

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: MYS33820
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Questions

- 1. Please advise whether members of Hindraf conducted a rally on 25 November 2007 in Dataran Merdeka in Malaysia. If yes, please provide information on whether the persons in the rally were told to wear orange and the purpose of the demonstration.**
- 2. Please provide country information as to whether any Hindraf leaders were arrested in December 2007 and if so, the names of those arrested.**
- 3. Please provide country information about RELA and whether it is a Muslim security organisation.**
- 4. Is there any country information as to whether RELA approaches members of Hindraf to urge them to withdraw from Hindraf and convert to Islam and /or be active against Hindraf?**

RESPONSE

- 1. Please advise whether members of Hindraf conducted a rally on 25 November 2007 in Dataran Merdeka in Malaysia. If yes, please provide information on whether the persons in the rally were told to wear orange and the purpose of the demonstration.**

An article in *The Daily Star* dated 17 February 2008 indicates that “Dataran Merdeka or Independence Square” is “in downtown Kuala Lumpur” (‘Malaysia police fire teargas at flower protest’ 2008, *The Daily Star*, 17 February <http://www.thedailystar.net/story.php?nid=23770> – Accessed 10 October 2008 – Attachment 1).

An RRT research response dated 31 March 2008 includes information on a large demonstration organised by the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf), which was held in Kuala Lumpur on 25 November 2007. The research response refers to documents that provide information on the rally, the reasons it occurred and the repercussions for those

involved (RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response MYS33129*, 31 March, (Question 2) – Attachment 2).

The US Department of State report on human rights practices in Malaysia for 2007 indicates that:

On November 25, the Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF), a small activist NGO, organized a demonstration in Kuala Lumpur with the intent to present the British High Commission with a memorandum asking for Queen Elizabeth II's intervention on their behalf. HINDRAF's leaders intended to highlight the marginalization of the country's Indian minority. Approximately 20,000 demonstrators gathered at multiple points around the city in defiance of warnings from government officials and the police. Police actively dispersed the crowds of demonstrators over a period of six hours, repeatedly using tear gas and water cannons. During and after the rally, the police arrested approximately 400 persons. The police released the majority of those detained, but the attorney general charged 31 demonstrators with, among other things, the attempted murder of a police officer, illegal assembly, and destruction of property. Human rights activists, opposition leaders, and other civil society leaders condemned the attempted murder charges as politically motivated and meant to intimidate others from participating in future demonstrations. The attorney general dropped the attempted murder charge in December (US Department of State 2008, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2007 – Malaysia*, March, Section 2(b) – Attachment 3).

The US Department of State religious freedom report on Malaysia for 2008 also refers to the Hindraf demonstration in Kuala Lumpur on 25 November 2007. According to the report:

The Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF), a legally unregistered NGO (i.e., an unregistered umbrella organization for various NGOs) focused on ethnic Indian concerns, organized a series of protests in 2007. HINDRAF appealed for redress of perceived government marginalization of ethnic Indians, including the demolition of some Hindu temples. HINDRAF's rallies culminated in a large street protest in Kuala Lumpur on November 25, 2007; police used tear gas and water cannons against demonstrators at various gathering points. Police arrested and released Waytha Moorthy, HINDRAF director, in November; he later traveled to the United Kingdom and remained abroad citing a fear of arrest if he returned to the country. On December 13, the Government utilized the Internal Security Act (ISA) to arrest five HINDRAF leaders claiming that their involvement in organizing protests served to upset interracial harmony and thus threatened national security. The five men remained in ISA detention at the end of the reporting period (US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Malaysia*, September, Section II – Attachment 4).

In relation to whether persons in the rally were told to wear orange, a *Press Trust of India Limited* article dated 23 November 2007 regarding “[a] planned mass gathering of Malaysian Indians outside the British High Commission” in Kuala Lumpur that had been called by Hindraf, indicates that a report in *The Star* newspaper had said that “the protestors had been told to dress in orange” (‘Authorities warn against protest by Malaysian Indians’ 2007, *The Press Trust of India Limited*, 23 November – Attachment 5).

