Viet Cong in other ways. After all, how would you feel if you knew your moment of victory could be suddenly cut short by explosions and death? Oliver Bishop currently resides in Northern Virginia. He also loves to eat breakfast foods late at night.

Chapter 2 : Trip wire may have set off bomb in Austin, wounding two men: police

Killing Fields is a true-crime thriller that follows a team of homicide detectives as they open an year-old cold case that occurred in one of America's notorious body-dumping grounds, the Louisiana swamplands.

Special attention was paid to avenues of approach and withdrawal. VC and NVA battalions moved independently within their own sectors and along their own routes. A typical battalion might rotate between 20 and 25 campsites, all within a night's march of 3-4 other camps. The standard camp was roughly circular and consisted of 2-lines of fortification, incorporating individual fighting positions, bunkers and trenches. Semi-permanent or permanent base camps contained more elaborate fortification. Defensive tactics. They were often situated near hamlets, or even within them with troops taking shelter in individual houses if the village was fully dominated by the guerilla forces. After digging in, telephone wire was run, units positioned and contact made with other surrounding military formations especially militia and guerrilla fighters. Communist forces generally avoided villages with high canal banks, graveyards or trees because such obstacles hindered observation and gave advancing US and ARVN troops cover. Mines and booby traps were also planted along likely avenues of approach. He was actually a defector to the GVN who surfaced later in the year, astonished to read of his reputed exploits and death. Typical of all communist armies, a large bloc of time was devoted to "study sessions" where troops were indoctrinated and "criticism and self-criticism" administered. The exploits of outstanding fighters against the enemy were widely publicized and men were urged to emulate them. Food supplies were, like those of other armies, designed to keep the troops at a certain level of activity rather than be tasty. They also foraged widely including hunting. Lacking refrigeration, most food was prepared fresh. Rice was the staple. The ingenious Hoang Cam stove was used to prepare meals without flame or smoke being detected, incorporating a long exhaust trench that allowed smoke to gradually disperse into the jungle far away from the actual stove. As in all things, these were monitored by Party cadres to ensure the proper line was disseminated. Medical care was difficult and austere in wartime conditions, and medicines and facilities lacking, nevertheless the highly organized system provided a rudimentary level of care to injured fighters, with field hospitals sometimes located in underground tunnels, caves and bunkers. Unless an enemy sweep, or patrol provoked an engagement, communist forces generally lay low until they were ready to initiate their own actions. If an engagement ensued, the typical approach in terms of defense was to delay opposing forces and withdraw as soon as possible, while inflicting maximum casualties before withdrawal. Massive US "search and destroy" sweeps for example, while of unmistakable value in area denial, dispersal of opponents etc. The biggest such operation, "Operation Junction City" for example, involving some 22 US battalions and 4 ARVN counterparts, and supported by massive air and artillery firepower, only yielded an average of approximately 33 enemy dead per day, over its 2 months. Such losses were manageable by an opponent that could put tens of thousands of staunch fighters in the field, and reinforce them with more every day. Even more telling, such massive sweeps failed to cripple their targets and deliver the big battles sought by the Americans. The option of initiating contact was still largely in the hands of Communist units, and their tactics lured powerful US forces away from populated areas, their key base until late in the war. Generally a two line system of fortifications was used, about 50 meters apart. The lines were typically shaped like an L, U or V to enhance interlocking fields of fire. Individual L-shaped fighting positions were also dug, with bunkers at right angles covered with thick logs and about 2 feet of dirt. Shallow trenches connected many individual bunkers and positions into each belt of the 2-line system. The bunkers provided cover from inevitable US artillery and air attack, and the fighting positions allowed crossfire against infantry assaults. The second line of defense was not visible from the first line of positions, and allowed the fighters to fall back, either to escape a heavy bombardment, to continue retreating or to furnish a rallying point for counterattack. This took advantage of some US Rules of Engagement limiting or delaying the use of heavy weapons in inhabited areas. Another benefit of embedding defenses among civilians was that atrocities could be charged if civilian structures were hit by US or ARVN fire. In more remote areas, defensive fortifications were more elaborate, sometimes incorporating a third belt of defenses with stronger bunkers and trench systems. US