Another article in *Bernama Daily Malaysian News* dated 22 November 2007 refers to Kuala Lumpur's “City Police chief Datuk Zul Hasnan Najib Baharuddin” advising “the people not to wear orange colour clothing to avoid being mistaken as supporters and participants of the assembly” that had been organised by Hindraf (‘Illegal assembly will harm national economy, says IGP’ 2007, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 22 November – Attachment 6).

2. Please provide country information as to whether any Hindraf leaders were arrested in December 2007 and if so, the names of those arrested.

The US Department of State report on human rights practices in Malaysia for 2007 indicates that “[o]n December 13, police arrested five HINDRAF leaders--P. Uthayakumar, M. Manoharan, R. Kenghadharan, Ganabatirau, and T. Vasantha Kumar--under the ISA [Internal Security Act] and indicated they would be held without trial for a period of two years.” It is stated in the report that:

On December 13, police arrested five HINDRAF leaders--P. Uthayakumar, M. Manoharan, R. Kenghadharan, Ganabatirau, and T. Vasantha Kumar--under the ISA and indicated they would be held without trial for a period of two years. After the November 25 rally, government officials, the police, and the government-influenced mainstream media reports on HINDRAF included claims the NGO was a militant organization with links with foreign militant groups including the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam and the Hindu fundamentalist group, National Volunteer’s Organization (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh). An official from the Office of the Prime Minister, in a published statement, explained the decision to use ISA as follows: “The government had warned HINDRAF not to engage in activities that would inflame communal tensions and had charged its leaders in court for sedition. This did not stop the spread of inflammatory rhetoric. On two occasions, the leaders of HINDRAF issued implicit threats that the group would turn to violence if its demands were not met. The Royal Malaysian Police have also uncovered links with international terrorist organizations. While the government is determined to take action against the five individuals in open court, it is also determined to preempt any unfortunate incidents that may be inspired by the irresponsible words and deeds of a small minority.” Local and international NGOs and civil society groups condemned the detention under the ISA and appealed to the government to charge the five in an open court (US Department of State 2008, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2007 – Malaysia*, March, Section 2(b) – Attachment 3).

Attachments 20 to 22 of the RRT research response dated 31 March 2008 provide information on the situation of the five Hindraf leaders following their detention under the ISA on 13 December 2007 (RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response MYS33129*, 31 March, (Question 2) – Attachment 2).

A Human Rights Watch submission on human rights in Malaysia dated September 2008 indicates that:

In November 2007, the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf), an activist coalition of ethnic Indians in Malaysia, organized a massive rally to draw attention to economic and educational discrimination faced by Malaysia’s Indian population. Three weeks later, five Hindraf leaders were detained under an article of ISA which forgoes the 60-day initial phase and permits imposition of an immediate two-year period of detention. Government officials stated that Hindraf posed a threat to national security by undermining religious and racial harmony and having links to international terrorist organizations. No evidence to support such allegations has come to light. As of September 5, 2008, all five remain under ISA detention (Human Rights Watch 2008, ‘UPR Submission: Malaysia’, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development website, September, p. 2 http://www.forum-asia.org/news/press_releases/pdfs/2008/HRW-Malaysia%20UPR%202008.pdf – Accessed 10 October 2008 – Attachment 7).

An article dated 5 September 2008 on the Amnesty International website refers to the detention of five members of Hindraf, “Ganabathirau Veraman, Kenghadharan Ramasamy, Manoharan Malayalam, Uthayakumar Ponnusamy and Vasantha Kumar Krishnan,” who were “being held at Kamunting Detention Centre, Perak State.” It is stated in the article that:

On 13 December, police arrested Ganabathirau, Kenghadharan, Manoharan, Uthayakumar and Vasantha Kumar. Waytha Moorthy, who was in the United Kingdom at the time of arrests, is seeking asylum there.

Lawyers of the HINDRAF detainees filed a writ of Habeas Corpus, but this was dismissed by the Federal Court on 15 May 2008. Based on a different set of grounds, their lawyers filed another Habeas Corpus on 4 August. A decision is expected by the Ipoh High Court on 8 September (Amnesty International 2008, *Malaysian parliament should abolish Internal Security Act*, 5 September <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/news/malaysian-parliament-should-abolish-internal-security-act-20080905> - Accessed 9 October 2008 – Attachment 8).

A *Reuters* article dated 8 September 2008 indicates that:

Five Hindu activists, including one elected to parliament from behind bars, will stay in detention under Malaysia’s harsh internal security laws after a court on Monday ruled against freeing them.

The five, arrested after organising an illegal rally in November 2007 which police used tear gas, water cannon and batons to break up, will remain in custody indefinitely under Malaysia’s colonial-era Internal Security Act (ISA).

A ruling by the High Court in Ipoh refused an application for the five men from the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) to be set free, state news agency Bernama reported (‘Malaysian court says no to freeing Hindu activists’ 2008, *Reuters*, 8 September – Attachment 9).

According to a further article dated 17 September 2008, “High Court judge Justice Suraya Othman on Wednesday” had dismissed “Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF) legal adviser P. Uthayakumar’s bid to get a court order for his release on the grounds of medical neglect and endangerment of his life” (‘Malaysian court rejects HINDRAF leader’s application for release’ 2008, *Asian News International*, 17 September – Attachment 10).

3. Please provide country information about RELA and whether it is a Muslim security organisation.

The Human Rights Watch submission on human rights in Malaysia dated September 2008 includes the following information on the “People’s Volunteer Corps (Ikatan Relawan Rakyat or RELA)”:

People’s Volunteer Corps (Ikatan Relawan Rakyat or RELA)

People’s Volunteer Corps (Ikatan Relawan Rakyat or RELA) is a volunteer paramilitary force whose members now number in excess of half a million. Originally established in 1966 through the enactment of Essential Regulations 1966 under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act 1964 to help maintain public order, RELA’s continued existence and enhanced powers rest on enactment of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act 1979 and the Essential (Amendment) Regulations 2005.

Over time RELA members have performed roles akin to community policing such as traffic and crowd control and assistance during natural disasters. Since the 2005 amendment, RELA's primary task has been to assist in controlling illegal migration to Malaysia.

The 2005 amendment authorizes RELA members to carry arms and to arrest anyone reasonably believed to be "a terrorist, undesirable person, illegal immigrant or an occupier [squatter]." The regulations authorize RELA members to question suspects and enter premises, either public or private, without obtaining a search warrant where there is reason to believe suspects are housed. Should a suspect refuse to answer questions, produce requested identification, comply with reasonable requests, or make a statement or produce a document that the RELA member believes may be false, RELA personnel may arrest them. No warrant is necessary. The same amendment gives effective legal immunity to RELA members so that they cannot be prosecuted for any act or omission done in good faith in their capacity as a RELA official.

Millions of undocumented migrant workers, asylum seekers, and refugees live in Malaysia without protection. As Malaysia makes no distinction between these three categories, all non-nationals without proper documentation, i.e. passports, visas, and work permits, are subject to arrest and often summary deportation. In conjunction with immigration and police officers, RELA members routinely round up suspected undocumented migrants. In January 2008 the government ceded to RELA members the responsibility for providing security in Malaysia's overcrowded and squalid immigration detention centers.

Migrant workers told Human Rights Watch researchers in May and June 2008 of a range of abuses that RELA members had perpetrated on them during the arrest process and in the immigration detention centers. Such abuses included physical assault, intimidation, threats, humiliating treatment, forced entry into living quarters, extortion, theft, restricted communications with friends or family, disregard and destruction of identity or residency papers, and sexual abuse.

...Independent agencies visiting the detention centers say access is more difficult since RELA took over. At the same time, they report deterioration in the center conditions – more overcrowding, more complaints by detainees of maltreatment, poor food, insufficient water, and insufficient access to medical care.