attacks against such tough positions sought to avoid US casualties by relying upon firepower. Bunkers and fighting holes were scattered more widely to delay attackers, and create the psychological impression that they were surrounded on all sides. Lookout posts were often positioned on key trails, routes and likely US helicopter landing zones. To enhance their mobility during a defensive battle, numerous air-raid shelters, bunkers and trenches were pre-built in advance around an area of operations. The holes were dug so deep that a man could stand inside. Excavation of dirt was from the rear, hiding telltale traces of the digging. Only a direct hit by an artillery shell or bomb could kill troops inside such holes. Behind the line of foxholes, the Viet Cong utilized and improved an irrigation ditch, allowing them concealed movement, communication and transmission of supplies on foot or by sampan. Most of these fighting positions were invisible from the air. Typical marking methods for friendly forces included broken sticks, saplings or groups of pebbles [22] Booby traps and mines caused immense psychological pressure on US and ARVN troops and also inflicted numerous casualties. Booby traps[edit] Booby traps ranged from the simple to the complex. Non-explosive traps included the well-known sharpened punji stake coated in excrement, and mounted on sapling triggers and placed in shallow, covered pits. Stakes were deployed where infantry would walk or fling themselves to avoid attack such as roadside trenches, or behind logs. Other impalement devices included bamboo whips and triggered sapling spikes. Bows with poisoned arrows were also used. Explosive booby traps were also employed, some command detonated by hidden observers. They ranged from single bullet cartridge traps , to grenades, to dud bombs and shells. Anti-vehicle traps ranged from mines to buried artillery rounds. Discarded ration cans, for example, were loaded with grenades that had pins pulled partially " the other end connected to tripwire. The sides of the can held the pin in place until the tripwire was activated. According to one US Army history: Mines and booby traps were usually installed at night by trained personnel who had detailed knowledge of the terrain. Through ingenious techniques in mine warfare, the Viet Cong successfully substituted mines and booby traps for artillery. Instead of conventional minefields covered by fire, the enemy hindered or prevented the use of supply roads and inhibited off-the-road operations by planting explosive devices in indiscriminate patterns. While he benefited directly by causing combat casualties, vehicle losses and delays in tactical operations, equally important was the psychological effect. Just the knowledge that a mine or booby trap could be placed anywhere slowed combat operations and forced allied troops to clear almost the entire Vietnam road net every day.: Vigorous counterattacks were also made, particularly against weaker ARVN formations. This initiated the "hug" method. Since their enemies would generally draw back upon contact and rely on supporting fires, front troops moved with them, "hanging on the belt. Great efforts were made in recovering bodies, a psychological warfare measure that denied opponents the satisfaction of viewing enemy dead. Invariably, VC and NVA units sought to withdraw if conditions were unfavorable, and camps and base areas were abandoned without sentiment if they became untenable. Rearguard detachments, mined routes, and diversionary attacks formed part of the retreat. The existence of cross-border sanctuaries in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam, where US ground troops could not follow greatly aided safe withdrawal of Communist formations. Escape and exit routes were pre-planned and concealed in advance, with later regrouping at a planned assembly point. Common techniques for withdrawal included the following: Dispersing" generally used when discovered. Withdrawal movements frequently utilized these hideouts, often deep tunnel networks. Deceiving" conducting diversionary attacks to deceive and draw away enemy forces and thus facilitate the withdrawal. Delaying" use of rearguard units to delay pursuing forces. Delay units were sometimes used to set up enemy forces for an ambush, where the pursued turned on their pursuers. Defensive measures against US aircraft[edit] While their American opponents enjoyed air superiority, PAVN forces continuously challenged them, deploying an impressive array of ordnance to liquidate enemies from the air. The sophisticated missile defense system built with Soviet and Chinese assistance is well known, but PAVN made extensive use of anti-aircraft guns and even volume firing by ordinary soldiers. At the lowest level, one study noted that PAVN gunners were trained to use small arms against all types of aircraft, and special firing cells were established that could shoot up to rounds in 3 to 5 seconds at fast-moving jets. The volume of such firepower made life hazardous at the low levels for US planes, forcing them to move to higher altitudes, where the specialized anti-aircraft cannon took over. Special "bait" areas, ringed with hidden