Malaysian government officials, including the Minister of Home Affairs, the Director-General of RELA, and the head of the Immigration Department's Enforcement Division, have defended the behavior of RELA volunteers, denying allegations or attributing acts of abuse to "a few bad apples."

At present, RELA's existence and powers are, as noted, based on a series of emergency regulations that could be rescinded at any time. Instead of looking seriously at complaints against RELA and at calls to disband this paramilitary force, the Home Ministry is set on expanding its powers. The government plans to table a bill in parliament to turn RELA into a full-fledged enforcement department within the Home Ministry and to permit it to raise its own funds. RELA's director-general has noted that he would like to further expand RELA's authority to include prosecutorial and investigatory powers. However, he has said that he recognizes such an expansion would not be possible at present (Human Rights Watch 2008, 'UPR Submission: Malaysia', Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development website, September, pp. 2-4 http://www.forum-asia.org/news/press_releases/pdfs/2008/HRW-Malaysia%20UPR%202008.pdf – Accessed 10 October 2008 – Attachment 7).

A report dated March 2008 by the International Federation for Human Rights on undocumented migrants and refugees in Malaysia also provides information on the “People’s Volunteer Corps – RELA” in Malaysia. It is stated in the report that:

There are three main authorities responsible for enforcing immigration law in Malaysia; the Royal Malaysia Police, the Immigration Department and Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (People’s Volunteer Corps - RELA).

The Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia recently re-named itself as Ikatan Relawan Nasional (here after called ‘RELA’, the Bahasa acronym) is a people volunteer corps formed on 11 January 1972 under the *Emergency (Essential Powers) Act 1964 (Security Force)*. RELA was established to provide opportunities for patriotic citizens to become members of a government security agency which was formed to assist, maintain and safeguard peace and security in the country. This volunteer force is meant to help the country in times of emergency and, in times of peace, aside of the community developments (the RELA BAKTI Project), it focuses its attention on security matters, thus, among these on the illegal migration.

During times of peace, the security duties of RELA encompass the concept of the ‘eyes and ears of the government’. Its function is thus to collect and provide information to the relevant government agencies such as the police, Customs, UPP (Unit Pengurusan Peperiksaan, Anti-Smuggling Unit), and Immigration regarding elements ‘that might pose a threat to the security of an area’. Since the amendment of the Essential (Ikatan Relawan Rakyat) Regulations in 2005, RELA members are authorized to bear weapons, including firearms and to use them in the execution of their duties. The Essential (Ikatan RELAWAN Rakyat) (Amendment) Regulations 2005, which came into effect on 1 February 2005, expanded the powers of RELA to include the ‘right to bear and use firearms, stop, search and demand documents, arrest without a warrant, and enter premises without a warrant, and all these powers can be exercised when the RELA personnel has reasonable belief that any person is a terrorist, undesirable person, illegal immigrant or an occupier’. Under the *Public Authorities Protection Act 1948*, RELA officers are immune from prosecution in relation to their conduct.

The report indicates that “[t]he perception and treatment of undocumented migrants in Malaysia has hardened over recent years,” and that since August 2002, the authorities had “addressed the issue by the organisation of huge crackdowns against them alternated with amnesty periods during which undocumented migrants are allowed to travel back to their country of origin.” The report also indicates that:

The number of RELA volunteers is estimated to be more than 400000 reservists; they are paid 80 Ringgit per person arrested. The scale of these raids was vividly illustrated by the figures produced on 29 September 2006 in the newspaper ‘*The Star*’. In this article it was written that for the 94010 persons screened by the RELA forces, 17700 persons had been arrested. The majority of them were Indonesian (12076 persons), followed by people from Myanmar (2089), then Bangladeshi (923), Indian (693), Thai (402), Chinese (43), and other nationalities (1200). In this article of *the Star*, the director of RELA from Selangor and Negri Sembilan, Khairy Mohd Alwee, invites everyone who has information on illegal immigrants in their area to contact a specific phone number.