anti-craft batteries were also established to lure US aircraft. Barrage firing of many guns, mixed at various levels was also sometimes effective. Sensitive areas, such as Hanoi, were the most heavily defended. Most US aircraft losses were caused by heavy automatic weapons and 14mm, 35mm 57mm and 85mm anti-aircraft guns. Flak batteries forced some US aircraft even higher, where they would be within reach of the deadly SA-2 missile batteries. Positioning automatic weapons at treetop level also aided in the struggle against US helicopters. Air losses were to cause a dip in the morale of American pilots, some of whom felt they were being called to risk their lives against targets of relatively little value. Appeals to US Defense Secretary McNamara to remove restrictions on more lucrative targets were often drastically pared down or vetoed. The inability of US airpower to take a decisive toll on communist forces is testimony not only to US failures, but to the tenacity of the ordinary PAVN soldier in direct combat with aerial enemies and in the massive effort spent in constructing sophisticated fortifications and tunnel systems. When surrounded by superior air-mobile forces communist troops often fought delaying actions until nightfall, facilitating a breakout in the darkness. Special units were sometimes tasked to probe US encirclements for weak spots. US forces sometimes employed sophisticated airmobile tactics, using integrated helicopter landings, artillery support, and troop insertions to surround enemy contacts and close off escape routes. The outstanding mobility of the helicopter made this possible, and these versatile machines could be sent into action in several configurations troop transport, gunship, med-evac, heavy lift and supply. Helicopters allowed transport and deployment of infantry, artillery, medical, and supply elements to almost any location, presenting a formidable instrument that enhanced American and ARVN operations. When combined with other aerial elements such as fixed wing air support this combat power was multiplied, and opened up a whole new dimension of operational maneuver. They required a vast and expensive "logistical tail" of maintenance, fuel, munitions and bases. No nation except the US could afford such expense- fielding some 12, machines in Vietnam, almost half of which were shot down or lost due to accidents. Helicopters were also very vulnerable to heavy machine guns, light AA artillery, portable SAMs like the Soviet Strela, and even concentrated small arms fire. According to some historians of airpower Van Creveld , costs were sometimes not commensurate with gains, and US airmobile operations might boil down to hugely expensive machines and their support systems chasing a handful of teenagers or second-string militiamen armed with cheap rifles. Usually conducted in daytime at the brigade level, planned strikes would allocate artillery and helicopter assets to battalions tasked with the fight.

Chapter 3 : 10 Fiendishly Clever Booby Traps - Listverse

A woman's body was dumped in the bayou, and left to decompose for three months. A retired detective comes out of retirement to help solve the case.

Gene Honer are giving it voice over the air. Two two-bit radio preachers bringing you the newsâ€”on scripture time. Prophecy; ancient patterns revealed; the Russian scheme foretold. Unless, that is, we heed the warning. Look to the sky. Not for the Second Coming, but for death from above. Russian bombers, jet fighters, flying fortresses. Maybe evenâ€”scripture suggestsâ€”Russian UFOs. Daniel predicted as much, say the preachers: Are they lunatics, their spittle like static as it crackles against their microphones? Abram never speaks to his disciples of UFOs or death from above, but he knows how to hear the signals, to make sense of the codeâ€”to translate airwaves from Dayton and rants from the dozens of letters he receives every day from burghers and petty officials into breakfast club homilies, garnishes for eggs and bacon and the bonhomie of political piety. Abram is the middle man. Abram makes fundamentalism sound sane. Or, reasonable, in the literal sense of the word, which is the only one in which men such as D. Doyle Warner and G. Gene Honer can believe. There is no right or wrong anymore. Even comedies are peculiar: In science fiction, American G-men race against red agents to find the ultimate weapon, *The Flying Saucer*. In Los Angeles a year-old college president named Dr. William Frank Graham has just become Billy to the nation, launching the biggest revival since the days of Billy Sunday, thirty years past. The new Billy makes the wild old Billy seem buttoned-down, New-Billy wears pastel suits and hand-painted ties, the best he can afford. A hero or a villain? He has been to the desert, weeping over the wheel of his car on the outskirts of the city weeks before the revival, wandering alone in the dark through the California hills. Submit, submit, urged his friend J. Billy did not know how. Doubts swarmed his mind. Submit, submit, preaches Orr. In , at the start of his great revival, Billy declares himself a free man with a trumpet-blast sermon, 20 straight verses from the prophet Isaiah as its opening. Such was the writing on the screen. Scripture could not make it more plain: The list goes on: Our Ohio radio men declare that to be wise as serpents, one must be both a futurist and a historian. Fundamentalism had at times raced toward apocalypse before, but never with such technology at its disposalâ€”no rockets, no bombers, no nuclear missiles. The stakes are higher, the enemy stronger.