The report refers to “[a] number of persons and NGOs met by the mission” expressing “grave concerns regarding the powers of RELA to enforce immigration law, particularly in the context of the lack of training and supervision of RELA members.” The report also notes that:

In practice and even at the level of the authorities, the nature of the relation between the RELA and other Ministries seems to be controversial. The head of the police met by the mission claimed that 'so far we don't work with RELA'. He recognized the crimes perpetrated by the RELA and confirmed that these occur when the RELA volunteers were on their own. On the other hand, during the meeting he held with the FIDH members, the Director of Enforcement of the Immigration Department confirmed the close cooperation between the immigration officers and the RELA: according to him, RELA will arrest people and hand them over to the immigration officers who will check their status.

In relation to recent developments, the report indicates that:

FIDH welcomes the fact that the authorities met were conscious of the abuses that have been perpetrated by RELA. The national human rights commission SUHAKAM confirmed during its interview with the FIDH mission that it has received several complaints regarding the exactions of RELA and thus recognized the problems of extortion by RELA members, their lack of training and of supervision. In 2006, SUHAKAM organised a workshop and trained 548 persons of RELA on the respect of human rights. According to the national human rights commission, the situation is taken very seriously and there will be other trainings provided to the governmental enforcement agencies by the Judicial and Legal Training Institute (ILKAP).

...Another welcome development is the scrapping in June 2007 of the bounty system for RELA in the arrest of undocumented immigrants. As noted by SUARAM, "it will certainly decrease the unnecessary motivation factor for the RELA to conduct regular and intensive raids and rampage on the communities of migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees in the wild hunt for illegal immigrants".¹⁵ The bounty system was previously giving the RELA personnel a reward of RM80 (USD25) for arresting an undocumented immigrant.

According to Suaram¹⁶, in June 2007, the Home Affairs Ministry announced its plans to restructure the RELA into a separate department with greater authority and even powers to source out its own funding. The Ministry announced that it plans to table a bill on RELA in parliament which will make RELA a full-fledged law enforcement department.¹⁷ Some rights groups have expressed fears that the proposed bill to empower RELA with further enforcement powers will legitimise and strengthen the powers of arrest, search, and detention functions of a body which has been known to act arbitrarily and in an overzealous manner.¹⁸ In October 2007, Home Affairs Minister Mohd Radzi Sheikh Ahmad reiterated that there was a proposal to upgrade RELA into a department (International Federation for Human Rights 2008, 'Undocumented migrants and refugees in Malaysia: Raids, Detention and Discrimination', FIDH website, March, pp. 11-13 <http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/MalaisieCONJ489eng.pdf> - Accessed 26 March 2008 – Attachment 11).

The Amnesty International report on Malaysia for 2008 refers to "the People's Volunteer Corps (Rela)" continuing to carry out "[m]ass arrests of migrant workers, refugees and asylum-seekers" in Malaysia. "According to a government news agency, 24,770 migrants had been detained by Rela as of August 2007. Rela officials continued to be accused of using excessive force and arbitrary detention when conducting raids" (Amnesty International 2008, *Amnesty International Report 2008: Malaysia*, 28 May – Attachment 12).

The US Department of State report on human rights practices in Malaysia for 2007 indicates that:

The Home Affairs Ministry relied primarily upon the People's Volunteer Corps (RELA), consisting of approximately 494,000 citizens, to conduct raids and detain suspected illegal migrants. RELA members received a monthly stipend and a bounty of \$22 (80 ringgit) per

person detained. Local and international NGOs, refugees, legal foreign workers, persons of concern, and illegal migrants all reported various abuses by members of RELA including rape, beatings, extortion, theft, pilfering homes, destroying UNHCR and other status documents, and pillaging refugee settlements. According to press reports, after one Indonesian domestic worker escaped an abusive employer, a RELA member took her to his residence. There, he imprisoned and raped her repeatedly, during which time she became pregnant. After a month another RELA member rescued her. An informed source reported that although the victim submitted a police report, the only disciplinary action taken was removing the accused from RELA. A RELA official reportedly offered the woman approximately \$1,430 (5,000 ringgit) to keep the matter quiet.

In May the press reported a food court operator filed a lawsuit against RELA for abuse of power and corruption. The plaintiff claimed that a RELA officer entered his food court and displayed his firearm without reason. The RELA member detained four food court employees and demanded approximately \$570 (2,000 ringgit) from the employer for their release.

According to the report, “[i]n 2006 RELA detained 25,045 illegal immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and persons of concern. As of November RELA members arrested 30,332 illegal immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and persons of concern and carried out approximately 40 raids per night”. Also, “[i]n November the minister of home affairs transferred responsibility over immigration detention centers from the Prisons Department to the Immigration Department. RELA members were expected to staff the immigration centers for up to two years while the Immigration Department trains a permanent staff.”

The report also indicates that members of RELA were among approximately 4,000 security personnel deployed on 10 November 2007, when “in defiance of warnings by the prime minister and the police, tens of thousands of demonstrators led by major opposition political leaders assembled and marched to the National Palace to petition the king for electoral reform measures.” The security forces had “used water cannons (and in some instances tear gas) to disperse the crowd at two assembly points. However, the police allowed the demonstrators to proceed to the palace. After the demonstrators had presented their petition to a palace official, the police asked them to disperse, and demonstrators complied. The police reported that 245 persons were detained at various times during the demonstration, most briefly, and organizers said that a least seven persons were beaten and kicked by police, including one man whose leg was broken” (US Department of State 2008, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2007 – Malaysia*, March, Sections 1(d), 2(b) & (d) – Attachment 3).

4. Is there any country information as to whether RELA approaches members of Hindraf to urge them to withdraw from Hindraf and convert to Islam and /or be active against Hindraf?

A search of the sources consulted did not locate information on whether RELA approaches members of Hindraf to urge them to withdraw from Hindraf and convert to Islam and /or be active against Hindraf.

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources:

Government Information & Reports

Immigration & Refugee Board of Canada <http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/>

UK Home Office <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/>

US Department of State <http://www.state.gov/>

United Nations (UN)

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Refworld website

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain>

Non-Government Organisations

Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/>

Amnesty International <http://www.amnesty.org>

Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development website <http://www.forum-asia.org/>

Freedom House website <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

International News & Politics

BBC News <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Region Specific Links

Hindraf.org website <http://www.hindraf.org/>

Search Engines

Copernic <http://www.copernic.com/>

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIAC Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Research & Information database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

MRT-RRT Library Catalogue

List of Attachments

1. 'Malaysia police fire teargas at flower protest' 2008, *The Daily Star*, 17 February <http://www.thedailystar.net/story.php?nid=23770> – Accessed 10 October 2008.
2. RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response MYS33129*, 31 March.
3. US Department of State 2008, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2007 – Malaysia*, March.
4. US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Malaysia*, September.
5. 'Authorities warn against protest by Malaysian Indians' 2007, *The Press Trust of India Limited*, 23 November. (FACTIVA)
6. 'Illegal assembly will harm national economy, says IGP' 2007, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 22 November. (FACTIVA)
7. Human Rights Watch 2008, 'UPR Submission: Malaysia', Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development website, September http://www.forum-asia.org/news/press_releases/pdfs/2008/HRW-Malaysia%20UPR%202008.pdf – Accessed 10 October 2008.

8. Amnesty International 2008, *Malaysian parliament should abolish Internal Security Act*, 5 September <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/news/malaysian-parliament-should-abolish-internal-security-act-20080905> - Accessed 9 October 2008.
9. 'Malaysian court says no to freeing Hindu activists' 2008, *Reuters*, 8 September. (CISNET Malaysia CX209657)
10. 'Malaysian court rejects HINDRAF leader's application for release' 2008, *Asian News International*, 17 September. (FACTIVA)
11. International Federation for Human Rights 2008, 'Undocumented migrants and refugees in Malaysia: Raids, Detention and Discrimination', FIDH website, March <http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/MalaisieCONJ489eng.pdf> - Accessed 26 March 2008.
12. Amnesty International 2008, *Amnesty International Report 2008: Malaysia*, 28 May.