Chapter 4 : 3 Ways to Catch a Deer - wikiHow

The Cambodian Killing Fields (Khmer: វាលសម្លាប់ជនជាតិខ្មែរក្រហម, Khmer pronunciation: [vɔːl sɑmˈlɑp tʃɑnˈtʃɑk kɔmˈpɔːk]) are a number of sites in Cambodia where collectively more than a million people were killed and buried by the Khmer Rouge regime, during its rule of the country from to , immediately after the end of the Cambodian Civil War ().

Coyote, *Canis latrans* Identification In body form and size, the coyote *Canis latrans* resembles a small collie dog, with erect pointed ears, slender muzzle, and a bushy tail Fig. Coyotes are predominantly brownish gray in color with a light gray to cream-colored belly. Color varies greatly, however, from nearly black to red or nearly white in some individuals and local populations. Most have dark or black guard hairs over their back and tail. In western states, typical adult males weigh from 25 to 45 pounds 11 to 16 kg and females from 22 to 35 pounds 10 to 14 kg. In the East, many coyotes are larger than their western counterparts, with males averaging about 45 pounds 14 kg and females about 30 pounds 13 kg. Coyote-dog and coyote-wolf hybrids exist in some areas and may vary greatly from typical coyotes in size, color, and appearance. Also, coyotes in the New England states may differ in color from typical western coyotes. Many are black, and some are reddish. These colorations may partially be due to past hybridization with dogs and wolves. True wolves are also present in some areas of coyote range, particularly in Canada, Alaska, Montana, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Relatively few wolves remain in the southern United States and Mexico. Habitat Many references indicate that coyotes were originally found in relatively open habitats, particularly the grasslands and sparsely wooded areas of the western United States. Whether or not this was true, coyotes have adapted to and now exist in virtually every type of habitat, arctic to tropic, in North America. Coyotes live in deserts, swamps, tundra, grasslands, brush, dense forests, from below sea level to high mountain ranges, and at all intermediate altitudes. High densities of coyotes also appear in the suburbs of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Phoenix, and other western cities. Food Habits Coyotes often include many items in their diet. Rabbits top the list of their dietary components. Carrion, rodents, ungulates usually fawns , insects such as grasshoppers , as well as livestock and poultry, are also consumed. Coyotes readily eat fruits such as watermelons, berries, and other vegetative matter when they are available. In some areas coyotes feed on human refuse at dump sites and take pets cats and small dogs. Coyotes are opportunistic and generally take prey that is the easiest to secure. Among larger wild animals, coyotes tend to kill young, inexperienced animals, as well as old, sick, or weakened individuals. With domestic animals, coyotes are capable of catching and killing healthy, young, and in some instances, adult prey. Prey selection is based on opportunity and a myriad of behavioral cues. Strong, healthy lambs are often taken from a flock by a coyote even though smaller, weaker lambs are also present. Usually, the stronger lamb is on the periphery and is more active, making it more prone to attack than a weaker lamb that is at the center of the flock and relatively immobile. Coyote predation on livestock is generally more severe during early spring and summer than in winter for two reasons. First, sheep and cows are usually under more intensive management during winter, either in feedlots or in pastures that are close to human activity, thus reducing the opportunity for coyotes to take livestock. Second, predators bear young in the spring and raise them through the summer, a process that demands increased nutritional input, for both the whelping and nursing mother and the growing young. This increased demand corresponds to the time when young sheep or beef calves are on pastures or rangeland and are most vulnerable to attack. Coyote predation also may increase during fall when young coyotes disperse from their home ranges and establish new territories. General Biology, Reproduction, and Behavior Coyotes are most active at night and during early morning hours especially where human activity occurs , and during hot summer weather. Where there is minimal human interference and during cool weather, they may be active throughout the day. Coyotes bed in sheltered areas but do not generally use dens except when raising young. They may seek shelter underground during severe weather or when closely pursued. Their physical abilities include good eyesight and hearing and a keen sense of smell. Distemper, hepatitis, parvo virus, and mange caused by parasitic mites are among the most common coyote diseases. Rabies and tularemia also occur and may be transmitted to other animals and humans. Coyotes harbor numerous parasites including mites, ticks, fleas, worms, and flukes. Mortality is

highest during the first year of life, and few survive for more than 10 to 12 years in the wild. Human activity is often the greatest single cause of coyote mortality. Coyotes usually breed in February and March, producing litters about 9 weeks 60 to 63 days later in April and May. Females sometimes breed during the winter following their birth, particularly if food is plentiful. Average litter size is 5 to 7 pups, although up to 13 in a litter has been reported. More than one litter may be found in a single den; at times these may be from females mated to a single male. As noted earlier, coyotes are capable of hybridizing with dogs and wolves, but reproductive dysynchrony and behaviors generally make it unlikely. Hybrids are fertile, although their breeding seasons do not usually correspond to those of coyotes. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices, sinkholes, and underbrush, as well as in open areas. Usually their dens are in areas selected for protective concealment. Den sites are typically located less than a mile km from water, but may occasionally be much farther away. Coyotes will often dig out and enlarge holes dug by smaller burrowing animals. Dens vary from a few feet 1 m to 50 feet 15 m and may have several openings. Both adult male and female coyotes hunt and bring food to their young for several weeks. Other adults associated with the denning pair may also help in feeding and caring for the young. Coyotes commonly hunt as singles or pairs; extensive travel is common in their hunting forays. They will hunt in the same area regularly, however, if food is plentiful. They occasionally bury food remains for later use. Pups begin emerging from their den by 3 weeks of age, and within 2 months they follow adults to large prey or carrion. The adults and pups usually remain together until late summer or fall when pups become independent. Occasionally pups are found in groups until the breeding season begins. Coyotes are successful at surviving and even flourishing in the presence of people because of their adaptable behavior and social system. They typically display increased reproduction and immigration in response to human-induced population reduction. Damage and Damage Identification Coyotes can cause damage to a variety of resources, including livestock, poultry, and crops such as watermelons. They sometimes prey on pets and are a threat to public health and safety when they frequent airport runways and residential areas, and act as carriers of rabies. Usually, the primary concern regarding coyotes is predation on livestock, mainly sheep and lambs. Predation will be the focus of the following discussion. Since coyotes frequently scavenge on livestock carcasses, the mere presence of coyote tracks or droppings near a carcass is not sufficient evidence that predation has taken place. Other evidence around the site and on the carcass must be carefully examined to aid in determining the cause of death. Signs of a struggle may be evident. These may include scrapes or drag marks on the ground, broken vegetation, or blood in various places around the site. The quantity of sheep or calf remains left after a kill vary widely depending on how recently the kill was made, the size of the animal killed, the weather, and the number and species of predators that fed on the animal. One key in determining whether a sheep or calf was killed by a predator is the presence or absence of subcutaneous just under the skin hemorrhage at the point of attack. Bites to a dead animal will not produce hemorrhage, but bites to a live animal will. If enough of the sheep carcass remains, carefully skin out the neck and head to observe tooth punctures and hemorrhage around the punctures. Talon punctures from large birds of prey will also cause hemorrhage, but the location of these is usually at the top of the head, neck, or back. This procedure becomes less indicative of predation as the age of the carcass increases or if the remains are scanty or scattered. Coyotes, foxes, mountain lions, and bobcats usually feed on a carcass at the flanks or behind the ribs and first consume the liver, heart, lungs, and other viscera. Mountain lions often cover a carcass with debris after feeding on it. Bears generally prefer meat to viscera and often eat first the udder from lactating ewes. Eagles skin out carcasses on larger animals and leave much of the skeleton intact. With smaller animals such as lambs, eagles may bite off and swallow the ribs. Coyotes may kill more than one animal in a single episode, but often will only feed on one of the animals. Coyotes typically attack sheep at the throat, but young or inexperienced coyotes may attack any part of the body. Coyotes usually kill calves by eating into the anus or abdominal area. Dogs generally do not kill sheep or calves for food and are relatively indiscriminate in how and where they attack. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to differentiate between dog and coyote kills without also looking at other sign, such as size of tracks Fig. Coyote tracks tend to be more oval-shaped and compact than those of common dogs. Nail marks are less prominent and the tracks tend to follow a straight line more closely than those of dogs. Generally, dogs attack and rip the flanks, hind quarters, and head, and

may chew ears. The sheep are sometimes still alive but may be severely wounded. Accurately determining whether or not predation occurred and, if so, by what species, requires a considerable amount of knowledge and experience. Evidence must be gathered, pieced together, and then evaluated in light of the predators that are in the area, the time of day, the season of the year, and numerous other factors. Sometimes even experts are unable to confirm the cause of death, and it may be necessary to rely on circumstantial information. For more information on this subject, refer to the section Procedures for Evaluating Predation on Livestock and Wildlife, in this book.

Legal Status The status of coyotes varies depending on state and local laws. In some states, including most western states, coyotes are classified as predators and can be taken throughout the year whether or not they are causing damage to livestock. In other states, coyotes may be taken only during specific seasons and often only by specific methods, such as trapping. Night shooting with a spotlight is usually illegal.

Chapter 5 : Clouds, When Determined By Context < Killing the Buddha

'Killing Fields' In Vietnam A big puzzle-piece of the Vietnam War is largely unknown. It is the Massacre of the Duc Duc Refugee Village in the end of March

September The noise of the violins rising from the audio guide, battling against the thunder. The young face peering through barbed wire with outstretched hands. Me, standing there with an umbrella hiding tears amongst the rain drops. It could have been a movie scene. It was the remains of a hell I was stood in the midst of. I look down and see bones, to my side the floor is littered with the remains of clothes. The skulls of those who were tortured sit in the distance. The reality of the Killing Fields, the history, the emotion consuming me in a completely new way. Why my world has been so much fairer than this one. Why these places ever had to exist. It was the only word I could muster! The dark history of Cambodia was never touched on in my school education and that seemed a common theme throughout the group I visited with, if you are the same allow me to talk history. Genocide in Cambodia During the Khmer Rouge regime, nearly anyone with an education or connection to the previous government was a threat. All those, and many others, that came under these categories were rounded up, arrested and tortured before eventually being executed. This is not from centuries ago, but recent history which took place in the s. Although exact numbers of those murdered fluctuate between resources many figures average out around the two million mark. Ethnicities were targeted along with Monks and religion. I am not going to start talking politics on this subject, you will have your own decision after visiting the museum. The figures, however, do not count the millions of other who died through starvation and illness after the executions. The impact of the Khmer Rouge lives on and is evident in modern day Cambodia. The warmth, strength and power of the Khmer people, however, triumphs these days and is noticed straight away by any visitor. For a more in-depth history, check out Wikipedia. The Killing Fields Never have I visited a place so raw and so emotional. The audio guide tour is incredibly detailed and includes history, stories and some of the most haunting specially composed music I have heard. Shortly after arrival a storm struck which dislodged bones and clothing from the floor. This is not a tidied up and glamorised version of history, it is very raw and incredibly impactful. The Killing Fields, of which this is one of many, were the murder site of beyond a million people. Mass graves hidden out of sight are now ditches in the grass and act as a memorial to the tragedies that took place here. In other wings, little has changed and the weight of the history and tragedy literally clings to your skin as you slowly take it in and chills linger over you. Doing both here and The Killing Fields back to back makes for a tough experience. People in my group broke down in tears and had to leave. The day was unlike any other I have had at similar places to remember a dark history. During the Cambodian genocide, this old school was converted to be a detention centre for those 17, who were held here before heading to the Killing Fields. The grounds became a burial site for those who died during torture whilst under arrest in the very building. It now houses photos and stories to be learnt from as well as retaining some of the original fittings. The photographs of the faces that once resided here will haunt you long after you have returned home. One of the survivors usually has a book stall here. If you get a chance, buy the book and spend a while talking with him. You might also find interesting!

Chapter 6 : Latest Austin, Texas, explosion: Officials weigh in on blast, sophistication, trip wire - CBS News

Cambodia! "after the killing fields. but the similarly common "claymore" type of fragmentation mine with trip wire will injure everyone within

Chapter 7 : Coyotes and coyote control and management

Skulls of some of the victims of the Killing Field at Choeung Ek. In order to save bullets, most victims were executed with a blow to the head or neck before being dumped into mass graves. Many of the skulls still show the signs of this fatal blow.

Chapter 8 : "Killing Fields" of Vietnam

The Killing Fields and S21 Prison now welcome tourists to try and understand this dark past It is not often I am reduced to tears in public, but here tragic history consumed me. Cambodia is a country with a heartbreaking and recent history.

Chapter 9 : NLF and PAVN battle tactics - Wikipedia

Trip wire kills are very easy. Play TDM or Dom, if someone starts to chase you just run, drop a tripwire and a genade. You might get one or the other kill.